The Weekly Expositor

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BROCKWAY CENTRE. - MICH

CURRENT TOPICS.

To the very timid people who are afraid of General Sherman's nomination because his son is a priest and his wife a Catholic, the Burlington Hawkeye says: "Not a man of you had a word to say about General Sherman's relations to the Church of Rome when he was knocking the stuffing out of the rebellion. And he is just as good and loyal a citizen to-day as he was then, even though he wear a hair shirt and pray with beads."

BOB INGERSOLL has been down in Mexico combating the Talmagian theology, and he says the country down there is a magnificent one, fine for grazing and fruit-raising when properly irrigated. Speaking of the Mexicans, he considers them a good people who have been unjustly treated by the Americans. They are not progressive, but are content with their old institutions, customs and simple ways of living. As a matter of opinion, the Colonel says, they are happier than Americans, who are always rushing and never know when they have enough.

ANDERSON PETERS, a delegate to Congress in 1882 and an avowed polygamist, was indicted under the Edmunds law for registering and voting, and tried in Salt Lake, and acquitted. Chief Justice Hunter allowed seven polygamist Mormons to sit on the jury. One has three wives. All seven swore they believed that Divine law was superior to the law of Congress, believed polygamy was right and revealed from God, and would obey God rather than Congress. The defendant admits his marriage according to Mormon law. He says the marriage was by proxy for eternity and not for time.

THE names of John Q. Adams and Jackson will be handed down to posterity. They are not the immortal American statesmen, though. These were both citizens of Alabama and both loved the same girl. Jackson, having the good-will of the girl's parents, got her and moved to Texas, where she became the mother of nineteen children. Adams found another to love and to cherish and he became the father of twenty-one children. His rival, Jackson, and his wife died recently, and he has gone to Texas to marry his first love and preside over the destinies of a household made lively by the presence of forty children.

THE statement made by Senator Plumb before the Senate during the discussion of the bill appropriating aid to the common schools, that the measure "placed a premium on illiteracy and ignorance," because of a clause making the appropriation in each state proportional to the amount of illiteracy, seems to be unworthy of a statesman. In its scope the bill is commendably catholic, and the fact that appeals are constantly being made to charitably disposed people of the north to aid in the education of the freedmen of the south, proves conclusively that the south is not as well able to educate its children as the northern, eastern and western states. It is not because of a lack of a desire for the educational facilities enjoyed by the more favored states, for those who have labored long and faithfully in the south testify to the eagerness with which instruction is sought for and received, and the readiness with which all obstacles to the advancement of the work is removed. Much has been done for the cause of education in the south by people in the north. But much more remains to be done, and it would seem only right as a nation, from our abundance we should give cheerfully and unsparingly to the work of education.

IN the case of young Comer, for over two years an employ in the Detroit postoffice, and who was recently arrested and sentenced to two year's imprisonment for robbing the mails, one of the strongest points made by the attorney for the defense was that the wrong had been done by others in allowing one so young as Comer to hold a position in which he was so exposed to temptation, because at the age of 18, (or thereabouts) the young man's character had not been formed. It is inconceivable how a man of intelligence could make such a plea. If one's character is not formed at 18, if one's idea of right and wrong is not developed at that age, then it never will be, and it is a blessing to the young man that he was detected in his crime thus early in life. Rather lay the responsibility of his ruin to the idea so prevalent in our day, that clothing and the flashy society in which one moves, rather than real worth makes the man. He must keep up appearance, even at the loss of his honor, and add a mite to his bank account at the risk of losing all, and next to losing his own honor, bring sorrow, disgrace, and untold suffering to the hearts of all who love him. Comer was not a criminal at heart, but only weak, and his bitter experience should prove a lesson to all

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says that at 3 o'clock Saturday morning the 15th inst., a remarkable explosion took place in mid-heaven, above that village, which awoke the sleepers and startled people who were awake. The light was momentary yet blinding, though the moon was shining with brilliancy at the time. Looking upward, observers saw apparently under the moon, which at that time was in the south, a great meteor, which exploded into innumerable sparks and went out in darkness in a second.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Crouch and Holcomb Still in the Crucible. Witnesses for Both Sides.

Capt B. L. Crouch was the first witness called when the examination was resumed on the 25th of March. He said: About the 22d day of August last I was at Ogalalla, Nebraska; left San Antonio, Texas, in July and went up to western Dakota; have heard of the letter stated to have been found by Galen E. Brown; employ from 30 to 70 men, but do not recollect any man in my employ by the name of Mathews; know nothing about such a letter as referred to by Mr. Brown; I came to Jackson the 30th of August and went directly out to my people; left for Texas again September 5.

Cross-examined—In answer to the question how much he was indebted to his father at the time of of his death, he refused to answer the question. In answer to the question where he was at the time the murder was committed, he said he was either at San Antonio or on the way there from his ranch. He had never got track of the telegrams giving him the information; never saw any telegrams from Jackson announcing the murder; learned of the murder on Saturday through the papers and left for Chicago on the next Sunday morning. Witness here narrated the various stages in his journey into Nebraska and Dakota. My business in coming to Jackson was in connection with settling up my brother Dayton's estate; during the month of October, prior to my father's death, I left San Antonio and went to New Mexico about the 8th and went from there to my ranch in Texas; was not in Chicago during that month; whoever says I was in Chicago November 20 is an unmitigated liar. When I was here in September my father executed some papers to me in regard to my brother's estate. I decline to give particulars of business transactions in the family; I look upon these matters as purely business transactions and not public property; have sent my father $19,900 at one time and $2,500 at another from the estate; refuse to state what Dayton's estate was worth; I looked after my father's papers after the murder and found nothing missing except his land papers; have not examined the register's office to see about his papers; went to the bank to see whether there were any papers there, but there were none; there was never any partition made of the property between the heirs; can place no valuation upon my father's estate; don't think it will exceed $200,000; have no idea of the amount of notes, mortgages etc. I was opposed to my sister Eunice marrying Mr. White. Before the marriage I corresponded with her considerably; after that I stopped writing except on business. I purchased of her an interest in our brother's estate. In answer to the question what he had done with the evidences of the share of Eunice White in Dayton's estate, he said the estate remained just as it was when turned over to him by power of attorney given last May, to which Eunice White was a party; I have never made any remittances to Eunice; supposed my remittances to my father included her amount also, and to be distributed among the heirs as my father thought proper; have employed and paid the detectives since the murder; also Mr. Ballard; made no effort in the direction of providing for the present defense until I arrived back here a few days ago; I have been told by hundreds of people that I was liable to be arrested for the murder of my people, but it caused me no fear; have no knowledge of what money was in the house; have advised both him and my sister a thousand times not to keep any money in the house, but she told me he had become careless in regard to this for the last two or three years. When I was home in September my father wanted me to come home in November when he proposed to get all the children together and make a distribution of his property; have heard him say a thousand times he should never make a will. Knew James Foy only casually as I met him when I was at home. The opinion that I formed of the manner of the murders was that they were committed by people old in crime, and all the direct instructions I have ever given was for them to search for such, and to probe every clue to the bottom; I think Jud entertains the theory that the murders were committed by three people—two at least, and that is the extent of his theory; my father has often scolded me severely; no trouble between my father or Dayton has ever occurred in which revolvers were displayed; never requested my father to indorse a paper; these defendants, I think, were cognizant of the amount of my indebtedness to my father; father has told me a thousand times that his property would be equally divided among his children; his anxiety has been that I should become insolvent, and that while he should pay all my debts, he was afraid that he should be placed in a position in which he could not provide for little Jud as he would like.

With some little additional corroborative testimony in some minor points, the defense announced their case closed.

The prosecution began the introduction of rebutting testimony at the opening of the court in the afternoon.

Detective Harris and Sheriff Winney testified that Foy told them that he was south three or four years ago; went down the Mississippi river; he gave the name of a number of places he was at; cannot name the year or season of the year.

Mr. Carrier testified that when he saw Foy on the train going to Union City he was counting money; had a roll of bills as large as my fist; did not tell about the money because I was told it was not necessary; Mr. Harris told me to tell how the shooting was done, but he did not want to know about the money; first told Prosecuting Attorney Hewlett about the money day before yesterday on the street; told my brother in Three Rivers about what I saw Foy have and what I heard him say about the murders; at that time it did not seem that Foy had been drinking; Foy said any one was perfectly safe to come to the house if they minded their own business, but if they meddled with what did not concern them they would get a hole through them, for he had a shotgun and two revolvers; I asked him if he didn't think the murder laid near home, and he said if it did it was queer the detectives had not got on to it; I did not know then who he was; he said he was going to Union City for a little sport.

The defense called Wm. Pinkerton, who was sworn: Am superintendent of the Pinkerton detective agency; had a conversation with Capt. Crouch. Mr. Frazer asked him if Capt. Crouch did not tell him to use every effort to ferret out the perpetrators of the murders, and he said: I asked Capt. Crouch if the matter should land in the midst of his own family whether he still wished that I should proceed. He said he wanted the guilty parties brought to justice whoever they were.

Cross-examined: The matter of using the reports in the case in event of the arrest of the family was not brought up at all in my conference with Capt. Crouch; I told him I did not think it was done by experienced criminals or by professional thieves, that it bore the marks of an entirely different set of people, and that it might land in his own family; he said to use all the men and money to trace it down wherever it might land.

FROM WHENCE CAME THE BLOOD,

seemed, from the examination on the 26th to be the leading question in the Crouch examination. H. J. Crouch, a distant relative of the family, was first sworn and said that he knew Ella Shannon well, and that her reputation for truth and veracity was very good.

Nettie Snyder was re-called. She denied ever telling Mr. and Mrs. Myers that she saw blood on Jud's clothing. All her conversation with them was a general one, being only upon minor incidents and expressions as to who committed the murder.

Numerous witnesses were then called by the prosecution, but without response. Mrs. Nancy Myers was placed upon the stand. She testified that Nettie Snyder was at her house in December and told her that Jud's shirt bosom was covered with blood on the morning after the murder, and when she asked him the occasion of it he replied that he had the nose bleed in the night.

Mr. Myers corroborated his wife's statements. He added that when his wife asked Miss Snyder if she had any idea who committed the crime, she said James Foy was not so much to blame as Jud, for the latter had hired him to do it. His reason for not notifying the officers earlier, was that his wife was in poor health, and she wished to avoid getting mixed up in the affair.

John M. Myers, manager of the Western Union telegraph office, was then sworn. He stated that no dispatches were sent from this office to Capt. Crouch the 22d. The first dispatch was filed 7:40. November 23. It read as follows:

B. L. Crouch, Pearsoll, Tex.

Father, Eunice and husband were found dead in bed this morning.

D. S. Holcomb.

George Raymond testified yesterday that he was in the telegraph office with Eb Holcomb at noon on the day of the murder when Eb sent the dispatch to Capt. Crouch.

William Kennedy, a telegraph operator, corroborated Myer's testimony.

Richard Crouch, another relative of the family, then swore that Ella Shannon's reputation for truth and veracity was good. He had never heard of any person accusing her of lying.

After a recess of a few moments, John Myers returned with the records which showed that no messages were sent on the 22d to San Antonio or Pearsoll, Tex. He said two messages were sent on the 23d by W. D. Thompson and Col. W. W. Van Antwerp

Mrs. Ellen Armstrong and her daughter, Ida, were respectively called to the stand. They swore that Ella Shannon's reputation was good for truth and veracity.

Mr. Hewlett announced that the prosecution had a few more witnesses to testify but they could not be produced to-day. The court was adjourned to 9:30 to-morrow.

THE JUSTICE WILL DECIDE.

The testimony in the Crouch case was all in when court adjourned on Thursday, the 27th. The testimony of the day was largely in regard to the reputation for truth and veracity of Ella Shannon, the witness who swore to finding the bloody clothes. A number of witnesses who had known Miss Shannon for many years, were sworn, and their testimony all went to show that her reputation in these particulars was very good, and beyond question.

Henry C. Brown was placed upon the stand, and testified to the appearance of the rooms and the bodies as seen by him the morning after the murders. His testimony was but a repetition of much that has been given before.

Here both defense and prosecution rested, and asked for a speedy decision by the justice. That official, however, asked for time, and dismissed court, saying that he would render a decision the following morning.

Will Stand Trial.

An expectant crowd gathered in the court room on March 28th to hear Justice Hunt's decision in the case of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb. After some delay in reading the testimony of witnesses 'Squire Hunt admonished the assembly against any demonstrations at the conclusion of his decision, when he read, in a clear, round voice, his opinion as follows:

The People vs. Daniel S. Holcomb and Judd D. Crouch, before Horace Hunt, J. P.

In this case the defendants are charged with the murder of Jacob D. Crouch, the father of one of the defendants, and of the late wife of the other. A very full and practical examination in regard to the truthfulness of the charge has been had before me. A vast amount of testimony in the case has been taken. I will not here attempt any analysis of the testimony or make special reference to any of the material points contained in it; but will merely say that while much of it has so slight a bearing upon the case as to be but little more than the chaff in which the kernels are concealed, while a portion of it is of a contradictory rather than explanatory character, while some of it is utterly untrustworthy or entitled to but very slight credit, I still find enough of a reliable and material nature to produce in my mind a clear conviction of my duty in the premises

In the determination of the case by me but two questions are represented for my consideration: First, has the offense charged been committed; and, second, is there probable cause to believe the defendants may be guilty thereof. In reaching a conclusion it is not for me to say the defendants are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, or that they are not guilty. This is the proper province of a jury of twelve good men and true, after hearing and weighing all the legal evidence in the case, as the same shall be admitted and expounded to them by an upright judge learned in the law.

The first question above stated unhappily is established beyond all doubt. In regard to the second question I would say that while I do not consider the evidence as by any means conclusive of the defendants' guilt, it yet points against them with such force as to forbid a dismissal of the case here without an utter disregard of my clear convictions of duty both to the public and to the defendants.

I must hold the defendants to trial at the Circuit Court and remand them to the jail of the county.

HORACE HUNT,
Justice of the Peace.

Minor State Items.

April 24 has been named as "Arbor Day."

The flood in Saginaw and vicinity is over.

Newaygo has a building boom and is happy.

The roller skating craze has struck Ann Arbor.

The ice at the Straits shows signs of a speedy break-up.

The loss at Midland, caused by the flood, is about $15,000.

Summer Howard has been confirmed as chief justice of Arizona.

The Salvation Army has reached Saginaw. Needed badly enough.

A life saving station is contemplated at Bois Blanc Island, Mackinaw straits.

J. C. Burrows has been nominated for the position of solicitor of the treasury.

The latest incorporated institution at Eaton Rapids is a $10,000 banking company.

A gigantic furniture factory will probably be erected in Battle Creek in the near future.

The testimony in the Creasinger case at Maple Rapids is very unfavorable to Mr. Creasinger.

The postoffice at Spring Lake and Mendon have been promoted to the rank of presidential offices.

A vigorous effort is being made to have a soldiers' home located in Michigan, but the outlook is doubtful.

A. S. Jenkins of Kent county sentenced February 1, 1882 to Ionia for forgery, has been pardoned by the governor.

During the two weeks ending March 26, 1,424 Canadian emigrants had entered the United States at Port Huron.

Mrs. Isaac Butterfield, for nearly 50 years a resident of Pontiac, and one of the most esteemed citizens of that place, is dead.

About one-quarter of the $100,000 needed to purchase the West Michigan fair grounds at Grand Rapids has been raised.

Capt. Geo. W. Fossett of St. Joseph, one of the oldest captains on the lakes, died at his home in that city a short time ago.

H. C. Kudner of the Lapeer Democrat will tell the Michigan press association, "what I know about editing a country newspaper."

A citizens' league, designed to enforce the laws in regard to the sale of liquor and its hours, has been formed at Schoolcraft.

The Phillips murder examination at Lexington has resulted in the discharge of J. A. Nealey, who was charged with participation in it.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance lecturer, is hard at work in Manistee, trying to counteract the evil influence of the 60 saloons in that place.

John Morris of Roscommon found one James Ogden in company with Mrs. Morris under disgraceful circumstances, whereat Morris stabbed Ogden to death. Morris is now in jail.

All of the Michigan Democrats voted in favor of Morrison's tariff bill at the caucus of Democratic Congressmen held in Washington the other night for the purpose of considering tariff legislation.

High water in the Saginaws, Midland City and adjacent villages have made it exceedingly lively for the inhabitants thereof. People have been driven from their homes, and much valuable property destroyed.

The colored citizens' state convention was held March 25 at Battle Creek. A lengthy series of resolutions were adopted setting forth their grievances and presenting their views as to the proper remedies for the same.

Henry State and wife living near Sheridan, Montcalm county, have been arrested for brutal treatment of a 12-year-old boy they took from Mrs. Lucy Hall of Stanton, promising that he should be well cared for.

Thos. Ryan, who escaped from the Ionia house of correction and was afterwards recaptured in Bay City, escaped again from the train while en route to Ionia. He jumped from the window while the cars were in motion.

Joel W. Hamilton of Ann Arbor, obtained a judgment of $180 against Dr. Geo. C. Frothingham in the circuit court for services in procuring a purchaser of the Ann Arbor Register. Hamilton claimed $1,000.

Mrs. Galen E. Brown and a man named Austin were in Battle Creek a few days since trying to have Galen Brown arrested on a charge of adultery. Each justice has refused to issue a warrant, owing to the alleged bad character of the woman

Alexander Hill, who lived in Caro, Tuscola county, a year ago and was there arrested and taken to Salt Lake City on a charge of embezzling $10,000 from his wife, writes back to friends in Michigan that he is still in jail, and can secure neither trial nor release.

Lee Fon, the Flint Chinaman, whose marriage was recently celebrated, was arrested for desertion recently, but the payment of $5 secured from his whilom bride a promise to give him a fee simple title to the entire residue of his affections and assets for all future time.

Alonzo Noble, aged 75, of Battle Creek is dead. He had been a resident of Battle Creek since 1837; was one of the first merchants; was postmaster under Presidents Polk and Buchanan; mayor of the city in 1873; and an active and prominent business man, universally respected.

Murphy Bros., proprietors of a saloon near Tawas City, paid $50 recently for the illegal selling of of liquor to avoid further prosecution, gave up their license and abandoned the saloon business. This is considered a great victory by the temperance party, as it was the last saloon in that section.

Joe Malosh, a young farmer living two miles south of Newport, Monroe county, while gunning recently, was accidentally shot in the arm and head so that one arm had to be amputated. A portion of the shot passed through his mouth and cheeks and one or two passed through the right eye, which he probably will lose.

The paint shop of the Chicago & West Michigan railway, in Muskegon, caught fire the other night and before the fire was got under control five freight cars, with the shops, were consumed and two or three passenger coaches severely scorched. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $10,000; insurance not known.

Leonard D. Bean, of Spring Arbor, Jackson county, who became insane over the Crouch murder case, died at his home a few days since. The unfortunate man only regained consciousness for a few moments at a time after he was taken home, and his paroxysms were so vollent that it took the united strength of five strong men to hold him.

Mr. Lacey of Michigan has offered a bill in the House, which, in his judgment, is a solution of the silver problem. It prohibits the issue of treasury notes of less than $5, and provides for issuing $1 and $2 certificates; also for a suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar. The scheme is to have the silver certificates take the place of greenbacks, and make the treasury department the holder of silver bullion.

Bro. Finn, of the Port Huron Tribune is writing a serial in which the scene is laid in a small village in the northern part of this state. The heroine is a school ma'am who bestowed her favors and affections on a stern professor, and the hero in despair rushed off to the lumber woods, and strangled himself while endeavoring to get outside of a platter of pork and beans. It is a peculiarly thrilling tale.—Fort Gratiot Sun.

At the colored men's convention in Battle Creek a permanent state organization was effected by the appointment of the following as the state central committee: W. H. Stowers and W. Y. Clark of Wayne, Robert Wilson of Lenawee, John J. Evans of Calhoun, J. C. Ford of Kent, J. H. Baker of Bay, C. W. Ellis of Saginaw, Jesse Madry of Cass, W. H. Deigh, John H. Fox of Washtenaw, F. M. Thurman of Jackson, G. O. Curtis of Berrien, J. M. Aster of Hillsdale, Napoleon Hamilton of Kalamazoo, and L. R. Roberts of Van Buren.

Harry Sayles, a farmer living near Pontiac, who for the past nine months has been unable to walk on account of rheumatism, was sitting in his house a few days ago while his hired man was carrying a hive of bees through the room. Accidentally the hive was dropped upon the floor, causing the bees to escape, and Sayles was stung in a hundred places, causing him great pain but resulting as a curative for his rheumatism. He is now able to walk, and declares himself free from any rheumatic ailment.

Storey Sleeper, brother of Henry S. Sleeper, for years secretary of the state senate and of late connected with the state departments at Lansing, committed suicide at the farm near Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, in a horrible manner by setting fire to a straw stack and crawling into it, being destroyed before help could reach him. He told his mother he wanted a match for some purpose, but before she could send out to watch him he had consigned himself to death. He had been in poor health for some time past and was suffering from temporary insanity at the time. He was a man of about 37 years and highly respected.

A log house in Charlotte, belonging to Wm. Carpenter, burned the other evening with its entire contents, consisting of $2,000 worth of furniture and $4,100 in greenbacks. Mr. Carpenter a man of 60 years, has lived alone in this house for some time, and kept his money in different places in the house, and at this time the money was in a mattress on his bed. When he left the house he bolted the front door and locked the back one with a padlock. In the morning the padlock and staple which had been drawn, were found near the house, and nearly every one believes that the money was taken and the house then set on fire. When discovered the inside of the house was all ablaze. The furniture was partially insured in the Home, of New York, which is all Mr. Carpenter has left.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MARCH 24—SENATE—The bill to increase the salaries of United States district judges came up for consideration the discussion of which was continued for several hours, when Blair's educational bill was taken up, and discussed at great length.

HOUSE—After considerable discussion a joint resolution was introduced appropriating $300,000, to be made immediately available, for the prevention of the threatened floods at New Orleans and vicinity. A number of bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following: Providing that registers of land offices shall not be allowed fees for correcting their own errors. Granting right of way through Indian territory to the Southern Kansas railroad company. Providing a uniform grade of rating for invalid pensions hereafter granted. To secure a cheaper correspondence by telegraph. To prevent the fraudulent reuse of empty cigar boxes; also making honorably discharged soldiers eligible to certain government appointments without passing a civil service examination. To repeal restriction on coinage of the silver dollar. A resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information in regard to any contract entered into by the government in which the territory of Alaska or industries connected therewith are concerned.

MARCH 26—SENATE—The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and to grant the protection of the laws to states and territories over Indians, was passed; also the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cause an examination of vouchers of the state of Missouri claimed to be due the militia of that state for services rendered the United States during the rebellion. The joint resolution reappropriating $125,000 unexpended for relief of the Ohio flood sufferers, for the aid of sufferers by the Mississippi river floods, was passed. The education bill was then taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—The resolution appropriating $125,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississipi overflow was passed. The rest of the session was devoted to the discussion of the bonded whisky bill.

MARCH 27.—SENATE.—Several petitions were presented, among others two from inventors in various parts of the country asking that no legislation be enacted which will be injurious to the interest of patentees, and another from legislative assembly of Utah protesting against the passage of an act injurious to the interest of the territory without a thorough investigation by a congressional committee. The bill giving a reward of $25,000 for the rescue, or any knowledge concerning the fate of the Greeley expedition was favorably reported. A bill was passed providing for the payment of claims for depredations committed by Ute Indians at the White River massacre in 1879. The amount claimed is $4,500 of which a portion is for Mrs. Meeker, and $400 for Miss Josephine Meeker, now dead. A number of private claims were passed and the Senate resumed discussion of the bill granting government aid to the common schools.

HOUSE.—All other business was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole on the bonded whisky bill. After an animated discussion the enacting clause was stricken out by a majority of 102, the vote standing 185 yeas, 83 nays. As soon as the whisky bill was disposed of, the question of what should be taken up next was hotly contested, but after much discussion the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar was finally decided upon. A vivacious debate ensued, but without action the House adjourned.

MARCH 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Palmer from the committee on woman suffrage, submitted a favorable report on the bill granting the right of suffrage to women. A resolution was agreed to, asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the unpaid war debt of 1861; and also a resolution introduced by Mr. VanWyck of Nebraska giving the president power to take such steps as may be necessary for the preservation of our public domain. A bill was passed amending the revised statutes so as to authorize vessels to unload salt, railroad iron, and other articles in bulk, under supervision of custom officers at the expense of parties interested at places to be designated by the secretary of the treasury. The education bill was then taken up, and discussed for a short time. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Anderson of Kansas introduced a resolution for final adjournment of congress on June 2. Referred to ways and means committee. Mr. O'Niel of Pennsylvania presented a petition of wool-growers of that state in favor of the restoration of the duty of 1867, on wool. The House adjourned until evening when 22 pension bills were passed, among them one giving $50 per month to the widow of Maj Gen. James B. Steedman, and a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah E. E. Seelye, who served as a soldier for three years, under the assumed name of Franklin Thompson, and when sick and about to be sent to the hospital deserted to escape detection of her sex. Adjourned to Monday

It is said that a gang of notorious outlaws in league with Molly Maguires are plotting a series of outrages in the coal fields in western Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS.

THE RIOTERS' CRUSADE.

Cincinnati in the Hands of a Mob. Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

The riot which began Friday night, March 28, as a result of an indignation meeting held to denounce the verdict in the case of William Berner, the murderer, is one of the most disgraceful affairs recorded in many years. The infuriated mob went to the jail, and after a most determined fight gained entrance. Meantime Sheriff Hawkins had sent for 40 soldiers from the armory, and had admitted them to the jail by a tunnel leading under the ground to the criminal room of the court house in rear of the jail. Just as the crowd pushed through the broken gates the soldiers opened fire and several were wounded. The soldiers and policemen then picked up the wounded and carried them out through the tunnel and court house. Foiled at one entrance, about 300 determined spirits marched around to the court house on another street forced a wide entrance and passed down stairs to the entance to the tunnel. Here they were confronted by closed rolled iron doors. These were quickly battered down by a large beam used as a battering ram. The door was no sooner destroyed than the crowd discovered in the passage in front of them, lighted by gas jets, an array of soldiers with loaded muskets pointed at him. In another second came the command "fire," and 40 guns were discharged with deadly aim into the packed mass of men in the tunnel, which is not more than six feet wide. At least 30 fell and several were killed and wounded. There was a scattering fire of revolvers in reply, and two or three soldiers were wounded. Meantime the mob had forced again the Sycamore street entrance, had set fire to two barrels of petroleum stored in the cellar, and had made their way along the corridors to the cells, looking for Berner and his pal Joe Palmer. They actually found Palmer, but he bluffed them off by saying that he was not Palmer: that Palmer was on the corridor above. It was found that the battering beams could not be used in the narrow corridors to advantage, and the soldiers and police hustled the mob out of the jail. This was the last attack. The fire made an awful smudge, but as the jail is nought but stone and iron, could not burn. The intention was to smoke the soldiers and prisoners out.

It was 4 o'clock in the morning before the jail was wholly cleared of the mob, and at that time there was present an ample force of soldiers and police to hold it.

At 6 o'clock in the morning crowds of curious people were assembling by thousands and by 10 o'clock the streets around the court-house and jail were thronged by an immense concourse of people, kept back by a large force of militia and police, while others of the soldiery and officers guarded completely every approach to the jail and patroled its corridors.

The excitement continued on the next day, increasing with every hour. The militia were ordered out in full force, and responded promptly for duty. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th the mob had forced an entrance into the court house and set it on fire. An alarm was given but there were at least 20,000 people around the building, and it was impossible for the firemen to work. There is no doubt that the wreck will be complete, and that the records of the county will be entirely destroyed. The fire raged for hours. The mob had poured petroleum over the entire lower part of the court house, and the immense structure was one mass of seething flames. After the fire broke out in the court house some of the employes who were in the building at the time, threw some valuable records out of the window. They were immediately picked up by the mob and tossed into the fire and destroyed.

The militia turned the Gatling gun on the mob, who made a terrific onslaught on the militia, captured the cannon, turned it on the firemen who were coming up.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the 30th, scenes of bloodshed and horror prevailed unabated, and the mob received fresh strength from the suburbs and grew bolder and more blood thirsty with every access on to their rank. They gained possession of four cannon, and powder with which to commence the battle with the military and police. The situation is indescribable. Men were shot down every minute, and the hospitals were filled with the bleeding and suffering victims of the butchery. An hour later three or four hundred men and boys while dragging the cannon around searching for powder were met near the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by a squad of police who ordered the mob to halt, at the same time firing their pistols in the air. The crowd became panic stricken and scattered in all directions around the court house and it looked as though the trouble was over for the night, but police and military vigilance was not relaxed in the least.

BERNER CAPTURED.

Berner, the prisoner, who was the cause of all this disgraceful affair, but who had escaped the first night in the excitement of the riot, was arrested the next afternoon, near Loveland, Ohio. After he escaped from the officers who had him in charge and from the mob at Loveland, he fled upon the railroad track for several miles. The first portion of the night he spent in an empty freight car, and being afraid to stay there he started out and wandered around in the woods the rest of the night. Early the next morning he started in the direction of Cincinnati and was overtaken by Cincinnati officers, who had hired a carriage at Loveland and started out to look for him. He was taken to Columbus at once, and seemed to feel greatly relieved when safely within the prison walls.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, comparative quiet had been restored, and the greater portion of the mob had been dispersed. The dead were lying scattered around the streets, and a safe estimate placed the number at between 75 and 100. Only a small portion of them could be identified but it is known that among the number were several of the most prominent citizens of the city.

Denouncing a Verdict.

William Berner of Cincinnati, found guilty of the murder of William Kirk, was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. The verdict created great dissatisfaction, and a mass meeting was held a few nights ago to denounce the action of the jury. What was intended by the originators to be an orderly meeting, developed into a mob when the meeting adjourned. The infuriated mob marched to the jail, and by force gained entrance, and loudly called for Berner, who, however, had been removed by the sheriff and taken to Loveland, O., where he managed to escape, in the excitement which followed the announcement of his presence in the place. The failure of the mob to find him in the Cincinnati jail, augmented their anger, and it was necessary to call the militia, when a terrible conflict ensued, in which several of the mob were fatally injured. In some way the mob succeeded in gaining possession of fire arms, and the scene of lawlessness which ensued baffles all description.

Death of Queen Victoria's Youngest Son

Prince Leopold, better known as the Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes, France, March 28.

The cause of the duke's death was effusion of blood into the stomach and lungs. There were no unusual premonitions, but the symptoms had long been threatening. He was subject to occasional attacks of internal hemmorrhage. He had arranged to leave Cannes in a few days, as his health seemed to be restored. During his sojourn at Cannes he indulged in a round of moderate gayeties. The queen received the news of his death immediately and was profoundly affected. The wife of the Duke of Albany was not with him, being in delicate health. The news of his death came to her with crushing force.

The Duke of Albany visited the United States in 1880 in company with his sister the Princess Louise. He was present in the Chicago convention when Garfield was nominated.

"He Folded His Tents and Silently Stole Away."

The forces under Gen. Graham made the advance on the rebel position at Tamanieb on the morning of March 27, but for several hours met with no serious opposition, when a brisk fire was opened upon the British troops by the rebels, who were strongly entrenched behind newly erected stone works. The cavalry and mounted infantry were ordered to charge on the rebels, and with the aid of a few shells sent over into the rebel camp the mounted force succeeded in dispersing the rebels, who quickly fled, much to the surprise of the British troops, who had expected a stubborn resistance. The British troops burned the village and destroyed the surrounding works. Gen. Graham returned to Suakim, and it is thought this latest rout of the forces under Osman Digna will dispel the delusion of the Sheiks as to Osman's receiving divine aid, and virtually end the campaign in this section of the Soudan. No casualties are reported among the British troops.

THE CREAM OF THE NEWS.

The cattle disease which has wrought such havoc among herds in Kansas, is not contagious but is caused by wild rye and ergot.

The Newfoundland parliament has imposed a duty of 100 per cent on all packages containing goods imported into that colony.

Whalers at St. Johns, N. F., are anxious search for the Greeley party of the north if it be made worth their while.

The other morning four prisoners in the Danville, Ill., county jail decoyed the turnkey into a cell, locked him in, and got safely away. Their names are Frank Carter, train robber, Ed Crosby, William Wengle, and Thomas Bracken, members of a gang of Danville thieves

All of the country south of Berber is in revolt, according to the latest Egyptian dispatches.

Several Baltimore banks have been robbed by a man who obtained treasury notes from them for examination, claiming to be a United States treasury expert and to have learned that their cashiers were paying out counterfeits. He exhibited credentials and gave receipts for the bills.

Cardinal Howard, at Rome, ridicules the idea of the pope leaving Rome, and said the co-existence of two governments in Rome was inadmissable. The Vatican declines to acknowledge more than one—that of Leo XIII—and has notified its nuncios that it will not henceforth receive Catholic princes who have been welcomed as guests at the Quirinal.

A tornado caused great destruction in and around Columbia, S. C, a few days ago.

William H. Vanderbilt is worth over $200,000,000, and over $1,000 is added to his wealth every hour.

Tilden says: "I could not stand the physical effort; I would not disappoint my party."

The exodus from Denver, Col., is said to be unusually large.

The woman suffrage amendment was defeated in the Iowa legislature.

Colemansville, Ky., was nearly destroyed by a cyclone.

San Francisco had a shock of earthquake a few days ago, the heaviest since 1868.

The bill providing that wife beaters shall be publicly flogged, was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Thirteen different indictments have been formed against Prentice Tiller and George McFadden, the young men who robbed the Pacific express company's office in St. Louis.

Interesting ceremonies were held in London the other day, on the occasion of putting the war sloop Alert, presented by England to America for use in the Greeley relief expedition, in commission.

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