

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSELAER, INDIANA.

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An English engineer proposes by means of electricity to condense the solid part of smoke, and send the solidified portion back to the furnace.

Miss HELEN C. SMITH, daughter of ex-Governor Smith, of Vermont, has taken the degree of M. P. at the St. Albans Cooking College. M. P. in this case is said to stand for Master of Pies.

TURNER SEWALL, who has lived near Richmond, Ky., for the eighty-seven years of his life, would be a very vigorous man but for the malignant cancer that is killing him. Two years ago he walked two miles from home, split 125 rails, and returned two hours before sundown. For forty years he averaged 4,000 rails a year. He has fourteen living children and three dead.

THE colored children of Oxford, Ohio, have always had public schools separate from the white children's schools, but this year they refused to attend them, and insisted upon going to the same schools that the white children attended. They were refused admission, and brought an action against the school authorities, which has just been decided in favor of the negroes.

THOMAS WADHAM, a veteran Northern Pacific engineer, whose death took place recently at Brainerd, Minn., was not only one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the United States, but his life was a connecting link between the railroading of Stephenson's time and that of the present day. He was employed in the machine shops at Bristol when Stephenson's "Rocket" made its successful trip over the Liverpool and Manchester road, and a few years later he had an engine of his own on the Great Western road. He came to America about thirty years ago.

THE *Economista Mexicano*, in speaking of a new species of silk, the cultivation of which has been undertaken in Yucatan, says it is the product of the wild silkworm, *bombyx pyssidii*, which is closely allied to the domestic silkworm, and that the silk on the cocoons is elastic and of an excellent quality, though rather uncertain in color, varying from white to pale brown. It presents a peculiar difficulty, however, in being covered with a gum which is not easy to dissolve. The government of the State of Yucatan is making experiments with a view to utilizing this wild silk.

THE people of Syracuse, N. Y., are indignant over Gen. E. W. Leavenworth's will. It ostensibly left to the city \$500,000 for park improvements, public fountains, monuments, and a seminary for young women, besides bequests to Yale, Hamilton and Syracuse colleges and to a number of dependents. It is said the property is so entailed as to make the bequests practically delusive and of no avail. Consequently many pledges publicly made by the deceased are violated. Parks and avenues were named in his honor with the understanding that he was to contribute to their beautification.

THERE are hopeful signs of a growing democratic spirit in England, and one of the signs is this paragraph from the *British Weekly*: "Our bloated towns are responsible for much of the trouble between classes; they are, unhappily, the cause of that unchristian representation of the Master—a mission-hall, maintained by the rich for the poor, because distance and mutual shyness make it well-nigh impossible for them to sit together and kneel together in their Father's house. Sad is the burlesque of our great uniting gospel, none the less so that many of the most zealous are spending themselves in home-mission work. Well might Dr. Landels ask if the haughtiness and disgrace of worldly society have any part or place in the church. We should all know that they have not; but we have mission-halls."

WOLVES had committed so many depredations among the sheep and hogs of Grant, Pendleton and Randolph counties, up among the Alleghenies, that a grand wolf hunt was organized recently among the farmers. Over 100 armed men and twice as many dogs surrounded the big laurel thicket, which extended in a straight line not less than ten miles. Men were sent into the thicket from five different points early in the morning to stir up the game, which they did very success-

fully, for before night twenty-seven wolves, one panther, three black bears and three catamounts were bagged by the crowd which kept guard on the outer rim of the laurel undergrowth. A second attempt to corral the wolves with 200 or 300 hunters will be made shortly.

THE late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, next to the late Catherine Wolfe, was New York's most philanthropic woman. Her personal income was about \$100,000 a year, and nearly the whole of it was spent for the welfare of others. Her husband's enormous wealth made her free to do as she pleased with her own, and what pleased her most was to relieve distress, either by direct aid to the needy or by liberal gifts to the more worthy charitable societies and institutions. The Children's Aid Society was her favorite among these, and a large part of its revenue was contributed by her. The chief object of this society is to gather up the waifs of the streets, educate them in its free schools, where they also get food and clothing, and give them a fair chance to grow up decently. Mrs. Astor took a deep interest in this work, and one of the society's schools was supported entirely by her. She also gave money generously to other charities, as well as in a private and personal way. Probably the most liberal of her gifts was a donation of \$200,000 to the new Skin and Cancer Hospital, which promises to become one of the most beneficial institutions in New York.

REV. DR. NOURSE, of Washington, has been telling a new Lincoln story. It was to the effect that the President was very much annoyed by the persistence of a certain member of Congress named Jerry Smith, who haunted him continually wherever he went with applications for office on the part of his constituents. One day a delegation of clergymen called upon Mr. Lincoln to pay their respects, and one of them asked him if he ever sought counsel and guidance from the Lord during that time of his great responsibility and anxiety. "Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln, "I pray every night before I retire. I think of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers camped in the South, the boys in blue as well as the boys in gray, and I pray that the one may be supported in their efforts to preserve the Union and the other shown the error of their unholy strife. I think of the thousands of deserted homes in the North, of the thousands of weeping women and fatherless children, and I pray God to give them strength to bear their bereavements, and the wisdom to see that their husbands, sons, and fathers have died fighting for the right. I think of my responsibility, and pray for strength and wisdom. Then I look under the bed, and, finding that Jerry Smith is not there with an application for office, I thank the Lord for it, turn out the light, look the door, jump in between the sheets, and go to sleep instantly."

THE Senate contains twenty-three members, almost one-third of the whole number, who have been members of the House, while the House contains only three ex-Senators, Norwood of Georgia, Whitthorne of Tennessee, and Buckalew of Pennsylvania, and of these Mr. Whitthorne was only a Senator for a few months by appointment by the Governor. The Senate contains twelve gentlemen who have been the Governors of their States, namely: Harris and Bate, of Tennessee; Barry, of Arkansas; Brown and Colquitt, of Georgia; Coke, of Texas; Cullom, of Illinois; Davis, of Minnesota; Hawley, of Connecticut; Hampton, of South Carolina; Stanford, of California; and Vance, of North Carolina. The House contains only five ex-Governors, namely: Gear, of Iowa; Stewart, of Vermont; Dingley, of Maine; Long, of Massachusetts; and McCreary, of Kentucky. The only ex-Cabinet officer in the House is Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, who spent about three months as Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes. The Senate contains five ex-Cabinet officers, namely: Don Cameron, who was one of Grant's Secretaries of War; Evarts, who was Secretary of State; Sherman, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Hayes Cabinet; Teller, who was Secretary of the Interior; and Chandler, who was Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet. There are four regular clergymen in the House to offset seven physicians. The seven veterans of the Mexican war in the Fiftyeth Congress are Senators Colquitt, of Georgia; George, of Mississippi; and Bate, of Tennessee; and Representatives Forney, of Alabama; Hovey, of Indiana; Rice, of Minnesota; and Hare, of Texas.

A PLEASANT EVENT.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington Philanthropist, Celebrates His Ninetieth Birthday.

[Washington special.] William W. Corcoran, the well-known philanthropist, celebrated his 90th birthday on Tuesday, Dec. 27. The occasion was remembered by his friends, who made the day a continuous reception, accompanying their visits by beautiful floral offerings or gifts suitable for the event. Mr. Corcoran received his callers seated in a large rolling-chair drawn up by the bay-window of the library, the walls and vaulted ceiling of which are of oak, flecked here and there with colors from the stained glass of the window through which streamed the bright sunlight. On the lapel of his coat



Mr. Corcoran wore his favorite flowers—a Jacqueminot rosebud and several odoriferous clove pinks. With a pleasant greeting for each and all, the courteous, white-haired philanthropist sat there surrounded by his family and friends. In response to the customary inquiry for his health, Mr. Corcoran looked up smiling at his caller as he answered that he was feeling unusually well, cheerily adding, "And many degrees from being a dead man yet." On a large table in the center of the room, with a dozen or more baskets of flowers of every variety, was a large blue vase filled with Jacqueminot and Mareschal Niel roses. Among these rested a square visiting card, on one side of which was engraved "Mrs. Cleveland," the reverse bearing, in her handwriting,

"For Dear Mr. Corcoran. On this day which completes 90 beautiful years. With loving wishes, FRANCES F. CLEVELAND."

"Dec. 27, 1887." Among the distinguished callers during the day was Mr. Corcoran's long-time friend and contemporary, George Bancroft, the historian, who enjoyed a lengthy chat. After Mr. Bancroft's departure, the latter's habit of taking horseback rides was spoken of, and Mr. Corcoran said he used to enjoy horseback riding, but he had been unable to take that kind of exercise for twelve years. "I think," he went on, "that Mr. Bancroft is too old to ride on horseback, and I tell him so, but I believe that he does not agree with me." And Mr. Corcoran laughed as if he was not at all offended at his old friend's independence.

CHOLERA AND GLANDERS.

An Encouraging Report of the Condition of Live Stock in the Northwest.

[Chicago special.] The following reports on diseases among farm stock will be published in this week's issue of the *Farmer's Review*:

"We have endeavored to obtain from our corps of correspondents some reliable information as to the prevalence of disease among farm stock. Our inquiries have had special reference to cholera among swine and glanders among horses, and while full particulars have been furnished us about the former disease, we fear that our correspondents have suppressed facts relative to glanders of the horse. It should be stated, however, that where the latter disease exists owners of afflicted animals are apt to do all in their power to keep its presence secret, hence our correspondents may not have been able to learn the truth as to the prevalence of this fell disease in their respective counties. A careful compilation of the facts furnished by our correspondents gives us the following particulars about stock diseases in the different States: Illinois—No cholera in 48 counties; some cholera in 29 counties. Cholera very bad in 7 counties. No glanders reported, but distemper reported among horses in 6 counties. Wisconsin—No cholera in 26 counties; one county reports a little cholera, another considerable. Two counties report glanders, with one case in each county. Twenty-six counties report no glanders. Michigan—Twenty-three counties report no cholera; 3 counties report some cholera, and one county reports considerable cholera. No glanders reported, but one county reports distemper and one county an unknown disease among horses. Indiana—Twenty-eight counties report no cholera; 16 counties report a little cholera. No glanders or distemper reported. Iowa—Eighteen counties report no cholera; thirty-three counties report some cholera, and six counties report that the disease is bad. A few cases of glanders are reported by four counties, some distemper by two counties and no glanders in eighty-one counties. Minnesota—Forty-six counties report no cholera; three counties report a few cases of glanders. Kansas—Thirty-seven counties report no cholera; fourteen counties report some cholera, and six counties considerable cholera. Three counties report a few cases of glanders. Nebraska—Thirteen counties report no cholera; ten counties report some cholera, and eight considerable. Nine counties report glanders, and twenty counties report no glanders. Dakota—Twenty counties report no cholera; five counties report glanders, and fifteen report no glanders."

CONGRESS MAY DECIDE.

Commissioners in Doubt About the Status of Independent Express Companies.

Organizations Run as Adjuncts of Railways Subject to the Commerce Law.

[Washington special.] The formal decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission upon the question whether the express companies are subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce was announced Thursday. The Commission, after describing the different organizations doing express business, says there is nothing in the nature of the business which prevents its being carried on by an ordinary partnership or even by an individual, provided the necessary contracts can be made with the transportation lines. The most usual contract is one which pays to the railroad company 40 per cent of the gross receipts of the express company, but various other methods of settlement are employed. The fact that express companies perform many other services besides transporting property, such as the collection of debts, etc., is not regarded as a reason why the act should not be treated as applying to their business as common carriers, since many railroads also have other business besides that of transportation.

The various sections of the act, considered with relation to the express business, are found to be in theory as applicable thereto as to the business of railroads. In fact, the express companies claim that they already abide by the rules established in the act. The requiring of annual reports from express companies is said to be a matter concerning which the public have a right to be informed, and Congress may particularly desire knowledge. At present little is known about the amount of their capital stock, their funded debt, or the money invested in their plant or business, the volume of their business, with the expense thereof, the rates charged, and the methods upon which the rates are constructed. The capitalization of some of the companies is known to be quite large, amounting to many millions of dollars.

The difficulty of framing schedules for the information of the public is not found to be greater than in the case of railroad companies which have complied with the act. Three express companies have so complied, and their schedules have been placed on file. The agents of all express companies are necessarily instructed as to the charges to be made, and the public is equally intelligent.

The bringing of express companies within the provisions of the act is found to be practicable, and on some accounts desirable. The express companies, which are simply branches of a railroad, organized and operated through its ordinary staff, or by an independent bureau, or by a combination with other railroad companies, are found to be covered by the provisions of the act. In the case of the independently organized express companies, however, operating under contracts, the language of the act, as it now stands, is found to be so framed as not to bring them distinctly within its provisions. The words "wholly by railroad" in the first section do not well define the business of express companies which use very largely the services of teams, messengers, stage coaches, and steamboats. The pooling section applies to the pooling of the business of railroads; other sections speak of railroads continually, and of depots and stations, the language not being applicable to the business of express companies, except under somewhat strained construction. The express business was well known at the time of the passage of the act, and has been frequently mentioned by naming congressional statutes. The omission to name it here is significant. The preliminary investigation by the interstate commerce committee of the senate did not include the business of express companies, and was confined almost wholly to that of railroad companies.

Upon all these considerations the commission has thought best to refer the subject to congress, as in any case of doubtful jurisdiction it is far better that the legislative body should resolve the doubt.

THE TOLLIVER WAR.

Peace Reigns in Morehead, Ky., the Seat of the Feud in Which Twenty-two Men Were Slain.

[Lexington (Ky.) special.]

Morehead, Ky., has been prominent before the public during the last three years because of the bloodshed and reign of terror in Rowan County and her capital. A great change has come over Morehead, and now, instead of the crack of the death-dealing Winchester, can be heard the hum of industry and the scenes of peace. It was six months ago when Craig Tolliver and three of his men were slain by the law and order men of Rowan County, and today Morehead is not like the same place. Confidence has been restored, and the population of the place has increased until there is not a vacant house in the town.

Those who took part in the fight against Tolliver and his gang on June 22 do not appear to gloat over their victory in the least, and treat Tolliver's friends and sympathizers with the utmost consideration. In fact, there seems to be little desire on the part of anybody to renew the feud which has, in three short years, been the cause of twenty men losing their lives. The widow of Bud Tolliver has made some threats against Boone Logan, it is true, but that young man doesn't seem to care much for them. The "fighting" Tollivers all live in Elliott County, but occasionally come down to Morehead. While there they behave themselves, and do not try to run the town as they formerly did.

The twenty men who have been killed since the Martin-Tolliver feud began in August, 1884, lie buried in several counties and in many different graveyards.

Spicy.

A little three-year-old Rocklander went into a market last week, and helping herself to a green pepper tried to eat it. After she had failed the marketman asked her what the matter was with the fruit, and she replied, between sobs, "Vere was a bumble bee in it."—*Middleboro News*.

Dry Humor.

William L. Marcy, Secretary of State during the administration of President Pierce, had a dry humor in which he often indulged, though he seldom laughed. A lawyer of Richmond, Va., Mr. R. G. Scott, applied for the consulship at Rio de Janeiro. The place had been promised him, but the nomination was delayed so long that Mr. Scott, becoming impatient, visited Washington to see what caused his appointment to "hang fire." Calling on Mr. Marcy, he frankly said that he was embarrassed by the uncertainty and tired of the delay, and wished to be plainly told what he might expect.

"Mr. Scott," said the Secretary, in a dry, hard tone, "for every bough of the top of the tree of appointment—for the mission plenipotentiary, for example—there are about one hundred applicants; for the middle boughs, the secretaries of legation, there are about three hundred applicants, and for the lower limbs of the consulship there are about one thousand applicants."

"Those holding on to the upper boughs expect, if they fail, to catch upon the boughs of the secretaries, and those disappointed in obtaining them hope to catch on the limbs of consulships."

"For the place of plenipotentiary but one of the hundred can be appointed, and the ninety and nine falling upon the next boughs increase the number of applicants to 399. For the latter, but one can be appointed, and thus 398 fall upon the consulships, increasing the number of applicants to 1,398. You can, therefore, calculate your chances for the consulship at Rio."

"Then, sir," answered the astonished and dismayed Scott, "I may as well go home to my clients, and quit the business of office-begging!" and he rose to his feet.

"But, Mr. Scott," resumed Mr. Marcy, motioning to him to resume his seat, "I have advised the President that the failure to obtain the higher office should not give a lien on the lower office, thus your chance will remain as one to a thousand only for a consulship."

"Well, that chance is not worth waiting for, and I'll go home," said Scott.

"When you do," answered the Secretary, with a twinkle of his eye, "go and prepare for your passage to Rio, for your appointment is already determined upon."

Then the Secretary's fat sides shook with his enjoyment of Scott's joyful surprise.

Pugilism.

There appears to be just now a revival of pugilism, or what has been humorously styled the "pummelological" profession, which may, perhaps, be called the most fruitful of all professions.

Sluggers Sullivan, the idol of Boston, and who, in one sense of the word, is "the greatest Roman of the maul," has gone to England, where he is creating an immense sensation among the aristocracy. The object of his visit to England is to knock out a man by the name of Smith, but a great many people in this country would be highly gratified if all the Smiths in England would rise as one man and knock out Sullivan so effectually that he would never come back.

We are, nevertheless, compelled to recognize the fact that a great many people who denounce the press for publishing the details of prize fights, usually carry a copy of the obnoxious journal in their coat-tail pockets, for some unknown purpose. It is also a singular fact that they are always ready to bet on one or the other of the pugilists.

To an unprejudiced outsider, it would seem that although sluggers lose ground in a contest, for lack of wind, none of them lack wind before the match comes off. In the reports of the fight, we frequently read that one of the combatants "knocked the wind" out of the other. If this feat is really accomplished, it is certainly one of the greatest honors to the profession, particularly if we take into consideration what a tremendous amount of wind the pugilists develop for months before the fight.

While we cannot too strongly deprecate brutal sluggers pounding each other to a pulp, and fully realize what a disgrace it is to civilization and the nineteenth century, still, if there is to be an international contest between Sullivan and Smith, the English champion, we do hope and pray, now that we come to think of it, that our man will do up the Englishman in fine style.—*Texas Siftings*.

What to Teach Your Boys.

Teach them to be useful.
Teach them to be truthful.
Teach them to be manly.
Teach them to be polite in manners.
Teach them the value of time and money.
Teach them to avoid tobacco and strong drink.
Teach them careful and correct business habits.
Teach them by example how to do things well.
Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run and swim.
Teach them how to get the most for their money.
Teach them the habit of cleanliness and good order.
Teach them to avoid profane and indecent language.
Teach them to be neat and genteel in their appearance.
Teach them to be polite to one another, helpful to the old and weak, and kind to animals.—*Leeds Mercury*.

NOAH was wont to remark in his tidal days that in the matter of sandwiches Ham always "took the biscuit."—*Yonkers Gazette*.