

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. MCLEWEN, PUBLISHER

AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes—Political Occurrences—Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

A TUMULT IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Mills Charges the Speaker with Intentionally Practicing Fraud.

The House, on the 20th, experienced the stormiest scene of a very stormy Congress. The trouble arose over a motion to approve the journal without debate. Hard words passed between Mr. Mills and Mr. McKinley, and the speaker, in his rage, struck Mr. Mills and some friends and forced Mr. Mills into his seat was order restored. The row has significance from the fact that the leaders of both sides of the House were the principals. The scene in the House was re-enacted in the Senate, when Mr. George, of Mississippi, refused to yield the floor to Mr. Aldrich, who was anxious to present the cloture resolution. Mr. George had the floor when the Senate adjourned the previous night, and parliamentary rules gave it to him at recessional. Mr. George's plan is apparently, to hold the cloture indefinitely. The prospective struggle over the force bill is the all-absorbing topic. Both sides are anxiously counting noses.

Furniture for Fuel.

Governor Humphrey, at Topeka, received through the Board of Railroad Commissioners a dispatch from Rawlins County stating that the suffering in Northwestern Kansas due to hunger and cold was greater than had been reported, and that immediate steps must be taken to render assistance. A message was hastily drawn up and submitted to the Legislature advising an emergency bill, by which coal could be shipped at the State's expense from the coal-mines near Leavenworth. Dr. York, the Representative of Rawlins, was given permission to lay before the House the condition of affairs in his county. He said that he was in receipt of a long dispatch, which stated that many of the settlers were burning their furniture, and that more than twelve inches of snow covered the ground.

Death of King Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua, who came to this country about a month ago, died at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. There had been no hope of the King's recovery since Sunday, though his alarming condition was not generally known until the attending physicians announced that his malady was Bright's disease of the kidneys and uremia. Kalakaua's visit to this country was made on account of his failing health. He commenced to gain strength soon after his arrival here, but the improvement was only temporary, and soon after his return from a trip to Southern California his condition became much worse. During the last few days the King was unconscious nearly all the time, and his life was prolonged only by the use of stimulants.

Peace at Pine Ridge.

The excitement over the Ten Tails murder has died out. The commanding General's talk to the chiefs has resulted in a thorough understanding on their part that the civilian murderer will be brought to justice. All the troops, barring the First Infantry, will be drawn up for review at Wolf Creek. The place selected is just two miles from the agency and is shut out from sight of the Indians by a ridge of hills. The particular reviewing ground was selected on account of the fact that the buckles if they saw the troops in such array might misunderstand its meaning.

Teachers Averted a Panic.

At St. Louis the cool-headedness and presence of mind displayed by the teachers of Shaw School averted what would otherwise have developed into a panic, attended with loss of life among the pupils. Fire was discovered in the basement, and the children became greatly excited, but were all gotten out safely. Loss, \$5,000.

Shot and Killed His Wife.

At Syracuse, N. Y., John Baker, a Chicago drummer, shot and killed his wife in a school in which she was employed as a teacher. The deed was done in the presence of the children, and the murderer held his own 16-months-old child in his arm when he fired the shots.

Decided Against Pullman.

In the United States Court at Chicago Judges Gresham and Blodgett refused the application of the Pullman Palace Car Company for an injunction to restrain the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railways from using the Wagner retributive trains.

The Row in Chili.

The latest advice received from Chili show that there is no improvement in the state of affairs in that disturbed republic. It also seems possible that a portion of the British fleet in the South Pacific Ocean may soon be investigating the disturbance.

Bancroft's Funeral.

Funeral services over the remains of the late George Bancroft, the venerable historian, were held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Washington.

To Test the Tariff Law.

Several St. Louis importers have filed suit against the United States Government to test the constitutionality of the McKinley law.

Wanted to Swing a Wife-Beater.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Lombard, a suburb of Chicago, to lynch a wife-beater named Miller.

A Motor Company's Loss.

The plant of the Standard Motor Company of Chicago was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$17,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Another Bank Failure.

The Bank of Downs, at Downs, Mitchell County, Kan., has suspended.

A Collision at Sea.

The American ship Sea King arrived from Pisagua, Peru, badly dismantled. The Sea King was run into in Pisagua harbor by a French iron ship. A court of inquiry attached the blame to the Sea King and Capt. Setchell was ordered to pay damages.

Fear an Ice Failure.

The Missouri River is still open in South Dakota, with the temperature at 65 degrees. As the river usually breaks up in February fears are entertained that there will be no ice crop.

KOCH'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Berlin Doctor Tells the World How It Is Made.

Prof. Koch's report describing the composition of his lymph is comparatively brief.

It says the lymph consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli. Prof. Koch says:

"Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with its properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by letter, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular tissues, and is, therefore, applicable as a very delicate and sure agent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculous processes. Regarding the curative effects of the remedy, most report that, despite the comparatively short duration of its application, marked improvement has been shown more or less pronounced improvement. It has been affirmed that, in not a few cases, even a cure has been established. Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far—but also that it actually promotes tuberculous process, being therefore injurious."

BUSINESS PICKING UP.

Reports Indicate an Increase in Volume During the Week.

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

"How far the situation and prospect may be changed by the passage of a Free Coinage bill by the Senate is as yet mainly a matter of conjecture. Reports of the state of trade at different points reflect mainly a situation prior to that vote, and show general improvement in the volume of business, easier money markets, and a more cheering outlook. The exports of merchandise having exceeded imports in value; at New York, for Jan. 1-15, 1890, for the increase in exports over last year, while the imports here show a decline of \$2,900,000, or about 15 per cent. The preliminary reports of exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, and petroleum in December were almost unprecedented. Hence it appears that the excess of exports in December was very large in spite of the decline in movement of breadstuffs which higher prices tend to prolong. For the last week, with wheat 1 cent higher, corn and oats practically unchanged, and cotton three-sixteenths higher, exports of wheat have been only about half of last year's, of flour less than a quarter, and of cotton only eighteenths, while the exports of cotton show a decided increase in spite of a considerable increase in receipt. Pork has not changed, but lard and hogs are lower, oil 1 1/2 cents lower, and the speculative markets are generally weak outside of those above mentioned."

IT'S A REAL SURRENDER.

Hostiles Turn Over a Lot of Good Guns.

A lot of arms have been turned in to Camp Pierce by the hostiles. They informed him that a systematic search was being made in their tepees for weapons, and the search would be turned over immediately.

The exact number of arms surrendered can

not be ascertained from the custodian,

though the latter placed the number at about 500. At headquarters it is claimed

the arms turned over exceed in number any

received by them under similar circum-

stances in the history of the army.

General Miles will leave for the East some time next week, unless something unusual should

take place, and General Brooke will assume

command of the forces which may remain

in the field. It is rumored that four com-

panies of the Second Infantry from Omaha,

General Wheaton, will remain during the

winter and that the other four companies will return home."

TO BE EXPELLED FROM THE NATION.

Non-Citizens in the Chickasaw Territory to Be Exiled.

A meeting of the squaw-men of the Chickasaw Nation was held in Purcell, I. T., to decide the allotment of tribal lands in severally and the Statehood movements for the Indian Nation. The convention indorsed Gov. Byrd's policy and promised to aid him in expelling intruders from the Nation. They urged that the editors of leading papers favoring the allotment and Statehood movements be exiled. There

are 35,000 non-citizens in this country, and this element is too powerful for the Indian Government to force the collection of the tribal tax or put them out of the country.

The non-citizens are uneasy at this pro-

posed wholesale expulsion, as they feel

that the Government is in earnest and fear

that the United States may accede.

SELL PORK TO CANADA.

Canadians Buy a Large Share of Our Hog Product.

When the tariff changes were announced last year Canada pork-packers estimated that the duty imposed on pork would be something like \$6 per barrel, and this they thought would enable them to compete successfully with their American confreres, but their success has not materialized, and its failure to do so is alleged to be due to the interpretation of the tariff by the Minister of Justice. The packers maintain that it was the Government's intention to have all pork but meat, which was to pay one and one-half cents per pound, pay three cents per pound, but that through an oversight the schedule, instead of reading meat pork, read simply pork per one-half cents.

FARWELL ISN'T IN IT.

Oglesby the Republican Candidate for Senator from Illinois.

Richard J. Oglesby is for the second time in his life the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois for a seat in the Senate of the United States. His nomination was made on the first regular ballot of the Senatorial convention at Springfield. He received more votes than were necessary to make him the choice of the party, and on motion of Senator Charles H. Crawford the nomination of Gov. Oglesby was made unanimous. The result was not unexpected—in fact, little or no surprise was expressed, at the result. Senator Farwell was opposed by the farmers because he was a millionaire, and the farmers were mainly instrumental in defeating him.

Hard Times Made Him a Robber.

At Bells, Tex., George Smith, a farmer, entered a saloon and compelled seven men at the point of a revolver to hand over their money and valuables. As he was leaving the saloon Jim Sibley, the Town Marshal, fired, but missed him, and Smith returned the shot and the bullet entered Sibley's head. He will die. Smith was afterward captured and placed in jail in spite of the efforts of the mob to lynch him. He said that hard times and poor crops decided him to become a robber.

The following petition was sent from Spring Coulee, Okanogan County, to the commander of Spokane Post: "We, citizens of Okanogan, ask and demand that you send troops to protect us against Indians who are preparing for an outbreak. There is imminent danger of trouble. There will probably be fighting ere you get this, Indians here and from British Columbia are all armed for war."

George Bancroft Gone.

The news of the death of George Bancroft, the great historian, comes from Washington. Mr. Bancroft had been in bad health for over two years, and the increas-

ing infirmities incident to his old age at last brought about his death. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1800, and became famous through his History of the United States.

TO MOVE ON THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Since the introduction in the Kansas House of Representatives by Congressman Mansur of a bill to open up the Cherokee Strip to settlement immediately and treat with the Indian afterward, the "boomers" in the vicinity have been actively at work sending out circulars to the members of the O'Connor and Dill colony for a concentration of forces at that point for an immediate invasion of the strip. The colony consists of 3,000 members, and a private letter has been mailed to each one to assemble on or before Jan. 29, and be prepared to make their permanent home in the Cherokee Strip.

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