

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A warehouse in Brooklyn recently shipped to Turkey 40,000 stand of arms, valued at \$300,000, on which the Drexels had loaned a large sum to the manufacturer.

Six men were killed by the explosion of a tug-boat's boiler in the East River, opposite New York.

Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, was arrested on a libel suit entered by Mayor Grace, who claims \$50,000 damages. Mr. Pulitzer was released on \$5,000 bail.

The Grand Jury at New York has indicted General Shaler for receiving bribes.

Seven men robbed Bentel & Co.'s bank at Freedom, Pennsylvania, blowing open the safe, and securing \$12,000 in cash and securities. The fire following the explosion destroyed several thousand dollars. The burglars kept the citizens at bay with revolvers, which they fired several times.

Through the failure of a grip on a cable train at the East river bridge two cars slipped back down the curve at the Brooklyn end, crashing into another train. Five persons received serious injuries, among them being Conductor F. E. Meyers. The bridge officials report that the cable road has carried 38,500,000 passengers without losing a life.

WESTERN.

The will of the late Vice President Hendricks has been probated at Indianapolis. It is in Mr. Hendricks' handwriting, and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as follows:

I, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion County, Indiana, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made. I give, bequeath, and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza M. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description whatsoever and wherever located; also all my rights, claims, choses in action, in fee simple to have, the same her and her heirs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and, if agreeable to her, I desire that she shall be the executrix thereof.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Signed and delivered in our presence, and attested by us in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other, at her request, August 8, 1866. WINSLOW S. PEIRCE.

J. H. MCKEEAN.

Ex-Congressman William Aldrich, of Chicago, died of paralysis at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was visiting.

William Rohlfing and his son, of Kenosha, Wis., were both killed by a runaway team. Their bodies were discovered by a team.

A prairie fire broke out seven miles north of Burton, Kan., and swept over an area of about thirty miles. Enormous quantities of hay and grain were burned, and sheep, hog, and cattle sheds destroyed. Three persons are shown to have been fatally burned. The fire is supposed to have originated on the Potawatonia Indian Reservation. The section northeast of Cowley County, Kan., was swept by prairie fires. Several ranches and six hundred head of cattle were destroyed. Incendiary fires at Livingston Montana, led to the serving of notice on several vagrants by a vigilance committee.

At Lynn Creek, Mo., an idiot named Williams killed Dr. Lyon and his daughter with an ax. The murderer was shot dead by the Doctor's son.

Material for a dime-novel writer is found in a dispatch from Marshfield, Wis. A 15-year-old boy, the story goes, while hunting, shot a deer. Two Indians tried to capture his prize, and the boy promptly killed both of them.

SOUTHERN.

Two best boys, sons of the man who killed seven persons and always escaped punishment, were acquitted at Lancaster, Ky., of the murder of a colored man.

WASHINGTON.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement for November.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,742,850
Bonds at 3 per cent.	194,190,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	221,750
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Public Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,625,612

Principal..... \$1,290,778,612
Interest..... 11,853,088

Total..... \$1,272,631,700
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal..... \$3,569,105
Interest..... 217,035

Total..... \$3,786,141

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes.

Certificates of deposit.

Gold certificates.

Silver certificates.

Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed)..... 6,959,574

Principal..... \$69,510,114

Total debt—

Principal..... \$1,831,857,832

Interest..... 12,070,124

Total..... \$1,845,927,956

Less cash items available for reduction of the debt.

231,452,594

Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes..... 100,000,000

Total..... \$391,452,594

Total debt less available cash items \$1,514,475,361

Net cash in the Treasury..... 61,930,595

Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1885..... \$1,452,544,706

Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1881..... 1,447,637,561

Increase of debt during the month..... \$4,887,193

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding..... \$105,554,092

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding..... 92,702,642

U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding..... 17,555,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid..... 15,639,229

Fractional currency	1,639
Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$231,452,594
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.	\$109,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt.	
Fractional silver coin	\$27,923,309
Minor coin	616,171
Total	\$28,720,480
Certificates held as cash	66,737,32
Net cash balance on hand	61,930,595

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.

\$483,657,102

The Cullom Interstate Commerce Committee has prepared a bill for the appointment of five Commissioners representing both political parties.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report, says there are now in course of construction eighty buildings, calling for a total expenditure of \$8,511,400. The expenditures for the year on this account aggregated nearly \$2,500,000.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Martin, of Kansas, has called a special session of the Legislature to meet Jan. 19.

A caucus of the Republican Senators met at Washington on Friday, Dec. 4, for the purpose of considering the question of the election of a President pro tem. Senator Edmunds said that when in the summer of 1884 the Republicans of the nation in their convention nominated Gen. Logan for Vice President he (Mr. Edmunds) had thought it right to warn Gen. Logan, and to warn the party, that he should retire from the Presidency of the Senate, and that Gen. Logan should be chosen in his place, and, as they all remembered, he communicated that opinion and desire to the Republican Senators in a formal way.

It was thought best at that time that the change be not made, especially as Gen. Logan did not wish it to be made. At the last Presidential election Gen. Logan had received, he believed, the votes of all the Republicans who had the opportunity to vote, and came very near being the choice of the people for the office of Vice President, which would have made him ex-officio the President of the Senate and under the law charged with the duty of carrying on the Government in case of any disability of the President of the United States until an election could be had. In this state of things, he thought it right that the Republican Senators should renew that expression of confidence in Gen. Logan by nominating him for President of the Senate, and he accordingly moved that Gen. Logan be so nominated by acclamation. Several Senators spoke briefly in favor of the nomination, and the question was put and agreed to unanimously. Senator Logan returned his thanks for the honor, but declined it, saying he thought he could be more useful on the floor of the House adjourned.

Both houses of the Forty-ninth Congress met at noon on Monday, the 7th day of December, and promptly organized for business. When the Senate was called to order, John Sherman was elected President pro tem, by a vote of 29 to 23, the latter number being cast for Isham G. Harris. On being escorted to the chair, Senator Sherman made a short speech of thanks. Messrs. Logan, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. Mr. Voorhees announced the death of Vice President Hendricks, and offered resolutions of respect to his memory, when an adjournment was ordered. In the House of Representatives 320 members answered the roll-call. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, was presented with a floral design representing a portrait of the Hennepin Canal bearing the name of Captain Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, who was a recipient of several handsome floral tributes, the largest being a rocking chair made of roses. The ballot for Speaker resulted in 177 votes for John G. Carlisle and 138 for Thomas B. Reed. After Mr. Carlisle had voiced his thanks, John B. Clark, of Missouri, was chosen Clerk; John H. Leedom, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, Doorkeeper; and Lycus Dalton, Postmaster. Before drawing for seats, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was allowed his choice. The death of the Vice President having been announced by Mr. Holman, the House adjourned.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In the Virginia Democratic caucus, at Richmond, Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 65 to 31 for Hon. John S. Barbour.

A cable dispatch says: "The Bulgarians have attacked Servian division near Kruevatz. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded his decision on the peace proposals submitted to him by the combatants. He is said to favor the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and to oppose the payment of war indemnity by Servia. Turkey has recalled her commissioners and countermanded her orders for the occupation of the Balkans."

The crossbar of a shaft in the new Croton aqueduct, near Merritt's Corners, N. Y., fell on a descending bucket containing five men, four of whom were instantly killed, the fifth receiving mortal injuries.

Battery D, Fifth Artillery—four guns and seventy men—reached Salt Lake City on the 7th inst. and was escorted to Fort Douglas by five companies from that fort, General McCook riding at the head of the column. Great crowds of Mormons sullenly watched the soldiers marching past.

Miss Susan Morse, daughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, recently threw herself from a steamer en route for Havana and was drowned.

The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November is placed at \$7,500,000, and for the eleven months, to Dec. 1, the loss foots up \$85,000,000.

At Gatesville, N. C., Edward Saunders, Isaiah Richardson, and John Swanner, all colored men, were executed for the crime of burglary.

On Tuesday, the 1st of December, the mortal remains of the late Vice President Hendricks lay in state at the City Hall in Indianapolis from Sunday forenoon to Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., and were viewed by over 50,000 people. So great were the crowds at times that the military and police were called into requisition to keep the mass moving and to prevent a blockade. When the doors of the building were closed a waiting crowd, numbering thousands, stood in line trying to take a last glance at the face of the dead statesman. At 10 o'clock p. m. Monday the doors were closed, and the crowd passed through the south entrance to the street, where it was placed in the horse, and escorted by the four Indianapolis military companies, was returned to the parlor of the homestead. All along the line of march the people flocked to see the sad spectacle.

LAID TO REST.

The Remains of Vice-President Hendricks Consigned to the Grave

Indianapolis Crowded with Distinguished People to Pay Respect to His Memory.

Impressive Services in the Church Where He Had Worshiped During His Lifetime.

Lying in State.

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Public Sorrow.

On Tuesday, the 1st of December, the mortal remains of Thomas Andrew Hendricks, the fifth Vice President to die during his term of office, were convened in the tomb prepared for their reception. The clergy of Indianapolis, without respect to sect, joined in the services, the bells of all the churches tolled a requies, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle, attested their fealty to his memory. The early morning trains on all the railways brought delegations from the national capital and all the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of people from all the inland cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The crowd and swelled the multitudes on the streets to an extent to impede the ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings the day of the Vice President's death had grown in quality and design until the whole city was in funeral garb. Washington street presented an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street, and even along the residence streets, the people were lavish in their display of the signs of public sorrow. People who were deceased, all shrouded in black, were profusely mourned. The general effect told in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow-townsmen.

At the Modest Home.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice President, a plain, two-story brick structure. On the front door of the house was a black rosette, from which was pendent a strip of tape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning.

The scene presented in the interior of the house, however, carried with it all the evidence of death. Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were all hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax.

The most notable representation of the designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his confined remains, and the words "He who dwelt in a cabin" were inscribed on it. The cabin was six feet in length and four in height, its sides being composed of cedar lilles, hyacinths, carnations, and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelle, was the inscription: "The Home of My Boyhood;" and beneath, "Shelby, Ohio."

On the end of the cabin was suspended a black satin banner bearing, in letters of gold: "God's fingers touch me and I accept;" and the second inscription, "I am a widow, but I have a husband."

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last of the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket.

Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped horses and the carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave-taking.

At the Church.

The police and military kept the curious but always respectful multitude out of the way, and the little cavalry moved quickly with its military escort through the lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 11:45 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number—Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Indianapolis Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministrations Mr. Hendricks first took up his residence; the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the present rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the present rector in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Fulton in their recitation of the