

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

MR. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, offered a resolution in the Senate, on the 2d inst., that the President is not restricted by law in removing officials, and that the Senate has no right to require a statement of his reasons for suspensions. Mr. Pugh submitted a substitute, declaring the President responsible to the people for removals or suspensions from office. The matter went over. The electoral-count bill, with all the amendments proposed, was recommitted. Mr. Chase introduced a bill to prevent Congressmen from recommending appointments to office, and Mr. Harris a measure appropriating \$75,000 to establish a bureau of public health. The Secretary of the Treasury answered a resolution of inquiry by stating that no assistant treasurer has been instructed to refuse to issue certificates on deposits of silver dollars. The House of Representatives devoted the day to eulogies of Vice President Hendricks by leading members. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was the first speaker to bear testimony to the worth of the dead statesman. He traced the life of Mr. Hendricks through childhood, youth, and manhood, showing that in every stage he had manifested that ability and talent which had made his name familiar to every household in the land. Mr. Hewitt said that the nomination of Mr. Hendricks in 1884 secured the success of the Democratic ticket. It prevented an issue addressed to the conscience of the people, and in New York especially was so acceptable to a portion of the party otherwise dissatisfied that personal grievances were to a large extent overlooked and postponed. The large duty of justice to the man in whose person the will of the people had once been defeated. But for the existence of this feeling the accession of independent voters would not have materially changed the strong current of feeling among a portion of the Democratic voters for the candidates of the other party. Mr. Hendricks, he said, was a partisan, but this partisanship was never exerted at the expense of his patriotism. There was no reason for apology or explanation so far as Mr. Hendricks' views on the matter of appointment to public office were concerned. These views were given in his letter of acceptance of the nomination. The resolution was referred to a committee with the views of Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Randall expressed admiration for the dead statesman, whose life had been the embodiment of that old Latin saying, "mild in manner and resolute in conviction." His ways were gentle and kind, but in a matter of right or wrong he was fixed and immovable. As he was greater than others, he was also stronger than any political organization to which he was attached. He believed that our liberties were sacred only when all tendencies toward centralization were to be resisted and destroyed. He died as he lived, nobly and serenely. Like a shadow thrown softly and sweetly from a passing cloud, death fell upon him.

The Chair placed before the Senate, on the 3d inst., the resolution as submitted by Mr. Riddleberger and the substitute for it submitted by Mr. Pugh, relating to the relations between the President and the Senate in regard to information and papers affecting Government officers selected and appointed. Mr. Bland offered a motion to adjourn, but four months of the session were left for business. The resolution offered embodied no practical question—only mooted—questions—and it would be time enough to debate the question when it should become a practical question. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion lay on the table when it was agreed to, only one voice being heard in the negative. At a subsequent stage of the Senate proceedings, Mr. Riddleberger again called up his resolution and criticised the course of the "Senator (Edmunds) whose voice is too repressed to be heard except by himself." He first makes a speech and then moves an unobjectionable motion, "I don't mind being run over by a railroad train," continued Mr. Riddleberger, "but I don't like being mashed by a wheelbarrow." [Great laughter.] On motion of Mr. Morrill the resolution was then, without debate, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Logan took the floor in favor of the admission of that Territory as a State. Mr. Morgan opposed the admission of Dakota under the present conditions. He then said the Senate was asked to admit the new State more for the purpose of admitting the officeholders than had been here. The patriotism that had been so much referred to had in it a strong flavor of self-interest. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Bland, requesting information from the Secretary of the Treasury whether an arrangement was made with the New York Clearing-House to prevent the circulation of silver, and asking for a statement of silver dollars and certificates on hand and afloat.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that since 1827 the conscience fund has developed to \$220,747, was read in the Senate on the 4th inst. A memorial from the Legislature of New Jersey protested against the granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Road the right to build a bridge from the Jersey shore to Staten Island. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to appropriate \$150,000 more for a public building at Fort Scott, and Mr. Dolph a measure to extend the limits of Portland, Ore., to include the east bank of the Willamette. Mr. Cameron called up the bill providing for an assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Senate, and a debate on the merits of the bill was entered upon which took the character of a political discussion and resulted in a fight over the action taken by Secretary Whitney in the Dolphin matter. Mr. Cockrell defended the actions of Secretary Whitney. In the House the day was devoted to the discussion of the Dakota bill. Mr. Harrison declared that the real animus of the objections to the bill was that another Presidential election should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such elections. Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Harrison, who was evidently a candidate for the Presidency, might not have been a member of the Senate of Dakota, for he [Mr. Morgan] did not think that he [Mr. Morgan] would ripen in four years. Mr. Harrison replied that if he ever should be a candidate, although he would not be sure but that he might justly claim the electoral vote of Alabama, he never would expect to have it counted for him. Upon the reading of Mr. Harrison's paper in contradiction of those read by Democratic Senators to the feeling prevalent in the Senate with regard to the question of admission, one Senator after another, in the House and Senate, by quoting Falstaff's exclamation: "Oh, Lord, how this world is given to lying!" When, at another time, Mr. Harrison asked amid laughter whether Mr. Butler would have entitled the constitution of Dakota, "The Constitution of the State of Dakota, by the grace of God and the Senator from South Carolina." Mr. Butler turned the laugh against his opponent by replying: "No; I should have simply said: 'By the grace of the Senator from Indiana.'

The Senate closed its long and wrangling debate over the admission of South Dakota into the Union as a State on the 5th inst., by passing the bill of the Committee on Territories. A vote was first taken on the Butler substitute, which was an act to enable the people of Dakota to frame a State constitution, etc., and it was rejected by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 31. A vote was then taken on the bill itself, which resulted in—yeas 22, nays 22. The negative vote was wholly Democratic. The affirmative vote was made up of thirty-one Republicans and one Democrat—Mr. Voorhis. The bill as it was read at the time of the admission of Dakota on the line of the 40th parallel of latitude provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State under the title of Dakota, and the organization of the northern portion into a separate Territory under the name of Lincoln. The Frye bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic was rejected favorably to the Senate. It provides for the appointment by the President of five persons to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic.

the relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social evil, the public health, and general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. It appropriates \$10,000 for the expenses of the investigation. The Senate passed Mr. Sewell's bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$60,000 to buy arms and ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores, and camp equipage for the militia of the several States and Territories. No State is to receive a share of the appropriation unless its militia force numbers at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which it is entitled in Congress. The Senate also passed a bill providing for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, in Michigan, and for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a suitable building thereon. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill to go to Joseph W. Peirce, \$50,000 for ice contractors, and hospitals in 1883. Mr. Blandford reported to the House the pension bill from the Appropriation Committee, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The bill as reported appropriates \$75,754,200, an increase of about \$15,000 over last year. It is made up as follows: For army and navy pensions, \$75,000,000; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, \$500,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, \$72,000; for miscellaneous expenses, including clerk hire, rents, etc., \$182,200.

### EASTERN.

Owing to the strike, it is reported that the coke supply will not last over ten days, and as a result employees of mills and furnaces throughout the country will be rendered idle.

A number of imported laborers who were brought to Standard, Pa., refused to go to work, having been dissuaded from entering the mines by the striking Hungarians. A gas well three miles southwest of Buffalo discharges 144,000 feet daily.

A sentence of five years' imprisonment has been passed upon John McMahon, the ex-Collector of Revenue at Hoboken, New Jersey, who absconded two years ago with \$51,000.

The fishing schooner Maud M. Stow, of Gloucester, Mass., has been given up for lost. She carried a crew of fourteen men.

J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, has completed the model for a soldiers' monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The shaft will be eighty feet high, and will cost \$300,000 or more.

Mrs. Marie Branchu, wife of a well-known decorative painter in New York, committed suicide in a sensational manner, jumping from High Bridge 120 feet below. Every bone in her body was broken.

### WESTERN.

President Cleveland has pardoned George R. Sims, who was convicted in Chicago three years ago of fraudulent pension operations.

An organized attempt was inaugurated at Seattle, W. T., to drive out the Chinese. It is alleged that the Knights of Labor headed the movement. The Chinese to the number of 100 were marched to the steamer Queen of the Pacific, lying at the wharf, and shipped by steamer to San Francisco, the citizens paying \$10 a head passage.

Chesley Chambers was sentenced at Bloomington, Ind., to two years' imprisonment for assaulting a baggage-master while robbing a train.

The remains of the late President James A. Garfield, which rest in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, were last week placed in an ornamental bronze sarcophagus. The military guard about the vault will be continued until next June.

Edward Hudson, Cincinnati's Chief of Police, has been suspended by the Mayor for insubordination, and Arthur G. Moore appointed in his place.

The United States fish hatchery at Northville, Mich., shipped to the Postmaster General of New Zealand one million whitefish eggs.

Edward Cowl was sent to jail at Cleveland, charged with forging his mother's name to notes to the amount of \$60,000.

### SOUTHERN.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Road report its gross debt at \$30,993,000; state that without the branch system the line would be bankrupt, and recommend Congressional action on the principle of the Hoar bill, the period being fixed at eighty years.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) special: "The killing of George and Frank Taylor at Oakdale Junction, Tenn., on suspicion that they were burglars, creates the most intense excitement. It develops that the deceased were nephews of Col. Blackburn, one of the leading criminal lawyers of Cincinnati, and steps are now being taken to prosecute their murderers to the full extent of the law. The evidence is now clear that the young men were merely traveling through the country, and were innocent of any crime."

Dr. C. Whittier, of California, has purchased 76,000 acres of land in Swain County, North Carolina, and will open a vast cattle ranch and build a new town.

At New Castle, Delaware, with the mercury in the neighborhood of zero, five thieves were lashed on their bare backs and a forged was placed in the pillory for an hour.

During a heavy fog at New Orleans the British steamship Castle Craig refused to obey her rudder and collided with several other vessels, doing about \$70,000 worth of damage.

### WASHINGTON.

During the month of January the United States mints coined 3,799,060 pieces of gold and silver, valued at \$6,300,470.

The Hydrographic Office at Washington has just issued its February pilot-chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, and devotes a large part of its margin to recommending the use of oil in storms at sea. It says the evidence of the value of oil in a heavy sea continues to be of so satisfactory a nature as to justify the policy of disseminating the facts as widely as possible. The use of mineral oil is not recommended, but the importance of carrying a supply of the animal or vegetable product

for use in cases of emergency cannot be overestimated. About one gallon of the latter for every ten miles run by the ship is referred to as having proved sufficient in one case of terrific storm.

Gen. Sheridan is opposed to the bill authorizing the recruiting of two regiments of cowboy cavalry, and thinks that instead of addition to the service should be made by recruiting the cavalry to the maximum.

A bill was presented in Congress requiring all mastless vessels to carry lights at night.

The Government suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent will be conducted by Solicitor General Goode, assisted by ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, Grosvenor Lowrey, of New York, and Eppa Hunton and Jeff Chandler, of Washington.

### POLITICAL.

The Governor of Ohio has sustained the charges made against the Police Commissioners of Cincinnati, but they absolutely refuse to vacate their offices.

A favorable report on the Hennepin Canal bill is considered as assured from the committee having it in charge.

W. M. Campbell, of Litchfield, Minn., has been appointed Marshal for Minnesota.

In regard to the fight for the admission of Dakota into the Union, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times telegraphs that journal as follows:

Although Senator Harrison got his Dakota bill through the Senate, it was only by sacrificing what Judges Edgerton and Moody and a few other residents of the soi-disant State deem the most important of all the features of his bill—namely, the sanction of the acts already performed in anticipation of admission to the Union. The preliminary organization of the State government and the election of two territorial governors, and the admission of Dakota will have it all to do over again. It really does not matter much. There is extremely little reason to believe that the House will pass the Senate bill. The House is probably willing to pass a bill admitting Dakota as a whole, or making a division on a north and south line, but there will not be two Republican States in the new Territory of Dakota within the next few years. Really what most of the Democrats are fighting for is delay, and that would be accomplished by the passing in the House of almost any kind of a bill different from the Senate bill, or the passage of two bills by the two houses which would then be in a deadlock next year, and all that the Democrats are at all sure of accomplishing is to keep Dakota out of the Union until after the Electoral College of 1888 has met and performed its duty.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that Grant & McLennan have been awarded the contract to build the Hudson Bay Railroad, to run from the head of Lake Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and that work will be begun in the near future.

The coldest weather ever felt in some parts of the South prevailed last week. The mercury throughout Virginia showed a temperature of from 4 to 35 degrees below zero, the most severe weather being at Staunton. Throughout the East generally the temperature was very low. Snow blockades interfered seriously with the movements of railroad trains. George Koch, a wealthy farmer of Wilson, Wis., froze to death on the highway, within one hundred yards of his house, while driving home from Sheboygan.

Official reports to the Mexican Minister state that the recent encounter of Mexican troops with Crawford's command was the result of a mistake. The Mexican loss was four men killed and four wounded. Complaint is made in regard to the alleged lawless acts of American scouts.

A permanent Quaker mission is to be established in the City of Mexico.

Business failures throughout the country for the week were 253 for the United States and 34 for Canada, a total of 287, as against 280 for last week and 329 for the week previous. Most of the failures were in the Southern, Western, and Pacific States.

The Adams Tobacco Company, of Montreal, went into liquidation, with liabilities amounting to \$175,000.

### FOREIGN.

Lord Dufferin has gone to Bumah to make arrangements for the extension of the Indian administration to that country.

A huge block of buildings in Manchester, England, valued at \$500,000, was destroyed by fire.

The Supreme Court of Denmark has canceled a sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed upon a journalist named Horup for printing an article insulting to the King.

The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, declares that Mr. Gladstone recognizes the fact that no settlement of the land or education questions is possible without Irish self-government.

Henry M. Stanley, whose hair was almost white from exposure in Egypt, has returned to London again with hair and beard that are described as beautifully brown. They are dyed.

Gladstone has selected the Earl of Aberdeen as Viceroy of Ireland, Baron Wolverton as Postmaster General, J. Rigby, M. P., as Solicitor General, and J. Collings, M. P., as Secretary of the Local Government Board.

The Tories are boasting that they will be able to overthrow the Gladstone Cabinet.

The Chinese Envoy has had an audience with the Pope, and as a result the Vatican will in the future be represented at the Chinese court, and China will send an Ambassador to the Vatican.

The Queen is very much annoyed at the reports that she gave an uncourteous reception to Mr. Gladstone, when he went to Osborne to receive her command to form a new Ministry. It has also been stated that the Prince of Wales rebuked his mother for her alleged display of reluctance to summon the Liberal leader to take charge of her Government.

Efforts are being made to form a National Liberal party under the leadership of Lord Hartington.

In the Austrian Reichsrath a new anti-socialist bill has been introduced. The chief purpose of the measure is the suppression of socialist organs.

### LATER NEWS ITEM.

Over 15,000 men, representing the "starving mechanics of London," met around Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The gathering was managed by Socialists, conspicuous among the leaders being a man named Burns, who was a candidate for Parliament from Nottingham at the recent election. Interference by the police precipitated trouble, which culminated in a serious riot. The residence of Arnold Morley, the new Patronage Secretary, was totally wrecked despite the frantic appeals of the tenants for aid. Besides smashing the windows and doors of a large number of private houses, the vast and maddened throng sacked Hatchett's Hotel in Piccadilly and carried off everything eatable and drinkable. Lord Cremona was met and badly beaten. The Carlton, Devonshire, and Turf Clubs suffered severely. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or maltreated, and shops of all kinds were burglarized. At midnight the mob, which early in the evening consisted of 50,000 men, melted away, and quiet reigned once more.

A cablegram from Rome announces the death of Prince Alexander Torlonia, who carried out many extensive public works in Italy.

According to the report of the New York Produce Exchange, the visible supply of grain on Feb. 6 was: Wheat, 54,107,045 bushels; corn, 7,251,352 bushels; oats, 1,824,398 bushels; barley, 1,750,207 bushels; rye, 715,067 bushels.

Near Graham Station, Kentucky, Mrs. Slater and her nurse and babe were drowned by the ice giving way beneath their sleigh.

A nice silver debate was running along peacefully in the Senate on the 8th inst., with Senator John Sherman on the floor pointing out the mistakes that had been made in the Treasury Department, failing to follow up when some accidental mistake was made about the inquiries the Senate was making of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to silver and gold. The Senator from Ohio at once branched off into a discussion of the great question of the hour—the relations of the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Edmunds was absent, and Mr. Sherman had a chance to come to the front as the Republican spokesman. For half an hour the debate between Mr. Sherman on one side and Messrs. Salsbury and Pugh on the other was decidedly interesting. Mr. Sherman's position was that the Senate had no right to question the President as to his reasons, but it had a right to any information that was in the departments. The doctrine, he declared, had always been recognized till the present administration came in. In the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan committees of Congress had a cabinet minister before them, and overhauled papers in the departments, and it was never even suggested that the two houses of Congress were not entitled to see everything on file in the departments. When he was Secretary of the Treasury he was summoned before committees of both houses, and questioned about executive acts both in regard to appointments and removals and in regard to financial policy, and he answered all questions but one, and that was as to what he was going to do. The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Ingalls, which directs the Finance Committee to inquire into the property of making such an amendment to the Revised Statutes as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Blanchard introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all moneys seized or collected in the Department of the Gulf by Generals Butler and Banks. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to enable the people of Dakota east of the Missouri River to form a Constitution and State Government, and there is strong reason to believe that it will be the measure which the House will adopt against the Harrison bill which passed the Senate. This bill provides for admitting the east half of Dakota, which contains about 420,000 inhabitants, with two members of Congress and two United States Courts. This will leave only about 30,000 inhabitants west of the river to be organized into the Territory of Lincoln. Bismarck is left out of the new State, and will become the capital of the new Territory. The bill provides that Congress may hereafter, when the Indian reservations are extinguished, annex the Territory of Lincoln, and Dakota is required to consent to this in her constitution. Mr. Weaver addressed the House upon the coinage question. In the course of his remarks Mr. Weaver attacked the national banking system. There were four things, he said, relating to finance which this Congress must do. First, it must provide for unrestricted coinage of American silver. Second, a law must be passed for the issue of Treasury notes to take the place of bank notes. Third, the largest portion of the surplus in the Treasury must be paid out in liquidation of the interest-bearing public debt. Fourth, it must forbid by law any further discrimination against silver coin.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES..... \$4.00 @