

# The Democratic Sentinel

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## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Concise Record of the Week.

#### EASTERN.

The farmers in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., are being swindled by the old Bohemian oat game.

Mrs. Blakesley, of New Haven, Conn., was delivered of a child weighing fifteen pounds, by the Cesarean method. The mother is very low, but the physicians are confident of her recovery.

Pleas of not guilty have been entered in a New York court, on twenty-one indictments for bribery, by Jacob Sharp, James Richmond, J. W. Foshay, and Thomas B. Kerr. The anti-music convention of United Presbyterians, in session at Pittsburg, adopted a plan of organization for those opposed to instrumental music in churches. The new organization will be known as the United Presbyterian Association of North America, and adjourned to meet next November at Xenia, Ohio.

At Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., Thomas Murphy, a keeper, while cleaning a cage occupied by two large monkeys—the male bearing the name of Ben Butler—was attacked by the animals, which fought like tigers, lacerating and tearing Murphy's face, hands, and breast in a shocking manner. It is a case of wonder that the keeper escaped with his life.

A New York paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the disappearance of Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Schilling has been the result of foul play.

A fire on Staten Island, caused by a kerosene lamp, destroyed a dyeing establishment at West New Brighton, valued at \$100,000.

Snow fell at Lockport, New York, Boston, and as far west as Cleveland last week, to the depth of a foot, impeding railway travel.

In a loft at Kingston, N. Y., there was found the original letter written by Benedict Arnold to the American people to vindicate himself for his attempted betrayal of the country.

#### WESTERN.

Albert G. Boynton, who shot and killed his wife and J. B. Kipp on Sept. 17, was hanged at Los Angeles, Cal. Boynton pursued his wife to Kipp's house, where she had fled to escape a beating, and shot her, and then shot Kipp for attempting to defend her.

A mob of 10,000 stormed the jail at San Francisco, Cal., with the determination of lynching young Goldenson, who murdered little Mamie Kelley. The prison was strongly guarded, however, and each assault was repulsed by the police.

It is reported as definitely settled that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will establish a line of steamers between Fairport, Ohio, and Duluth, obviating the necessity of a route to the Northwest via Chicago. The finest vessels will be built.

The theory of the prosecution in the St. Louis express-robbery case that Messenger Fotheringham wrote the Jim Cummings letters seems to be overthrown by the fact that since the incarceration of Fotheringham the St. Louis Republican has received a letter from Topeka, Kan., signed "Jim Cummings," and written in the same hand as the others. The letter asserts the messenger's innocence, and says that the bank notes sent to Frank James were sent as a joke, and with no intention of doing him an injury.

Frank E. Lockwood, proprietor of a hotel at Medicine Lodge, was fatally shot in the Brettin House, at Winfield, Kas., by Lillian Quinn, his mistress, who then shot herself dead. The woman believed that Lockwood, who is a married man, was about to desert her.

The residence of Benjamin S. Wheller, in Eagle street, Cleveland, was entered by robbers, who kicked the old man into insensibility and choked his aged wife to death. Patrick Graves has been arrested for the crime, and Mr. Wheller identifies him.

The Sullivan-Ryan slugging match at San Francisco ended in Paddy Ryan being completely knocked out in the third round. The mill was witnessed by 9,000 persons, and the receipts are estimated at \$12,000. Ryan fought gamely and got in several blows on Sullivan's face, but he was fairly outmatched and owned it. In a prize-fight of seven rounds on a sandbar near St. Joseph Missouri, a Joplin miner defeated a Chicago blacksmith named Cassidy.

A Chicago dispatch says: Conferences were held on Saturday between the packers and the agents of the strikers, brought about by Congressman Lawler, but nothing was accomplished during the day looking to ending the Stock Yards trouble. In the evening, however, at a strikers' meeting on Halsted street, T. P. Barry appeared and read a dispatch from Grand Master Workman Powderly declaring the strike at an end, and the demand of the strikers as unreasonable. The dispatch was a surprise, and created considerable ill-feeling. Powderly's telegram ordering the men back to work was received Wednesday, but its announcement was for some unknown reason held back. As there are now nearly 15,000 at work in the packing-houses it is impossible that all the old hands can find employment. Local Assembly No. 8357, Knights of Labor, has placed a boycott on Armour's products.

An entertainment at San Francisco netted \$5,000 for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers.

Under a foreclosure the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago division of the old Wabash system was sold to the bondholders for \$1,806,000.

The new Union Depot at Toledo,

located over a mile from the business quarter of the city, was on Sunday thrown open to the public. Ten thousand people gathered to witness the arrival of the first train.

#### SOUTHERN.

In a fight of twelve rounds at Muldraugh Station, Ky., in the presence of a train-load of sporting characters, Tommy Warren defeated Patsy O'Leary. On a trotting track at Baltimore Jack Kilrain knocked Frank Hearld into a corner, and a Deputy Sheriff stopped the fight.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the local option law recently adopted.

At Tchula, Miss., Marshal Vantry McBee, without provocation, shot four negroes, one of whom has since died. The Marshal and his brother, both heavily armed, have taken to the canebreaks, and declare that they will not be taken alive.

Judge J. A. I. Lee, President of the Roanoke (Va.) Zinc and Silver Mining Company, has sold the mines near Roanoke to J. H. Bartlett, of London, England, for \$600,000 cash.

Albuquerque (N. M.) dispatch: "Captain Edward Friend, of the El Paso Rifles, arrived here night before last and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition to Mexico. It is understood that 213 names have been placed on the list in this city, and more are promised. It is expected that the expedition will be thoroughly organized within a month, and the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. Federal officials in this Territory are closely watching the movements, and will use every endeavor to prevent the invasion of a friendly neighboring republic. The men being enlisted for the expedition are well-known characters, desperate in the extreme, and capable of causing serious international trouble."

Oakview is the name given by President and Mrs. Cleveland to their summer residence near Washington.

The Director of the Mint estimates that not less than \$7,000,000 in pennies is in active circulation in the United States.

Jay Gould's recent purchase of depot grounds at Memphis, together with the resolution to extend the Memphis and Charleston Road to Chattanooga, points to an alliance between the Gould and East Tennessee systems.

Atlanta is flooded with prohibition bibles, which could be carried up a church aisle without attracting notice. A spring at one end reveals a well-filled bottle.

Andrew J. Mulligan, alias James Page, who murdered James N. Hamilton, his employer, in Macon County, Ark., was taken from the jail at Harrison by thirty-three armed and mounted men, dragged with a rope around his neck behind a galloping horse for four miles, then, strung up to a tree and ridled with bullets.

#### WASHINGTON.

It is stated that the internal revenue officials are surprised at the magnitude of the receipts under the oleomargarine law.

Treasurer Jordan says the effect of the offer to prepay the interest on the public debt will be to distribute almost immediately about \$10,000,000 in every section of the country, thus greatly assisting in the moving of crops and aiding other branches of business.

Since the present system of internal revenue was organized, July 1, 1892, up to June 30, 1896, the total collections have been \$3,438,200,455, or enough to pay the public debt at its highest figure (\$2,756,431,371), and leave a balance of \$681,858,881.

A Washington dispatch says that all of the companies of the Second Infantry now stationed at other posts are to be transferred to Fort Omaha within a few days. The plan of concentrating troops by regiments in large posts is being carried out as rapidly as the limited appropriations available will permit, and as fast as this is accomplished the smaller posts will be abandoned and turned over to the Interior Department as public lands for entry.

The claim of Editor Cutting against the Mexican Government for \$50,000 damages, on account of false imprisonment and personal indignities suffered by him, has been for some time on file in the State Department, but it has not yet been examined by the Secretary, and there has been therefore no decision with regard to the disposition to be made of it.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is out. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1896, were \$116,902,869, as compared with \$112,421,121 in 1895. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes, and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was \$4,290,485.

The War Department has approved of the allotment by the Mississippi River Commission of \$100,000 for the Yazoo Delta district, which will probably complete a continuous line of levees from Memphis to Vicksburg, 35 miles.

General Sheridan, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, remarks that unless the status of the Oklahoma lands be fixed by legislation their advantages will prove a continued temptation to adventurers.

#### POLITICAL.

Official returns from sixty-five out of eighty-six counties in Michigan give Luce, Republican, 168,495; Yap, Fusion, 159,729; Dickie, Prohibition, 24,759. Luce's plurality, 8,766. There is little difference in the totals for other State officers.

Official returns have been received from all the counties in Pennsylvania except eight. The aggregate vote for Governor thus far is: Beaver, Republican, 373,902; Black, Democrat, 333,906; Wolfe, Prohibitionist, 28,224; Houston, Greenbacker and Labor, 3,683.

Hailey, the Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress from Idaho, was defeated on account of his partiality for the Mormons.

The President has made the following appointments:

Francis A. Hoffman, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Chicago, Ill.; Wm. P. Barnett, Cincinnati, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio; Timothy W. Jackson, of New York, to be Indian Agent for the State of New York; Amos A. Brown, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Clifton, Canada; Wm. A. Bowman, of Rochester, N. Y., to be commissioner to examine a section of the Oregon and California Railroad in place of Gideon J. Tucker, deceased; Charles W. Irish, of Iowa City, Iowa, to be Surveyor General of Nevada; A. W. Eibeshuts, of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Independence, Cal.; vice Michael J. Cady, resigned; John W. H. Laird, of California, to be Register of the Land office at Independence, Cal.; vice David Walker, resigned; Timothy A. Byrnes, of Atlantic City, N. J., to be agent for the Indians of the Uintah and Ouray consolidated agencies in Utah; Samuel A. Walton, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Asuncion.

Gen. Chalmers, of the Second Mississippi Congressional District, is preparing to contest the seat of J. B. Morgan.

The Democrats will have a majority of 44 in the Missouri Legislature on a joint ballot.

The Central Labor Union of New York has issued an address in which the formation of a national party is urged.

The official canvass of the vote in New York shows that for Mayor Hewitt received 91,552 votes, George 63,110, and Roosevelt 60,435.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A. B. Stickney, now building a railway in Minnesota, claims to have purchased land on Staten Island for docks, elevators, and Stock Yards, to avoid the lighterage charges on European freight at the port of New York. Similar arrangements, it is said, have been made at the English port of Darrow.

Prof. Foster, the Iowa meteorologist, predicts a great storm period, extending from Dec. 4 to 17, during which period, he says, will occur some of the most destructive winter storms of recent years. These storms will be much of the same nature as the great blizzards of last January. Heavy snow and high winds will greatly impede railway travel, and he advises the railways to prepare for blockades in the Western States about Dec. 1 and in the Eastern States Dec. 9. These storms will break up the drought in the Southeastern States. There will be energetic electrical disturbances that will affect telegraph and telephone lines.

The Mexican Central Railway has secured the required loan of \$3,000,000, and is pushing the work of construction rapidly.

Window-glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and the West held a meeting in the Smoky City and formed a syndicate which will control production and regulate prices.

A commercial journal of New York states that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has under consideration a scheme to acquire control of the Chicago and Northwestern Road by guaranteeing 6 per cent. dividends on the stock.

The Mexican authorities have refused to surrender the body of Hewlett Griner, the wealthy Texan ranchman, who was murdered at Las Vegas, Mexico. Secretary Bayard has been officially notified of the affair.

The Violet Cameron troupe, after an engagement at Brooklyn, will return to London. Managers throughout the country had refused to play the company owing to the Lord Lonsdale-De Bensaude scandal.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the week numbered 231, against 186 the previous week.

A convention of all the trades unions in the United States will be held in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 8.

The Flying Scud, a Gloucester fishing vessel, has been seized at Halifax, N. S., for violating the customs laws.

#### FOREIGN.

An American girl in Paris has entered upon a fast of thirty days, under the surveillance of a committee.

The British Colonial Exhibition has closed. There was a total of 5,550,749 visitors, and the average daily attendance was 33,846.

William O'Brien, of United Ireland, has declined the seat in Parliament for the South Division of Sligo which Mr. Sexton vacated.

A cablegram from Mandalay states that the British intend to replace King Theebaw on the throne of Burmah and evacuate the country.

The Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been badly defeated by the regular troops, and many cart-loads of their heads sent to Cabul as a token of the victory.

The King of Denmark, in a telegram to the Bulgarian Regency, expressing thanks for the honor done his son, declines to permit him to accept the throne under any conditions.

Ward, the London socialist, who was arrested while speaking in Trafalgar Square on Lord Mayor's day, has been fined 10 shillings for disturbing the peace.

A tradesman of Dublin has been forced into bankruptcy by being boycotted by the National League. His business fell off 60 per cent.

Count Kalnoky, in declaring the foreign policy of Austria, said her interests in Bulgaria were for the maintenance of treaty rights, without regard to internal affairs.

Fifty-three composers have been sentenced by the Aachen (Germany) Trade Court to pay damages to their employers for leaving work and joining in a strike without giving notice.

The German merchant fleet comprises 4,135 vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,282,499 tons and crews numbering 38,931 men. This is a decrease, from 1885 in number of vessels of 122 and in tonnage of 11,830 tons.

John MacPherson, known as the "Glendale martyr," and the Rev. Donald Macalmon have been arrested in the Isle of Skye, charged with inciting violence, in advising a meeting of the crofters to resist the removal of cattle.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A London special says that the British Government, in concert with Austria, Italy, and Turkey, will resist the candidature of the Prince of Mingrelia or of any other Russian subject for the Bulgarian throne. The entente with Austria grows daily closer, and now amounts virtually to an offensive alliance against Russia. Sir A. B. Paget, British Ambassador at Vienna, and Count Kalnoky, in a conference at Vienna, exchanged an agreement that if Russia should occupy Bulgaria, or should seize her ports, Austria will send two army corps to join the Serbian troops, and they will advance into Bulgaria, while England will send her fleet simultaneously to enter the Black Sea and guard the Danube, and prevent the passage of Russian troops. Turkey at the same time is to concentrate her troops on the Roumelian frontier. It is hoped that the project of the allied powers being known in Russia will modify the Czar's plans in the direction of peace.

It is reported at Sofia that Russia is mobilizing troops.

Prince Roccagiovine Bonaparte committed suicide at Rome.

The steamship Normantore foundered off Pashima, Japan, with seventy-two persons on board. Of these twelve reached shore. She was laden with tea for New York and Canada.

Six American citizens have been arrested in Southern Russia for preaching in an orthodox assemblage of Russians. Mr. Lothrop, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has been unsuccessful in his efforts to secure their release.

In France 300,000 cubic meters of rocky earth fell from Mount Gerves, overwhelming a train which was proceeding at full speed from Marseilles. Seven persons were killed outright, two have since died, and twenty others were seriously injured.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road reports for its main system during the past year earnings of \$9,846,613, and expenses of \$4,026,365. The earnings of the branches were \$18,422,437, and the expenses \$12,035,742.

The Houston and Texas Central bondholders are at work upon a plan of reorganization of the road.

A white citizen of Chatham, N. C., named Moore, has been sent to the chain-gang for trading wives and paying \$1.50 in exchange.

Dr. Emanuel Dreifus, convicted at New Orleans of suborning a witness in the celebrated Ford murder case, was sentenced to seven and a half years in the penitentiary.

The First National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark., has been wrecked by the cotton, land, and railway speculations of its chief stockholder, C. M. Neel.

Charles Williams, a storekeeper at White River, Canada, suspected that Richard O'Brien, an employee of the Canadian Pacific, was too intimate with his wife, and laid a trap for them. He caught them together, and proceeded to horsewhip O'Brien, but the latter, seizing a revolver, shot Williams dead. He then killed Williams' aged father and mother and two little children, after which he stabbed Mrs. Williams. She lived long enough to tell the authorities of O'Brien's crime. The murderer has been arrested.

For the first time in years, no strikes are reported from the Pittsburg district, and all industries are being operated to the fullest extent.

In a boarding-house at Newark, N. J., the sight of a single roast chicken for seven hungry men caused a fight with knives, in which two men were stabbed, the table was wrecked, and the supper strewn over the floor.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that the three-mill tax could not be collected from corporations. The loss to the State by this ruling in Allegheny County alone will reach \$225,000.

The Supreme Court has entered judgment against the United States in favor of the Choctaw Nation for nearly \$3,000,000, for lands and unpaid annuities.

#### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS	4.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1	84 @ .85
No. 2 Red	.83 @ .83½
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .46
OATS—White	.35 @ .40
PORK—New Mess.	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	3.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.25 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73 @ .74
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .27
No. 1	.19 @ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddar	.11¾ @ .12¾
Full Cream, new	.12 @ .12¾
EGGS—Fresh	.18½ @ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.40 @ .43
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.71 @ .71½
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 1	.54 @ .56
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.76 @ .77
CORN—Cash	.38 @ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
DETRUIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	3.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.76 @ .77
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2 White	.33 @ .31
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.74 @ .75
CORN—Mixed	.33 @ .34
OATS—Mixed	.26 @ .27
PORK—New Mess.	9.50 @ 10.00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .75½
CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28 @ .29
PORK—Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	3.50 @ 4.25
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.84 @ .84½
COIN—No. 2 Yellow	.43 @ .44
CATTLE—Stockers	2.50 @ 3.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.25 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP	2.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73 @ .74
CORN—No. 2	.34 @ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .27
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	4.50 @ 5.25
No. 1	4.00 @ 4.75
Common	4.00 @ 4.25
HOGS	3.50 @ 4.25
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.50

#### HARVARD'S JUBILEE.

The Old University Extends a Royal Welcome to the Chief Magistrate.

A Banquet at Which President Cleveland Makes a Speech.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Endicott, Whitney, and Lamar, received an enthusiastic welcome at Boston on the 8th inst. They participated in celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, where thirty-five hundred graduates had assembled. The exercises were held in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, where James Russell Lowell delivered a classic address, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem. Subsequently 1,200 guests seated themselves at the banquet tables in Memorial Hall. At the close of the banquet President Cleveland was introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I find myself to-day in a company to which I am much unused, and when I realize alumni of the oldest college in the land surrounding, in their right of sonship, the maternal board to which I am but an invited guest, the reflection that for me there exists no alma mater gives rise to a feeling of regret, which is kindly tempered only by the cordiality of your welcome and your reassuring kindness. If the fact is recalled that only twelve of my twenty-one predecessors in office had the advantage of a collegiate or university education, a proof is presented of the democratic sense of our people rather than an argument against the supreme value of the best and most liberal education in high public positions. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for any space or distance between the walks of the most classical education and the way that leads to a political place.

Any disinclination on the part of the most learned and cultured of our citizens to mingle in public affairs, and consequent abandonment of political activity to those who have but little regard for student and scholar in politics, are not favorable conditions under a government such as ours, and if they have not been reached by the best of our thinkers and educated men shall deem it a solemn duty of citizenship to actively and practically engage in political affairs, and if the force and power of their thought and learning shall be willingly or unwillingly acknowledged in party management.

If I am to speak of the President of the United States, I desire to mention as the most pleasant and characteristic feature of our system of government the nearness of the people to their President and other high officials. A close view afforded our citizens of the acts and conduct of those to whom they have intrusted their interests serves as a regulation and check upon temptation and pressure in office, and is a constant reminder that diligence and faithfulness are the measure of public duty, and such a relation between President and people ought to leave but little room in popular judgment and conscience for unjust and false accusations and for malicious slanders invented for the purpose of undermining the people's trust and confidence in the administration of their Government. No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism as to all official acts, but every right-thinking man must concede that the President of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen.

This trait of our national character would not encourage, if their extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean, and cowardly lies that every day and every hour are columns of certain newspapers which violate every instinct of American manliness, and in ghastly gloze desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer which necessarily makes their President altogether selfish, scheming, and untrustworthy. On the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him tend to a sober sense of responsibility; the trust of the American people and an appreciation of their mission upon the stage of the earth should make him a patriotic man, and the tales of distress which reach him from the humble and lowly and needy and afflicted in every corner of the land can not fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sensibility. After all it comes to this. The people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your President not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country must assume part of the responsibility of the demonstration to the world of the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites.

Be assured, my friends, that the privileges of this day, so full of improvement, and the enjoyments of this hour, so full of pleasure and cheerful encouragements, will never be forgotten; and, in parting with you now, let me express my earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets and neglects his duty to American citizenship will find his alma mater here.

A public reception was subsequently tendered to the President in Faneuil Hall, which was packed with people. For an hour they were given an opportunity to shake hands with the Chief Magistrate. When the doors were finally closed there were almost as many more people waiting for their chance. The President then proceeded to the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Cleveland held a private reception at the home of President Eliot in Cambridge. In the evening President and Mrs. Cleveland held a reception in the parlors of the Vendome. It is estimated that 8,000 people greeted them. Mrs. Cleveland's praises were upon all lips. About midnight the Presidential party left for Washington in a special train.

#### HENRY SMITH.

The New Congressman from Milwaukee.

Henry Smith, the candidate of the People's or Laboring Men's party, who was elected Congressman to succeed Isaac Van Schaick in the Fourth Wisconsin District, is forty-eight years of age. He is a millwright by profession, and was born July 22, 1838, in Baltimore. He is not a socialist, but is generally classed with them, owing to his broad-gauge way of expressing himself. He has been an Alderman, on and off, for a period of eight years. In 1882 he was elected Comptroller of Milwaukee. He has also served in the Legislature.

A WEALTHY Irish farmer, intending to send his son to college, recently sent a letter to the "head-master of Oxford University," in which he said, "Please say what are your terms for a year; and will it cost anything extra if my son learns to write a good hand and spell proper, as well as to row a boat?"