

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

W. M. CLEWEN, PUBLISHER.

DURING the past year, according to the *Railway Age*, thirty-seven railroads, representing a mileage of 11,033 miles, bonded debt of \$407,071,000, and capital stock of \$307,684,000, went into the hands of receivers. During the year the following roads were sold under foreclosure:

ROADS.	Miles.	Bonded debt.	Capital stock.
Meadville, N. G.	21	\$125,000	\$125,000
Nantuxet Beach (N. G.)	7	250,000	250,000
Poughkeepsie, H. & C.	46	535,000	850,000
Forest Park & Central	3	30,000	30,000
Utica, Ithaca & Elmira	71	600,000	2,000,000
Jamestown and Washington	22	300,000	600,000
Burlington & Ohio	15	150,000	150,000
Midland North Carolina	22	250,000	440,000
Seaside & Oregon (N. G.)	31	310,000	620,000
Indianapolis & Evansville	67	1,000,000	850,000
Telefon, C. & S. L. (N. G.)	293	4,000,000	6,300,000
Monterey Southern	20	131,000	102,000
Annapolis & Elk Ridge	21	368,000	360,000
Rio Grande & Pecos (N. G.)	27	500,000	540,000
Pittsburgh Southern (N. G.)	54	1,042,000	700,000
Total sixteen roads	710	\$9,591,000	\$13,913,000
Total stock and debt			\$23,504,000

\* Four divisions.

CHICAGO *Tribune*: A correspondent recently asked if any man had been nominated for the Presidency and defeated, and subsequently nominated by the same party and elected. To this reply was made that Andrew Jackson was an instance of this kind. Another correspondent recalls the fact that Harrison was nominated by the Whigs in 1836 and defeated by the Democratic candidate, but was elected by the Whigs in 1840. He might have added that Van Buren, who defeated Harrison in 1836, was himself beaten in 1840 by the same Harrison. And then there is another case. Jefferson and Adams ran for the Presidency in 1796, and Adams was elected, receiving 71 electoral votes and Jefferson 68. Under the constitution as it then was the beaten candidate became Vice President. At the next election—1800—Jefferson ran again for the Presidency, receiving 73 electoral votes. Aaron Burr also received 73, and President Adams got 65. As it was a tie between Jefferson and Burr, the House of Representatives elected the former President. Thus Jefferson succeeded on the second trial, but by a close squeeze.

Times are hard, and no mistake, but that does not prevent Mrs. James P. Scott, of Philadelphia, from giving a grand ball in her half-million dollar house. And the fact that a hundred thousand or more men are out of work in Pennsylvania did not prevent the occasion from being a gratifying success. The account says: "The house is lighted by electricity, and subdued colored effects were introduced to give variety to the spectacle. The elite of Philadelphia society was fully represented, and there were some noted beauties from other cities. It was the greatest and most brilliant event of the winter. The loveliest ladies and the handsomest men, dressed to perfection as characters from the operas, and in magnificent costumes, made, in many instances, for the occasion, crowded the superb halls that are decorated with the delf and art treasures of Europe, and danced in the quadrilles and various fancy dances. A dancing master from New York directed several special fancy dances, in one of which twenty of the greatest beauties in the city, all of them brunettes, danced the Spanish bolero with fans and cancanes. A group of twenty club men appeared in red swallow-tail coats lined with white satin, embroidered white vests, and black trousers."

We are not becoming, but have become, a nation of gamblers, says the *Pittsburgh Times*. That sounds harsh, but the facts and the figures are at hand to sustain the assertion. In the Stock, Oil, and Cotton Exchanges of New York, despite the depression that prevailed during 1894, the total of the transactions runs into billions. In the Stock Exchange the par value of all the securities dealt in is stated at \$1,011,600,595,010.99. The commissions of the brokers amounted to \$12,000,000, an average of more than \$10,000 for each member. In the four oil exchanges, at New York, Oil City, Bradford, and Pittsburgh, the sales foot up \$6,561,823,618.80. In cotton, the magnitude of the speculative business is made manifest by the fact that the entire crop of 1893 and 1894, amounting to 4,800,000 bales, was sold nearly five times over in the New York Exchange alone, or about ten years' crop to one year's sales. At the Produce Exchange margins for gamblers in wheat, corn, oats, and lard, aggregating \$26,900,262, were paid during the year. Of course the list of failures is prodigious, and it covers nearly every line of trade. There isn't a very great distance between a nation of gamblers and a nation of bankrupts. Shall we traverse it?

The *Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, in its annual review of Southern industries, publishes a list of all the manufacturing and mining enterprises

organized in the Southern States in 1894. The list shows 1,865 new enterprises, with an aggregate capital reaching the sum of \$105,269,000, divided among the fourteen States as follows: Alabama, 187 new establishments, with \$16,925,000 capital; Arkansas, 46, with \$2,040,000 capital; Florida, 95, with \$2,325,000 capital; Georgia, 196, with \$5,455,000 capital; Kentucky, 137, with \$21,762,000 capital; Louisiana, 53, with \$5,534,000 capital; Maryland, 105, with \$7,121,500 capital; Mississippi, 40, with \$1,295,000 capital; North Carolina, 236, with \$4,110,000 capital; South Carolina, 53, with \$2,154,000 capital; Tennessee, 250, with \$7,910,000 capital; Texas, 212, with \$10,778,000 capital; Virginia, 188, with \$13,450,000 capital; West Virginia, 77, with \$4,392,000 capital. In Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia extensive mining and iron companies with large capital were organized, which runs up the total investment in those States, though they also added many of the smaller industries. The list shows almost every branch of general manufactures represented. A noticeable feature is the amount of Northern and Western capital going into the South, though the Southern people are themselves showing remarkable energy in developing their resources.

The next thing to follow the Princess Beatrice's marriage engagement will be the wrangle in Parliament over the Government allowance which will, of course, be demanded for her by the Queen. As the coming husband is penniless a round sum will be necessary in order to set the young couple up in housekeeping comfortably, and the row raised by the M. P.'s will be in proportion to the size of the portion asked for. Come to think of it, however, the Princess and her beloved are not to be permitted to enjoy their love in a cottage or in any domicile of their own, but must remain with the royal mamma of the bride. Whether the impression is correct or not, a feeling prevails in this part of the world, at least, that the wise and most excellent Queen is not an agreeable person to live with, and that Princess Beatrice has had rather more of her parent's exclusive society than is reasonable, considering the fact that a number of other children, not to speak of grandchildren, are in existence, and should help bear the brunt. The elders may claim that, being married, they had other duties to perform, but it may be noticed that they take good care to remain at long range, whether absorbingly occupied or not. Particularly is this the case with the sons and daughters-in-law. The world at large wishes the Princess Beatrice well, especially so as being in some sense ill-used, and trusts that her husband will not be so in awe of his mother-in-law that he will absent himself from her side more than is agreeable, or find it necessary to hunt a separate boarding-house for himself before the honeymoon is ended.

It seems that John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, did not have an agreeable quarter of an hour when he called on President-elect Cleveland on a recent Sunday, says an Albany correspondent. There were certain incidents of the late political campaign that would lead people to suspect that the prize pig would not be killed for him by Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. McLean apparently had no misgivings concerning his visit. He knew that he had cast a majority of the votes of the Ohio delegation for Cleveland at the Democratic National Convention. That action had removed practically from the list of Presidential candidates one of Mr. Cleveland's rivals, Allen G. Thurman. Yet there were men in Albany who could have told Mr. McLean that there was nothing in the campaign which so aroused Mr. Cleveland's anger as "Gath's" articles in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* assailing him. That they should appear in the leading Democratic newspaper of Ohio was, of course, an additional aggravation. Mr. Cleveland's friends vainly strove to prevent the publication of the articles, Mr. McLean saying that he had 26,000 Republican readers, for whom they were intended. Then came the Cleveland scandal. Full particulars of it were given by the *Enquirer*. Mr. Cleveland was astounded. He could not speak of the *Enquirer* afterward except in terms of wrath. His friends say that he is a man of forgiving nature, but that in this case he feels that he cannot condone the offense. Mr. McLean is said to have been received with politeness by the Governor, and to have been treated with consideration till he proffered some advice concerning the Cabinet. Then the Governor is reported to have said bluntly that his advice was not desired, and to have expressed frankly his opinion of Mr. Cleveland, it is said, was cold in manner, but decidedly candid in his talk. The interview had not since appeared in the *Enquirer*. Shortly after its termination Mr. McLean emerged from the executive mansion in a highly heated condition. While traveling to New York, subsequently, his talk plainly showed that he considered himself on the "swearing train."

## THE DYNAMITERS.

### They Make Themselves Heard and Feit in the British Metropolis.

#### Three Terrible Explosions: Two in the Houses of Parliament, One in the Tower.

##### Gladstone's Seat Blown to Atoms, and the Lobby of the Commons Torn Away.

By far the most destructive and startling dynamite explosions that have yet shaken the city of London occurred on Saturday, Jan. 24. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, while London Tower was crowded with visitors, that portion of the building known as the White Tower was violently shaken, followed by the wildest confusion, amounting to a panic. Sixteen visitors in other parts of the building were more or less injured, but fortunately none fatally. At 2:10 o'clock two explosions occurred, the scene being the House of Commons and Westminster Hall. A lady called the attention of the policeman to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt of Westminster Hall. As he picked it up and started out it exploded with terrific force, injuring him fatally and prostrating several bystanders. A great window over the main entrance was demolished and the side windows blown out. Three minutes later another explosion occurred, completely demolishing the lobby of the House of Commons. As may well be imagined, these explosions created the wildest excitement in the city. Cable dispatches gave the following accounts of this latest work of the dynamiters:

All London is in a state of excitement over yesterday's terrible occurrences. Two explosions occurred in the houses of Parliament. One was in the House of Commons, and the other in Westminster Hall. The first explosion happened in the crypt of Westminster Hall, and the second one three minutes later in the lobby of the House of Commons. The explosion in Westminster Hall was caused by a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The package was picked up by a policeman, and as he started out it exploded with terrific force, injuring him fatally and prostrating several bystanders. A great window over the main entrance was demolished and the side windows blown out. Three minutes later another explosion occurred, completely demolishing the lobby of the House of Commons. As may well be imagined, these explosions created the wildest excitement in the city. Cable dispatches gave the following accounts of this latest work of the dynamiters:

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Nerved that one of the conspirators entered the crypt, passing a policeman at the entrance, and depositing the fatal package at the bottom of the steps. The policeman removed the parcel, which exploded, making a hole in the floor three feet in diameter, and the iron railings and staircase, iron and lead work of all the windows in the hall. The policeman's hair was singed and his face burned. The clothing was by the side of the body of the conspirator. He is still alive, but no hope is entertained of his recovery.

Temporary repairs had been ordered to allow the House of Commons to meet Feb. 12. Strict regulations with regard to the admission of visitors have been ordered to be taken in the crypt. The police are on duty at the entrances to the Parliament buildings. Yesterday state that they examined the parcels of all visitors on that day with suspicious character, and that nobody carrying a parcel like the one described as containing an explosive was allowed on the building. Lady Erskine and her children had a narrow escape from injury. They were lunching in the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms' dining-room, which is situated in the crypt. The door of the room was burst open by the force of the explosion, and the center panel of another door was shattered. The man-servant was blown across the room.

The utmost precautions are being taken to protect the public buildings, especially the House of Commons, from further attacks. The central telegraph office, and the railway stations. Suspicious travelers are narrowly watched. The police parties to-day inspected all the public buildings from ten to bottom. The Press Association has informed the Government that it has received a letter inclosing a bill of particulars of the dynamite explosions, and furnishing descriptions of the active members of the dynamite faction. Several important buildings which have been subjected to the dynamite attacks are mentioned, including in the scheme of destruction. Steamers arriving at British ports are subjected to minute searches, in order to prevent the importation of dynamite into the kingdom. The Hamburg steamers are especially watched. One man was arrested to-day for an explosion at the Tower of London. He was taken to Scotland Yard and examined, and will probably be charged at the Bow Street Court to-morrow. The explosion is generally supposed to have been put to rest by the United States Government to stop the operations of the dynamiters.

Among the visitors to the Parliament buildings to-day were the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Devonport, and several other Cabinet Ministers, and numerous members of the House of Commons. Cox and his assistants have recovered sufficiently to make a statement. It is stated that the police found near the spot where the first explosion occurred an article of a peculiar nature, which they decline to describe. It is believed that the article will furnish a clue to the guilty persons. Inspector Denning says that he saw a man who was in the crypt at the time of the explosion, and did not see a word in the place. The entrance was blocked by debris. He noticed a smell of sulphur and gunpowder. The man, he said, had furnished certain descriptions which will lead to inquiries that may result in the discovery of the authors of the outrage. Col. Majendie to-day made an inspection of the explosion in the Tower of London, as well as the chaos which the explosion had created. The Martini rifles, which had been fired at the spot, were found to be sufficiently near the spot to render the explosion occurred. The scene will be photographed to-day. Col. Majendie says he is satisfied that dynamite was used to cause the explosion. He says about four or five pounds of dynamite were exploded, and would only measure four or five cubic inches, and could easily be concealed in an overcoat pocket or in the folds of a woman's dress. The Tower officials are now endeavoring to detect the dynamite in the building. The police some time ago had reason to believe that a woman was constantly passing to and fro between America and England for the purpose of importing dynamite. She was frequently watched, but evidence sufficient to warrant her arrest was never obtained.

The wreckage at the Parliament buildings and the Tower of London has been ordered to remain unremoved until Col. Majendie has made an inspection to-morrow. From the Tower, Dr. Dure, and other experts are assisting Majendie. A canon of the Catholic Cathedral at Plymouth, who is a member of the London committee of the American Society of American Societies, whose object evidently was murder. It is learned that a mysterious Irishman, who is believed to be connected with the dynamite explosion, was seen at the Tower yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at that place. The man was seen by a policeman, who is still detained in the Whitechapel police station. The guard in front of the station has been ordered to keep a close watch upon the Irishman, and to prevent him from leaving the station. The Irishman is believed to be connected with the dynamite explosion, and is being watched closely by the police. The Irishman is believed to be connected with the dynamite explosion, and is being watched closely by the police.

An American traveler, whose name is not known, was in the Tower of London yesterday, going from London to Liverpool, when an excited discussion arose over America's responsibility for the dynamite explosions. The American was greatly to blame for harboring such men as O'Donovan Rossa. The American drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay until the train reached Chester. He was then rescued by the police. Officer Cole has several ribs broken, and Officer Cox is suffering from concussion of the brain. The estimated three hundred persons in the Parliament buildings at the time of the crime. Of the three clocks in the lobby the hands of the one over the entrance of the House of Commons were blown off completely. The one on the left side stopped; the third, on the right side, was uninjured. Some of the windows in Westminster Hall were blown down by the explosion. The man who was seen at the Tower yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at that place, was seen by a policeman, who is still detained in the Whitechapel police station. The guard in front of the station has been ordered to keep a close watch upon the Irishman, and to prevent him from leaving the station. The Irishman is believed to be connected with the dynamite explosion, and is being watched closely by the police.

There is much rejoicing over the fact that the dynamite failed to reach the gas-meter of the House of Commons, which is directly below the exploding chamber. The latter was badly damaged. The latest inspection shows that the damage has been much greater than at first reported. Half the length of the front opening of the House of Commons was blown out. The man who was seen at the Tower yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at that place, was seen by a policeman, who is still detained in the Whitechapel police station. The guard in front of the station has been ordered to keep a close watch upon the Irishman, and to prevent him from leaving the station. The Irishman is believed to be connected with the dynamite explosion, and is being watched closely by the police.

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The most important feature of the Senate proceedings on the 22d was the regular order. Mr. Folke's bill for a constitutional convention. The bill was read a second time. A majority of the Committee on Judiciary had previously voted adversely to it. The question was, "Shall the majority report prevail?" Senator Folke moved that the Senate adopt the minority report, and on this he made a long speech. He was followed by Messrs. Hilligass and McCullough in opposition. Petitions were presented for the abolition of capital punishment and for an appropriation for Purdue University. The Judiciary Committee reported bill 48, with amendment, and a recommendation that it pass; also that bill 47 be amended and pass; also that bill 52 be indefinitely postponed in the House. The Moody resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the question of the need of additional accommodations for the insane was called up. Mr. Moody moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, with instructions to consider the same, and report whether the appointment of such a committee would be advisable. The Committee on Judiciary, in its report, recommended the passage of the amendment of the Patent bill to abolish the Grand Jury system. Mr. Patton made a vigorous speech in opposition to this action. He declared that the Grand Jury system was a relic of barbarism, and that the Judiciary Committee had not given his bill a fair consideration. In discussing the amendment of the Patent bill, Mr. Patton made a vigorous speech in opposition to this action. He declared that the Grand Jury system was a relic of barbarism, and that the Judiciary Committee had not given his bill a fair consideration. In discussing the amendment of the Patent bill, Mr. Patton made a vigorous speech in opposition to this action. He declared that the Grand Jury system was a relic of barbarism, and that the Judiciary Committee had not given his bill a fair consideration.

MR. FOLKE'S Constitutional Convention proposition was defeated in the Senate, Jan. 23, after a prolonged discussion. Committees reported on bills in the Senate as follows: That Senate bill 76, exempting prosecuting attorneys from the provisions of the law relating to the collection of taxes in cities, be amended and pass; that bill 74, defining the Twenty-fifth and creating the Forty-sixth Judicial Circuit, be amended and pass; that bill 62, for a continuance of terms of court when a trial is in progress, be amended and pass; that bill 67, concerning collection of taxes in cities, be amended and pass; that bill 78, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 79, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 80, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 81, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 82, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 83, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 84, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 85, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 86, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 87, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 88, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 89, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 90, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 91, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 92, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 93, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 94, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 95, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 96, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 97, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; that bill 98, a bill amending practice in civil cases, be amended and pass; 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