

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHED

WORDS BY WIRE.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

A Passenger Train in Georgia Takes a Fearful Plunge—Twenty-five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

A TERRIBLE railroad catastrophe happened at a point seventy-five miles south of Savannah, Ga., in which twenty-five people were killed and thirty-five seriously injured. The following particulars of the accident are telegraphed from Savannah:

The Cuban fast mail from New York for Florida fell through a trestle a hundred miles south of Savannah on Saturday. The entire train except the engine was demolished. Twenty-five people are known to have been killed, and between thirty and forty injured, ten of whom are expected to die. The private car of President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Road, with Mr. Wilbur and George Gould and wife and others in it, was one of the train. President Wilbur was seriously injured. George Gould and Mr. Gould received slight injuries. The accident was caused by a broken rail under the baggage-car. The baggage-car got off the track about a quarter of a mile before it reached the bridge at Hurricane River. The baggage-car mounted the track, but the train passed safely over the bridge. Immediately on the other side of the bridge there is a trestle several hundred feet in length. When the baggage-car struck the trestle-work it gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, dropped through, and all the cars but one were completely wrecked. The train consisted of a baggage-car, three baggage-cars, a smoking-car, one coach, two Pullmans, and a private car of the Lehigh Valley. This private car was occupied by President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Road, his family, and friends, and survived the shock. The second engine ran at one to Black Shear, a mile distant, for assistance. Soon all the physicians in the place were present, besides many who were ready to render assistance in getting out the dead and rescuing the wounded. The Superintendent of the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad, Mr. Fleming, as soon as he heard of it, left Savannah with physicians and nurses.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Report of the Signal Service Bureau. The Signal Service Bureau at Washington reports that—

The backwardness of the season has been general throughout the country, but an improvement in crop conditions is generally reported throughout the States of the Mississippi Valley. Killing frosts are reported as having injured fruit in the northern portion of the Gulf States, Missouri, and Tennessee, although the weather conditions in the Southern States were favorable for small grains, except oats, which have been somewhat injured by freezing weather. The alternate freezing and thawing have doubtless produced more or less injury to the winter wheat in the States east of the Mississippi. Heavy snows prevented injury to wheat in the Middle and Atlantic States.

Emperor Frederick's Condition. A BERLIN dispatch says that serious reports concerning the Emperor's condition are again in circulation. The Emperor's despondency, which has been increased by the change from the blue sky of San Remo to the severe frost and deep snow of Berlin, causes great anxiety. Although he can speak, his voice is so thick and husky and his pronunciation of vowels so imperfect that only those who have been constantly with him, such as the Empress and Dr. Mackenzie, can understand him.

Judge Dundy's Decision.

JUDGE DUNDY's decision, at Omaha, in the injunction case brought by the Burlington against the Union Pacific and its engineers declares that while the engineers can quit work when they please they have not the right to enter into a conspiracy, and by concerted action leave the Union Pacific without engineers in order to prevent it handling Burlington freight. Engineers have not the right to refuse to haul Burlington cars, and such refusal would subject them to imprisonment.

End of the Santa Fe Strike.

The strike on the Santa Fe system ended on Sunday, and the engineers and firemen returned to their posts. This move was made in accordance with a notice issued by Mr. Conroe, Chairman of the General Grievance Committee at Kansas City, to the effect that he was advised by Chief Arthur to request the men to resume work, and for himself to proceed to Chicago to adjust all misunderstandings. The notice was promptly obeyed.

A Railroad Indictment.

The Illinois Central Railway, its general agent, and its freight agent at New Orleans have been indicted for violation of the interstate law by overcharges on cotton shipments and alleged discriminations.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A FAMILY named Wilson, living near Green River, Ky., consisting of four children, a wife and husband, were poisoned by arsenic which the father had put in a piece of pork to destroy worms. All died from the effects.

A BLOCKADE of Bulgarian ports by the combined naval forces of Russia and Turkey is advocated by M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople as a means of compelling Prince Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria.

The Democrats of Missouri have called three State conventions, as follows: First, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Sedalia, May 17. Second, for the nomination of judges at Springfield, Aug. 15. Third, for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, at Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 22.

Congress.

BILLS were reported to the House of Representatives on the 17th inst., and placed on the calendar as follows: For public buildings at Jackson and Saginaw, Mich. To provide certain arms and equipage for the militia of Oregon. Granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars between 1823 and 1842. The resolution requesting the Postmaster General to return to the use of the terra cotta colored two-cent stamp was reported adversely. The Senate was not in session.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

For the combined fury of the hurricane, the duration and depth of the snowfall, and the lowness of the temperature, the storm which raged on the Atlantic coast on Monday and Tuesday has no parallel in the history of that section of the country. A New York special of Wednesday says:

The story from daylight Monday to noon Tuesday is simply the history of the paralysis of a great capital and contiguous territory, and even now there is barely evident a feeble return of circulation. Travel was delayed and obstructed, and finally absolutely blocked; streets were made impassable; the mails closed up; telegraph and telephone service was destroyed, and the metropolis was absolutely at the mercy of the elements. If possible, the effect of the blizzard in the Northwest this winter will picture the same conditions on this densely populated strip of land they can form some idea of the extent of the knock-down blow New York has received. Fancy a man being dug out of a ten-foot snow-drift in Broadway near New York's postoffice, or a woman dropping dead from cold and exhaustion at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, the greatest thoroughfare in New York. City time is now twelve hours since the storm subsided, and New York is still snow-bound. Not a train of any kind has entered or left the city. The only means of travel in the city itself is by the elevated railroads, which have at last got into some kind of running order. On the surface roads not a wheel moved. The snow and ice is frozen solid over the tracks to a depth of several feet, and snow-plows are useless. Even the great Brooklyn bridge failed for a time, and thousands of people walked from Brooklyn to New York over the East River on a solid ice-bridge which had formed between the two cities. New York is dependent on neighboring territory for food and fuel from day to day, and the scarcity of the necessities of life looks ominous. No milk reached New York yesterday. No coal came in, and if it had arrived there was no way of delivering it. No meat came in from the West. Up town people were using condensed milk, the bakers and grocers having run short, and the supply of bread had run out, as no flour could be delivered. The blockade in the streets was so bad that when a fire alarm sounded it took fifty men with shovels and four horses to pull one of the engines out of a snowbank. Dozens of railroad trains are snow-bound in huge drifts on all sides of the city, and no idea can as yet be formed of the loss of life. About half a dozen have died in this city, among them Mr. George D. Brewster, a known down town merchant, who was found dead with his legs sticking out of a huge drift in Fifty-fourth street, within three blocks of his home. Hundreds of people had portions of their bodies frozen, and a number are reported missing, but until the snow-bound trains are cleared no accurate estimate can be given of the loss of life. The actual snowfall was over three feet, and the main avenues of traffic are full of abandoned wagons, street cars, omnibuses, and other vehicles. Hundreds of people are sleeping in coats in down-town hotels, and cabs are charging as high as \$50 for carrying a couple of miles.

It is believed that twenty persons perished in Essex County, New Jersey, during the storm. At New Haven, Conn., seven persons perished, and there were over twenty deaths in towns adjacent to New Haven, while hundreds of people suffered from frost-bites. John Henrigan, of Milltown, N. J., perished in the blizzard. His children were found starving, while his wife lay dead in bed. It is believed that twenty persons perished in Essex County, New Jersey, during the storm. At New Haven, Conn., seven persons perished, and there were over twenty deaths in towns adjacent to New Haven, while hundreds of people suffered from frost-bites. John Henrigan, of Milltown, N. J., perished in the blizzard. His children were found starving, while his wife lay dead in bed.

A MURDER and suicide under remarkable circumstances occurred at Benton, Maine. Darius M. Warren had been arrested for causing the death of his wife, and upon asking to see his two daughters, aged eight and three years respectively, he was led into their chamber by the officer having him in charge. Before the officer could interfere Warren drew a revolver and shot the elder girl through the forehead, the younger through the back, and himself through the heart. All are dead except the youngest child, and she will die.

A BOSTON dispatch of Saturday says: "Communication with the outside world has just been re-established after a total suspension for five days. While the storm has not been as severe in New England as in New York and New Jersey, it has nevertheless been the worst visitation of the present century. Boston for two days was dependent on the Atlantic cable for news from New York, and then only got a half-dozen stock quotations, which had been sent to London. For five days every railway in New England was completely blockaded, and no attempt was made to run trains."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

JOHN HENRY SKINNER, alias Cox, alias Reynolds, was taken from the Hopkinsville (Ky.) jail by an orderly mob, and hanged to a large cherry tree, near where he, in pure wantonness, shot down Mr. B. F. Forguean, an infestive citizen, the night of November 18, 1887.

A WASHINGTON (N. C.) dispatch says a lifeless body was found hanging from a bridge, to which was attached a placard with the inscription: "Justice at last." The body was that of William A. Parker, who was tried for the assassination of Gen. Bryan Grimes, seven or eight years ago. He has been heard to boast of the deed on several occasions when in liquor. It is not known who the Lynchers were.

THE WESTERN STATES.

By the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court relative to the Hyde Park annexation, the city of Chicago finds itself in a municipal and fiscal complication that promises to be extremely awkward. The court decides the act of the Legislature to be unconstitutional under which the attempt was made to annex Hyde Park to Chicago, and remands the case taken up on appeal back to the lower court. Under this ruling Hyde Park is relegated back to its former status as a village, and all the proceedings taken by the municipality of Chicago on the supposition that the annexation was valid are rendered unlawful and inoperative.

Complications and embarrassments almost without end will arise in consequence of this decision. All that has been done as regards the redistricting of the city and the addition of new wards goes for nothing, and the registration for the spring election is completely nullified, as the voters have registered in wards and precincts that have no legal existence.

At Springfield, Mo., Dr. George M. Cox, United States Pension Examiner, met a woman named Effie Ellis at the railway station, entered a carriage with her, then beat her with a bottle containing sulphuric acid, which burned out her eyes and otherwise disfigured her handsome face. The woman was the mistress of the doctor's son, and, it is alleged, caused him to lead a shameful life, driving his parents to distraction. The doctor gave bonds in \$5,000 on a charge of mayhem. For a time lynching was talked of, but when it became known that Miss

Ellis would recover the project was abandoned.

The Ohio Legislature has embarked in the business of investigating pools and trusts, unanimously passing a resolution reciting that—

It is apparent that through the combinations commonly termed "trusts" or "pools" salutary competition may be destroyed, prices of commodities unduly enhanced, wages of employees unjustly depressed, and power organized that may be so used as to endanger the best interests of both government and people. It provides for a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to make thorough examination of the subject, and to report to the General Assembly at its adjourned session the facts ascertained and the legislation deemed necessary in the premises to protect the interests of the people of the State.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE House Committee on Public Lands at Washington have decided by a party vote to formulate a general bill providing for a forfeiture of all unearned land grants.

MAY 23, at Springfield, is the decision of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee as to the date and location of the Democratic State Convention. One delegate for each 400 votes or fraction thereof cast for Cleveland in 1884 is the convention apportionment.

THE Republicans of Bradford and Wyoming counties, Pennsylvania, have nominated Myron B. Wright for Congress from the Fifteenth District. The other counties will concur.

CALIFORNIA Republicans will hold their State convention at Sacramento, in May.

THE Thirteenth Ohio District Republican Convention elected Sherman delegates to the National Convention.

THE Indiana Prohibition State Convention at Indianapolis nominated the Rev. J. S. Hughes for Governor and adopted a platform demanding strict prohibition and woman suffrage. Electors-at-large and delegates-at-large were chosen, and four members of the W. C. T. U. were added to the State Central Committee.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

DEPUTATIONS from all the regiments swore allegiance to the new Emperor, Frederick III., on Monday, says a Berlin dispatch. The Crown Prince William took the oath with the Second Regiment of Guards. The Emperor's appearance has caused a shock to the loyal people of Berlin. Every one who has seen him agrees that he is looking very badly. The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:

To My People:

The Emperor has ended his glorious life. In the much-loved father whom I bewail, whom my royal house with me laments in deepest sorrow, the faithful Prussian people have lost their fame-crowned king, the German nation the founder of its unity, and the newly risen empire the first German Emperor. His illustrious name will remain inseparably bound up with the greatness of the German fatherland, in whose cause he labored, the strenuous labor of the Prussian people and prides himself in its most splendid reward. While King William raised the Prussian army to the heights of its earnest vocation by never-tiring care, a nation's father, he laid a sure foundation for the victories which were afterward gained by German arms under his leadership, and out of which sprang national unity. He thereby secured to the empire a portion of power such as up to that time every German heart had yearned for but had only dared to hope for, and that which he won for his people in honorable death-dealing fight was destined to strengthen and beneficially increase by the long and peaceful toil of his laborious years of government. Safely resting upon his own strength, Germany stands forth esteemed in the council of nations, and desires only to enjoy in peaceful progress that which he won. This is so we have to thank Emperor William. In his never-wavering determination to do his duty, he had always consecrated to the welfare of the fatherland, he was supported by his reliance upon the self-sacrificing devotion of which the Prussian people had given unvarying proofs and in which all the German races shared. All the rights and duties which are connected with the crown and my house, and for the time that, according to God's will, may be allotted to me, I will and resolve to faithfully preserve with the same ardor as I have done with the greatness of my mission I shall make it my whole endeavor to continue the fabric in the spirit in which it was founded—to make Germany the center of peace and to foster her welfare. To my faithful people, who have stood by my house throughout the history of the whole century in good as in evil days, I offer my unbounded confidence, for I am convinced that on the basis of the unbreakable bonds between the Emperor and the people, which independently of every change in the life of the state, forms the unalterable inheritance of the house of Hohenzollern, my crown rests henceforward as securely as it does upon the devotion of the country to the government of which I am now called and of which I solemnly promise to be a faithful king, both in happiness and in sorrow. May God grant me His blessing and strengthen me to carry out this work, to which my life shall henceforth be devoted.

FREDERICK.

BERLIN, March 12, 1888.

THE funeral of the late Emperor William took place in Berlin on Friday, March 16, and was in all respects an affair of extraordinary splendor. Almost every civilized nation on earth was represented either by princes of the blood or by eminent diplomats, charged with the duty of testifying profound sympathy with the German people and respect and honor for the great ruler who has been called and who is greater than himself.

All the houses in Unter den Linden were covered with mourning, and exhibited flags and black drapery, says a Berlin dispatch. At the street crossings massive pillars draped with black and surmounted by Prussian eagles had been erected. The lamp-posts were covered with draped, and at every fifty paces there were large candelabra bearing flaming cressets. The route of the funeral procession presented a most imposing aspect, entirely in keeping with the deep sorrow and reverence of the people. The road was strewn with gravel and fir branches, and on the crossroads large crepe festoons entwined with laurel hung. The funeral services took place in the cathedral in accordance with the programme. Emperor Frederick was not present, the weather being too severe to permit of his exposing himself. Dr. Koegel delivered the sermon, standing beside the coffin. The cathedral ceremony closed with the singing of "Hail, Holy, Holy." The grand procession to escort the Kaiser's remains to the mausoleum was drawn forward. Prince William stood beside the head behind the imperial standard. Among the others who were present were the King of Saxony, the King of Belgium, and the King of Hohenzollern. Close by stood the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Albrecht, and Henry, and other princes of the royal house of Prussia; the Prince Imperial of Austria, the Prince Imperial of Russia, the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Italy, the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Greece, and in the front of their respective countries. The procession was in every way worthy of the occasion. The military display was magnificent, though somber. The sight of the chief mourner, the heir to the throne, accompanied by three kings of German blood, followed by the most illustrious representatives of every European country, whose presence gave evidence of the universal veneration in which the deceased was held, and by a long line of statesmen, all combining to give the scene an impressiveness that was reflected in the countenance of the dense throng watching the corteges. The remains were received at the mausoleum by the pastor of Charlottenburg, and Chaplain Koegel then read the prayer, "Blessed is the man who Resists

Metamorphosis.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., providing for a commission to investigate trusts and for the repeal of the protective tariff on all industries belonging to trusts. Mr. Bayne offered a preamble and resolution in the House reciting that the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means has not only refused oral hearings to producers, manufacturers, and workmen, but has denied to them the right to have their petitions read, and directing the Committee on Rules to make a thorough inquiry into the matter. Mr. Brackenridge (Ky.) raised the point of order that the resolution was not a privileged question and it was ruled out. Among the bills introduced in the House was the Randall tariff measure. The motion to refer the President's tariff message was debated by the Senate, but no action was reached.

MR. BECK of Kentucky addressed the Senate on the 14th inst., in advocacy of his bill to provide for the retirement of the United States tender and national bank notes of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates. The Senate adopted Mr. Hale's resolution calling for a special committee to investigate the condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government. A bill was reported to the Senate increasing the pension of Mrs. Gen. Ward Burnett. The House passed the bill allotting lands in severals to the United Peoria and Miami Indians. An adverse report was made on the bill providing that the first session of the Fifty-first Congress shall begin on March 4, 1889. Bills were reported and referred to the Committee of the whole for public buildings at Galesburg, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Territories, reported the omnibus bill for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington, and New Mexico.

THE undervaluation bill occupied the chief attention of the Senate on the 14th inst. Several amendments were adopted and others rejected. Senator Brown, of Georgia, made a speech in advocacy of his resolution declaring it the imperative duty of Congress to repeal the internal revenue law at the earliest date possible. Messrs. Hale, Madsen, Chace, Spooner, Blackburn, Daniel, and Blodgett were appointed as the special Senate Committee on the Civil Service. Mr. Culom succeeded in having the bill reported from the Postoffice Committee to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The House passed a bill fixing the postage paid at \$1. The Committee on Elections presented a report on the Illinois contested election case of Worthington vs. Post, confirming the latter's title to the seat, ordered placed on the calendar. The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House estimates for collecting the customs revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, aggregating \$8,896,203. Of this amount \$3,219,618 is for salaries.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, addressed the Senate on the President's message on the 15th inst., making a vigorous attack on the Executive's tariff recommendations. Senator Plumb of Kansas made a speech denunciatory of the imposition of pension sharks upon old soldiers. The resolutions of the House on the subject of the death of Representative Moffatt of Michigan were presented to the Senate and on motion of Mr. Palmer, similar resolutions were introduced by the Senate. Eulogies on the life and character of Mr. Moffatt were delivered by Senators Palmer, Paddock and Stockbridge. The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill.

THE Blair bill, providing for the settlement of disputes among interstate railways and their employees by arbitration, was reintroduced in the Senate on the 16th inst. The measure passed the last Congress, but failed to receive the President's signature. A new clause provides that it will be unlawful to strike until the company has failed for five days to comply with a request for arbitration. The bill to provide against and punish undervaluation of imports passed the Senate with very little opposition. Its object is to enforce honesty in invoices and to protect honest importers and dealers against manipulation by foreign manufacturers with the express purpose of getting their goods through the custom houses at cheaper rates by means of undervaluation. Senator Butler introduced a bill for the admission of Utah. The President sent the new Chinese treaty to the Senate. The treaty runs twenty years. A Chinese laborer who has \$100 worth of property here, or that amount due him, or who has a lawful husband or wife, or a parent or child here, may be admitted without limit, or if determined by the Senate the time may be extended to two years. No other Chinese laborer may come in on any terms. Chinese merchants, scholars, and students may come only when provided with certificates vise by an American consul. The treaty binds this country to pay to the Chinese Minister \$276,000 within the year, which sum shall be accepted as a full settlement of all claims against the United States or her citizens for loss or injury suffered by Chinamen here. In the House the Postoffice Committee