

The Democratic Sentinel

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE STRICKEN SOLDIER.

Gen. Grant's Obstinate Battle with Death

A continued improvement in the condition of Gen. Grant was noted by the bulletins telegraphed from New York on the morning of April 16. He had passed a comfortable night, securing many hours of refreshing sleep, and in the morning chatted pleasantly with members of the family and the doctor. There is talk of taking the General to the mountains as soon as the weather relaxes somewhat in its severity, provided, of course, that he continues to improve, says one of the dispatches. "The General chafes constantly at his confinement to the sick room, and longs for a change, and it is thought that if he can be successfully removed to the bracing air of the mountains there will be more chance for him to regain his strength. It is also thought that he would be troubled less with the accumulation of mucus in the throat if he could breathe the dry atmosphere of the inland mountain region, instead of the humid air of the coast." Rev. J. P. Newman, the General's pastor, was interviewed by a reporter. "Gen. Grant is very much better," said the parson. "He converses readily with those around him, and seems to be quite cheerful and happy. He is sitting partly dressed and in a dressing gown. There is a great improvement in his condition. The color of his skin is different. He looks more like a healthy man. He is buoyed up by faith. The prayers of the people of the whole country have been offered up for him, and they are being answered. He now believes he will get well. He feels and I feel that the supplications of so many millions of people for such a consummation will be answered. There is a grand chance of the General's getting well again. His improvement may be credited particularly to the power of mind over matter. To-day, as I parted from him, he pressed my hand and said: 'Thrice have I been in the shadow of the valley of death, and thrice have I come out again.'"

A continued improvement in Grant's condition was noted in the bulletins issued on the morning of Friday, April 17, and the belief was gaining strength that the illustrious patient might ultimately recover entirely. The General surprised his family and friends by walking down stairs unaided, while the former were at lunch, and, after taking his place at the table, ate cold mutton, cut very small, and macaroni. Senator Chaffee, speaking of this surprising evidence of returning strength, remarked, "The family were entirely surprised, but highly delighted, and now indulge hopes that he may get well entirely. His throat is better, less painful, and the doctors say there is an improvement in the disease itself. I am somewhat inclined to think there is something in that. 'That is merely an aggravated case of ulcerated sore throat.' 'Yes, something of that kind. I think there is a possibility of it at least. I asked Dr. Shady about it, but he does not think so. He says that some of the little pieces that have been taken from the sore have been subjected to microscopic examination by other physicians, and they have all agreed that it was epithelioma cancer. He says they could not have been mistaken. But it is my opinion that there is at least a chance that they were.' Mr. Dana said editorially in the *Star*, in its issue of April 17: 'The improvement in Gen. Grant's condition steadily continues. It is now ascertained that his disease is not cancer, and there is no reason in his physical organization why he should not recover his health entirely.'

New York dispatches of the morning of Saturday, April 18, reported favorable progress in Gen. Grant's case. The illustrious patient passed Friday in a quiet manner, at times pacing his room, and suffered no pain in swallowing his food. He talked freely with members of the family. In contradiction of the statements sent out that the General's malady was not cancerous, but only an aggravated sore throat, the doctors want the public to understand that "he is suffering from epithelioma cancer of a malignant form, and incurable. There cannot be the slightest doubt of this. Aside from the many diagnoses that have been made, the progress and symptoms of the disease have been practically in the line marked out by the highest medical science for its development. Not a physician has been able to steadily connect with the case has differed from his colleagues in the result of his investigation."

The bulletins telegraphed from New York on the morning of April 20 in regard to Gen. Grant's condition reported the patient as still on the mend. He had passed two good days and nights resting quietly, sleeping soundly, and taking his nourishment at regular intervals. In the morning he dressed himself and walked about the house during the day. At one time he appeared at the windows and smiled at a number of people who were on the street, and also gave them a military salute. Notwithstanding the improvement in the General's condition, the physicians persisted in their claim that the disease would terminate fatally, though death might be delayed for an indefinite period.

EASTERN.

A fire in Buffalo destroyed a greater portion of the Washington Block, containing the offices of the *Express*, the job-printing house of Mathews, Northrup & Co., and numerous stores. A printer named James Ross was fatally injured, and George E. Mathews was burned in the face.

The New York Legislature has passed the Niagara reservation bill providing for a free park around the falls.

In a divorce bill filed at Pittsburgh, Thomas Carney relates how his wife's passion for base-ball, intensified by reckless betting, made a wreck of his previously happy home.

The overseers of Harvard College decline to abrogate the rule requiring attendance on daily prayers.

Maddux & Co., New York coffee importers, made an assignment, with liabilities of \$200,000.

An old woman named Sands died near Westchester, N. Y. Cash and bonds amounting to \$240,000 were found concealed, sewed up in an old petticoat. The heirs are four nephews, one of whom is said to reside in Chicago.

Edward Sumner, aged 70 years, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of West Dedham, Mass., hanged himself in his barn. Ill-health is supposed to have been the cause.

A two-story frame building two miles from Reading, Pa., was burned, and four persons, Charles Wentzel, aged 13, Harry Wentzel, aged 11, Fred Hettinger, aged 20, and Charles Hettinger, aged 16, were burned to death.

Dan Mace, the famous driver of trotting horses, died at his residence in New York.

WESTERN.

The twentieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln (April 15) was commemorated at Springfield, Ill., in a sol-

emn and impressive manner. Owing to rain the procession was necessarily abandoned. At the State House a welcoming address was delivered by Gov. Oglesby, who was followed by Gen. Logan, Gen. Sherman, the Hon. J. C. Conkling, and Dr. Starkloff, of St. Louis. Each paid an eloquent tribute to the martyr's memory. In spite of the rain a thousand people participated in the formal exercises at the tomb, which was elaborately decorated with flowers. Singing societies and Grand Army posts were present from many places.

Maxwell, who is supposed to have murdered the man found in a trunk in a St. Louis hotel, is believed to have sailed from San Francisco for Australia. It is known that Maxwell was in need of money, and also that Preller, the victim, sympathized somewhat with the dynamiters, while Maxwell was their bitter opponent. The stomach of Preller was found to contain poison.

The output of the Minneapolis mills the past week was 132,200 barrels of flour, against 98,505 barrels for the preceding week.

Some tramps who were driven away from Senator Stanford's Vina ranch, in California, revenged themselves by burning the stables, roasting over one hundred horses and mules.

A mob from Harrold and Blunt arrived at Pierre, D. T., the other morning, entered the jail, and, securing James H. Bell, the murderer of Forest G. Small, hanged him to the flag-staff on the court house, hastening death by pulling on the swinging body. Bell's victim, Small, formerly resided at Sterling, Ill. Both were lawyers.

Capt. Couch and Sidney Clarke of Kansas, representing the Oklahoma settlers, have returned home from Washington. They say that the Secretary of the Interior gave the most complete assurances that all the cattle syndicates and companies which are now in Indian Territory will be removed. They were not informed as to the way in which this would be done.

A mad dog at Somerset, Iowa, bit J. M. Mason, his two sons, and five cows. Mr. Mason has left home to find a madstone.

The skeleton of an infant, packed in salt, was found in the house of Kate Dubby, at Decatur, Ill.

The rolling-mill of the Falcon Iron and Nail Company, at Niles, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings, machinery, and stock will aggregate \$75,000.

Recent reports from portions of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington Territory, and Western Idaho indicate a restlessness among the Indians that bodes trouble in the near future. Between the white settlers and Indians a strong feeling of animosity exists, which has intensified with time. One fruitful source of irritation between the whites and Indians has been the rivalry and jealousy concerning the use and occupation of immense grazing tracts.

SOUTHERN.

Fifty-three citizens of Barnesville, Ga., have brought suits against the Central Railroad for the destruction of property caused by sparks from a passing locomotive.

A grandson of Davy Crockett has just been lodged in the penitentiary of Texas, to serve two years for burglary.

Sixty indictments for gambling have been returned by the Grand Jury at Wheeling, W. Va. Among those involved are an ex-Governor, a member of the City Council, and leading merchants and manufacturers.

The mother of the Confederate General John H. Morgan, now residing at Lexington, Ky., has inherited \$1,000,000 by the death of the Baroness de Fauremberg at Cannes, France.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation of quarantine against the leading ports of Mexico, Central, and South America, and the West Indian Islands, to take effect May 10.

Lynchers attacked the jail at Forsyth, Mo., and, taking out Frank and Jubal Taylor and Elijah Sublette, hung them for making a murderous assault on Postmaster Dickerson and his wife.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. W. B. Hazen was reprimanded by the President, in accordance with the sentence of the court-martial, for captious criticism of his superior officer, and was then restored to duty as Chief Signal Officer.

The Attorney General has given an opinion that the late appropriation of \$335,000 for the New Orleans Exposition can only be used in paying the claims of persons living outside of Louisiana, or in meeting premiums awarded.

President Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring President Arthur's order opening the Winnebago reservation in Dakota to settlement inoperative and void, and notifying all persons on such lands to remove their effects within sixty days, settlers failing to do so to be removed by force. Dispatches from St. Paul state that indignation meetings will probably result when the order is generally promulgated. Settlers have been seeding, and have all they have invested in improvements, and to be evicted will bankrupt many. Trouble is feared, for force may be required to dispossess them. Troops will undoubtedly be necessary to enforce the provisions of the proclamation.

Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, in his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States for 1884 makes an estimate as follows: Gold, \$30,800,000; silver, \$48,800,000; total, \$79,600,000. This shows an increase over the previous year of \$800,000 in gold and \$2,400,000 in silver. Fifty-three incorporated companies working gold and silver mines paid dividends during the twelve months of \$7,567,798.

The President has made the following appointments: To Be American Ministers Resident and Consuls General—William D. Bloxham of Florida, to Bolivia; Bayless W. Hanna of Indiana, to Persia; Walker Fearn of Louisiana, to Roumania, Servia, and Greece. To Be Consuls of the United

States—James Murray of New York, at St. John, N. B.; Boyd Winchester of Kentucky, at Nice, France; Charles P. Kimball of Illinois, at Stuttgart, Germany.

POLITICAL.

The President has appointed the following postmasters of the Presidential class: F. M. Householder, of Noblesville, Ind., vice James K. Fisher, resigned; J. S. Catherwood, at Hoopston, Ill., vice Dale Wallace, resigned; Alexander McKennon, at Crookston, Minn., vice Delos Jacobin, resigned; E. J. Debray, at Clyde, Kan., vice A. Cornforth, resigned; George H. Tracy, at Wilbur, Neb., vice Horace Cole, commission expired.

Washington special to *Chicago Times*: "The friends of Secretary Manning state that while there is no truth whatever in the report that he intends to resign the Treasury portfolio to accept the Collectorship of Customs at New York City, there is a possibility of his retiring from the Cabinet at some period in the future, when he shall have fully accomplished his mission of strengthening the Democratic party by his reorganization of Treasury affairs."

George W. Williams, the colored Minister to Hayti, declares that the State Department at Washington has attempted to force him to resign, and that Vice President Hendricks desires to put another person in his place. Minister Williams says that as a representative of the negro race he intends to make a hard fight for retention.

Friends of the administration say that the reason why the New York *World* attacks the State Department is that its proprietor made one request of the President. That was that Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, should be appointed Minister to Berlin, that the President had decided to make the appointment, but that Mr. Bayard interfered and secured the place for his favorite.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Quebec reports the washing ashore at Pointe aux Anglaises of several cannon belonging to an English fleet wrecked there two centuries ago.

An ice-jam in the river at Belleville, Ontario, caused a flood, drowning a number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and wrecking houses and barns. The people were compelled to leave their dwellings in great haste to save their lives. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

There were 196 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 174 in the preceding week, and 155, 160, and 86 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades the failures were as follows: General stores, 40; grocers, 23; liquors, 15; hardware and implements, 11; manufacturers, 9; dry goods, 9; stationery, printers, etc., 9; tobacco and cigars, 8; shoes, 7; furniture, 7; hotels and restaurants, 7; jewelry, 7; drugs, 6; fancy goods, 6; bakers and confectioners, 6; clothing, 5; lumber and material, 5; millinery, 5; produce, provisions, etc., 4; carpenters and builders, 3; crockery and glassware, 3.

Robert Ireland, who was decoyed to Canada and arrested as an English deserter was released through the interference of President Cleveland, it appearing that he was an American citizen.

Vice President Oakes states that the Northern Pacific Road gained \$235,000 net on the operations of the current year over last year's business, and he feels that fixed charges and a surplus of \$300,000 will be the result of next year's traffic.

Commander Kane of the United States steamer *Galena* has reported to the Secretary of the Navy concerning the seizure of the Pacific mail steamer *Colon* at Aspinwall. The Commander claims that he acted as promptly as the occasion demanded, and that his marines did good service in protecting American interests from the ravages of the rebels during the burning of the town of Aspinwall.

The battle of Chalchuapa, the 31st ult., in which Gen. Barrios lost his life, resulted in a loss to the Guatemalan army of 1,800 men. The Salvadorians had less than 100 killed.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales and party, on arriving at Killarney, received a few hisses and many cheers.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced, on the 17th of April, that he had learned from Sir Peter Lumsden that as early as March 28 Gen. Komaroff was aware of the understanding between Russia and England as to non-action on the Afghan frontier. Earl Dufferin sent word that in his opinion Penjdeh was not worth fighting for, and that the Ameer would concede it to Russia in the interest of peace. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government would in a few days ask a vote of credit, when the whole question would be fully covered.

M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Peking, has been ordered to proceed to Tien-Tsin to pursue the negotiations pending between China and France for peace. The Kep incident will not interfere with these negotiations.

A Russian Prince at present in Paris has received a personal telegram from the Czar, in which the latter conveys the expression of a strong hope that peace will be preserved between Russia and England by means of mutual concessions.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Lakes of Killarney, and were well received.

An Italian fleet is being fitted out for movement to the Baltic Sea, and a number of seamen engaged for service in the Red Sea have been recalled with a view to a change of destination to the Baltic. The Italian Government is preparing another naval expedition, which it is understood will be kept in readiness to go to the Black Sea whenever necessary.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Cablegrams from London on the 21st of April represented the relations between Russia and England, at that date, as strained to an alarming extent. Reports from Sir Peter Lumsden conflicted with statements made by Gen. Komaroff as to the battle at Penjdeh. Dispatches were constantly passing between Granville and De Giers. The effective strength of the British army is stated at 575,000. It is said that thirty-two Russian men-of-war at Cronstadt hoisted their flags and put to sea.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to England. The royal party stopped at Limerick and were welcomed with a brilliant reception. During the journey between Killarney and Limerick the Prince and Princess met with some hostile demonstrations.

The French press insists that the Government shall continue to demand from Egypt full satisfaction for the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* at Cairo. The Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs replies to France that he must consult the Porte in regard to the matter.

At the inquest in St. Louis on the body of C. A. Preller, a witness recognized a photograph of the supposed murderer as that of Walter Maxwell, whose father owned large potteries at Northampton, England.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in the case of *Rudger Clawson* that is fatal to the cause of polygamy in the Territories. In a carefully prepared opinion the ruling is against the plaintiff on every point raised.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the law of Virginia against receiving the coupons of its bonds in payment of State taxes is unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligation of a contract.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has decided that the Railway Commission recently created is illegal, and that every railway train from the time it enters till it leaves the State is within the taxing power of the police regulations.

The New York Fruit Company has commenced proceedings at Newport, Ky., to foreclose a mortgage for \$7,000,000 given by the Cincinnati and Southeastern Road. C. P. Huntington has an eye on the property, to secure entrance to Newport.

Advices from Battleford, Northwest Territory, of April 21, were to the effect that Fort Pitt had fallen into the hands of the Cree Indians, who had been besieging it ever since the Frog Lake massacre. Two policemen are known to have been killed, and it was feared the whole garrison had been massacred.

Question has been raised at the War Department as to how long the military guard stationed at the tomb of Garfield is to be kept upon the present duty. There is no probability, says a Washington telegram, that the guard will be relieved until the monument has been completed and the remains of Garfield deposited in a vault from which their removal would be impossible.

Gen. Grant enjoyed another night's unbroken rest, and the morning of April 21 found the sufferer so far improved that the physicians gave their consent to his taking an airing in Central Park. Shortly after noon the family carriage was driven to the door. "Gen. Grant heard the rumble of wheels, and as the driver reined up the team the sick man pulled aside the curtains a moment to assure himself that the time had come for the longed-for drive. Harrison, the colored nurse, with a fur robe upon his arm, emerged from the house and opened the carriage door. A moment later the General appeared. He wore a high hat; about his neck was a silk scarf, and closely buttoned about his figure was a heavy beaver overcoat. The General carried a light cane, and, unaided, walked down the steps with a firm tread. As he crossed the flagging he bowed and smiled at a hundred hats were lifted in salute by those who had assembled on the walk across the street. As the General was stepping into the carriage he glanced up to the colored coachman and bade him good-morning. Harrison, as he mounted to his place with the driver, remarked: 'That don't look much like a dead General, does it?' and his face was wreathed in smiles. The General refused to go out riding Sunday, the 19th, giving as an excuse that at the time there were many people praying for him, and it would hardly be right that he should appear in public."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$5.50	@ 7.00
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.98	@ .99
" No. 2 Red.....	.96	@ .97
CORN—No. 2.....	.62	@ .53
OATS—White.....	.42	@ .47
PORK—New Mess.....	12.75	@ 13.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.25	@ 5.75
Common to Fair.....	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Prime to Choice Spring.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
RYE—No. 2.....	.66	@ .67
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.22	@ .24
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.11	@ .12
Skimmed Flat.....	.05	@ .06
EGGS—Fresh.....	.13	@ .14
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.55	@ .60
PORK—Mess.....	11.50	@ 12.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .45
OATS—No. 2.....	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1.....	.68	@ .70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess.....	11.50	@ 12.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.87	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2.....	.35	@ .37
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .98½
CORN—Mixed.....	.43	@ .43½
RYE.....	.60	@ .62
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@ 12.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN.....	.47	@ .49
OATS—Mixed.....	.36	@ .38
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@ 12.50
DETROIT.		
FLOUR.....	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—Mixed.....	.49	@ .50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.43	@ .44
PORK—New Mess.....	12.50	@ 12.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .98
CORN—Mixed.....	.45	@ .46
OATS—Mixed.....	.34	@ .35
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 hard.....	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.42	@ .44
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	6.35	@ 7.00
" " ".....	5.25	@ 6.00
Common.....	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.50	@ 5.00

THE CATTLE KINGS MUST GO

Capt. Couch Has a Long Interview with Secretary of the Interior Lamar.

He Is Told that All Unlawful Intruders in Oklahoma Will Be Ejected.

Capt. Couch, with his counsel, Sidney Clarke, visited Washington last week, and had an interview with Secretary Lamar. The substance of the interview was as follows: Capt. Couch gave a history of the Oklahoma question, and the view which he and the Western people generally take of it. The Secretary took the view that the clause in the treaty setting this land aside for freedmen and friendly Indians created a trust which made it incumbent upon the Government to preserve it in that status until such time as Congress might make another disposition of it. This point was discussed at length. The decisions of the courts for and against this position were quoted. Capt. Couch and Mr.



CAPT. W. L. COUCH.

Clarke understand from what Lamar said on this point that the position of the administration is that it is not subject to immediate settlement under the land laws. The question of the occupancy of Oklahoma by the cattle men was then raised. Capt. Couch informed the Secretary of the location of the ranches, the amount of land occupied, and the names of the persons occupying it. He also told Mr. Lamar that the cattlemen were allowed to pass by the military on a pass from any of the cattle kings, and that anybody connected with the cattle companies was allowed to pass in and out of the Territory without question. Capt. Couch said that the settlers thought that if they were to be excluded because the administration took the view that these lands were not open to settlement, it was right and just that the cattlemen, who are not only upon the Oklahoma lands, but are occupying the surrounding Indian country under illegal leases, should also be ejected.

Mr. Lamar replied that they would be ejected; that all the cattle syndicates would be ejected. He said: "I agree with you on that, gentlemen." He also affirmed that his feelings were all with the settlers, but that, on this one point of law as to the lands being open to settlement now he did not agree with them. As to the question of the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Indians, the Secretary said that the administration would take early action upon it. He said, "Gentlemen, you may consider the administration a little slow, but we intend to meet all these questions, and I think we shall meet them in a way which will be generally satisfactory to your people."

RUSSO-BRITISH WAR QUESTION.

The statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons shows that the question of war between England and Russia hangs upon the accuracy of Gen. Komaroff's official report of his recent encounter with the Afghans. That the reader may have a clear understanding of the point at issue it is necessary to refer to the Russian statement. In his dispatch to the Government Gen. Komaroff states that the 25th of March as he approached Dushkapri he came upon an Afghan intrenchment, and to avoid a conflict stationed his forces three miles away from their position. The next day he commenced negotiations with the English officers who were with the Afghans. The latter, finding that they were not attacked, daily drew nearer to the Russians, until the 29th Gen. Komaroff notified them



GEN. KOMAROFF.

to evacuate the left bank of the Koeschk, which they were occupying contrary to agreement. This they refused to do, upon the advice, as they averred, of the English officers. Gen. Komaroff then moved toward them, hoping that they would retire, but instead of that they opened fire on him and compelled him to accept combat, the result of which is known. It is sufficient to say that the Afghans went back in a hurry.

If this statement is correct the Russians were clearly in the right and were justified in driving the Afghans back; and it is on the correctness of this statement that the war question now hangs. The reports thus far received from the English and Russian officers are conflicting. In order to get at the facts from an official source the English Government has telegraphed Gen. Komaroff's statement to Sir Peter Lumsden, with instructions to make his report as early as possible and to inform the Government as to the correctness of the Russian General's statement. Pending the receipt of an answer, of course, no action will be taken.