

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

## THE WIDE WORLD.

A Catalogue of the Week's Important Occurrences Concisely Summarized.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World.

## THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### BEHIND THE BARS.

Oscar Neebe, One of the Convicted Anarchists, Landed in the Penitentiary.

OSCAR NEEBE, the only one of the eight Anarchists who escaped the death penalty, says a Chicago special, was taken to Joliet Monday night to serve his sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

At 9:30 to-night a heavy train with every coach crowded pulled out of the Union Depot over the Chicago and Alton Railroad. In the first passenger car, the smoker, sat Neebe, with his right hand fastened to Deputy Sheriff Spears. Near by was Deputy Gleason, and scattered throughout the car were several detectives. Neebe looked sulky. He talked little, and his sentences were short and pointed. He wore a slouch hat pulled down over his eyes. When he removed it he exposed his short, black hair, brushed as usual carelessly back from his brow. He had donned a broad-new shirt, but he wore no collar. He was willing, he said, to go down to Joliet, and he had always labored for the workingmen and had bettered their condition. The bakers and other trades owe much to his efforts, and he was satisfied with the result. He claimed that he had rendered valuable service in the eight-hour movement. He was asked if he thought that his anarchistic comrades would hang. "Time will tell," he replied.

### SHOT ON THE FRONTIER.

Details of the Latest Franco-German Incident—The Bourses Excited.

DISPATCHES from Paris of Tuesday state that the latest details of the shooting affair near Raon-Sur-Plaine are that the French party consisted of five sportsmen and four beaters.

They were following a path on French territory, seven yards from the frontier, when a person standing behind a clump of trees on the German side, eighty yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them, one of which killed a beater, and another wounded a pupil in the Saumur cavalry school No. 1. The sportsmen, German officials declare that a German soldier named Kaufmann, who was detailed to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching, fired the shots. Kaufmann affirms that he shouted three times for the party to halt before firing at them, and says they were on German territory. The sportsmen declare they heard nothing. Premier Rouvier conferred with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice in relation to the affair after the receipt of the official report, and it was decided to send a note to Berlin requesting the German Government, in the interest of the maintenance of friendly relations, to institute an inquiry into the affair without delay. Count Von Munster, German ambassador, in an interview with Foreign Minister Flourens, expressed regret at the occurrence and gave assurance that justice would be done by the German Government.

### VICTORY FOR BELL TELEPHONE.

A United States Judge Sustains the Demur to the Government Suit.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, Judge Coit gave a decree sustaining the demur to the bill in equity brought by the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company and A. Graham Bell for the purpose of canceling two patents granted to Bell relating to the art of transmitting speech by electricity on the ground that they were obtained by fraud. As a necessary consequence the Judge dismissed the bill, and an appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Secretary Fairchild Says He Sees Nothing in It to Cause Alarm.

A WASHINGTON reporter asked Secretary Fairchild about his financial policy. "My position was pretty clearly defined in the Treasury Department circular which was issued a few days ago," was the reply, "and I do not see any reason to change my views." The Secretary saw nothing in the financial situation at which people need be alarmed. There was a good outlook for fall and winter business. Merchants and manufacturers were hopeful.

### The Green Diamond.

THE race for the championship of the League is becoming decidedly interesting, as will be seen by the appended record of the eight contesting clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Detroit	74	41	.613
Chicago	66	43	.605
Philadelphia	68	48	.686
New York	65	50	.565
Boston	59	53	.526
Pittsburg	47	65	.419
Washington	42	72	.368
Indianapolis	34	63	.290

St. Louis still maintains a long lead in the American Association pennant race. The following shows the record of won and lost games:

	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
St. Louis	90	35	.720
Cincinnati	78	50	.669
Lowell	71	53	.572
Baltimore	70	55	.560
Athletic	58	65	.471
Brooklyn	47	68	.456
Metropolitan	40	85	.420
Cleveland	35	88	.284

### Minor Telegrams.

THE mints sent out during the week ending Sept. 21 \$1,359,465 in standard dollars. In the corresponding week last year the issue was \$872,993.

One of the Amer's general has run away with two thousand of his soldiers and joined Ayoub, the pretender, in Northern Belochistan.

In Dayton, Ohio, George Zeigler drank twenty-two glasses of whisky on a wager, walked two hundred yards toward home, sat down, and was found soon afterward waiting for the Coroner.

The tobacco crop in the region around Lynchburg, Va., has suffered a loss of one-fourth of its value from the recent frost.

## WEEKLY BUDGET.

### THE EASTERN STATES.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch states that a mammoth salt company, to be composed of all the large salt manufacturers in the United States, is about to be formed.

A NEW YORK special of Saturday says:

Asiatic cholera was brought to this port yesterday by the steamship Alesia, which comes from the cholera-infected ports of Italy. It comes in its worst, most virulent form, and death was the sure, quick result of an attack. The Alesia sailed from Naples on Sept. 3. When she was out from the port the first case, that of Louis Mari, a steerage passenger, was discovered by the ship's doctor. He lingered along for three days in great agony and died. On the following day Paul Antonio Baldaggeria, another steerage passenger, died of the same plague. Both were promptly buried at sea. From that time almost every day until the ship arrived port a death occurred, and all received the same sea burial. There were eight deaths in all. When the Alesia arrived on quarantine Health Officer Smith boarded her and found 100 cases. He declared that the ship's surgeon had diagnosed four other cases of steerage passengers sick with the same disease. The general agent of the Fabre Line, J. Ter Knile, on Broadway, was notified, and the Quarantine Commissioners, Mr. Knile, and E. S. Mellen, Secretary of the Quarantine Commission, at once proceeded to quarantine. An extended examination by Health Officer Smith resulted in the discovery of four additional cases on board which had apparently developed during the day. The ship was at once ordered down to the lower bay. The sick were conveyed to the hospitals on Swinburne's Island, and the remainder of the 561 steerage passengers were transferred to the hospital at Hoffman's Island. The three cabin passengers on board, together with the forty-five surviving members of the crew, were also transferred to Hoffman's Island by the Castle Garden transfer boat. Of the sick ones, three were children, and their three mothers went with them weeping violently.

### THE WESTERN STATES.

ANARCHIST PARSONS has issued a long address to the American people, in which he attempts to show that he was convicted on speeches that he never made and articles he never wrote. He wants his liberty or death, preferring the execution of the full force of his sentence to commutation. In closing he says:

I am prepared to die. I am ready if needs be to lay down my life for my rights and the rights of my fellow-men. But I object to be killed on false and unproved accusations.

Therefore I cannot countenance or accept the efforts of those who would endeavor to procure the execution of my sentence to an imprisonment in the penitentiary. Never will I approve of any further appeals to the courts of law.

I believe them to be all alike—the agency of the privileged class to perpetuate their power, to oppress and plunder the toiling masses.

As between capital and its legal rights and labor and its rights the courts of law must side with the capitalistic class.

To appeal to them is in vain. It is the appeal of the wage slave to his capitalistic master for liberty.

The answer is curses, blows, imprisonment, and death. If I had never been an anarchist before my experience with capital and the laws of the governing classes would make me an anarchist now. Now I am not guilty. I have not been proved guilty. I leave it to you to decide from the record itself as to my guilt or innocence. I cannot, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. I appeal not for mercy, but for justice.

LOUIS LINGG, one of the convicted Chicago anarchists, has written a letter to Most's New York paper in which the defiance and bravado exhibited by him in court are well maintained. It is indorsed by Engel. In full it is as follows:

FRENDS AND COMRADES: The exertions of our friends and comrades in general, and especially by the Defense Association, to appeal our case to the United States Supreme Court, made it imperative that I should explicitly declare it is my positive desire to abandon all efforts to secure justice, and to return to my friends and comrades. I am disgusted with the thought that I should consider the working people so utterly stupid that it would require a new affirmation by the United States Supreme Court (the model representative of capitalism, fleecing, and law tyranny) in order to open the eyes of the American people as to the kind of justice dispensed by judicial bandits. Should any one harbor the notion that I expect justice at the hands of the law, I assure him that it is a farce. If I had never been an anarchist before my experience with capital and the laws of the governing classes would make me an anarchist now. Now I am not guilty. I have not been proved guilty. I leave it to you to decide from the record itself as to my guilt or innocence. I cannot, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. I appeal not for mercy, but for justice.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE following is the itinerary of the President's journey in the South and West, as telegraphed from Washington:

Leave Washington Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 a. m.; leave Indianapolis Oct. 1 at 4 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute 5:30 p. m.; leave Terre Haute Oct. 1 at 6:15 p. m., arrive at St. Louis Oct. 1 at 12 o'clock midnight; leave St. Louis Oct. 2 at 11 p. m., arrive at Chicago Oct. 2 at 4 a. m.; leave Chicago 7 a. m., arrive at Milwaukee 10 a. m.; leave Milwaukee Oct. 7 at 10 a. m.; arrive at Madison Oct. 7 at 1 p. m., leave Madison at 9 a. m.; leave Milwaukee Oct. 10 at 5:30 p. m., leave St. Paul Oct. 11 at 12 noon; arrive at Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 1 p. m., leave Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 8 p. m.; arrive at Omaha Oct. 12 at 11 a. m., leave Omaha Oct. 12 at 12 noon; arrive at St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:15 p. m., leave St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:15 p. m., arrive at Kansas City Oct. 12 at 8:15 p. m., leave Kansas City Oct. 13 at 11 p. m., arrive at Memphis Oct. 14 at 6 p. m., leave Memphis Oct. 15 at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville Oct. 15 at 11 p. m., leave Nashville Oct. 17 at 11 p. m., leave Atlanta Oct. 19 at midnight, arrive at Montgomery Oct. 20 at 8 a. m., leave Montgomery Oct. 20 at 1 p. m., reach Washington Saturday, Oct. 22, at 6 a. m. At the suggestion of the President much proposed speech-making at the places to be visited has been abandoned.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is pleased with the result of the dynamite gun experiments. A Washington dispatch reports him as saying:

The experiment was most successful. Seeing is believing, and I wished to see something actually done. I had been incredulous, but I confess I was greatly impressed with the power of the explosive. The gun was lifted bodily and then went out of sight suddenly. The resistance of that target was evidence, no measure of the power of the projectile. It demonstrates this: that they can lodge dynamite in destructive quantities a mile and a quarter off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and the quantity of the explosive so as to render it capable of destroying the strongest iron-clads. It avoids the present contest of iron-clad and smooth-bore guns. The method now employed for making high explosives is in torpedoes. Torpedoes are met with machine guns and steel nettings placed about the ships, but this pneumatic gun is a new method of attack. Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how it can be met. For coast defense it seems to me the most important arm yet invented. Its usefulness on ships is yet to be established, but its importance generally in naval warfare as an arm can not be overestimated.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Worcester and placed in nomination the following candidates: Governor, Henry B. Lovering; Lieutenant Governor, Walter E. Cutting; Secretary of State, John F. Murphy; Treasurer, Henry C. Thatcher; Attorney General, John W. Corcoran; Auditor, William F. Cook. The platform discusses the national administration; advocates the filling of all important offices by persons in political sympathy with the administration; denounces the retention in public office of anyone who has shown himself an offensive partisan; expresses the belief that the power of Congress to tax people is limited to the requirements of the Government; denounces the system that produces revenue beyond that extent as unwise; favors the release of the increasing and unnecessary surplus in the treasury; freer entrance to imported materials; the application of the income derived by the Government from the internal-revenue tax to the discharge of the burdens imposed on the people; approves the acts of Congress forbidding the importation of contract labor; and extends the deepest sympathy to the advocates of Home Rule in Ireland.

THE RAILROADS.

CHARLES CROCKER, the Pacific Railroad magnate, was examined by the Pacific Railroad Commission at New York. Mr. Crocker's

they be asked to vote upon it. A committee of three was also appointed to present the bill to the National Encampment of the G. A. R. for endorsement and recommendation. The constitution and by-laws of the association were amended so as to change the name of the organization to Union ex-Prisoners of War, and to leave out the State organizations and make the local orders directly responsible to the national organization. General W. H. Powell, of Belleville, Ill., was unanimously elected President.

KALAMAZOO (Mich.) special: "E. Follett and E. P. Walter, the former for fifteen and the latter for eight years mail agent on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, have been notified that their services are no longer needed by the Government. Their offense is pernicious activity in politics."

### THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DOBBER & MUDGE's paper warehouse at Baltimore was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about \$60,000.

Two MASKED men with drawn revolvers mounted the cab of a Texas & Pacific express train as it pulled out from Benbrook, Texas, a small station twelve miles west of Fort Worth. The engineer was ordered to run the train a few miles from Benbrook and compelled to stop on a high trestle. The engineer was then made to move the train again until the express car was off the trestle. Here two other masked men boarded the train and the fireman and engineer were placed under guard. A dozen shots were fired into the express car, and the door was finally opened by the messenger. One robber entered and cleared out the safe, and then went into the mail car. Every registered letter in the car was secured by the robbers. The work was done in ten minutes, and the engineer was ordered to pull out. The train was the through express from San Francisco. The booty taken is valued at \$30,000. A train was robbed on the same trestle last June. Guards were in the passenger coaches, but they were over the passengers. No attempt was made to molest the passengers.

A HURRICANE which swept Matamoras, Brownsville and the adjacent region of Texas, was very disastrous in its results. A special from Brownsville says:

Morning dawned on a scene of desolation. Water filled the streets, through which the roaring north wind drove the rain like great volleys of small shot. The fallen trees, ruins of houses, and prostrate fences, all half submerged in water, rendered passage difficult and at times dangerous. The duration of the storm may be easily calculated at thirty-five hours. The damage in the country between the two cities, is incalculable. Countless head of cattle and sheep have been lost, and the crops of cotton, corn, and sugar cane are completely prostrated and destroyed. One rancher on a small place calculates his loss in cotton alone at \$20,000, and many others are equally heavy losers. The total of the losses will be far beyond \$1,000,000. In Brownsville the chief sufferers are among the poor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE following is the itinerary of the President's journey in the South and West, as telegraphed from Washington:

Leave Washington Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 a. m.; leave Indianapolis Oct. 1 at 4 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute 5:30 p. m.; leave Terre Haute Oct. 1 at 6:15 p. m., arrive at St. Louis Oct. 1 at 12 o'clock midnight; leave St. Louis Oct. 2 at 11 p. m., arrive at Chicago Oct. 2 at 4 a. m.; leave Chicago 7 a. m., arrive at Milwaukee 10 a. m.; leave Milwaukee Oct. 7 at 10 a. m.; arrive at Madison Oct. 7 at 1 p. m., leave Madison at 9 a. m.; leave Milwaukee Oct. 10 at 5:30 p. m., leave St. Paul Oct. 11 at 12 noon; arrive at Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 1 p. m., leave Minneapolis Oct. 11 at 8 p. m.; arrive at Omaha Oct. 12 at 11 a. m., leave Omaha Oct. 12 at 12 noon; arrive at St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:15 p. m., leave St. Joseph Oct. 12 at 5:15 p. m., arrive at Kansas City Oct. 12 at 8:15 p. m., leave Kansas City Oct. 13 at 11 p. m., arrive at Memphis Oct. 14 at 6 p. m., leave Memphis Oct. 15 at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville Oct. 15 at 11 p. m., leave Nashville Oct. 17 at 11 p. m., leave Atlanta Oct. 19 at midnight, arrive at Montgomery Oct. 20 at 8 a. m., leave Montgomery Oct. 20 at 1 p. m., reach Washington Saturday, Oct. 22, at 6 a. m. At the suggestion of the President much proposed speech-making at the places to be visited has been abandoned.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

GENERAL PRYOR says it has not yet been decided to what justice of the Supreme Court the application for a writ of error in the anarchist cases will be made.

THE Mexican Government insists that it has no sinister designs upon Guatemala, and that all it seeks is proper reparation for insults offered to attaches of its legation in that country. The appeals of Guatemala to the United States for assistance have created considerable uneasiness in Mexico.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY is said to have