

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

THE Current: Do not be afraid to buy. Any permanent investment you contemplate may be safely entered upon now.

THE year 1885 finds four English Judges still actively pursuing their judicial labors after attaining the age of fourscore years. They are Vice Chancellor Bacon, who is in his 87th year; Judge Petersdorf, in his 85th; Judge Hulton, in his 83d; and Judge Bayley, of the Westminster County Court, also in his 83d year.

WOMEN serve on juries in Washington Territory, and at the recent trial of a faro dealer there the jury consisted of six persons of each sex. James Mitchell met Susan Thompson for the first time in the box, proposed marriage to her and was accepted, and the wedding took place immediately on the conclusion of the trial. The faro dealer was convicted.

MRS. EUGENIA MARKS, of Frankford, Philadelphia, whose death is announced, was a slave of Thomas Jefferson and was at his bedside when he died. She took great pleasure in telling that while at Washington she cooked so nice a breakfast for Gen. Jackson that he went to the kitchen to compliment her, and accompanied his compliments with a \$5 gold piece.

MR. HENRY C. PEDDER, formerly the confidential employee of Arnold, Constable & Co., and the largest stockholder in the *Manhattan Magazine*, who lived in royal style at a costly villa in New Jersey, and who disappeared suddenly, is said to be living now in St. Kitts, one of the West India islands, where he was born, and living in good style, too, but that can be done at St. Kitts, it is said, with \$25 a month.

TEACHING a school for Indian boys in New Mexico is attended with some inconveniences. The other day several Apache braves visited a school at Albuquerque where their sons were pupils, full of wrath and whisky. They wanted to clean out the whole establishment because they had heard that the Indian lads were occasionally punished. And the only way to pacify them was to get them so drunk that they were helpless.

ONCE every two years the Arkansas preachers have a chance of entering into a political contest. The chaplaincies of both houses of the Legislature are elective offices, and sometimes the struggle for success is attended by all the features of a vigorous campaign. "Look here," said the Rev. Bograndle, addressing a member of the House, "I want your vote. I ain't much of a hand at singin', but when it comes to prayin'—standin' right up an' axin' the Lord to bless a Legislator, w'y I am eternally there. I can pray the socks off any of these other fellers."

THE North China Herald reports that there died lately at Pekin the greatest Chinese mathematician of the present century. His name was Li Shan-lan, and he was professor of mathematics at the Foreign College in the Chinese capital. "He differed from the mathematicians of Europe in this respect, that he denied the non-existence of a point. 'A point,' said Prof. Li, 'is an infinitesimally small cube,' and in saying this he only reproduced the theories of Chinese sophists 2,000 years ago." And when you come to think of it, how can anything be without length, breadth, and thickness?

At the late meeting of the California State Teachers' Association A. L. Bancroft delivered a lecture on a proposed new alphabet. The Sacramento Union says: "Previous to the address charts were distributed showing the proposed 'San Francisco Alphabet' for Revised English Spelling, 1884." This shows a scheme of thirteen vowels, four diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants. The system may be summed up particularly in the statement that it is 'short-hand' written in a long way. The characters, apart from the ordinary alphabet, resemble ordinary letters now in use generally. Mr. Bancroft explained the chart at length, and claimed for the 'San Francisco alphabet' a variety of advantages."

THE opinion is advanced by several London papers, and is echoed by certain New York journals, that Edmund Yates has no other course open to him than to resign from the several clubs with which he is connected, in order to save expulsion, which seems to be considered the inevitable alternative. As Mr. Yates is in prison serving a four months' sentence for a libelous paragraph which appeared in his paper during his temporary absence, and was written by a titled woman contributor, it will probably not be clear to the ordinary comprehension why Mr. Yates should be expected thus to abase himself by withdrawing himself from the clubs and

facilitate acknowledging himself unfit for association with the members. His imprisonment is, under the circumstances, neither disgraceful nor degrading, and the reason why he should be put under social ban is not apparent at this distance. On the contrary, a common sense of justice would seem to urge that sympathy be extended to him by his friend and associates. If he is wise he will refuse to resign, and, should the expulsion come, he may feel serene in the consciousness that, if a stigma exists, it rests not upon himself, but upon the clubs which force him out because of a misfortune that he could not avoid.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who has recently been elected Senator of the United States, was born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1818. He was the son of Jeremiah Evarts, who was born in Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781, and died in Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. The latter graduated at Yale College in 1802, was admitted to the bar in 1806, practiced his profession in New Haven for about four years, and from 1810 to 1820 edited the *Panoplist*, a religious monthly magazine published in Boston. In 1812 he was chosen Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in 1820, when the *Panoplist* was discontinued and the *Missionary Herald* was issued by the board in its stead, he took charge of the latter periodical. He was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the board in 1821, and retained that office until his death. William Maxwell graduated at Yale in 1837, studied in the Harvard law school under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. In 1849 he was appointed Deputy United States District Attorney in New York City. He held this position four years. In 1851, while temporarily acting as District Attorney, he distinguished himself by the prosecution of the persons engaged in the "Cleopatra expedition," a Cuban filibustering scheme. In 1853 he was counsel for the State of New York in the famous Lemmon slave case. In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates before the Republican caucus for United States Senator from New York. The name of Mr. Evarts was finally withdrawn, and Ira Harris was elected. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was principal counsel for the defendant. From July 15, 1868, to the close of President Johnson's administration he was Attorney General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims, at Geneva, in Switzerland. Mr. Evarts was a member of the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in New York, and was President of the State Bar Association. For many years his reputation as a lawyer has been national, and he has been engaged in many of the most important cases tried in the country. Among others may be mentioned the celebrated Parrish will case and the contest of the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of President Tyler's widow. He was the senior counsel retained by Henry Ward Beecher in the action brought by Theodore Tilton, the trial of which lasted six months. The most important cause in which Mr. Evarts was engaged as an advocate was that of the Republican party before the electoral commission at Washington, in the early part of 1877. Mr. Evarts is also widely known as an orator. On many important occasions he delivered addresses which received marked attention. Among these was the eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, at Dartmouth College, in June, 1873; the centennial oration in Philadelphia, in 1876, and the speeches at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward and Daniel Webster in New York. Mr. Evarts has been a Republican from the organization of the party.

Broken Chords.

Air never seems so unhappy as it does when it is being crowded through a tin horn by a man with a bad breath.

Musical Record.

To add sweetness to the harmony of a piano, just cover the keys with molasses before the performer commences to fondle them.—*Washington Hatchet*.

It is said that a violin played among a flock of geese will start them to dancing. Every one who has attended a dance is aware of this fact.—*Newman Independent*.

A lady in Connecticut has a harp 300 years old, and Johnson says he wants her to come to his boarding-house and match it against a piano he hears there every day.—*Cincinnati Merchant Traveler*.

As a young lady of Silverlyville was singing "My Heart in the Highlands" a few evenings ago, her brother remarked that there would be more peace in the family if her voice were there also.—*Oil City Derrick*.

Gounod says: "Those who do not like music are diseased." Heaven help us! for we must be far gone. Miss Pedalnote favored us with some music the other evening, and people said it was splendid; but it seems that we were diseased and didn't know it.—*Boston Transcript*.

I KNOW no such thing as genius; genius is nothing but labor and diligence.—*W. Hogarth*.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The attention of the Legislature was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the investigation of the State Treasury, on 4th inst. In the Senate Mr. Gibson introduced the majority report, stating that all was well with the treasury, and I deplore further investigation as needless and expensive. From the report it appeared that the State had never received interest on any money deposited in bank, and that it was doubtful whether a Treasurer could be compelled to account for such interest. The committee recommended that the bill be referred to the House. Senator Folwak presented the report of the minority of the committee, which concluded with the declaration that the minority believed that there is a large deficiency in the Treasurer's office, and that it should at once be investigated. The committee had also made an additional report in reply to the charge of the majority, and the matter went over for a day. In the House, the committee was instructed to report whether any legislation on the subject was necessary. The majority, after stating that the Treasurer had made a downward set, had discovered no reason whatever why the legislative committee or any other committee should be appointed at this time to investigate further into his affairs. In support of this, Mr. Sayre said that the report of Mr. Sayre, though it had time to make a thorough investigation. The committee had been unable to learn the true condition of affairs. By a strict party vote the majority report was adopted, and the majority report was referred to the Senate. The Senate, on consideration, took up the House bill increasing the Treasurer's bond from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000. By a vote of 30 to 15 the bill was amended by making the bond \$500,000, and was then passed. The House passed the bill by a unanimous vote.

THE HOUSE joint resolutions were passed in the Senate on the 5th inst., urging Indiana Representatives in Congress to labor for the pensioning of Mexican veterans, to secure the revoking of lands to railroad companies that have been granted to them, to provide for the payment of bounties to soldiers. The Senate passed the House bill fixing the State Treasurer's bond at \$500,000, and the House bill appropriating \$3,000 to the New Orleans Exposition display. Resolutions were introduced on the subject of the effects of alcohol were presented by about thirty Senators. Committees reported on the following bills: That the bill to protect the ballot box be amended and pass, and the report and amendment were adopted; that the bill to suspend the enforcement of ordinances in criminal cases pending appeal be amended; the special order for Thursday at 11 o'clock; that the bill for recording liens and mortgages on real estate be amended and pass; that the bill to establish the offices of City Auditor and Assessor be amended and pass. The amendment provides that the act should not be enforced until the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, and the bill passed to second reading, without printing. The committee also reported that the bill limiting the number of taxes to be levied by communities in counties having a voting population of 25,000 do pass; that legalizing acts of the Union Loan and Savings Company do pass; that to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia be tabled; that the bill for dog funds to enable the enabling cities to purchase lands for sanitary purposes do pass; that an eight-hour law be enacted and adopted; that the concurrent resolution on the contract system in prisons be amended and adopted; that Sarah May's claim of \$10,000 for services of her deceased husband be paid, and that the money be taken from the State-House fund. The House passed the bill to repeat the act authorizing aliens to hold real estate. The State Treasurer's bond bill, as amended by the Senate, died in the committee on public works, and the House Messrs. Gordon and Reeve spoke in favor of maintaining the former act, placing the bond at \$100,000, while Messrs. Gooding, French, Moody, and Browning advocated concurrence in the Senate's amendment because it was important to pass the bill before next Monday, at which time the Texan would renew his bond. Mr. Browning called upon the Democratic members "to have more sand in their crops" and "not to be browbeaten by the threats of the minority." There was a hearty round of unanimous resolution. He said, and the House had already done, much time to Mr. Cooper's affairs. In the reports of standing committees the passage of the building association bill was recommended, as was the passage of the McHenry bill looking to a uniform system of text books in the common schools. Several educational bills were indefinitely postponed.

MATTERS connected with the State Treasury consumed a large portion of the Senate session on the 6th inst. By a party vote the majority report, which declared that there was no necessary legislation, was adopted. The report of the conference committee on the bill to increase the Treasurer's bond to \$700,000 was also adopted by the Senate. This was accepted by the House, and the act is now a law. In the House, the Committee on Finance recommended the payment of all bills referred to it, including Hanlon's 12 o'clock bill, McHenry's high-license bill, and Schmidt's bill to amend the law relating to the granting of license by county commissioners. By a vote of 65 to 28 the House laid on the table the following resolution proposed by Mr. Gooding: "That it is the sense of this House that the per cent of State tax should not, at the present session of the Legislature, be increased, and that the appropriation should be economical as far as possible, avoiding an increase of expenses by issuing bonds or otherwise." Representative Jameson proposed a bank bill providing as follows: That any bank president, cashier, clerk, etc., who shall draw and issue any draft, check, or bill of exchange calling for payment on a day later than the day on which the drawer shall not have funds to meet such draft, or check, or bill of exchange shall be guilty of felony; and that any bank official who shall receive money for deposit when he knows the drawer to be a felon shall likewise be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction the violator of the provisions of the bill shall be imprisoned not less than two years nor more than ten, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$1,000, and shall be disbarred for a period not exceeding ten years. The following bills were also introduced and referred to committee: to appropriate \$55,616.62 to pay John Martin for work on the insane asylum; to regulate the height of railroad bridges; providing how counties and towns may build railroads connecting great gravel roads; defining the liability of railroads for the killing of stock; to aid the Common Council of cities of three thousand inhabitants to change wards for consolidation and otherwise; to legalize the election and official acts of the officers of corporations to prevent their being liable for a legal action; to amend the law relating to the taking up of estrayed animals; to amend the justice of the peace act; to amend the act regulating proceedings in criminal cases; to create a new family law; to prohibit the sale of tobacco to persons under 18 years of age. The House passed bills permitting the slaughter of English sparrows, and to repeal the law of 1881 by which Judges were authorized to try certain cases without the intervention of a jury.

REPORTS of committees and the reading of bills occupied a brief session of the Senate on the 7th inst. In the House the following bills were introduced: To provide that the revised Statutes of 1881 shall be sold at \$2 per volume; to increase penalties under the act concerning public offenses; concerning the law for providing for the payment of interest semi-annually upon county bonds; fixing penalties for keeping houses of ill-fame; providing for a state insurance Committee, composed of the Governor, Auditor, Collector, and Comptroller, who shall designate where the public funds are to be kept. The bill was ordered printed. Also, concerning claims against counties; relating to toll-gates and gravel and macadamized roads; to regulate the operation of parochial school revenue by towns or trustees; fixing the fees of notaries; appropriating \$24,000 to erect a building, bath-room, etc., at the Northern Prison, and for the purchase of a library; to establish a meteorological bureau in connection with one of the State colleges; and providing for an annual assessment on all property containing a signal station, etc.; to require private banks to make applications to make and publish three reports each year; to regulate the construction of sewers by cities.

THE latest statistics on the comparative longevity of the sexes show that under 15 years there are more boys than girls, but over 75 years there are more women than men, and from the age of 90 to 100 the proportion is about three to two in favor of the women.

A STREAM flouring mill at Madison, Dakota, uses hay for fuel, of which it burns three and a half tons every twenty-four hours.

In this world one must put cloaks on all truths, even the nicest.—*Balzac*.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE SAGE OF DEERFIELD.

Horatio Seymour's Estimate of President Cleveland and the Work Awaiting Him. [Albany Cor. New York Herald.]

Your correspondent recently met Col. Dunlap in Albany. He was on his way home from Utica, where he had seen and conversed a long time with ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour. He represents the Sage of Deerfield, who has now passed his seventy-fifth birthday, as soinewhile oppressed by the weight of years, but upon the whole enjoys good average health and spirits. His mind is as clear as ever, and he still possesses that graceful flow of conversation and aptness of expression which have made him through life so trusted as a monitor and so cherished as a friend. The men of his generation have almost all passed away; his early companions and rivals still exist only in memory and in the record of their acts, and the venerable ex-Governor, in his charming and modest country house, sits calmly and expectantly awaiting the summons to follow them. He is thankful that he has been spared to see the final triumph of the Democratic party in the late Presidential election, and expresses entire confidence in Mr. Cleveland and his policy.

CLEVELAND A BRAINY AND SAFE MAN.

"What," Col. Dunlap was asked, "is his general idea of the President elect?"

"He looks upon Mr. Cleveland as a big, brainy man, conservative in his opinions and likely to be found equal to any emergency. If care and discretion be exercised in the important point of selecting his Cabinet, his administration will be not only a successful but a brilliant one. Mr. Seymour, however, fears that too much will be expected of the President at the outset of his official term, and some disappointment may be expected from the impossibility of making radical changes immediately. It will take time to assimilate the entire executive force of the country to the views and designs of the new regime. This, however, will be facilitated by the result of the investigations which must be made into the doings of the Republican officials who have held power so long.

A GRAND WORK FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

"Irregularities of every nature may be expected to be found in every branch of the public service, and in some notorious corruption has run rampant. When the books are overhauled, as they must be, such wrong doing as may be found will be punished by the removal of the wrong doers. The public, remarked Mr. Seymour, must be made to realize that we have a clear Government. In harmony with this purpose, too, the civil laws must be respected. It is Mr. Seymour's opinion that the opportunity is now opened to the Democratic party to identify itself closely with the future and to carry on the Government in accordance with the traditions of its great leaders, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson."

"What are the views of Mr. Seymour upon the tariff question?"

"He thinks the question must be squarely met and dealt with, and that its settlement will form one of the features of the coming Presidential term. Agricultural, as well as manufacturing and commercial interests must be considered. For instance, the great Northwest must find the market which it demands for its products, for without reciprocity of foreign trade it will find itself without an outlet for them; and the strength of this local feeling was shown by a large Western vote at the recent election. Mr. Seymour believes it possible to equalize the interests of different sections and earnestly desires it.

ABUSES TO BE REFORMED.

"The subsidies given by the Government in the shape of public lands, and otherwise, to railroad corporations, he also thinks require attention. In every case, the recipient ought to be compelled to live up to their contracts; they should be taught that they are the servants rather than the masters of the great popular interests. The Governor favors emphatically a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi River, since the demands of commerce have outgrown the capacities of the Erie Canal. In this connection, he expressed a hope for the control of the isthmian canals by our own countrymen.

"Gov. Seymour does not believe that the prevailing hard times are due to the Presidential election, and attributes the depression, which he believes to be but momentary, to the overproduction of goods beyond the limit of demand and necessity. He thinks it a grievance that the election machinery should be so largely in Republican hands, and suggests an early endeavor to at least equalize its control between the two parties. He was very frank, too, in deplored to me the divisions in the Democratic party, and thinks it a most praiseworthy object to endeavor to straighten them and harmonize the party differences in New York City."

THE Philadelphia Press was among the organs to declare that with the election of Cleveland the country, industrially, would go to the "demotion bow-wows." The believers in the prophecies of that paper expected by this date to see affairs as the Irish sailor, who had taken to land-harbor, and plowing, described his team which he had deserted at a yellow-jacket's nest. Running to his employer he ejaculated: "The land-harbor horse got over to the starboard side and the starboard horse over to the larboard side, and the whole craft is drifting to the d—l generally."

And yet so early after the occurrence of the calamity it deplored, the Press has thrown out the following:

"There is some encouraging news from manufacturers which give hope, if not a positive promise, of the future. Sheet and rail mills and one of the blast furnaces at Bethlehem are starting up on new orders. Small mills at Cleveland, Ohio, are preparing to resume operations at an early day. These evidences of returning confidence can not fail to have a good effect upon others and inspire a hopeful feeling in all."

THE New York Sun says that it has been suggested that the election of Mr. Evarts to the Senate may interfere with his professional pursuits, and that he makes a sacrifice in going to Washington. This assumption is unfounded. During his whole term as Secretary of State under the Fraudulent President, whom he helped to put in office, Mr. Evarts practiced law regularly and actively. The fact is recorded that he only wrote seven dispatches with his own hand in those four years. He turned the work over to his subordinates, as Mr. Frelinghuysen has done since he entered the department. Mr. Evarts' clients need not rejoice.

RECENT movements of prominent Democratic statesmen toward Albany have created a wonderful flutter among the Blaine organs. They don't seem to "catch on" to Mr. Cleveland's policy in requesting the presence of gentlemen of such wide differences of views on tariff matters as Carlisle and Randall are supposed to represent. This evident attempt to close up a gap so early in the season sits heavily on the great expectations of the average Blaine editor. Here is just where he expected a row in the Cleveland camp.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

THE latest statistics on the comparative longevity of the sexes show that under 15 years there are more boys than girls, but over 75 years there are more women than men, and from the age of 90 to 100 the proportion is about three to two in favor of the women.

A STREAM flouring mill at Madison, Dakota, uses hay for fuel, of which it burns three and a half tons every twenty-four hours.

EDITOR McCULLER, who is traveling through the South, declares that the Democratic victory has destroyed the color line in politics in that section. Nothing else could have accomplished the political independence of the blacks.

HENRY WARD BECHER has been elected President of the Revenue Reform Club of Brooklyn.

MARK TWAIN smokes twenty cigars a day.

THE BOOMERS.

The Oklahoma Settlers Hold a Convention and Adopt Resolutions.

Topeka (Kan.) dispatch.

A State convention of Oklahoma boomers has been in session here, with about forty delegates present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the use of the United States army to exp