

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

I. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

NUGGETS OF GOLD

FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

TOOK UP THE ELECTION BILL.

The Senate Begins Consideration of This Much-Discussed Measure.

At the expiration of the hour devoted to the calendar in the Senate, on the 2d, Mr. Hoar moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws." Mr. Gurney (Ill.) moved the yeas and nays on that motion. The yeas and nays were taken and the vote (a strictly party one) resulted: Yeas, 41; nays, 30. So the election bill was taken up, and the reading went on monotonously and to empty chairs up to 2 o'clock, when, under the rules of the Senate, the "unfinished business" from the last session came up, being the House bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law. Mr. Hoar moved to proceed with the consideration of the election law, and Mr. Gurney rose to argue against it. The motion finally carried, and the consideration of the election bill was continued. In the House, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of an amendment to the McKinley bill allowing a rebate on unbroken packages of smoking tobacco and snuff. Referred. In the morning hour Mr. Simonds, from the Committee on Patents, called up for consideration the copyright bill. Mr. Payson (Ill.) raised the question of consideration. The House decided—yeas, 132; nays, 74—to consider the bill. No vote on the measure was reached.

BOLD CHICAGO ROBBERY.

In Broad Daylight They Receive a Cashier of \$3,200.

In broad daylight, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with many men and several police officers scarcely twenty feet away, Joseph N. Oster, cashier of the Allerton Packing Company at the Chicago Stock Yards, was robbed in his own office in the packing-house by two unknown men and relieved of \$3,200 in cash. At 3 p.m. a horse attached to a buggy drew up in front of the office stairs; and from it descended a man. He crammed the buggy, and, as he did so another man, well dressed, wearing a broad-brimmed stonch hat and having a black beard covering his face, jumped out of the buggy. The two men inspected the horse and buggy carefully. One of them, with the utmost deliberation, lifted up one after another the horse's feet and carefully roosted out the dirt from the frog with a stick. It was pay-day at Allerton's, where perhaps 1,800 men are at work. The money to pay the men is obtained at the Stock Yards Bank and from that place, about 3 o'clock, came John Robinson, an old employee, with \$3,000. Mr. Robinson had just left the office when the two granger-like individuals rounded the head of the stairs and a second later entered Mr. Oster's office. Mr. Oster was alone. Suddenly one of the intruders exclaimed: "Give up that stuff," at the same time pointing a revolver at the cashier. The second man threw down a bag, and motioned to Oster to throw the money into the bag, and the cashier obeyed. He was also made to throw in an additional \$200 which was on his desk. The men then left the office, locking the door after them. They jumped into their buggy and drove rapidly away.

TO MAKE MORE CONGRESSMEN.

Plans for the Reapportionment of the Country Under the Last Census.

The Census Committee of the House of Representatives is now in possession of the data furnished by the Census Bureau and will go to work upon a plan of reapportionment of representation and report a bill as soon as practicable. The Republican end of the committee is a good deal stronger than the other, though the Democrats have three good men to represent their interests. It is believed that the committee will recommend a considerable increase in the number of members of the House, so that it will probably be about 249 or 251. The bill introduced by Mr. Frank of Missouri would give Illinois twenty-two members, and might satisfy New York and some other States that are grumbling about the census, as they would lose none of their present representation by the adoption of the Frank bill. Mr. Frank provides for a total membership of 256, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 6; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 15; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 13; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

A large boiler exploded on the Nesopeck Mountain, near Epsytown, Pa., with terrible results. Frank Groover, his brother Isaac, and two others were instantly killed. The boiler was being used to furnish steam for a sawmill plant operated by Samuel Adams. All four men were horribly mangled. What caused the explosion is a mystery, as the boiler appeared to be in good condition.

Big Donation for Cornell.

It is rumored that by the will of the late D. B. Fayerweather, of New York City, Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., will receive \$103,000, which will be doubled upon certain conditions. President Adams has just returned from New York, and while he does not deny the statement, says he is not at liberty to give any information at present.

Boats Frozen Up.

All the water has been drawn off the Erie Canal except south of Little Falls. There are over fifty boats frozen in on the Erie Canal—about forty between Schenectady and Amsterdam, and about a dozen at Utica. The cargoes of the stalled boats consist principally of barley and lumber, and a number of shippers are following the boats, so that in case the boats cannot get through they can be stopped at some convenient place where the cargoes can be transferred.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Makes His Annual Report.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has made his annual report. The most important paragraphs touching the Postoffice Department and its various ramifications are those which deal with the sub-sections of postal telegraph, postal savings banks and 1 cent postage. Mr. Wanamaker's position regarding a postal telegraph is well known. It is a deep-rooted conviction with him that such a system would be of much greater benefit to the American people than to leave the control of the telegraph service in the hands of a practical monopoly. Many sides as this question is the Postmaster General has, it says, studied it from every point of view. His report shows that he has fully considered the arguments that have been made against it, and that he believes he has successfully overthrown them all. Upon the subject of postal savings banks the Postmaster General also treats at length. His report shows the adoption of such auxiliaries to be useful in several ways. Their establishment in small outlying communities where savings banks do not exist will be, in the first place, an encouragement to thrift and economy. Many millions of dollars will thus be saved annually that are now, in the absence of a proper protection, needlessly wasted. The suggestion of 1-cent postage finds great favor in Mr. Wanamaker's eyes. The receipts from this source are now about \$38,000,000 annually. To divide the rate by one-half would make, in his opinion, a deficit of \$10,000,000, a larger burden than the country is now prepared to stand. While upon this subject the Postmaster General explains that the business of the other executive departments, which is handled free, would, if it paid the usual postage, increase the revenue of the postal service about \$8,000,000 a year, a sum sufficient to offset the present deficit of \$6,000,000 and leave a handsome balance of \$2,000,000 besides.

HURTING BUSINESS.

The Monetary Stringency Beginning to Have Its Effect.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The last broken week has not improved the business outlook. The difficulty of obtaining commercial loans increases, not in New York only, but at most other points. Banks and other lenders from the largest to the smallest appear to have been induced by recent events to strengthen themselves. Merchants have grown more cautious about extending obligations, or making purchases which can be deferred, apprehending that the small buying may be cut down somewhat by the reduced ability of some consumers, and by the disposition of others to economize in view of the extensively reported advance in prices. Meanwhile speculation has been reviving to an unhealthy extent in some directions on the theory that troubles are over and things will improve. The money markets are thus loaded with increased demands for carrying securities and products at a time when trade especially needs more liberal supplies. At most of the interior markets money grows more stringent, and the scarcity begins to affect trade at important centers, though the volume of business is still large. The agricultural markets have been advancing. Wheat has risen 6½ cents, corn 2½, and oats 4½ cents, each cents per 100 pounds, and coffee one-quarter of a cent. Pork being unchanged, and oil one cent lower. Cotton has also yielded a sixteen-cent increase in view of crop prospects. The rise in breadstuffs has no increased foreign demand to justify it, but operators seem to have concluded that monetary difficulties are all over, and that they can carry all the grain until Europe is forced to buy.

MARY WALKER VERY SICK.

The Famous Woman Doctor Lying at the Point of Death.

Dr. Mary E. Walker, known throughout the country for her eccentricities and as the only woman commissioned a surgeon of the United States army during the rebellion, lies dying at her farm five miles west of Oswego, N. Y. Dr. Mary arrived from Washington last August. She had been sick in the Capital, and her physicians directed that she be sent to her home. She is troubled with heart failure, and the end is looked for any moment. Dr. Walker is a graduate of a Geneva, N. Y., medical college, and was admitted to practice in 1858. In 1861 she went to Washington and offered her services for the purpose of taking care of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. Her first duties were in the Indian hospital under Dr. Green. During the last year of the war she was in the Southwest with Colonel Dan McCook, and while there she was made a prisoner by Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, and sent to Castle Thunder in Richmond, where she remained four months. In 1866 Dr. Walker visited Europe, hoping that her reformatory ideals would meet with more encouragement. She appeared upon the platform in St. James' Hall dressed in a black silk tunic reaching a little below the knees and fitting the figure closely like a man's frock coat, black cloth trousers, her hair in curl, and a bunch of flowers at her throat.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON BOUGHT.

The Famous Ground Now in the Possession of Grand Army.

The site of the old Andersonville Prison is now the property of F. S. Jones Post, G. A. R., of Macon, Ga. The purchase negotiations, which were begun a year ago, included eighty acres of land, on which were located the stockade, fortifications, rifle-pits, etc., of the historic prison. The land was bought from George Kennedy, a negro, and the purchase price was \$1,500. In thirty days the work of converting the site into a National G. A. R. Park will be begun. The money for this purpose has already been contributed by G. A. R. men in Georgia and elsewhere. The purchase will be surrounded by a hundred-foot driveway, and a wide avenue will lead to the railroad station; walks, drives, fountains, and beds of flowers and rare shrubs and berries will be plentiful, and in the center of the elevation will be erected an elegant club house for the members of the G. A. R. and their guests. Each point of special interest will be marked by a special monument or building, and at Providence Spring a large amphitheater will be erected for the holding of Decoration-Day exercises.

GOULD AS A LEGISLATOR.

He Will Make an Attempt to Get Some Bills Passed by Congress.

A concerted effort will be made to amend the interstate commerce law during this session of Congress. Mr. Jay Gould is going to try his hand at legislation. His followers in Wall street are betting that he will have as much success in manipulating Congress as he has had in gathering in railroad stocks. Mr. Gould wants the law so amended that pooling can be re-established openly and without the roads running the risks they do now by their secret arrangements. The apparent demand for this legislation comes from the West. Permission to pool is said to be the only thing lacking to enable the Western roads to carry out Mr. Gould's ideas of a clearing-house arrangement by which they will divide the business fairly and all of them make money. The signs are that the time is

not favorable for this scheme. Senator Culion is a Presidential candidate, and he is not going to run against the popular sentiment in the West by legislating for the benefit of the trunk lines without any apparent gain to the shippers. In truth, the uprising of the Farmers' Alliance is likely to bear fruit in legislation hostile to the corporations.

PARNELL'S DEFIANCE.

He Issues a Manifesto Refusing to Resign the Leadership.

The manifesto which Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, promised to issue, dealing with all the questions involved in the present political crisis, has been made public. It definitely settles that Mr. Parnell will not voluntarily retire from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party. The manifesto is of great length and sets forth why, in Mr. Parnell's opinion, it would be disastrous to the best interests of the party for him to withdraw at the present time. Mr. Parnell defies his political opponents, and appeals to the people of Ireland to sustain him in the stand he has taken. Mr. Parnell's supporters complain that after the Nationalist meeting on Wednesday, cable dispatches giving a misleading summary of the proceedings were sent privately to the Irish delegates in America. They assert that intrigues are on foot in the lobby of the House of Commons to draw away Ness, Dillon, and O'Brien and the other delegates from the support of Parnell. The anti-Parnell members of the National party are more hopeful and assert that private telegrams from Ireland show that the priests and the mass of people support them.

A FRAUD OF THE INDIANS.

Dakota Settlers Fleeting to the Towns for Safety.

The latest on the Indian scare in Dakota is the following dispatch from Dickens, N. D.:

The Indian troubles are causing much alarm to settlers in remote places west of here. Citizens of Belfield, twenty miles west, were surprised to see settlers with families coming from the direction of the Grand River fifty miles south. A leading citizen has arrived here from Belfield to consult with the authorities and learn the truth of the situation. Your correspondent has good authority for saying that bands of Indians are congregating in the Grand River country, and they act suspiciously. A mass meeting will be held there and a delegation will be sent to confer with the Governor. This place is contiguous to an extensive stock country. The ranchmen are several miles apart. Should Indians begin depredations they could cause great havoc. A mass meeting is called at the Court House here to take action toward securing protection, which is totally lacking at present.

Fatal Explosion in Georgia.

The boiler of John H. Ackers & Co.'s steam sawmill at Scotland, Ga., exploded, killing three men and injuring four others. The killed are: Augustus Stinson of Angelica, Wis., Thomas Sammons and Adolphus McMillan. The wounded are: John H. McPhail of Atlanta, Andrew Cox, William Tompkins and James Daniels (colored). The boiler was blown a distance of seventy-five yards. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Fatal Electric Shock.

Alfred Junior, a lineman of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company, at St. Louis, lost his life on the Manchester road. He was on a pole at the time making a connection and was pulling what is called a pair of blocks to tighten a wire when his other hand came in contact with the other wire, the opposite wire of the same connection, and the current passed through his body.

Not in the Trust.

A member of the J. I. Case Threshing-Machine Company, of Racine, Wis., stated that the company would not enter the talk of trust of the threshing-machine companies of the United States. He also stated that he did not think the trust would mature for the reason that the desired amount of capital could not be raised. The company was not represented at the meeting in Chicago.

Affairs of the Late Gen. Belknap.

It is understood that the accounts of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap are in bad shape and that his widow is in need of ready money. For that reason the Executive Council of Iowa in allowing a few hundred dollars due Gen. Belknap as agent of Iowa in pressing war claims, and the warrant issued to Mrs. Belknap instead of the administrator of the estate.

A Child Burned to Death.

The 3-year-old daughter of Wesley Penny was burned to death at Logansport, Ind. The father and mother were out milking when the child complained of being cold and went into the house to get warm. They were alarmed at her cries a few moments afterward, and rushing to the house found her clothing in flames. She died from her injuries in two hours.

Prospect of a Big Lockout.

Twenty-one shoe manufacturing firms in Rochester, N. Y., have signed an agreement by which they declare and publish their intention to discharge every man in their employment unless the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union withdraws its opposition to the new last machine. This is a radical step and promises to result in the biggest lockout ever known in Rochester.

Joy Drove Her Crazy.

A few days ago Minnie Kinsky, a young woman living at No. 86 North Clark street, Chicago, received a letter from Charles Brionhaus of Prescott, Arizona. Charles declared his love for Minnie and proposed marriage. The young woman is now at the detention hospital. She was so overcome with joy that she lost her reason.

A Majority for the Women.

At the Ada Street M. E. Church, Chicago, a vote was taken on the admission of women as national delegates, which resulted in fifty-seven being recorded in favor of the question and thirty-two against. A remarkable feature of the voting was the strong opposition of the women to appointing their own sex as delegates.

Thinks the Lodge Bill Will Pass.

United States Senator Sanders, of Montana, says: "I do not believe the Republican House or Senate will recede one whit from the position already taken on the Federal election bill, and I believe the Senate will pass the measure as modified. It ought to pass, or else the Lord's Prayer should be repealed."

Farmers Elect Officers.

The Farmers' Alliance of Colorado in State Convention elected officers as follows: President, M. L. Smith, Garland; Vice President, R. C. Tenny, Collins; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Star, Las Animas. Proceedings are secret, and no report can be had until the Secretary sees fit to make it public.

Diphtheria at Alton.

The Alton (Ill.) Board of Education, after a conference with the Board of Health, has decided to close the schools on account of

the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever. This decision is generally condemned by conservative citizens, who consider the children safer in school than out. A quarantine of two weeks has been established against returning scholars.

Sale of the New York "World."

The New York "World" has been sold to a syndicate of Philadelphians for \$4,000,000. The purchasers are in reality George W. Childs, editor and owner of the *Public Ledger*, and A. J. Drexel, the millionaire banker of the Quaker City. The purchase price includes the magnificent fourteen-story building just completed and into which the *World* moved recently. The building itself is valued at \$1,000,000, leaving a valuation of \$3,000,000 for the good-will and plant of the newspaper with its evening edition. The new proprietors expect to assume possession on Jan. 1, 1891.

Diphtheria at Bloomington.

For six weeks diphtheria has been prevalent in the southwestern part of Bloomington, Ill., and several deaths have occurred. The disease has spread to an alarming extent throughout the Third Ward, and the schools in that district have been closed on account of the prevalence of the malady.

Final Figures on the Population.

Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, has presented a statement to the Secretary of the Interior, giving the population of the several States and Territories of the United States as finally determined. The verified population of the United States in 1890 is fixed at 62,622,250.

Fainted at the Altar.

A young Hebrew couple from Chicago called on the Rev. Arthur Pyser, rector of Racine College, and asked to be united in marriage. After the words had been pronounced the bride fainted. A doctor was summoned and soon restored the bride to consciousness.

Had Too Much Argentine Land.

The failure of the banking firm of Oestendorp, of Antwerp, has been announced. The firm's liabilities amount to \$1,500,000. Its assets consist largely of land in the Argentine republic. A large number of firms are affected by the failure.

Stole a Million Frances.

Deputy Ranaud, the managing director of the Banque d'Etat at Paris, who absconded and is said to have committed suicide, carried away with him 1,000,000 francs which had been subscribed for a loan to be issued by the municipality of Macon.

Blackleg Among Cattle.

A disease called blackleg has attacked the cattle near Paris, Ill. A number of fine cattle have died. The disease manifests itself by lameness and the animals die within twenty-four hours after being taken with it.

Earthquake Fears Along the Danube.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt throughout the Danube Valley. The inhabitants were panic-str