

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

## NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

### THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 16th inst., to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. Mr. Sawyer pre-empted a measure for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay Canal. Mr. Butler offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to report by what authority a Legislature has been organized in the Territory of Dakota. A message from the President was received, asking authority to use certain funds for the relief of the Cheyenne Indians. When Mr. Hoar's Presidential succession bill came up, Messrs. Maxey, Beck, Edmunds, and Morgan voiced their views. The House passed the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, and devoted the remainder of the day to discussion of the proposed rules.

Mr. Hoar's Presidential succession bill passed the Senate on the 17th after an able argument in its favor by Mr. Hoar. In a debate on the resolution regarding the unauthorized organization of a State government for Dakota, Mr. Butler declared that no question of politics was involved, and asked if Mr. Harrison would sustain similar action by the Territory of Utah. John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, was sworn in. Bills were introduced for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas, to encourage the erection of monuments on Revolutionary battle fields; to locate a branch soldiers' home, costing \$25,000, in the Northwest; to provide for the issue of silver certificates; for the warehousing of fruit brandy; and to bridge the Missouri at Pierre. The House of Representatives was principally occupied in the discussion of the revision of the rules. All amendments to the committee's report were voted down by a decided majority, but without taking final action the House adjourned.

A bill making it unlawful for a Senator or Representative in Congress to recommend or solicit appointments to office, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, on the 18th inst. A bill was passed to pension Mrs. Grant at the rate of \$5,000 per year. Mr. Beck offered a resolution specifying the use to be made of the proceeds of the sale of the duties. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to pay royalties to the widow of Admiral Dahlgren for the use of artillery patents. Mr. Beck offered a resolution to allow the widow of Minister Phelps a year's salary for services in Peru. Mr. Ingalls introduced a measure to prevent the illegal inclosure of public lands. The House of Representatives amended the rules in substantial accordance with the report of the committee, thus distributing the appropriation bills among seven committees. The Senate bill to give Mrs. Grant a pension of \$5,000 per annum was passed.

In the House of Representatives, at its session on the 19th, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the creation of the following select committees: On the election of President and Vice President of the United States, on reform in the civil service, on ship building and ship owning interests, on alcoholic liquor traffic, and on ventilation and acoustics of the House. The resolution was adopted. Representative Lovering presented a petition by Col. David P. Hussey, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, and sixty others, survivors of the storming column known as the "Fortieth Hope," organized for assault upon Port Hudson, La., June 15, 1863, praying Congress to grant them medals, as promised in the general order of Gen. Banks. The Senate was not in session.

### EASTERN.

A mine of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, Pa., was flooded by water which broke in from the Susquehanna River. Most of the miners were warned in time and escaped, but it is feared that thirty miners who were in the lower levels were drowned.

The American Base-Ball Association was restrained by order of court in Philadelphia from expelling the Metropolitan Club.

David Miles, of Milford, Conn., was gored to death by a Holstein bull. Edward Miles would have met a similar fate had not a spectator put half a dozen bullets into the brain of the enraged animal.

Edison, the inventor, has resumed his work on the phonograph, which he is confident of perfecting to such an extent that it will take the place of stenographers.

Small-pox has appeared at the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, New York. The disease also exists in New York City, where twelve cases and one death were reported the past week.

### WESTERN.

Two Chicagoans drove a double sleigh through to Milwaukee in two days. D. R. Timothy and a companion drove a 4-year-old team and cutter from Franklin Grove to Dixon, Ill., ten miles, in 30½ minutes, for a wager of \$200.

Two lieutenants of police were dismissed at Cincinnati for drunkenness. They had been paid the previous day and riotously celebrated the event.

Joel Anderson and Laurel Baugh were recently tried for murder at Carrollton, Mo., convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Securing a new trial, they were again convicted last week, and sentenced to death.

Hon. William Pitt Lynde, an ex-congressman and one of the most prominent members of the bar in the Northwest, and senior member of the law firm of Finches, Lynde & Miller, died at Milwaukee last week. He was 68 years of age. He was a sufferer for almost a year past from a complication of diseases.

Jasper E. Sweet, a printer of Chicago, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for fatally shooting Dr. Thomas Waugh. On the first ballot seven jurors favored acquittal. One who insisted upon imprisonment for life succeeded in obtaining a compromise verdict. Sweet expressed himself as desirous of hastening to Joliet, and stating that his wife and son will have a home with his mother-in-law, at La Porte, Ind.

The hide and tallow warehouse of Osborne, Hosick & Co., on the southwest corner of La Salle avenue and Michigan street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The building was valued at \$85,000, and the stock at \$325,000. The same fire suffered a damage of \$70,000 by a fire caused by lightning last August.

A Deming (New Mexico) dispatch says that "near White House, located northwest of Silver City, a company of the Eighth United States Cavalry, under Lieut. Fountain

were ambushed by hostiles with disastrous results. The following were killed in the fight which ensued: Surgeon Maddox, Private Collins, Private Gibson, Private Hutton, Private McMillen, Lieut. Cahill. Corporal McFarland was slightly wounded. The Indians numbered twenty-one. After the fight they headed west in the direction of Clifton. This is the same band with which Fountain had a fight on the 9th inst. No Indians are reported killed."

### SOUTHERN.

The result of the recent temperance election at Atlanta was carried to the Federal Court, where Judge McCoy decided against the liquor interest, but pronounced unconstitutional a proviso in favor of Georgia wines and excluding those from other States.

Fire at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed several structures, including the Abell Block and the Herald newspaper building, entailing a loss of about \$450,000, upon which there is an insurance amounting to \$350,000. Falling walls killed a colored fireman and badly injured three others.

Eighth Chinamen at El Paso, Tex., took out naturalization papers, and it is alleged to be the purpose of the 200 Chinese in that town to become American citizens.

Milton Young, of Lexington, Ky., sold twenty-three thoroughbred horses, for which he realized \$56,300.

A movement is now on foot in Baltimore to procure the passage by the Legislature of a stringent law against the opium joints in that city.

C. L. Green & Co., in their annual cotton crop circular, estimate the yield at 6,900,000 bales for the crop of 1885-86.

### WASHINGTON.

Commissioner of Pensions Black announces that hereafter no application for a pension is to be briefed up, nor over two letters are to be written in connection with any one case, and the credibility of a witness shall not be inquired into through postmasters. Therefore it has been the custom to have all the testimony of each case digested by competent clerks in brief, and the credibility of the various applicants looked up and reported on by postmasters living in the same towns.

Secretary Lamar has requested the Attorney General to bring suits against cattle-men in forty additional cases for fencing public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Washington telegram: "Western Senators are receiving letters in great numbers urging them to oppose the confirmation of Land Commissioner Sparks because of his recent rulings. Mr. Sparks was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 25th of last March."

### POLITICAL.

The voters of Boston, by a majority of 9,969, declared for liquor license and defeated all the women candidates for school offices. Worcester voted for prohibition and Newburyport for license. The Mayors of the chief cities of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines and agreed upon a local-option bill to be submitted to the Legislature. A table was presented showing that in twenty large towns, under the prohibitory law, the number of saloons has increased over 60 per cent.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois is of the opinion that there is a very even division of sentiment in Congress on the question of suspending silver coinage.

It is believed that the Hoar Presidential-succession bill, which has passed the Senate, will meet with considerable opposition in the House.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

—The total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's for the week was 217, against 221 the preceding week, a decline of 4, and as compared with 305 in the like week of December, 1884, 280 in 1883, 236 in 1882, and 165 in 1881. This continues the marked decline in the total number of failures weekly during the last quarter of the year as against 1884. The grand total of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to Dec. 18 was 10,771, against 11,088 in a like portion of 1884, a decline of 316. The totals for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively, were 9,591, 7,762, and 5,939.

The Camden Consolidated Oil Company, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has suffered a loss of over \$50,000 from forged drafts in the hands of a Santa Barbara (Cal.) bank.

The steamer Dolphin, concerning which there has been so much controversy, has gone on a trial trip which is to last sixty days.

Irving Miller has returned to Indianapolis and reports that of the colony of Southerners who emigrated to Brazil after the war only about fifty families remain, and that they have lost all of their means in the attempt to raise cotton.

### FOREIGN.

John and Sarah Magee were arrested in London charged with attempting to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters.

Emigration from Germany during the nine months ending Oct. 1 was \$6,000, as against 135,000 for the same period in 1884.

The French Government has ordered a suspension of hostilities in Madagascar as a preliminary to negotiations for a treaty of peace.

The Liberal press in Russia is urging an alliance with England as the best means of settling the Eastern question and of punishing the perfidy of Germany and Austria.

St. Petersburg dispatches state that a terrible dynamite explosion occurred in the Pierjuchin mine in Siberia. The accounts are conflicting, some placing the number killed at four hundred, and others as high as one thousand.

Stephen Barker Guion, the well-known owner of steamships, died suddenly of apoplexy at Liverpool. He was born in New York in 1830.

### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Four children who were recently bitten by rabid dogs in Newark, N. J., have been placed in the residence of M. Pasteur, in Paris, who expresses confidence that he can cure them. The funds required for the voyage were contributed by citizens of New York.

The French gunboat Chamois, bound for Tonquin, foundered off Toulon.

Parnell informs his colleagues that he will oppose all schemes affecting Ireland which do not allow the Irish to control their own police.

Emperor William and Queen Christina sent telegrams to Pope Leo expressing their thanks for his equitable decision in regard to the Caroline Islands.

The names of United States Grand Jurors just discharged at Salt Lake City have been published by the Mormon papers so that they may be boycotted.

Chicago elevators contain 14,404,843 bushels of wheat, 1,073,483 bushels of corn, 169,548 bushels of oats, 300,315 bushels of rye, and 231,080 bushels of barley; total, 16,169,299 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 14,608,543 bushels a year ago.

The Indians in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have been badly duped by a swindler who traded fraudulent Indian Territory land scrip for good Dominion \$5 bills.

Fire at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, caused a loss of \$60,000, with insurance of \$30,000. The Merrill chemical works at Cincinnati were damaged \$10,000, and Brunot & Laurent's dry goods establishment at Quebec was gutted, resulting in a loss of about \$80,000.

The feature of the Senate proceedings on the 21st of December was the carefully prepared attack of Senator Beck upon the financial policy of the administration. Mr. Beck believes that the word "coin" used in section 3694 of the Revised Statutes means silver as well as gold coin, and he therefore introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the coin paid for customs duties under the section has been set apart for the payment of the interest on United States bonds and to the payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States made in each year as a sinking fund, and if it had not herebefore been done to report a bill for the enforcement of the law. The Kentucky Senator spoke for an hour upon this resolution, and in the course of his remarks charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had deliberately violated this provision; that he was administering the law in the special interest of national banks, and that he was, also, in the same interest discriminating against silver. The Senator declared, with great earnestness, that he would enforce the law and insisted upon any officer who would thus violate the law. Beck was so vehement in manner and so blunt in language that upon the conclusion of his remarks the Senators on both sides were too much surprised to make any response. Mr. Morrill said that the speech practically charged the Secretary of the Treasury with being a thief, and the President of the United States with being in collusion with him; and that, as no Democratic Senator seemed ready to defend the administration against the terrible arraignment, he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was adopted. In the House of Representatives, under a call of the States, a perfect flood of bills rushed upon the Speaker's desk. More than 100 were introduced, and the call was suspended when Maine was reached. Inclosed in the list are the following: For the relief of Fitz John Porter, to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, to pay Government employees wages withheld in violation of the eight-hour law, to limit the disposal of the public lands, to establish a postal telegraph, for the unrestricted coinage of the silver dollar, for the construction of the Hennepin Canal to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution, and to create the Territory of Oklahoma. Ten measures affecting railway land grants were also introduced. Both houses adjourned until Jan. 5. The President sent the following new nominations of Postmasters to the Senate on the 21st: At Fairmount, W. Va., Newton S. Barnes; Jackson, Tenn., R. R. Dashiell; Peoria, Ill., John Warner; Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Fred A. Collins; Evansville, Wis., James V. N. Som; Nevada, Wm. R. Crockett; Oxford, Pa., Samuel H. Smith; Weatherford, Tex., N. B. Johnson; Wausau, Ohio, George Haumesler; Canton, Ohio, William Archival; Delaware, Del., David A. Starker; Ottawa, Ill., William O'Neil; Batavia, Ill., Willis S. Grimes; Ambey, Ill., George E. Young; Mason City, Ill., William A. Mehan; Maywood, Ill., Samuel S. Kemp; Mount Carroll, Ill., William P. Baird; Mount Morris, Ill., Henry Shaver; Effingham, Ill., Charles Kellogg; Macomb, Ill., Thomas Philpot; Hyde Park, Ill., Edwin S. Hawley; Vandalia, Ill., Sidney B. Stout; Shelbyville, Ky., Joseph N. Bell; Howell, Mich., Isaac W. Bush; Niles, Mich., William J. Edmonds; Piquette, Mich., H. McHenry; Denison, Iowa, O. B. Keith; Oskaloosa, Iowa, William T. Smith; Hampton, Iowa, Oscar B. Hammon; Little Rock, Ark., Thomas W. Newton.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVES.....	\$4.00	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	95	@ .97
No. 2 Red.....	.92½	@ .93½
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .52
OATS—Mess.....	.38	@ .43
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50	@ 6.75
Good Shipping.....	4.25	@ 5.00
Common.....	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—Extra Spring.....	4.75	@ 5.50
Choice Winter.....	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.84	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2.....	.28	@ .28½
RYE—No. 2.....	.59	@ .61
HAY—No. 2.....	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.30	@ .33
Prime Dairy.....	.29	@ .32
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats.....	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess.....	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 1.....	.59	@ .61
PORK—New Mess.....	8.75	@ 10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .94
CORN—Mixed.....	.32	@ .33
OATS—Mixed.....	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 3.....	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .32½
PORK—Mess.....	10.00	@ 10.50
LIVE HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	2.50	@ 3.50
CORN—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
OATS—No. 2.....	.31	@ .33
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90	@ .91
CORN—New.....	.32	@ .33
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.50	@ 5.25
Prime.....	4.00	@ 4.50
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.98	@ .99
CORN.....	.42	@ .43
CATTLE.....	5.00	@ 6.00

### PARNELL'S VICTORY.

Gladstone Ready to Give Ireland a Parliament with Sweeping Powers.

The British Kingdom Greatly Agitated Over the Sudden Turn of Affairs.

A Conflict of Opinion Among Political Leaders—The Editors Much Excited.

London dispatch.

Mr. Parnell has won. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Gladstone will concede home rule of a sweeping kind. Of course the details of the eventual compromise are unknowable, but it is believed that, beyond stipulating for free trade and exacting guarantees of protection for the loyal minority in Ireland, everything will be yielded to Mr. Parnell. As the Gladstone programme is outlined, it contains a proviso that Ireland shall continue to send members to Westminster, but it is likely that he will give way on this point, as the Irish do not wish imperial representation. There will be a Dublin Parliament supreme over Irish affairs, over the police, taxation, courts, and all internal matters. This seems certain. But how it will be brought about is doubtful.

There is no question of Mr. Gladstone's ability to carry the great bulk of the Liberals for the measures, as the Liberal papers are rapidly vaulting to the home-rule side, but whether it will be done while the Liberals are in opposition or after their return to power is not seen. It must be remembered, too, that Lord Salisbury has it in his power to dissolve Parliament before the thing is done, and it is quite likely that he will do this, going to the country on a strenuous anti-Irish cry. There is immense excitement in London over the news. A dispatch from Dublin says the public there is intensely enthusiastic.

The following additional telegram was received from Mr. Gladstone at a late hour last night:

"My reply in regard to the Standard's statements applies also to those of the Pall Mall Gazette and Daily News. Although those statements were unauthorized, proposals may conveniently be canvassed."

"Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish ministry would be an illusion. I propose instead the exercise of sovereign power on the part of a Minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish privy council is unworthy of attention. The privy council survives only as a relic. The substitute is a cabinet. The questions of commerce and police are difficult ones, but with limitations I believe that home-rule may safely be granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

The Press Association says that Mr. Gladstone, foreseeing the increase in strength of the Parnell party, drafted a scheme four months ago for the self-government of Ireland, according to which the power of veto by the Crown could be exercised only on the advice of a privy council convened especially to discuss the subject in question. The other points in the scheme were the same as already published. The project was submitted to a few political friends of Mr. Gladstone. Since the elections there have been no formal consultations on the subject, and it is not known whether or not the details of the scheme have since been modified. It is supposed that Mr. Goschen, who is almost certain to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next Gladstone Cabinet, will support the scheme.

The Standard deprecates Mr. Gladstone's political profanity.

The Morning Post predicts civil war. The Times says: "The real danger is that, amid endless protestations against separation and illusory safeguards of imperial unity, the control of the Commons will be gone, and will never be recovered except by civil war. We trust Englishmen will see this before it is too late. It would be better to cut off connection absolutely and to prepare for dealing with Ireland as an open foe than to arm traitors by the force of pretending to maintain unity without the power to enforce a single law disapproved at Dublin."

Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech at Chelsea last night, expressed anger at the action of the conservatives in rejecting proffered support. He said it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to expect the Liberals to give him a vote of confidence in addition to permitting him to remain in power. Sir Charles adhered to the views previously expressed by him on the Irish question.

### Opinions of Various Leaders.

London special.

The opinions of various leaders have been sought on the subject of the Irish home-rule proposals, which have caused a great sensation in political circles. The Pall Mall Gazette having alleged that Earl Spencer had acquiesced in the scheme, Earl Spencer telegraphs: "No scheme of home rule has received my approval."

Mr. Childers telegraphs that he has no knowledge whatever of Gladstone's alleged proposals.

Sir Charles Dilke says it is premature to discuss the subject.

Mr. Healy says he cannot express an opinion on the subject before his party meets.

Mr. O'Connor declares that Ireland will not be satisfied with less than Canada enjoys, and will not contribute to the British exchequer.

Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, says: "I cannot understand how any assembly can save what landlords call their interests. They will perish by the inexorable law of nature. The minorities creed of politics is as safe in Ireland as in England. Large home rule will be certain to work satisfactorily to both parties."

### Queen Victoria Accepts the Inevitable.

London dispatch.

It is understood that the Queen has intimated her approval of the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a suitable measure with provisions securing imperial control of a Parliament created for Ireland.

A CLOTH company in Graniteville, S. C., is working on orders from China.

CROSS-TIES are estimated to cost the rail-roads of this country \$6,000,000.

### A HORROR IN GEORGIA.

A Sleeping-Car Telescoped by a Locomotive and Twelve of the Inmates Scalded to Death.

Four Others Fatally and Ten Seriously Injured—Heart-Rending Scenes at the Wreck.

Atlanta (Ga.) telegram.

A frightful collision occurred on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, about fifteen miles from Atlanta. Thirteen lives were lost, and three persons were so badly injured that it is thought death will result.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific Roads use the same track from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits, and from there they both use the same track to Austell. Just one mile east of Austell, toward Atlanta, is a water-tank used by the Georgia Pacific. The night passenger train of the Georgia Pacific leaves here at 10 o'clock and the East Tennessee train leaves at 10:45 o'clock. Last night, however, the Georgia Pacific was somewhat delayed, and when it stopped at the water-tank it was on the East Tennessee time. The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around a curve near the water-tank, and, without a moment's warning, went crashing into the rear of the Georgia Pacific train. Engineer Owen and the fireman of the East Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacific train, but too late to avoid a collision. The fireman jumped. The engineer remained at his post, reversing the engine and applying the brakes. He escaped without serious injury, while the fireman is supposed to be fatally hurt. The engine tore its way into the rear of the coach, and the rear coach telescoped the one in front of it, which was forced into the one ahead of that again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir, and the escaping steam soon caused the death of five or six.

As soon as possible the East Tennessee train was backed from the wreck and the work of removing the dead and wounded begun. The killed are: Bernard Peyton, attorney for the Georgia Pacific, of Birmingham, Ala.; Nathan Stanley, of Anniston, Ala.; E. Y. Huie, of East Point, Ga.; J. W. Pierce, of Texas; Jake and Mary Banks, of Fairburn, Ga., and their baby, who died in its mother's arms; C. W. Bolton, bound for El Paso, Texas; two little children, one a baby, belonging to Mr. Bright; Mrs. Jane Eliza Brown, Cleveland County, Ala.; B. Bright, of Fairburn, Ga.; Mrs. Carrie Bright, Fairburn, Ga.

The blame for the accident cannot be yet placed, and an investigation will be necessary. The East Tennessee conductor says that he was on his time and following the schedule and his directions. The Georgia Pacific conductor says that he had no official knowledge of the night passenger train of the East Tennessee, and ran out as he had always done. The Coroner's inquest has been going on all day. In the examination Dr. Roy, surgeon of the Georgia Pacific, said that when he arrived on the scene the engine had telescoped the sleeping coach, passing through the entire length of the car. Water and steam from the boiler gushed through and flooded the whole train. According to his examination not a single fatality occurred from external injuries, but all met their deaths from scalding or inhalation of steam.

### ROBERT TOOMBS DEAD.

The Famous Georgian Passes Away at an Advanced Age, After a Long Illness.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., announces the death, at the advanced age of 76 years, of Robert Toombs, the noted Southern statesman and irreconcilable. He had been ill for some time, and his demise was not unexpected. The deceased was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, July 2, 1810. His father died before he was 5 years old. He was educated by an old Scotchman until he was 15, and then, well prepared for college, he went to the University of Georgia, then Franklin College. He was a handsome, wealthy, rollicksome youth, and got into some trouble with the faculty, and left Athens for Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated at 18. He then went to the University of Virginia, studied law, and, returning to his home, was admitted to the bar when he was 21 years old. Not long after he married and settled in the town of Washington. He was very successful in his profession, before he was 33 years of age having made \$150,000 in fees and profits, his income being \$20,000 per annum at least for several years. In the Creek Indian war of 1836 he was a captain of volunteers under Gen. Scott. When he was twenty-seven years of age—in 1837—he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Then commenced a political career unequalled in Georgia for brilliancy. He served two terms in the Legislature, eight years in the lower house of Congress, and in 1853 was elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1859, but resigned his seat in 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union. Mr. Toombs was one of the most striking figures in national politics during the exciting period immediately preceding the civil war. Intellectually he was one of the strongest of the Southern leaders at that time—perhaps the strongest—and certainly none of them exerted more influence on the public sentiment of their section or did more to bring about the secession movement than he. Ardent and impetuous in his temperament, Mr. Toombs was inevitably the extreme partisan of every cause with which he identified himself. From early youth he was a firm believer in the State sovereignty and nullification doctrines expounded by John C. Calhoun, and he never shrank from following them to their logical conclusions. Slavery found in him one of its most courageous and eloquent defenders, and he hailed with enthusiasm its recognition as the corner-stone of the new confederacy. He took an active part in the war: resigning a position in Mr. Davis' cabinet at an early date to enter the army. After the war he fled to Europe to avoid a prosecution for treason, soon after returning to his native State, where he lived in retirement until his death. He never became reconciled to the new order of things, and refused to petition for a removal of his disabilities, or to have anything further to do with political matters.