

The Democratic Sentinel

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DEATH IN THE STORM.

Victims of the Great Blizzard Numerous Throughout the Northwest.

Over Seventy Persons Forced to Suck in Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

Nebraska Swells the Death-Roll with Many More, and Kansas Adds Her Sad Story.

THE terrible storm which swept over the Northwest last week was the worst blizzard experienced since 1873. The victims of its fury are counted by the scores. From Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana came pitiful stories of suffering and death from the icy blast which swept down from the regions of Boreas. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the snow, fine as powder, was hurled along by the gale. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air made the scene the most dismal, drear and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota and many in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until Sunday that the awful results of the storm became known. The following is the list of deaths so far received, while fifty more persons are missing:

In Dakota—Emil Gilbertson, at Hitchcock; a Sioux Falls man, two sons of William Driver, at Raymond; two Mitchell youths, Emma Larmer, Carrie Auman, William C. Gathwaite, Cora Curtis, at Melvern; Mr. Davis and son, W. B. Headly, at Balaton; Rowan Chambers, T. E. Gossman, and James N. Nease, at Huron; Frank and William Nerson and Joseph Wilson, at Virgil; Mrs. Devine, Adam Gerner, and J. W. Joslee, at Iroquois; George Allen, Jr., and Joseph Anderson, at Mitchell; four farmers, two Bridgewater men, Emil Gilman, Lewis Merriman and son, at Hitchcock; Miss Jacobson, — Ginde, G. Grundstrom, three unknown men, two children of Joseph Hutchins, three young people, two Waukon girls, Jacob Krutz, an unknown teacher, J. Paine, at Bowditch; Peter Parkins, at Roscoe; a White Lake man, four school children, James Smith and two sons, at Minot.

In Minnesota—John Loy at Luverne; Mrs. Knatson; Ole A. Egg at Albert Lea.

In Iowa—Two children of Mrs. Fitzgerald in Inwood; two boys; an unknown man at Sioux City.

In Nebraska—Child of John Delinger at David City; Fred Miller, Wm. Beck, and a young lad, at Omaha; Mrs. P. Smith at Lincoln; John Sparks of Gage County; Emil Grossman of Peru; Mrs. Chapman and her two little grandchildren at Stuart; Mr. Mason near Stuart; — Mathews near Sutton; a child named Bodine. Others are reported lost, and a number of escapes with frozen feet and hands are reported.

In Montana—Patrick Hanley at Marysville; William Overman at Belgrade.

In Kansas—James Kennedy, in Sherman County.

The following special dispatch from Huron, D. T., tells a graph story of thrilling scenes in Southern Dakota:

Thurs. morn. Gilkerson and a man named Gose went a short distance from town. When the storm struck them they stated for home, but the team would not face it. The men then tied their horses to the wagon and each started for shelter. Gose got to the house much frozen after wandering around six hours. Gilkerson has not yet been found. A force of neighbors has searched for him all day, but found no trace of him.

Junius Newalay went to his slaughterhouse and killed some sheep. Then he tried to ride home, but his horse would not face the storm. The man left the horse and tried to walk in the half mile, but failed. Not realizing the severity of the storm, he tramped around in the slaughter house and tried to keep warm but could not. Later he made a fire with some tallow but could not get warm. Then he lay down on the sheep pens and got nearly to sleep. The cold around him and he kept on walking all night. In the morning he kept on walking and found his way home with his feet and hands badly frozen.

Signal-Service sergeant Glenn started to go over an open block, which had a sidewalk, destined for home, and instead of going a block west he brought up against a fence a block southeast. He then stumbled along as well as a man could and soon fell over a drift in his own yard, not knowing where he was.

There were many cases of persons lost in crossing drifts. Every railroad in the present pack of full of snow drifts and there are drifts to the leeward of every spear of grass and fence-post. The passenger train that is in the drifts four and a half miles east of Balaton is dead and waiting for spring-time. It had thirty-four passengers. Nine relief trains were sent to them from Balaton, but could not get there.

Then the people turned out with a long rope, and, drawing at the head of the rope stood at the first telegraph post. The men selected the rope, took his place at the next pole, and so on till the last man had reached his pole. Then he noticed the one behind him, by shouting, which was repeated till the first man was noticed, who then started on ahead. This round was followed till the train was reached. The passengers rejoiced to see them, and to eat the food they had brought. When it came to the last drift, the train stopped. The men who preferred staying in the cars. The others went back in safety to Balaton. The station hands carried a quantity of provisions to the snow-bound passengers, who said they were gay and happy. Another train from Hawarden was caught on the fly two miles north of Vilas. Its passengers were rescued in much the same manner as that of the Balaton train.

Two men named Pierson and a man named Wm. Warren, home from Virgil. The dead bodies of the Piersons have been found, but Wilson's has not.

Mary Connell taught at a school eight miles northeast of Huron. She and Sam Newcomb's son and daughter started home together, but were soon lost. The boy, aged 13, insisted on striking out for himself and leaving the girls. The two latter wandered around all night on the prairie, and were found next morning dead, having been found too dead.

A Bradner (Minn.) special says: "A Swede coming in from a remote Swedish settlement to the southeast of Miles Lake state that a Swede farmer named Henry Olstrom butchered his whole family, consisting of his wife and seven children. The deed was done because the father found that all of them were going to perish in the extreme cold weather."

At Chester, Minn., six children of James Baker were frozen to death while returning from school.

Fire Losses.

Fire in Warren street, New York, caused the loss of \$150,000 worth of property. The burning of the Church of the Redeemer, at Minneapolis, entailed \$70,000 loss. The Omaha (Neb.) Furniture Company's factory and the Omaha brass works were burned; loss, \$40,000. Fire at Sodalis, Mo., destroyed Smith's Hall and Mackey's shoe store; loss, \$75,000.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

GEN. WASHINGTON SEAWELL died at San Francisco of enlargement of the liver, aged 86. He was in the service forty-seven years, from his graduation from West Point in 1835.

A HAZELHILL (Mass.) dispatch gives the following particulars of a fearful railway accident:

The scene of the disaster was near the Hazellhill bridge which spans the Merrimac river between Bradford and Hazellhill. The Boston and Portland express train, consisting of eight cars, does not stop at Bradford, and was going at great speed. The Georgetown branch train was standing on the track near the water-tank house at the Bradford end of the bridge, waiting for the express to pass over to Hazellhill. As the express rounded the curve, two cars left the rails and went crashing into the water-tank house, demolishing it. In this house a number of section-hands were eating dinner. John O'Brien, a retired merchant of Bradford, was talking to the section-hands and was killed, together with William Taylor, one of the laborers. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundation out, letting the house fall upon the car, crushing through the top of the car and doing fearful work within. The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. Nine persons were killed almost instantly, and between forty and fifty more or less seriously injured.

In the case of Miss Campbell against Milionaire Arbuckle for a breach of promise at New York rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff \$45,000 damages. The court also granted the prosecuting counsel \$1,000, a motion to set the verdict aside was rejected, and the case probably will be appealed.

FULLER, the man who murdered Archbishop Seghers in Alaska last year, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court, through Justice Cassiday, in the case of Paul Grottkau, of Milwaukee, appealed on a writ of error, has affirmed the judgment of the Milwaukee Municipal Court, and directed the execution of the sentence. By the judgment of the Supreme Court Grottkau will be forced to go to jail for one year, according to the decision of the trial court.

HENRY SCHMIDT, who murdered Miss Peek, was hanged at West Union, Iowa, on the 13th inst. In his speech from the scaffold the condemned man said that Elision T. Smith instigated the crime, and had also offered him \$500 to kill Abram Leonard. Schmidt's father, it is said, committed a murder in Bavaria, Germany, where he now lives.

GENERAL reports from Dakota show the recent storm to have been the worst ever experienced in the Territory. Many persons are missing in different parts of Dakota and Minnesota, who started for their homes. An Omaha dispatch says: "The indications are that the present blizzard has resulted in more damage, suffering, and loss of life than any which has visited the State for a number of years." Two stock trains arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., with every animal frozen to death. The snowfall was so heavy at Superior, Wis., that some of the inhabitants had to tunnel out of their dwellings.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in the South by some statistics which have been collected, showing that Southern and Western lands are fast passing into the hands of foreign and Eastern money-lenders. An Atlanta (Ga.) special says:

In Georgia these companies have placed many millions of dollars holding mortgages on the finest farm lands in the State. The interest paid by the farmer amounts to 12 per cent.

Capital of this kind is still being poured into the South, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer of the United States Court has decided such interesturious and the loans accordingly forfeited.

The syndicates are principally formed of English and Scotch capitalists, and they have such a hold in the South that they hope to reverse Judge Speer's decision.

The borrowers have allowed their interest payments to lapse, hoping that Judge Speer's decision will be sustained and that they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest.

In the Southwest there is, perhaps, not less than \$30,000,000 invested in this way. In Kansas alone over \$20,000,000 has been placed.

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) special reports the death in that city of Aunt Mary Young, colored, at the age of 115. Records of the family to which she belonged show that she was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1773. She retained her mental faculties up to a few days before her death.

THE war of extermination goes bravely on between the McCoys and the Hatfield settlement in West Virginia for the purpose of annihilating the gang. The posse which the Hatfields had and finding no one at home they repaired to the woods to meditate a few moments.

Their secrecy was of short duration for the Hatfield party was soon upon them, and a regular battle ensued. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party were badly worsted, and three of the McCoy party were killed, while none of the Hatfield party were injured. They were buried in the same grave.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON special says "the announcement made, apparently on authority, that Mr. Randall would oppose a reduction of the duty on sugar was a great relief to the representatives of the Louisiana sugar industry. They have been apprehensive, since the agitation for the reduction of the surplus began, that the Republican programme to take off at least half of the duty on sugar would prove attractive to a great many Democrats as well as Republicans, and that the protection Democrats might be disposed to co-operate with the Republicans on this point. The Louisiana Democrats, of course, if sugar can be protected, will co-operate with the other Democrats for the reduction of the surplus through the tariff."

THE annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers has been laid before Congress. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year, was 9,718, an increase in five years of 2,930 or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board only one

or at most two of them should be further enlarged.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

DAKOTA's latest Constitutional Convention, held at Huron last week, adjourned after adopting the following:

1. That a permanent committee of three, consisting of the Hon. J. A. Edgerton, the Hon. Hugh L. Campbell, and the Hon. A. C. Mellette, be and are hereby appointed to guard and direct the interests of the constitutional movement for Statehood in South Dakota. 2. That the question of appointing Presidential electors this spring be left to the discretion of this permanent committee. 3. That when this convention adjourns it adjourn till Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1888.

Judge Campbell, of Yankton, sent a letter advising a strong memorial to Congress, one which would carry the idea that Dakota will do something next summer if Congress does nothing this winter.

A NEW YORK paper published a three-column letter from Senator Stewart of Nevada to a constituent on the subject of the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Stewart reviews at length the record of Mr. Lamar since the close of the war, and says:

I know of no other man who bore arms against the United States in the late war who has so unreservedly accepted the result of arms and so unequivocally and continuously maintained the validity of the new amendments to the Constitution as Mr. Lamar. If he is disqualified to fill the office of Justice of the Supreme Court by reason of his participation in the late war no person who bore arms against the United States can ever become eligible to that office.

The Nevada Senator, in closing, says:

Unless a very different case can be presented against Mr. Lamar from anything which has come under my observation, I shall deem it my duty to vote for his confirmation, and advise other Republican Senators to do the same.

In the Iowa Legislature at Des Moines, on Tuesday, Senator James F. Wilson was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself, Mr. Hepburn and other candidates withdrawing. The Senator announced that upon the expiration of his second term he would retire to private life.

A THOUSAND or more of the Democratic politicians of Indiana assembled at Indianapolis in response to a call for a conference. Governor Gray was selected as chairman of the conference. President Cleveland's administration was endorsed, and the sentiment was unmistakably in favor of Governor Gray for Vice President, and Congressman Matson for Governor. When the Committee on Resolutions came to consider the declaration of the conference on the subject of tariff reform there was dissension. A few members known as absolute free-traders stubbornly advocated the adoption of a resolution taking a step or two in advance of the President's message, and it was only with great difficulty that the free-trade sentiment was suppressed.

A DUBUQUE dispatch says: "Out of 100 interrogations on the choice for President and other questions of National and State interest, sent out to Republican officials and leading politicians in Iowa, seventy replies have been received. These replies conclusively establish the fact that Iowa's choice for President is Senator Allison. He leads the list by a handsome majority, as the first and also as the second choice for President. All of the State officials, from Governor Larrabee down, name Allison as their first choice, except Auditor Lyon, and he is for the nominee of the convention. For Vice President, Harrison, of Indiana, and Hawley, of Connecticut are favorites, Lincoln being third. To the question, 'Do you favor a protective tariff?' all answer yes, with four exceptions. As to national prohibition, 37 favored it, 25 opposed it, and 10 expressed no opinion. Only four of the entire number opposed the continuance of prohibition in Iowa."

THE Louisiana Democratic State convention in session at Baton Rouge on the first ballot nominated Gen. Francis T. Nichols for Governor. The convention has been in session four days. The nomination of Gen. Nichols is a victory for what is known as the Reform Democrats over the regular State administration faction. The canvass over the nomination had been carried on with increasing bitterness since June, and it was thought would result in a split and two nominations; but State administration Democrats accepted their defeat. Gen. Nichols, the nominee, was a graduate of West Point, and commanded at one time Jackson's Stonewall brigade, and lost an arm and a leg in the Confederate service. He was elected Governor in 1870, and got the office, although the State was counted for Hayes.

THE Blair education bill will doubtless have the same experience in this Congress that it had in the last, says a Washington special. There is a large majority in the Senate in favor of its passage, but when it reaches the House it will undoubtedly be voted down, if it is not smothered, as it was before, in the Committee on Education. That committee was made up to defeat the bill, for the chairman and a majority of the members are decidedly opposed to it.

THE INDUSTRIAL REALM.

AT no time since the inauguration of the Schuylkill miners' strike have the men been more thorough masters of the situation than now, says a leading dispatch of Wednesday. Every one of the forty-four Reading Company's collieries is closed. The miners have assumed a more positive stand than ever before, and at meetings held all over the region it has been decided not to go to work even if the 8 per cent advance is granted unless the 1,000 or more non-union railroad men—mostly engineers, brakemen, and conductors, all recently employed—are discharged, and all the Knights dismissed during the recent railroad trouble are taken back. The miners will likewise refuse to work if non-union men haul the coal they turn out.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE Canadian Minister of Customs, in an interview at Ottawa, said that unless satisfactory arrangements were made the Dominion Government intended on July 1 to collect on fish imported from the United States the same duty that is levied on Canadian fish by the United States.

THE annual report of the Reading Railroad Company shows that in 1886 the company received an average of \$1.53 per ton for coal at the mines, and in 1887 \$1.84, while in 1886 the cost to mine was \$1.65, and in 1887 \$1.57.

A CASE involving the rights of naturalized citizens in the matter of exemption from mili-

tary duty in Europe is to be referred to Secretary Bayard. It is that of George Nelson, of Jackson, Michigan, who fled from Germany to escape the draft, returning thence after having become a citizen of the United States, was arrested and found and then escaped and found his way back to America.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A DISPATCH from Berlin says Emperor William's condition is worse, and that intense anxiety prevails. His symptoms of catarrh of the stomach are decreasing. Though sleepless in the night-time, the Emperor manages to obtain rest during the day. Advice from San Remo say that the Crown Prince's throat continues to improve. His voice is good and his health excellent.

A CABLE dispatch from London states that—

Thousands of persons packed Fleet street, attracted by a public notice that the great Sullivan would be at the *Sportman* office at two o'clock. The police sent a special detail, whose members had all they could do to suppress riot. Sullivan's business was to sign with any or all comers for a fight, and he had money with him. A long wait and nobody came. Sullivan grew furious, and called out, "I'll go down and fight." After an hour's waiting the police came up, scared but deferential, to know if the big fellow couldn't do something to quiet the crowd down stairs. This touched Sullivan's heart and he said: "I'll go down and give 'em a chance to see me." So he went down and said all him, patted his breast, and called him friend. He went through the crowd like a snow-plow, took a cab and drove away, followed still by shouting, surging thousands.

It is reported by cable from Berlin that a general blockade of Bulgaria is contemplated by the Powers in the event of Prince Ferdinand's refusal to resign the Bulgarian throne. A telegram from Sofia says the Government is preparing for war. Prince Ferdinand is credited with saying he would rather leave his bones on the field of battle than abdicate, which would mean the assassination of Bulgaria.

JUDGE MURPHY, at the Munster Assizes, sentenced fourteen moonlighters to terms of imprisonment of from eighteen months to eighteen years. He expressed himself as certain that with its growing facilities the law would be able to cope with moonlighters, and soon force them to disappear. There is much excitement in Galway over the arrest of John Roche and nine other residents of Woodford on a charge of assembling in violation of law.

MR. CORBIN'S POSITION.