

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE holy water disappeared from the font of a church in Paris, and the priest sent a detective to watch the doors. It was discovered that it was a milkman that was the thief.

SIR FRANCIS H. DOYLE, whose reminiscences were published a short time ago, and who was formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford, has been attacked with a throat disease which renders him entirely speechless. Doyle was an early friend of Mr. Gladstone, and acted as best man at his wedding.

HERE is what Miss Minnie Freeman, the Nebraska blizzard heroine, received for her exhibition of pluck and presence of mind: Any amount of advertising and innumerable proposals of marriage, \$2,700 in cash, three diamond pins, two costly gold watches, and a peck or so of miscellaneous jewelry.

MR. EDWARDS PIERREPONT desires it to be stated publicly that there is no foundation for the current rumor that his wife is the giver of the \$125,000 to be used in building a new recitation hall at Yale. Mr. Pierrepont does not know who did give the money; but he does know that Mrs. Pierrepont did not give it.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED bales of buffalo robes arrived in New York recently from the West. These are said to be the last robes that will ever be sent East, such being the scarcity of the buffalo at present. At one time skins were sold at \$4 apiece. Now they bring upward of \$25, few being obtainable even at that price.

THE Dead Letter Office received 4,808,000 letters last year, for about a third of which owners were discovered. Money to the value of \$1,795,764 was found in 17,588 letters. These figures show the necessity of care in directing letters and seeing that they are stamped, as well as of indicating on the outside by some means who sends them.

A TORNADO that left bugs an inch deep all over the face of the earth is the latest wonder from the solid South. It came near Ninety-six, in South Carolina, and the "varmints" were of unknown species—black, pointed, rough-coated—yet evidently not prepared to be hurled through space at cyclone rates, as they were dead very soon after touching the ground.

THE State Capitol building of Texas was constructed on a peculiar contract. In lieu of money, the builders received 3,000,000 of land in a strip nearly two hundred miles long and averaging twenty-seven miles in width. The cost to the builders has been \$4,000,000, which is more than the land was worth when they made the contract, but the increase in its value has been such that they could now sell out at a profit.

AN enterprising Dartmouth freshman, with a taste for electric experiments, tapped the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company recently, and connected them with an instrument in his room. It was quite a source of amusement to him to sit quietly at home and learn all that was going on in the outside world, but the company finally discovered the scheme and now things look far from promising for the young scientist.

THE surveyors for the Kansas City, El Paso & Mexican Railroad have come upon the ruins of Gran Guivera in New Mexico, known to early Spanish explorers, but rarely visited in recent times. They found the ruins to be of gigantic stone buildings, made in the most substantial manner and of grand proportions. One of them was four acres in extent. All indications around the ruins point to the existence here at one time of a dense population. No legend of any kind exists as to how this great city was destroyed or when it was abandoned.

THE Berlin Homeopathic Society recently learned that it was the custom of many druggists to put up on homeopathic prescriptions merely some simple compound and label it as whatever was wanted. To test this eighty different burlesque prescriptions were written out in Latin and sent to as many different druggists. Seventy-seven out of the eighty swallowed the bait, and put up what purported to be the dose required by the bogus prescriptions.

The other three sent the prescriptions back, with the remark that they did not understand them.

A DRUMMER went down to a prohibition town in Maryland, the other day, to help along the good cause of temperance. His method of doing so was both original and effective. Soon after his arrival he began drinking, and kept it up until he got away with all the liquor obtainable in the town. When the whisky gave out he turned in on Jamaica rum, alcohol, etc., and so kept up the crusade until there was nothing left but water. Then he turned to that, but the effect was fatal, and he died in horrible agony. No monument has yet been erected to his memory.

DOMINIZIANO ROBERTI, of Giocornio, Switzerland, who has recently arrived in San Francisco, tells a remarkable story of adventure in the Alps. On the 26th of February last he was caught by an avalanche and buried, and for four days he lay under the snow. A party searched for him for three days, and on the fourth, as they were about to give up the quest, one of their dogs began pawing at the snow and barking loudly. The men dug down, and ten feet under the surface found the young man almost dead. He had been without food except a bit of tobacco, which, he says, saved his lived.

BEFORE her death Lady Marian Alford left a memoranda for her daughter's guidance in arranging for her funeral. Among other things, she wrote: "I think that in this short life too much is given to signs of grief for the departed into happiness. I should prefer no mourning for myself, but I should not like to shock any one's prejudices on this account, and would only set an example as restricting the matter to the smallest compass. I think that crape mourning is a cruel tax to the poor; it is expensive and tawdry, and, therefore, I would wish you to set the example by not wearing it for me." Consequently, no crape was worn at Lady Alford's funeral.

PEOPLE living in the neighborhood of Lake Winona, Minnesota, are a good deal exercised over the appearance of an enormous fish, which spouts water fifteen or twenty feet in the air, and is declared by many to be a species of whale. The fish is said to be four or five feet long, very large and heavy, with smooth skin and without scales. His movements in the water were slow and sluggish, and he seemed to be frequently burrowing with his head in the high way as if seeking an outlet from the lake. One man emptied a repeating rifle at the uncouth visitor, but the bullets seemed to glance from the fish's skin and to make no impression whatever. Scores of people saw the fish.

SEVERAL days ago Lee Mackey was plowing on the farm of C. S. Maxwell, near Buffalo Village, Pa., when he stopped to dig away the sod about a stump. As he pulled back the first flap of grass he was surprised to find underneath it a flat stone, which evidently hadn't got there by accident. Mackey proceeded to investigate, and was still more astonished to find that under the stone was a pot of shining gold coin to the value of nearly \$3,000. Mackey resigned his job the next day and left for his home in Greene County to enjoy the fruits of his good fortune. The money is supposed to have been hidden by Robert Dryden, who many years ago occupied a cabin near by and was somewhat of a miser.

THE senior Senator from Delaware, Mr. Saulsbury, is a gay bachelor of 70, for whose attentions half the widows in Washington pine. He is very tall and very thin. He is also very charitable. He sent a box of his cast-off clothing to a committee formed for the relief of the sufferers by the Western floods. The story, as told by one of his wicked colleagues, is that he received the following communication in his mail: "The committee man give me, amongst other things, what he called a pair of pants, and 'would make me pant sum to wear 'em. I found your name and where you live in one of the pockets. My wife luffed so when I showed 'em to her that I tho't she would have a conipishun fit. She wants to know if there lives and breathes a man who has legs no bigger than that. She sed if there was, he orter be taken up for vagrinsy, for having no visible means of support. I couldn't get 'em on my eldest boy, so I used 'em for gun-cases. If you hev another pare to spare, my wife would like to get 'em to hang up by the side of the fireplace to keep the tongs in."

UNHAPPY GERMANS

The Nation Again Plunged Into Grief Over the Death of a Beloved Ruler.

Frederick III., After Many Months of Suffering, Dies Surrounded by His Family.

Rumors that War Will Come with the Accession of Crown Prince William.

BERLIN, June 16.

The Emperor Frederick is dead. He expired at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, surrounded by his family and physicians. The direct cause of his death was suffocation, the doctors being unable to keep the passage in his throat open. The news was immediately announced at Potsdam and wired to Berlin, where the public had been expecting the sad tidings since last evening. With the death of Emperor Frederick the crown passes to William, who, although not yet



THE DEAD EMPEROR.

rowned, is in fact the reigning sovereign of the empire. His coronation will take place at the palace in Berlin three days after the funeral of Emperor Frederick. The air is filled with rumors of the warlike policy that will characterize the reign of the young Crown Prince, now Emperor, with Bismarck in fuller power than he has yet known as Chancellor. Talk of prospective war is heard on every hand, as it is known that William and Bismarck are one in their foreign policy, which is aggressive to the last degree.

The Last Moments Preceding Frederick's Demise.

(Berlin special.)

The room in which the Emperor lies is not ten yards from the one in which he was born. It is of medium size, and on the walls are portraits of Emperor William, and all of Emperor Frederick's children, and half a dozen engravings of Frederick the Great. The Emperor lies in a plain, English brass bedstead, at the foot of which on an easel is a portrait of the Empress, by Angeli. The Empress herself sits beside her husband, and has not left him for a moment in forty-eight hours. The Crown Prince, dressed in a Major General's undress uniform, but without a sword, stands quietly into the sick chamber every quarter of an hour. He passed his time walking slowly up and down the stone veranda. As he passed the half-open window he walked on tiptoe in order not to disturb his father. Even the weather seemed to be weeping for the Kaiser, as there was a steady, soaking rain. It is impossible to describe the great grief of the masses of the people, who simply adored Kaiser Frederick.

According to all accounts the Emperor's demeanor in this dire extremity is perfect and heroic to the last degree, but, indeed, his behavior finds a worthy counterpart in the conduct of his consort, who, amid all her anguish and despair, is the stern of a self-sacrificing, resourceful, and devoted wife. At one time the Kaiser wished to see his daughter Sophia. She is 18 years old to-day, and seldom has a daughter received the congratulations of her parents under sadder circumstances. One of the birthday presents of the Princess, which will possess an enduring interest is a fan, given by the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, which the Emperor took in his hand and for a time feebly fanned himself with. The royal doctors were closed last evening, and the capital generally has a subdued and silent air. The general preoccupation displayed was seen in a most marked manner on the Bourse. It is usually remarkable for the well-nigh unbearable uproar which prevails there during business hours, but yesterday and to-day one might have been in a church instead of on 'Change, to judge from the solemn silence that was strictly observed in the temple of Mammon. The Emperor's last words above a whisper were immediately hushed down. None sorrow deeper among the Berliners than the Hebrew population, for the noble sovereign whose life is now ebbing away constituted him-



THE NEW EMPEROR.

self the defender of the Jewish element in Germany, where the anti-semitic movement had been allowed to assume almost the proportions of a persecution. The Emperor lies in a kind of stupor, but is not yet unconscious. Sometimes he opens his eyes and recognizes those around him, while a pleasant smile passes over his face when the Empress or some other member of his family comes to his bedside. The doctors give him various stimulants and injections of camphor, but the effect is only temporary. While reclining in an arm-chair, the Emperor wrote a few farewell words to Prince Bismarck. Afterwards he took a sip of food through the tube, a little cocaine being administered.

FREDERICK III.

A Sketch of His Brilliant Military Career. Emperor Frederick William Nicholas Charles was born Oct. 18, 1831. He was given a thorough military training during his youth, and was a young man when the rank of general was conferred upon him. His real career as a commander began in the war with Austria in 1866, when he led an army of 125,000 men and conducted a series of brilliant operations. He pushed his way through the mountains, fighting four severe engagements, and on July 3 appeared unexpectedly on the field of Sadova and decided the fortunes of the day. His victories in the Austrian campaign established his reputation as a general. In

the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince played a most important part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier in command of the Third German army, comprising 200,000 men and 500 guns. Aug. 4 he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by Gen. Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked the united army corps of Gens. MacMahon, Faily, and Canrobert, supported by the Bavarians under Gen. Von der Tann. He next made his way toward Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 30, commenced to throw additional troops around the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. Oct. 28 he was created a Field Marshal of Prussia, and Nov. 8 a Russian Field Marshal. After the termination of the war, the Imperial Prince, as he had been styled since his father had been proclaimed Emperor of Germany, and a visit to England (July, 1871), accompanied by the Princess. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1883, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children—Frederick William Victor Albert, born 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born August 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joschim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Spitta Demetrius Victor, born Jan. 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrix Fedora, born April 22, 1872.

EMPEROR WILHELM.

Life and Characteristics of the New Emperor of Germany.

Prince Wilhelm, the eldest son of "Unser Fritz," is now Emperor of Germany, and naturally, not only throughout Germany but all Europe, he has suddenly become an object of the greatest interest and solicitude.

Emperor Wilhelm is, in his 28th year, and has chiefly distinguished himself as yet as a representative of the most objectionable type of the Prussian military "Yunker." He is the pride of the military party, was a favorite of the late Emperor William, and is the hope of Prince Bismarck.

Emperor William has been well educated and carefully trained. He received private instructions in classic languages, mathematics, physics, religion, and gymnastics. He was then sent to the grammar school at Cassel, where he passed his examination for the university with credit. He was then sent to Bonn, where he studied diligently and was very popular with the students, joining with them in their entertainments in the Kneipen. A biographer of the Emperor chronicles the fact that he not only loved military history but ate black bread for his breakfast, and was in the habit of exchanging his white gloves for it on every opportunity. When in youth, like most German boys, he was fond of botanizing. He loved mountain-climbing, and every kind of sport. He was recognized as a capital swimmer and very skillful on skates. He is also said to have been a great admirer of Hector, and liked to imagine the snow-ball contests in which he engaged as Homeric battles. It is recorded of him that he had a youthful passion for writing dramas and had them played by his fellow-



THE NEW EMPRESS.

students. One of these productions was on the subject of Charlemagne in "Aix-la-Chapelle." He also translated some of the odes of Horace. Finally he took his degree, and then leaving Bonn returned to Potsdam, where, in 1877, he was immediately placed in the military service as Premier Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards.

THE NEW EMPRESS.

A Beautiful Woman and a Dutiful Mother.

Augusta Victoria, the wife of the new Emperor William, is a daughter of the late Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. She is described as a beautiful woman, amiable in character, and, in common with the generality of German wives and mothers, much devoted to her home and the care of her children. The two were married in February, 1881, and the union has been blessed by three sons, aged respectively six, five, and four years.

EMPEROR PAST AND PRESENT.

Probable Effect Upon the Politics of Europe of the Change of Rulers.

The King is dead! Long live the King! "Unser Fritz" has been taken by his fathers, and his son, Frederick William, reigns in his stead. Father and son are seldom more unlike in character and disposition than were these two. "Unser Fritz" was of a gentle and lovable nature. A brave and capable soldier, indeed, they handled the reins of the tented field, he was yet a home-loving and social man, imperious, perhaps, as it became a royal Prince to be, yet open and sunny, and withal faithful to his friends, whether German or English. He is dead now, after a brief reign, over which the shadow of death hovered even at its beginning, and fickle human interest turns from the Emperor that was to the Emperor that is.

What will be the new Emperor's policy? Will he be aggressive or conservative? Will he seek glory for the nation's mouth, or court her in the halls of diplomacy? The camp, it is safe to say, will have more charms for him than the court. He may not love war for war's sake, but he will not shun war if it should come in his way. There is more likelihood that he will invite it rather than temporize with nations which have crossed or may cross German purposes. Should Prince Bismarck go his way his company will be welcomed, but should the Chancellor choose to take another path, whether from pique or patriotism, the new Emperor will travel his own course unservingly to his own ends.

His mother is an Englishwoman, but in spite of this the new Emperor is a decidedly anti-English—so much so, in fact, that even the mother is held in something less than cordial regard. The ex-Empress, on the other hand, is passionately devoted to her son, in whom she vainly sought to instill some measure of her own likings. So far from winning him and his sympathies to herself and her party she drove him headlong to the opposite side, where he stands a menace to every form of reaction.

His advent has been taken almost instinctively by the Czar, and perhaps by France and England as well, as the signal for an outbreak in the Balkans, which can scarcely end other-wise than in a general European upheaval. That Russia is pulling the string even now that set the puppet of a dancing in southern Europe goes without saying; that she is maturing plans for larger demonstrations that only wait an occasion for development is equally obvious; and thus the accession of William, with all his military predilections and insular prejudices, scarcely softened by a liberal education, as an event of the deepest and most far-reaching significance. The world will await with no ordinary interest for an outlining of the new Emperor's policy.

NO MORE BURCHARD.

The National Committee Does Not Care to Have "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" Repeated.

Preparing for the Republican Convention—Estimate of the First Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1888.

The inauguration of the formalities preceding the call to order of the Republican National Convention took place, when the members of the National Committee assembled in their headquarters to settle all preliminaries.

The Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the committee, presided, with Gen. W. L. Alexander of Iowa acting as Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut Secretary, assisted by Carson Lake of New York. Twenty-eight States were represented by members or by proxy. Seated about the long table were the following gentlemen: Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, F. F. Putney of Georgia, David T. Littler of Illinois, John C. New of Indiana, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, Cyrus Leland of Kansas, Walter Evans of Kentucky, J. M. Haynes of Maine, James A. Gary of Maryland, R. G. Horr and John P. Sanborn of Michigan, Robert G. Evans of Minnesota, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, Robert T. Van Horn of Missouri, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, A. L. Conger of Ohio, Horace A. Jenckes of Rhode Island, W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, N. W. Coney of Texas, George W. Hooker of Vermont, Harry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Clark Churchill of Arizona, Robert E. Fisk of Montana, John R. McBride of Utah, Thomas S. Miner of Washington Territory, Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming Territory.

The proceedings opened by Mr. Clarkson on behalf of the sub-committee of arrangements making a report concerning the plan of seating that had been adopted. Sanborn of Michigan, Hooker of Vermont, Lynch of Mississippi, Payne of Wisconsin, Littler of Illinois, New of Indiana, and Conger of Ohio took part in the discussion that the report gave rise to. The allotment of 200 more tickets to Chicago than the original 700 proposed was the nub of the debate. As a result the number of tickets for local distribution was decreased, being restricted from a total of 900 to 800, including those to be given the Mayor for distinguished guests. It was nearly an hour before the matter of tickets was finally settled.

Mr. Clarkson called attention to the matter of selecting a Chaplain. Several members of the committee at once interjected that a different Chaplain every morning was desirable. One committee-man mischievously moved that no Chaplain be selected by the name of Burchard. Another gentleman moved that the Chaplain's prayer every morning be submitted in manuscript before delivery to the Chairman of the convention. Chairman Jones thought the officers of the convention would have enough to do to attend to their own prayers. The matter of prayers and Chaplains was then promptly relegated to the Sub-Committee on Arrangements.

Mrs. John A. Logan is in the city. She is booming Alger, and is firm in the conviction that he will get there.

Murat Halstead is doing yeoman service for Sherman and predicting his election.

The Gresham boom has perceptibly weakened within the past few days.

The Harrison men are not doing much shouting, but they are claiming the State as solid for their man.

Gen. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, the veteran of many national conventions, says that he would give more for the chances of Allison and Alger than for any other candidate in the field, provided Blaine was out of the field to stay, and he thought he was.

All of the big guns of the party are against Gresham. Filley, New, Clayton, Halstead, Foraker, and the leaders generally are smiling at his boom.

The Allison men are not doing any loud shouting, but they are credited with doing a good deal of effective work in a quiet way.

Alger, Allison, Gresham, Harrison, and Sherman are the chief factors in the contest, and the friends of each are on hand in force and bending every energy in the work of booming their respective favorites. The *Daily News* this morning gives the following estimate of the first ballot:

Interviews with numerous friends of the candidates—men who speak as having authority and not as the scribbles—result in an estimate of the apparent strength of the men on the first ballot as follows: Sherman first, with over 300 votes; Alger second, Gresham third, Allison fourth, the field fifth, with possibilities in favor of several favorite sons.

It is estimated, and said to be a conservative estimate, that over five hundred of the delegates would prefer Blaine to any other if there were an opportunity to nominate him, and if the convention could be convinced that the Gresham letter had not ruined his availability as a candidate.

The *Tribune* of this morning prints the following special telegram from Washington:

The Republican platform of 1888 has been practically written in Washington, and all that the Committee on Resolutions in Chicago will be required to do will be to dovetail the planks together and trim down the edges so as to make a workmanlike job of the whole. It is not yet known who will be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, but everything points to Representative McKinley of Ohio receiving that honor.

The main features of the platform will be as follows: Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has prepared a plank concerning in strong terms the President for not carrying out his civil-service promises as outlined in his letter accepting the nomination. Special prominence will be given to the pension plank, which is the joint work of Senator Ingalls and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and Henderson of Iowa. In a general way it may be said that the platform will declare in favor of liberal pensions, that it will annul and in the strongest terms on the President for his veto of the dependent pension bill, and that he will be called to account for his general usurpation of the veto power.

The tariff plank is the joint work of Representative McKinley, Reed of Maine, and Burrows of Michigan, the three leading members of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee. The plank will follow the lines laid down by the minority report on the Mills bill, which report was drawn by McKinley, aided by the other two gentlemen. It will come out flat-footed for protection to American industries. It is not likely that any suggestion will be made as to the disposal of the surplus. Not much attention will be paid to finance, but the course of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in not buying bonds with the surplus will be severely criticized.

Senator Plumb of Kansas has written the plank relating to public lands, and the Senator will arrange the President for the way in which the late Land Commissioner Sparks administered the affairs of his office.