

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

THE Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, thinks he was the first public man in America to make a speech for woman suffrage. It was forty-five years ago, and he has firmly believed in the cause ever since.

SARAH WINNEMUCCA, the Pinto Princess, has built a school-house at Lovelock, Nevada, where twenty-five little Pintos are learning to read and write free of all expense. They are said to be very bright scholars.

THE North German Gazette, of Berlin, says: "The prosecution is imminent of numerous Germans who style themselves doctors on the strength of diplomas purchased in America. There are 3,400 such doctors in Berlin alone."

HAIR three-quarters the length of the women and of wonderful thickness is common in Mexico. It is often worn loose, but more frequently in two long plaits. Wig-makers find no employment there. The men wear long, heavy bangs.

A WELL-KNOWN lady of Macon has a curious superstition. Upon entering a room for the first time she stands in the center and bows to each corner. She declares that this exhibition of politeness is intended to propitiate the spirits.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER, who recently electrified a Washington audience by reciting "Ostler Joe," was a witness in a New York law case several days ago. She wore an English ulster, and attracted much attention as she gave her testimony in a clear and concise manner.

CHIEF MAHEDY, of the New York Fire Department, was killed recently while en route to a fire, his wagon being dashed to pieces by colliding with a fire engine. About a year ago the Chief of the Cincinnati Fire Department was killed in the same way, and shortly thereafter an Assistant Fire Marshal of Chicago lost his life under similar circumstances.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the alleged fact that all words beginning with "sl" have in some degree a second-rate or bad quality about them. "Look through the dictionary," one writer says, "and you will not find one that is quite first-rate, for 'sleep,' which is about the best of them, is, after all, half way to death, and the great majority of these words are more or less disgusting as well as degrading."

LIEUT. GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN is a domestic man, fond of his children, three bright little girls, with whom he may frequently be seen walking on pleasant afternoons in Washington. "Little Phil's" hair is quite gray and his mustache is almost white, but he wears a red necktie. He also wears a sack coat, a tall silk hat, carries his cane in his coat pocket with a jaunty air, and looks like the brave beau-sabre he is.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE, the "Citizen Prince," as he is now affectionately called, is studious-looking man of middle age, with a bald head and Shakespearean face, and wears a seal-skin cap and spectacles. He speaks English with scholarly correctness, and French with vernacular fluency. His ideal of government is what he terms anarchical communism. He predicts that a great revolution will close the present century.

A WILMINGTON (Del.) paper, in announcing the death at that place of Henry B. Courtney, of the Diamond Match Company, assures a skeptical world that the secret of making parlor matches is now known to but one man, Mr. Courtney's son. Mr. Courtney's son may think he has a monopoly, but nevertheless matches will continue to be made in every parlor in the land where an agreeable young woman can be found, and the Wilmington man can't help himself.

THE Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, draws this portrait of Mrs. Mary Livermore, upon her recent appearance in that city: "She is physically a superb specimen of the woman she teaches us will have the power to mold and guide the higher coming race. One sees in her fine, intellectual face, with its candid eyes, big generous brow, and gentlewomanly mouth, all the force, strength, and sweetness any wife or mother might

need. Her presence is commanding, gestures easy, her voice clear and full, each word enunciated with charming distinctness."

ALEXEY CULBERSON was on trial at Lafayette, Ga., for assault with intent to murder. When he got up to make his statement to the jury he determined to use an argument that in these hard times would fall with telling effect. He said: "Gentlemen, I don't want to go to the chain-gang. I owe Mr. George Clements lots of money, and I want you to let me stay here so I can work and pay him what I owe him." He got clear.

THE Japanese and palm fans are turned to all kinds of uses in the way of wall ornaments, work-bags, etc. The paper fans have satin bags over the lower part of the ribs, and two fastened together make a circle of color admirable for wall decoration. One, joined round, and the end sticks cut off, covers a flower pot well. The last use for a palm fan is to cover it with plush, bordered with gold braid, and in the center to fasten a photograph edged with the gold braid. It should be laid on cornerwise.

GEN. W. B. FRANKLIN, of Hartford, Conn., has received a letter from a member of Gen. Hancock's staff on Governor's Island, denying stories afloat as to numerous life-insurance policies and valuable real estate left Mrs. Hancock by the dead General. The writer says: "Gen. Hancock carried but one policy, value \$9,000, on his life, and, even including this, the balance of the General's estate is on the debt side. Mrs. Hancock owns a half interest in some St. Louis real estate which was once productive, but which has greatly depreciated in value, and which besides is heavily involved. No income has been derived from this source for a number of years past, and, if sold under its present incumbency, but little would be realized." Gen. Franklin says that Mrs. Hancock would be virtually penniless except for the fund which is being raised for her. He is confident that this will be swelled to a good round sum.

THE late Dr. Samuel Wolcott, the eminent Congregationalist minister, in his later life wrote many hymns, and has left on record an account of how he began to do so. He was fifty-six years old, and had never put two rhymes together, and had taken it for granted that he was as incompetent to write a hymn, or even a stanza, as to work a miracle. "However," he says, "I resolved that I would try to write a hymn of five stanzas, and proceeded to plan it, precisely as I would plan a sermon. I said, the first stanza shall be a recognition of God the Father; the second a recognition of Christ the Redeemer; the third a prayer to Christ the Redeemer; the fifth shall blend the two in one address. \* \* \* A more perfect recipe for wooden stanzas it would be difficult to frame." The result was the hymn beginning "Father, I own Thy voice," and the author was surprised to find he had written what could actually be sung. Many of his hymns have become favorites throughout the country.

SENATOR FAIR's friends say—and the statement is equally true of the other two living members of the old bonanza firm—that he is no longer an active participant in mining speculations, and that he has salted away most of his money in Government bonds and California real estate. The editor of a New York mining journal says that he does not believe that any of the bonanza kings ever had as much money as the world generally has thought, even in their palmiest days, and that they had less now than ever. "I don't think either Fair, Mackay or Flood has put any considerable money in mines in the last three years," he continued, "and they only own a few stocks in which they see a big future, and others that they can not get out of without heavy loss. All three have turned their attention to legitimate business. Fair is here now looking into some railroad enterprises; Flood is the biggest holder of real estate in San Francisco, while Mackay, as is well known, has nearly of his fortune in telegraph and cable schemes and the Hoffman House here. Their connection with the Comstock lode is now a reminiscence."

DR. C. C. ABBOTT, the naturalist, recently found upon his farm at Trenton, N. J., a box tortoise, upon the under shell of which was cut his grandfather's name, J. Abbott, with the date 1821. The appearance of the tortoise denoted great age, and there is no reason to doubt the fact that the name was really engraved upon it sixty-four years ago.

## A DESPERATE DEED.

A Tough Citizen of Nebraska Murders in Cold Blood His Employer.

The Murderer Takes Refuge in a Barn, and Is Hunted to Death by 300 Men.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Burt County, Neb. H. A. Steadman, proprietor of a creamery near the village of Lyons, paid off and discharged one of his employees, Edward Johnson, who thereupon became angry, and after a few words, and without provocation, drew a revolver and shot Steadman in the stomach, the wounded man dying shortly afterward. Johnson mounted a horse and fled, but was followed by a small party of men in charge of Constable Parker, who pursued him twelve miles south, and were rapidly gaining on him. During the chase the murderer turned in his saddle, and with a repeating rifle shot one of his pursuers, C. P. Johnson, in the head, killing him almost instantly. He then shot another man in the hip, inflicting a fatal wound. Constable Parker's horse was shot from under him. The pursuing party, however, kept up the chase, and continued to gain on him, being re-enforced by others along the way. Finally Johnson, seeing that capture was inevitable if he continued on horseback, jumped from his horse and ran into a barn, where he held the fort against the entire party. It was thought he was wounded before he sought retreat in the barn, as he had been fired at by his pursuers, who were armed only with revolvers. The barn was surrounded by the party, which by this time had increased to 100 men. A deadly fusillade was commenced. All day the great crowd surged and circled around the barn, but kept out of range of the besieged man. A wagon load of provisions was forwarded to the camp of the besiegers. The murderer was armed with a revolver and a Winchester rifle, and the cracks between the boards of the structure gave him an opportunity to shoot with an accurate aim. All efforts to dislodge him proved futile. The crowd surrounding his retreat hourly increased, until at least three hundred men were pouring missiles of death into the barn from as many Winchesters, revolvers, and shotguns. Failing to dislodge him by this method, it was decided to burn him out. During the darkness of the night some one in the crowd crept up to a shed adjoining the barn and set fire to it. The caged murderer, seeing that he was doomed, fired twenty shots into the crowd in rapid succession, but hitting no one. The crowd returned the fire from Winchester rifles from all sides of the barn, and the supposition is that the murderer was killed before he could attempt to make his escape. After the fire had subsided his dead body was found in a pile of oats. Both arms and a part of both legs were burned off. Part of his head had been shot away, and his body was completely riddled with bullets. The supposition is that he was wounded in the leg before he ran into the barn, and hence he did not attempt to escape. The desperado's right name was Allen Wright, aged about 28 years. His remains were buried in a cornfield. His revolver had a Texas cow head engraved on it. He had also a Winchester rifle. Eight miles, three horses, three cows, and a large quantity of grain were destroyed with the barn. The total loss is \$5,000, which the county will probably pay. Wright killed H. C. Stedman and Charles P. Johnson, and fatally wounded Edgar Everett, whose death will make three killed. Several are slightly wounded; all doing well.

## INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Commissioner Wright, of the Labor Bureau, Reports One Million Men Idle.

[Washington telegram.] The first annual report of the Bureau of Labor is completed. It will cover five hundred pages. Under the head "The Industrial Depression in the United States," Commissioner Wright says:

From the observations of the agents of the bureau, and from other sources from which it has been possible to form conclusions, it is undoubtedly true that out of the total number of establishments—such as factories, mines, etc., existing in the country, about 5 per cent. were absolutely idle during 1885, and that perhaps 5 per cent. more were idle a part of the time, or, for a just estimate, 7½ per cent. of the whole number of such establishments were idle, or equivalent to idle, during the past year. Applying the percentage arrived at (7½ per cent.), we obtain a total of 998,839 as constituting the best statement of the unemployed in the United States during 1885—measured by the unemployed those who, under prosperous times, would be employed, and who in 1885 were seeking employment; that it has been possible for the bureau to make, it is probable that the total number represented by the unemployed at any one time in the United States is fairly representative, even if the laborers thrown out of work through the cessation of railroad building be included. A million of men out of employment means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of at least \$1,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of over \$300,000,000 per year. The earnings of the people involved in the classes named above would not be far from \$600 each per annum, representing total earnings of \$7,990,716,000. The wage earnings of the million that should be employed are crippled to the extent of over \$300,000,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to cause a reaction in business and a general curtailment of expenses, from which result apprehension and timidly among all classes. It is curious to observe, however, that while the several of the depression caused by crippling to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars per year of the consuming power of the people, the volume of business transacted is not crippled comparatively to any such extent.

It is shown that just previous to the financial panics of 1857, 1873, and 1882 there was an immense increase in the mileage of railroads constructed in the United States. The results of this in throwing men out of employment have great bearing in producing depressions through the stoppage of consumptive powers. The Commissioner says:

Tables are given indicating two things, viz.: That while, as shown, the extent of the existing industrial depression involves crippling of the wage earnings of the consuming power, and the consequent crippling of the consumption power of the people, the volume of business has been fairly well preserved—at least not crippled to any such extent as indicated by the crippling of the consuming power—and the prices have constantly fallen. Along with these two features there has been a constant diminution of profits until many industries have been conducted with little or no profit to those engaged and a great lowering of wages in general.

## AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

The Metropolis of Western Iowa.

Its Surroundings and Prospects.

Wonderful Increase in Population and Business.

Sioux City, the metropolis of Western Iowa, which, on account of its rapid growth, is at present attracting widespread attention, is situated on the Missouri River, about 500 miles west of Chicago. Behind it are the fertile rolling prairies, 50,000 square miles in extent, whose great cornfields are the wonder of the world, and whose rapidly growing population is as intelligent, energetic, and thrifty as any race of men the world over produced. West and south, Nebraska stretches 400 miles away to the Rocky Mountains. Commencing within three miles of the city, the great and luxuriant rolling prairies of Dakota, stretching hundreds of miles toward the Pacific Slope, are rapidly developing into a great empire of wealth and population that exceeds the wildest dreams of human speculation. Here, what was once supposed to be a great desert of sand, sage brush and bad lands is being made to "bloom and blossom as the rose," the richest country that the sun shines on. Dakota's 90,000,000 of acres are covered with luxuriant cornfields, inexhaustible pasture, pine forests, ranges of rich mineral mountains, with net-work of great rivers and railroads, immense wheat fields, great herds of cattle, and a population as wonderful in enterprise, thrift and intelligence as it is in rapid growth. Then to the north, less than 100 miles distant, lies Minnesota, whose wheat fields have long been the prominent wheat regions of the world.

Besides being located on the Missouri River, where it first touches our western border, and is navigable for large-sized steamboats for a distance of 1,900 miles above, it is located near the mouth of two of its large tributaries. The Big Sioux, which forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of Iowa, empties into the Missouri River about two miles above the city. It drains and waters 1,000 square miles of Iowa territory, and its valleys are wonderfully rich and productive. Just below, and forming the eastern boundary of the city, the Floyd River empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. It is about 100 miles long and drains about 1,500 square miles of territory. There are many mills erected on its banks, and its water-power is valuable. Perry Creek, which also drains a lovely territory, and whose valleys are filled with beautiful farms, flows through the city and empties into the Missouri.

Less than a generation ago the land upon which Sioux City is located, and the territory for hundreds of miles north, south, east and west, lay in its primeval beauty, with no sign of civilization. The red man of the prairie was unmolested in his rich hunting grounds. The buffalo roamed at will over the beautiful natural lawns of vivid green, upon the rolling prairies, beautiful plateaus and lovely valleys. The rich carpet of nature made his home beautiful, and furnished him with an easy, luxuriant living. The solemn stillness was broken only by the war-whoop of the Indian, the lowing of the buffalo, and the hungry cry of the wolf.

The population of Sioux City in 1876 was 6,000, in 1880, 7,308; in 1883, 14,000; in June, 1885, 19,074; in January, 1886, 23,382—a gain of 4,308 from June, 1885, to January, 1886.

Probably no city of its size in the country shows more activity in building operations than does this bright little Western metropolis at the present day. Buildings of all classes are being erected as fast as men and material can put them in shape, and the demand seems to exceed the supply. There are no vacant stores in the city, and owners of residence property have no difficulty in finding tenants as soon as houses are ready for occupancy, that are willing to pay good rents. Among the building improvements that are now under way are several large blocks of stores, a \$200,000 hotel, several factories and scores of residences varying in size and style, from the quiet little cottage to the stately mansion.

The demand for carpenters, bricklayers, and other mechanics is much greater than the supply, and all find work at good wages as soon as they reach the city. It is reported that a number of contractors have been delayed upon their work quite seriously on account of the scarcity of good help. One reason for this scarcity is the demand made by outside towns for assistance. When mechanics of any kind are needed in the small towns (of which there are many) lying in the vicinity of Sioux City they send there for them, and, as a consequence, every one that desires work can have it. A good mechanic has no reason to be idle there.

Few cities of its size in this or any other country can boast of better improvements, better manufactures, larger wholesale houses, or more energetic people. The city has a perfect police, fire, water, and sewerage system, under the management of competent directors and superintendents, and before another winter sets in several miles of the best pavement that can be invented will cover some of its most prominent thoroughfares.

Several of the most important railroads in the West center there, and more will soon seek admission to its limits. It is expected that a large Union Passenger Depot will be erected at this season for the accommodation of business of the Chicago and Northwestern, Sioux City and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroads, all of which run trains to and from Sioux City daily at the present time.

An unexpired law of New Jersey, passed while the State was a British colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession or decree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, waxes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

## INDIANA MATTERS.

A Decision on the Term of a Township Trustee—New Swindling Scheme in Boone County—A Decision on the Last of the Telephone Cases—Minor State Items.

State Auditor Rice submitted to Attorney General Hard for an official opinion the question "Suppose a Township Trustee dies and the vacancy is filled by appointment, and the appointee holds by virtue of such appointment for the period of five months, and he is elected Trustee at the succeeding April election and holds for the term of two years. Is he again eligible to the same office?"

In answer to the question the Attorney General says: "The statute provides 'hereafter no person shall be eligible to the office of Township Trustee more than four years in any period of six years.' If the statute was susceptible of the construction that a Trustee cannot under any circumstances hold the office for more than four years in any period of six years, and that the time during which the officer held under appointment should be estimated as a part of such time, yet the fact of the officer holding the office for five months under appointment and two years by election would not render him eligible to a second election as Trustee, but his time as such officer would terminate when the four years of continuous office would expire. But this statute must be construed in connection with the Constitution of Indiana, which provides: 'In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.' The statute must bend to the Constitution, and not the Constitution to the statute. It is my opinion that the time of five months held under an appointment is not to be reckoned as any part of the four years during which a Trustee may hold his office, but that he is eligible to the office for two terms by election, and that he can hold by virtue of such elections for four years, and the time held under an appointment pro tempore is not to be counted as any part of such four years."

—A well-dressed, smooth tongued swindler has been defrauding the unsuspecting farmers in Boone and adjoining counties. This time it is the paint trick. The First National Bank of LeBaron is in receipt of several notes on farmers, who claim that they were misled into signing the notes under the impression that they were receipts for paint, to be used by them in painting the roofs of their buildings. A couple of nice-appearing strangers, during the month of December last, went to the houses of farmers and represented that they were agents for roof-paint, and proposed to give ten dollars' worth of the article to the honest tiller of the soil, and he was to recommend it to his neighbors. It looked very nice, and they took in the bait; some gave receipts, and others notes, which would never be collected, but were to show to others of the neighborhood, just for the influence it would have.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided the last of the telephone cases. The decision was given by Chief Justice Niblack. It covers the constitutionality of the two laws passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of telephone affairs, the points involved in the law reducing rentals having previously been decided in the cases of Hockett against the State, and in this the Court reaffirmed its former opinion by simply calling attention to it. Regarding the non-discrimination act, the Court holds at length that the telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is subject to all the regulations which the law imposes upon common carriers. It cannot, therefore, refuse service to any person who demands it and fulfills the legal requirements.

—The children of Frank Klee, a farmer living in the vicinity of Huntingburg, went fishing, and on their return brought home several small fish, which they carelessly laid down. One of the smaller children, aged 2 years, picked up one of the fish and attempted to put it in its mouth. As the fish was still alive it flopped out of the child's hand and got fast in its throat. The father, in attempting to pull the fish out, pulled the tail off, and the child was choked to death in a few minutes.

—Some time ago a New Albany photographer received a copy of a picture from the Sheriff of Orange County, being that of three toughs sitting on the same seat in a spring wagon, one driving, one flourishing a revolver, and the other holding a bottle of whisky. He was instructed to make 500 photographs of the man sitting in the middle, which was the notorious Archer. As soon as the Sheriff of Fountain County received a photograph he at once went and put his hand on the man.

—An attempt was made to poison the family of Henry Sanders, of Stone's Crossing. A quantity of "Rough on Rats" was placed in the coffee the family had for breakfast. Four members of the family were made violently sick, but by prompt treatment are recovering. A son-in-law of Sanders named Champlin was arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail under \$20,000 bond. He protests his innocence.

—Some of the best corn lands in Indiana are the bottoms of ponds which have been drained, but in certain of these the working of the soil on warm days causes an intolerable itching, followed by burning pain in the skin for some days. The cause of this is found to be the minute spicules of sponges which once grew in the pond and remain in enormous abundance in the dust.

—A few days since, two patent deeds were recorded in the Recorder's office, at Goshen, one, dated 1836 and signed by President Andrew Jackson, for forty acres in Jefferson Township, to Edw. Davison, and the other, dated 1837, for 180 acres in the same Township, signed by Martin Van Buren, to John S. Wilson.

—Israel Neal, the oldest resident of Logansport, is dead. Mr. Neal came to Cass