

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled after the holiday adjournment, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, and at once opened business in a lively fashion. Numerous bills were introduced in both houses. In the Senate the credentials of John W. Daniel, of Virginia, were presented. A bill was passed to legalize the Ninth Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Bills were introduced to substitute silver dollars for gold coin and currency in reserve funds of the Treasury to increase pensions for total helplessness; to facilitate promotions in the army; to adjust accounts of laborers under the eight-hour law, to provide for the erection of monuments in Washington to Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, at a cost of \$1,000,000 each; to establish a national university in the District of Columbia by a grant of \$5,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest; to provide for the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty. A resolution was adopted accepting from the State of Ohio a bill to prohibit the sale of slaves. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requesting the President to take measures for including cases of embezzlement in extradition treaties. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called up the resolution heretofore offered by him calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of each report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad from the first appointment of such directors to the present time. In support of his resolution he introduced a bill to extend the length of the action of the Government Directors, of whom he had himself been one, with a view to showing that had the Government paid attention to the information conveyed and the recommendations made by the directors, the relations of the Government to the roads would have been better. The bills introduced in the House of Representatives numbered 790. The more notable were: To remove restrictions on the coinage of the standard silver dollar; to abolish internal revenue taxation; to appropriate \$200,000 for a monument to General Grant in New York; to provide for the generalization of food and drugs; to provide for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland ship canal; to reform the civil service; to repeal the duty on sugar; to prevent fraudulent entries on the public domain; to repeal the tobacco tax; to create an interstate commerce commission; to tax the manufacture and sale of clemaries; to give preference to discharged soldiers and sailors; preference in the appointment of; to authorize the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in New Mexico and Arizona for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and to deprive polygamists of the right of suffrage. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John J. Higgins, to be Collector of Customs in the District of Natchez, Miss.; James C. of Maryland, to be Supervising Inspector of State Schools in the Third District; Wiley J. Tamm to be Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; William H. McArchie, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte; Willis H. Patch, of Maine, to be Consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; H. M. Jewett, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Sivas; Orlando V. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Hale introduced in the Senate, on the 6th inst., a bill for longer sessions of Congress, making proceedings commence alternately in October and November. The silver question was raised in the Senate on a discussion of the Beck resolution. Mr. Gray contended that the use of compulsory coinage would bring the country to a silver standard. Mr. McPherson declared that in the opinion of the best authorities in the world, a point had been reached beyond which it would be dangerous to go, and produced advertisements by Jay Cooke that the bonds would be paid in gold. The cause before the Senate, letter from the Postmaster General accompanying the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of Postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic committee of that State. Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistant, who relied upon Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. In reply, Senators Voorhees and Vest defended the action of the Postmaster General. Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives for the free coinage of the silver dollar, to limit it, and suspend it; to form a national bank to keep a larger reserve of silver; to retire the trade dollar, and to direct the calling in of \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, payment to be made in coin of standard value. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Shields of Illinois, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana; Postmasters—Thomas Ryan, at Faunt St. Marie, Mich.; Charles Holiday, at St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Morgan, at Kearny, Neb.

A RESOLUTION originally introduced by Mr. Harrison calling for an investigation of the Pension Commissioner's office was adopted by the Senate on the 7th inst., after the incorporation of amendments offered by Messrs. Voorhees and Logan. As it now stands the resolution provides for an inquiry as to the truth of Mr. Black's statement that under his predecessors party tests were applied to pension claimants and as to the present incumbent's management of his trust. There was a long debate on the Utah bill, and Mormons came in for a share of the discussion. Mr. Hale introduced several progressive measures, and acted as the spokesman of the Saints. The House of Representatives listened intently to the introduction of bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories, to create a postal telegraph, to repeal the tobacco tax, for a commission on the interior traffic, for volunteer regiments in the Southwest, for thirteen public buildings, for the Hennepin Canal project, an unlimited silver dollar, and for hundred or two other things. Speaker Carlisle announced his committee, with Morrison as Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage, and Belmont of Foreign Affairs.

SENATOR EDMUND'S Utah bill passed the Senate on the 8th inst. It is substantially the same as first reported, with the addition of a section providing that marriage between persons of the fourth degree of consanguinity, but not including that, shall be contrary to law. Mr. Eastis offered a concurrent resolution with a preamble as follows: "Whereas, The act of Congress of 1878 declared the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private; that by the act of 1869 the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all public obligations not bearing interest, etc.; that by the refunding act of July, 1870, the principal and interest of the debt were made redeemable in coin at the standard value; that since the enactment of those laws it has been the practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bonds and interest in gold coin, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$10,000,000 of bonds, payable on the 1st of February, 1886; therefore, be it resolved, etc., that in the opinion of Congress said bonds of \$10,000,000, payable on Feb. 1, 1886, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in compliance with existing law, and in aid of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress. Mr. Eastis desired the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that the committee would report on it at an early day, in order that it may be determined whether or not the practice of paying the United States bonds and the interest on them exclusively in gold coin was approved by Congress. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$1,330,000 for improvements in the month of the Columbia River to create a public work on Santa Fe to pass the Delaware, Indiana, \$30,000 for certain lands in Kansas, to increase to \$25 per month the pensions of soldiers or sailors who lost one eye, and to prohibit the letting of Government con-

tracts to persons employing convict labor. The House was not in session.

EASTERN.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, offers to fight Charley Mitchell every day for a week, and in case of defeat will forfeit many thousand dollars to benevolent and other institutions.

Valises containing about \$65,000 in bank bills and securities stolen from the Lancaster, Mass., National Bank have been found at Timmuth, Vt. Veo, the Treasurer of the Rutland, Vt., Marble Company, confessed that he helped McNeal, the absconding cashier of the Lancaster bank, to carry off the funds. Dr. E. M. Nelson, President of the marble company, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the matter.

Pittsburgh has completed a crematory on Sixth avenue, to be operated by natural gas.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston. He was Postmaster of that city under President Buchanan, and began the free delivery of letters.

A railway collision at Wilmington, Del., wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The penitentiaries of New York, two of which are being worked on State account, show a profit for the year of \$3,441. All but 10 per cent of the shoes made at Auburn are sold in the Western States.

WESTERN.

Mr. Louis Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, has again called the attention of Congress to the case of the venerable Mrs. Merkleham, the only living grandchild of Thomas Jefferson. He attempted to raise a fund for her in 1884 by appealing to some hundreds of prominent people and secured \$70.

Grading on the Burlington and Northwestern Road has been completed through Prairie du Chien and for several miles north, and La Crosse will be reached within a month.

Simpliner, Adler & Co., wholesale jewelers, and William Doren & Co., shoe manufacturers, both Cleveland firms, have made assignments. The liabilities of the former concern are about \$50,000.

At Battle Creek, Mich., the dead bodies of Dr. Martin White, his wife, and two children were discovered by neighbors who forced the doors. It is suspected that White killed the others and committed suicide.

Ex-Senator Thurman, who was selected by the coal-miners and operators of Ohio to settle their difficulties, decided that wages should be advanced to 60 cents per ton, at which price he thinks the operators can successfully compete with other districts.

D. F. Wadsworth, a former banker at Ishpeming, Mich., was convicted of embezzlement in the sum of \$63,000.

The State Live Stock Commission of Nebraska has raised the quarantine which has been maintained for several months against Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio.

Several hundred men have for months been at work on the snow-sheds of the Central Pacific Road, which extend in an almost unbroken line for forty-five miles, and are constructed of framed timbers with braces of iron.

A fire in the bag factory of Jewell & Adams, at Cincinnati, caused a loss of nearly \$100,000.

SOUTHERN.

A panther which for six weeks had alarmed the citizens of Clayton, Ga., attacked and overcame George Greenleaf, who was walking up a hill with his wife. The latter cut the beast's throat.

Painter, Tongue & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions at Baltimore, failed with heavy liabilities.

The property of the Richmond *Whig*, which last month suspended publication, has been sold for \$5,000 to some Democratic journalists.

The firm of Painter, Tongue & Co., wholesale dry-goods and notion dealers of Baltimore, Md., suspended as the result of extensive embezzlements by a bookkeeper.

Sixteen convicts employed in the mines at Coal Hill, Arkansas, escaped by tunneling thirty-five feet, on which work they spent three weeks. Bloodhounds are pursuing them to Indian Territory.

A warehouse in Louisville, Ky., filled with cotton, tobacco, molasses, and dry goods, collapsed, and a fire breaking out, the greater portion of the contents were destroyed. A colored porter, H. M. Wright, manager, and J. B. Balmforth, one of the proprietors, were caught in the debris and cannot be found. The financial loss is heavy.

Charles Williams (colored) was hanged for outrage at Cambridge, Md. When urged by the ministers to prepare for eternity, he said, "It is too late."

Five railroad laborers were drowned while crossing from the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi to Memphis in a rowboat.

WASHINGTON.

Washington telegram: "An office seeker who had been here for many weeks returned home not long since without presenting his case to the President. He had a very novel reason for this strange procedure. He had a very valuable ring, so he said, which he intended to wear when he called on the President. Soon after his arrival he lost the ring, and feeling that his case would be hopeless unless the President saw the ring on his finger he gave up in despair and left for home."

Senator Van Wyck is to introduce a bill promoting General Sheridan to the rank of General—the same that Grant and Sherman had.

Washington telegram: "Western Senators are receiving letters in great numbers urging them to oppose the confirmation of Land Commissioner Sparks because of his re-

cent rulings. Mr. Sparks was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 25th of last March."

It is understood that Secretary Whitney is satisfied with the seaworthiness of the Dolphin, as shown in her recent trial trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

Rear Admiral Earl English, who has just been relieved of the command of the South American squadron, will be placed on the retired list next month.

A check for \$12,000 will be paid by the Treasury Department to Stephen Merritt, the New York undertaker who had charge of Gen. Grant's funeral. About \$2,160 will be covered by a special appropriation.

POLITICAL.

James G. Blaine, at a legislative banquet in Augusta, made an argument against the biennial system of elections and sessions recently adopted in Maine.

Washington special: "The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means evidently don't mean to let the grass grow under their feet. Mr. Morrison called a conference of the Democratic committeemen to day, for the purpose of developing their views as to the best method of presenting the tariff question to the House. The consultation lasted about two hours, and disclosed some diversity of opinion as to the best way to handle the question. Mr. Morrison indicated a preference for a horizontal cut, while Mr. Hewitt advocated the adoption of his bill, the leading feature of which is free raw materials. There was a good deal of discussion growing out of the various suggestions of the committeemen, by which there was shown to be a general disposition to harmonize upon some bill reducing tariff duties, and to put it before the House with as little delay as possible. All were agreed that it would be most politic to report a bill which would be sure not only to pass the House, but that would also probably pass the Senate. The reformers are in earnest, and it is thought necessary to have another sea trial.

A railway collision at Wilmington, Del., wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.