

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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The expense of living has greatly increased in Washington, and the high rents are troubling many Congressmen who have only their salaries to depend upon. Houses in the fashionable section rent for from \$300 to \$13,000 a year, and the \$600 houses are, as a rule, little ones of six or eight rooms. Provisions are plenty, but prices are high.

Mr. D. M. SPINNEY, of Anniston, Ala., has a horned snake which he killed while out hunting. There were two of them, not over a foot apart, and when Mr. Spinney first discovered them they were in the act of springing at him. They were about one foot long with a hard horn on the end of their tails, which is their weapon of defense. They have been known to kill small trees by goring their horns through the bark. This species is also known as the hoop-snake.

Eighteen years ago when the air-brake was tried it required eighteen seconds to apply it to a train 2,000 feet long. Four years later the time was reduced four seconds. Recent experiments with the air-brakes on freight trains show that it can be applied to every car in a train of that length running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that this train can be stopped within 500 feet or one-fourth of its own length, and all this without any serious jolting.

It is known that enormous hairy elephants or mastodons once lived in Siberia and Alaska. Not only are their remains abundant, but the carcasses of the animals preserved in prehistoric icebergs have been recovered, and it is from these models that naturalists have reproduced the interesting fabrications such as that exhibited at the late exposition in New Orleans. In the period when those animals lived there the climate was doubtless much warmer than at present, as then the Mississippi Valley was in all probability a vast estuary extending to the Arctic Ocean, and through it the Gulf stream, which now flows out through the Straits of Florida, then found its heated waters mitigating the polar climate as it now does that of England. When the continent was lifted above the waters the sources of heat were withdrawn, and the northern regions were locked in ice, a catastrophe which the hairy elephants could not survive.

An extraordinary appeal case has lately been heard in Madras which puts in evidence the active character of existing superstitions. It seems that one of the accused in the original case gave birth in December last to a male child having four eyes, the face of a monkey, and crooked arms and legs, while it grunted like a pig immediately on its birth. The midwife placed the child under a trough, and sat upon it, both she and the mother raising cries of alarm. The male prisoners then came and took the child into a field and killed it by striking it on the head with a club. Their explanation was that the child was an evil spirit, which they were justified by the custom of the country in killing in order to prevent it from doing evil. The Judge acquitted them on the ground of a mistake of fact. This decision was necessarily upset on appeal. The accused believed that unless the child had been killed it would have grown to an immense size and devastated the country, and that they were therefore committing a meritorious action in obviating so grave a public calamity.

A WASHINGTON letter says: The reptile division of the Smithsonian Institution has begun a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering, if possible, a chemical antidote for rattlesnake poison. In this connection, it is understood, the use of whisky will be avoided, and the experiments will be made with a view to finding an antidote more effective and more acceptable to all classes of victims than the common remedy for snake-bite. Four monster rattlesnakes of a warlike nature have been secured from the mountain regions of Virginia, and a number of pigeons and rabbits are to be the martyrs for the cause of science. The poison will be secured by a method which is simple, though, doubtless, somewhat annoying to the snakes and not a little dangerous for the scientist. The snake is seized just behind the head, and when he has been excited to about the proper degree of frenzy a small piece of cotton is thrust into his

mouth, and into this he is at liberty to strike his fangs as long as he feels like it. The poisonous venom—an odorless, amber-colored fluid, is absorbed by the cotton, which is finally removed from his snake's mouth and soaked in glycerine. In this way a solution of rattlesnake poison, 5 per cent. strong, is obtained. The pigeons and rabbits, as the subjects, are inoculated with this poisonous solution by means of a hypodermic syringe, and while under the influence of the venom they will be experimented upon. It is proposed, if possible, to discover some chemical which, when applied to the wound, will neutralize the poison and prevent fatal effects.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has for years been a close student of Shakespeare, and has a large acquaintance among Shakespearean scholars. To a New York correspondent Gen. Butler said the other day, in relation to Mr. Donnelly's Shakespearean theories: "I am very greatly interested in the matter of the authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays, and am well acquainted with Mr. Donnelly. I knew him twenty years ago in Congress, and I have read his books. Long before I ever saw him, however, I became thoroughly convinced that Bacon was the author of the plays. I am a firm believer in the Baconian theory. The author of the plays had access to an enormous library, and his research into all languages was amazing. Shakespeare was a low fellow. Bacon says somewhere that it will all come out some day. As Donnelly says, it is highly probable that Bacon ran a cipher through his works. He delighted in ciphers and everybody used them in his day. All messages between courts were in cipher. It is very reasonable to believe that Bacon inserted a cipher in his play. Everything else points logically to such a conclusion, and it remains only to discover the key to this to establish beyond question Bacon's claims. You suggest that either one of the three things must be true: (1) That Donnelly is right, (2) that he has made a mistake and is deceived, or (3) that he is a fraud. Now, I know personally that the latter is not the case. Mr. Donnelly is perfectly honest. I also know that he is too thorough and careful to make a mistake. That leaves the first suggestion, which is right. I feel full confidence that Mr. Donnelly has discovered the true cipher, and will prove all that he claims, and that he will establish Bacon's undisputed authorship to the Shakespearean plays."

Tommy on Winter.



INTER cums after oughtum. The Ponds freeze up in winter. Tyme And us boys Go skating. sum-times A feller brakes thru thea eye And gits soaked. mi Brother josh-way Got soaked A skating and It maid Him down Sick. Thee doctor cum and giv him sum Anfull stuff tu Taika. dockters Aint no good in sickness. Thea Moar of thare stuff voo taika, the Wurse yu git. in winter fokes Is invited tu Soshabels and partis. affur tha Git thare tha pla copenhagen And konsequens And Needels iye and Nite. Affur Fokes gits married, thay doante kair so Much about kising Gaimes. nai ma Ses so. winter Is the tyme to Hav bukwhet Pankaiks fur breakfast. Wimmim sturs up thes Bacter thee Nite befurhand. If its sower Neckat morning, tha olwais blame thea Hyerd Gurl. When cold Wether cums mi Ma starts in tu maik mince pyes. Its A sina too put brandi into mince Meet, ma ses so. It Lerna thea Men-fokes too Be drunkers. pa ses Ma Is rite, And them's his Princapels too. Butt wone da, when us Boys was playing hyde and seek, I Found a jugg of whisky Slid into thes Otes binn. i karrid it too Mi ma, And shea kept Pa In hot Water about it fur a weak. mi Pa tride tu blame it onto thee Hyerd man, but it Dun him No good. Thea hyerd Man left him rite in the middel of Haying. in Haying tyme thee wimmim sturs up juggs of Gingur and merlases and vineger And watur And sends It into thea medder fur thea menfokes tu Drink. peepel Go tu Debating sosities in Winter. mi Pa is thea presedent of ourn. its named thea hanesvill Litterari Clubb fur thee Elevashun of Intellectool promoshun, And thea mentel cultcher of Advancement. Evvry boddi ses mi Pa maikes A furst rate presedent, caus hee has Got lots of mussel. when thea Audiance outs up too ruff mi Pa kiks yu duzen of them out dore. sumtymes hee yanks off his kote And lets them kno hoo is boss thaire. thee Last cwesthun fur debat Was: Reesolved that Pokater buggs Is A wurse noosance then Congress Men. winter Has 3 months naimli, deesembur, janyari and february, and It cums rite ahead of spring. TOMMY. —Chicago Ledger.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

STEEL-FRAMED cabs are now being manufactured in England, with a view to lightness and greater durability than if wood were used for the purpose.

FLUTED handles for sauce-pans, so that they will not slip in the greasy hands of the cook, are a new idea. An improved lid that allows the steam to escape is also provided.

THE recent experiments of an Italian physicist have shown that gases cannot be forced through glass by any available mechanical, chemical or electrical means. Even a pressure of 1,890 pounds on the square inch had no effect.

A SYSTEM of standard time, similar to that now prevailing for railway purposes in this country, will probably be adopted by the Norwegian Parliament. The time for the whole of Norway will be one hour in advance of the Greenwich Observatory in England.

COKE is the result of the distillation of the coal; it contains from four to fifteen per cent. of ashes, or more, according as it is made from large or fine pieces, and according to the amount which is contained in the coal from which it is produced. It contains also from 2 to 10 per cent. of water.

A NEW process for making steel pipes or tubes is thus described as in use in Germany. Steel is cast into a round mould, a core is thrust into it, so that a short tube is formed between it and the wall of the mould. The short tube or cup thus obtained is then rolled or drawn in an ordinary train.

MR. J. W. WALKER has discovered on the south side of Pine Mountain, Georgia, nearly 200 feet above the famous corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking. Evidence of the use of stone implements in the work are indubitable. The vessels were blocked out and hollowed before being broken from the ledge.

PROFESSOR HUGHES has shown that a stranded iron wire cable has less self-induction than one of the same mass of metal formed into a solid wire. The explanation of this is that the circular field of magnetic force around the axis, which exists inside the wires as well as outside, is not as strong in the interior of the stranded iron cable as in the interior of the solid iron rod. The stranding reduces the magnetic permeability along lines which are circles described around the axis, and hence reduces the self-conduction.

THE statement has been made to one of the scientific societies of Paris that the effect of gravitation in heaping up sea waters upon the land is one of the most interesting, though less considered, geological facts. Thus the continents are all situated at the tops of hills of water, and in crossing the Atlantic, the ship has first to go down hill, then to cross a valley, and finally to climb another hill. In this connection, the interesting calculation has been made that, in mid-ocean, the surface may be more than half a mile below the level it would have been had continents exerted no attraction.

In an address before the Association of Swiss Geographical Societies, Prof. Forel stated that there are two parts in the Lake of Geneva, and small and shallow, the other large, deep and Alpine in its character. The two are separated by the Yvoise bank or bar, which is really a glacial moraine, as shown by the flints dredged up. Knowledge of the central portion of the lake is still very incomplete. The fragments of rock, sometimes brought up from a depth of sixty-one metres, are covered with moss of a beautiful green, a fact that seems to show that light penetrates to that depth. It has been discovered that the river Rhone flows in a sub-lacustrine ravine.

No improvement was attempted in the mechanical construction of cannon until it was found necessary to supply the infantry with better arms. In his book on guns, Sir J. E. Tennant states that up to that time they used the "Brown Bess," which was not effective beyond 200 yards; and even then it was said that before a soldier could bring down his man he must fire the full weight of his body in the lead. The want of accuracy in shooting is well illustrated by the fact that in 1812 at the battle of Salamanca 3,500,000 cartridges and 6,000 cannon balls were fired, with the result of only 8,000 men being put hors de combat. And as late as 1857, during the Kaffir war, 80,000 cartridges were fired in a single engagement in which only twenty-five of the enemy were killed.

A certain lead factory in the east of London five cases of more or less sudden death, at different dates, have been attributed to the effects of lead. In two of the cases an examination was made by Mr. A. Wynter Blyth, who has communicated his results to the Chemical Society. In one case 24.25 m. grams of lead sulphate were separated from the liver, and 5.4 grams from one kidney. Lead was also found in the brain. In the other case, which occurred about a year after the first, the brain was thoroughly examined, and from the analysis made Mr. Wynter calculates that the whole cerebrum would contain 99.7 m. gram, or a possible total for the whole brain of 117.1 m. grams of Pb SO₄. There has been no reasonable hypothesis, according to Mr. Wynter, to explain the profound nervous effects of the assimilation of minute quantities of lead, but it is allowed that lead forms definite compounds with essential portions of the nervous system, resulting it may be in destruction of important nerve centres.—Engineering.

"HOCH DIE ANARCHIE."

Louis Lingg's Farewell Address to His Friends, Written at Their Request.

He Closes a Sensational Letter, With the Sentiment, "Long Live Anarchy."

COOK COUNTY JAIL, Nov. 6, 1887.—To Worthy Citizen: * * * I see the fact, which has long been known to me, that the aristocracy and the bourgeois feel that our hanging will not benefit them. On top of this came the news that if the condemned had agreed to ask for clemency they could have been saved from the gallows. Whether this standing by each other took the form of signing a petition for mercy or took the shape of miserably begging for pardon, it is said, would have made no difference. The pandering press also claims that we should, in the interests of the working classes—not to say anything of the aristocracy—give in, so that we will not die. I, as well as all others in the secret, know full well that a firm adherence to the plan laid out would have saved us from the gallows. Even if it should not have done so, what then? Now, Judge McAllister, if the report of the "Panderer" is true, says that in the event of our execution, the aristocracy—those monopolists, those powerful capitalists—will in a few years see all they possess go up in smoke, in flame. Now, who is this Judge McAllister? A bourgeois of most noble mien. Shall I then again tell you of the terrible plight we are in? Shall I also allude to our former condition and how true to our revolutionary training we acted not alone by speech, by writing, but by deed? But then you escape it as a wise man would, saying to trust no one. You know also that I cannot handle other subjects as well as this one. My hatred of the system which brings about the present condition of the working people, and which true anarchy without egoism my disinterested love for the cause of freedom has kept me in every instance not alone from begging for mercy, but it has enabled me to remain firm and demand nothing but simply justice. We, I, as well as all others, as well as Parsons, Engel, and Fischer, were compelled to resist even the pleadings of our Amnesty Committee and refuse to sign the petition they presented. Realizing that unless I stultify my opinions and betray without egoism my disinterested love for the cause of freedom, I now calmly face death, and, in view of the results that it will bring about in favor of anarchism, look on my taking off with no fear, you, worthy citizen, know full well as I do. I and every one true anarchy know that we have a greater enemy than death to face, and that is the so-called upper class of the present day, and to overcome whom we, to be true to our training, must be willing not only to sacrifice our liberty, but to give up our lives. I have always treated the propaganda of deeds in the abstract. I realize that those who have amassed fortunes and thus become capitalists are not alone the masters of my fellow workmen, but also their oppressors and enemy. I know also that unless the laboring people get their rights by means of legislation that the day is not far distant when the awful consequences of this continuous persecution of the proletariat will be manifested, and that all know must naturally follow such a state of affairs, will be a reality.

That the continued aggregation of capital caused by the production of material does not better the condition of the working classes, does not require any wonderful degree of intellect to comprehend. To the contrary, it tends to continuous degeneration. That through the propaganda of the deed our best interests can be served and the condition of the working man bettered, has been fully proved by the events of the past two years, during which time we have openly taught our masters that a class distinction, brought about by their instruments, is not to be feared by all concerned. In view of all the facts in the case, I naturally find that, despite the fact that philanthropists are trying to induce me not to invite the fate that overshadows me, that it is bound to come, for the authorities are instigated by similar oratory, that I am not responsible for the throwing of the bomb—to make me pay the penalty for this deed. Now it is very likely that carrying out of our sentence, which will be nothing more or less than death, will result in the overthrowing of tyrants.

Your comrade, Hoch die anarchie!

LOUIS LINGG.

ONE BOMB'S WORK.

The Haymarket Riot of May 4, 1886, and Its Terrible Results.

Diabolical Construction of the Missile Which Killed and Maimed Sixty-seven Men.

A meeting of armed anarchists and agitated laborers was in progress at Haymarket Square, Chicago, on the evening of May 4, 1886. Turbulence, unenvied oratory, and heated passions were markedly apparent. Spies and Parsons had just left the wagon where, in gory speeches, they had advocated the use of arms and violence as the sole way by which the "wage slaves" could procure emancipation from their present "bondage." But four-and-twenty hours before, instigated by similar oratory, the mob had assaulted the non-union men at McCormick's Reaper Works, and in a subsequent encounter with the police one of their number was killed and several wounded. They were not a moment for interference. Consequently, when 180 men from the Desplaines Street Station marched into the Haymarket Square, and Capt. Ward ordered the meeting to disperse in the name of the law, it needed little more than the spoken remark, "Here come the bloodhounds; you do your duty, and I'll do mine," to urge the malcontents and anarchists to open hostilities. A bomb was thrown, and falling between two columns of police, it burst down like a cyclone. Not one of the front rank was left standing. This was followed in rapid succession by a volley of firearms, and more policemen bit the dust. Up to this time not a shot had been fired by the mob, and the crowd, they were appalled by the suddenness of the attack, and were on the verge of disorder and flight when Capt. Bonfield stepped into the breach and loudly called on his men to rally. What was left of the most cowardly curs who composed the mob could not stand, and after halting for but an instant they turned and fled precipitately from the scene of danger. One of their number was left dead on the square, while eager hands set to work in caring for the dying and wounded. From every foot of ground in the vicinity came moans of anguish. Here a policeman cried in tortured voice for help, and there a wounded anarchist gasped out his life in framing some malediction on the police. It was horrible; blood, death, and all the horrors of a carnage were everywhere manifest. One policeman was killed outright, Matthias J. Deagan, while scores of others were wounded, and seven died at a later period from their injuries. No authentic estimate of the number of anarchists killed can be arrived at, but their death loss was heavy, and the care of the wound d gave their friends work for many a long day.

The wounded officers were removed with care and gentleness to the County Hospital and the Desplaines Street Station, where skillful surgeons soon were in attendance. At the station and hospital the scenes of woe and suffering were of the most harrowing description. Mangled limbs, torn and blood-stained tunics, agonized writhings, and shrieks of pain told but too plainly of the deadly nature of the wholesale destruction.

The diabolical construction of the terrible missile which on that memorable May night killed seven and horribly maimed and mangled sixty-seven men is indicated by the nature of its fragments. Officer Fink had three shell wounds in one arm. Officer Norman had a foot shattered and a finger taken off by a piece of shell. Officer Murphy had no less than fifteen shell wounds in various parts of his anatomy. Officer Harris had a foot blown off, and received seven perforating wounds in his thighs.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

In digging a ditch in Montgomery County, in the section of Black Creek, a discovery has been made by the workmen that may prove valuable in the future. In that section the land is very marshy, and when a depth of about ten feet was reached a white substance was found, which seems to have no bottom. When it is first dug up a white, watery substance oozes out. After it had been exposed to the air for about two days it becomes very black, and burns readily, making a bright, warm fire. It is supposed to be coal in the first formation. A man who steps in the substance can scarcely get out.

A daring attempt was made recently to wreck a passenger train near Hammond. Some one broke open a switch on the Midland Central side-track, one mile west of Hammond. The way-freight running ahead and on the time of the passenger train, dashed into the cars on the side, overturning the engine and breaking some fifteen or twenty cars. The engine was buried beneath the cars. The train men saved themselves by jumping. Damage about \$15,000. Had the crowded passenger train been on time, the loss of life would have been appalling.

A strong pressure has been brought upon the Evansville Police Commissioners to enforce the Sunday-closing law, and the whisky men have made a desperate effort to prevent the enforcement. The matter was brought to a head by a decision of the Board that the Sunday-closing law will go into effect immediately, and every saloon will also be compelled to close every night at 11 o'clock. Much feeling has been engendered by the agitation, and a strong effort will be made at the next election to select a Legislature friendly to a repeal of the law.

Patents have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: Charles E. Anderson, La Porte, fence machine; Samuel E. Harsh, Wabash, shafting; Thomas C. Fisher, Anderson, grain cradle attachment; Alfred W. Hughey, Arcadia, car coupling; Jacob A. Parker, Terre Haute, car wheel; David Senior and H. Fetton, Madison, carding machine; Robert B. Short, Union Mills, railway switch; Oswald Smith, Tell City, assignor of one-half to W. T. Pyne, Louisville, Ky., feed regulator for roller mills.

At Montpelier Wm. Barnes, the murderer of Theodore Leffingwell, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. The crime for which Barnes received the life sentence was the killing of Theodore Leffingwell, in that place, last April. Barnes, who is a large man, met his victim on a foot-bridge, and, picking up a small boulder, struck him on the head, crushing his skull. The trial lasted five days, and the result is generally approved.

A panther of large dimensions is causing quite a scare among the people residing between Charlestown and Sellersburg. One day recently it was seen on the Ganote farm by Mr. Geo. Richardson, who shot at it, but missed his mark. A number of persons banded themselves together to hunt the animal down, but failed to find it.

A boy named William Denton, 18 years of age, who resides in Harrison County, a short distance from Greenville, was killed recently. The boy was assisting Mr. Sisloff to saw down a tree, which fell, and the boy was struck by a limb and instantly killed. His skull was crushed and his brains knocked out.

District Assembly No. 3115, Knights of Labor, the oldest assembly in New Albany, at one time attaining a membership of 800, but now reduced to seventy, has decided, without a dissenting voice, to close operations. The charter and secret work of the order will be sent to headquarters.

A freight train on the Nickel Plate Railway ran into a freight train on the Vandavia road at Hibbard Station, where both roads cross. Engineer Newt Baughman, of the Nickel Plate train, jumped and alighted on his head, causing a fracture of the skull, producing very serious injuries.

Frank Snyder, of Piercetown, aged 16 years, while out hunting, accidentally shot himself, causing death shortly afterward. He saw some game and jumped out of a buggy, dragging his gun with him, which was discharged, the contents taking effect in his bowels.

Samuel Wright, a wealthy citizen of Farmland, was seriously hurt at gas well No. 2 recently. The well had been "shot," packed, and piped out of the derrick and fired without warning. His face and hands were badly burned.

John H. Heyer, a night conductor on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan road, while assisting to make up his train in the yards at Anderson, was caught under a freight car and crushed so badly that he died.

James Langley, residing in the northeastern part of Grant County, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. He was about 30 years old and unmarried. No cause is assigned for the act.

It is reported that De Pauw College, of New Albany, will be put in thorough repair next spring and that it will be opened as an adjunct to De Pauw University at Greencastle, with a full faculty.

Gas well No. 1, at Madison, has been abandoned at a depth of 1,001 feet, and work on well No. 2, at the east end of the city, will begin at once. Only a light flow of gas was obtained at a depth of 300 feet.

Articles of incorporation of the Central Indiana Railroad Company have been filed at Indianapolis. The proposed line is from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute.