

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

AN ATTACK OF GRIEF PRODUCES UNBROKEN SLEEP.

Cotton Crop Report for November—Big Blaze at Philadelphia—Saved His Life by a Tall Hold—Cutting the Price of Oil—May Result in Lyching.

HE SLEPT HIMSELF TO DEATH.

A Michigan Man Falls to Awake from a Six-Months' Nap.

Two young people, George A. Wyand of Montague, and Miss May White of Stockbridge, Mich., have been sleeping six and five months respectively. Wyand died recently. His prolonged slumber followed an obstinate case of the grip. For four months he never spoke a word or left his couch. About Aug. 1 he moved slightly and murmured a few incoherent words, but never fully regained consciousness. He suffered from a pain in the back of the head. At death he weighed less than fifty pounds, although when in health he weighed 170 pounds. Miss White has brief intervals of waking nearly every day, when she cheerfully predicts her recovery. Her sleep is so deep that puncturing her arm produces no effect. Miss White's amanuensis Slumber followed a fall in Ypsilanti, Mich., where she was attending a business college. The injury led to an abscess in the left side and this was followed by spinal fever.

GOT A TAIL HOLD.

Thereby Ed Jackson Saved Himself from the Consequence of a Bull's Fury.

Ed Jackson, a colored man in the employ of Farmer O. D. Dow, near Scranton, Pa., had a narrow escape from the horns of a vicious Durham bull. Jackson had been salting Farmer Dow's cattle in the field, and was about to start for the house when the bull made a lunge at him and careered manfully to one side just in time to let the bull pass him. Against the mad animal both men leaped with lowered horns, and Jackson dodged, ran behind the bull and grabbed him by the tail. The bull whirled round and round in his endeavor to gore Jackson, bellowing so loud that the cattle took fright and went canting to a distant part of the lot with their tails in the air. The bull yanked Jackson around at a high rate of speed, but his wind was good and he clung to the tail until the bull had become so completely cowed that he started on a run across the field. Then Jackson let go of the tail and took his time to get out of the lot.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Returns for November Not Favorable for a Large Yield.

The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture for November are not favorable for a high rate of yield. The lateness of the crop, the extremes of temperature, the excess of rainfall followed by drought, causing enfeebled vitality and loss of foliage and fruit, have been unfavorable for a large crop. On the northern border of the belt killing frosts occurred early. West of the Mississippi there has been some improvement during the past month. The season has been very favorable for picking. Quality is almost everywhere reported high, and the fiber is of good color and unusually free from trash. The yield, as averaged from the county estimates, averages 179 pounds per acre. As killing frosts have not yet been general in the southern and western sections of the belt, it is possible, with favorable weather following, that the current expectations may be slightly exceeded.

\$250,000 IN ASHES.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia, Burned Out.

At Philadelphia a fire was discovered in the large building occupied by Lippincott, Johnson & Co., dealers in woolens and clothing. The flames spread rapidly, and before the engines reached the scene the whole building was in flames from basement to roof. Lippincott, Johnson & Co. carried a full stock of goods, and the damage to the building and contents is roughly estimated at \$250,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the general supposition is that it originated from gas escaping from a leaky main in the street, or a service pipe in the store being ignited by coming in contact with the fire in the heater in the basement. Adjoining to the dry goods house of Williams, Yerkes & Co. and the hardware house of Graham, Emlet & Passmore. Their goods were considerably damaged by water.

ANOTHER CUT IN OIL.

The Standard Company Makes a Further Reduction.

At St. Louis the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the local representative of the Standard Oil company, made its third reduction in the price of oil since 1888. It inaugurated a fight against the International Oil Company. Since the beginning of the fight the price of oil in St. Louis has been reduced 6 cents a gallon. The International Oil Company announces it will meet this cut of the Standard Company's representatives and the fight will continue.

There May Be a Lynching.

At Crothersville, Ind., in an unprovoked quarrel, Henry Murphy, a prominent young business man, was not twice as probably fatally injured by Allen Bryant, a humble fellow. Bryant was hurried across the country in the darkness to jail, but the excitement is intense. Should Murphy die Bryant will probably be hanged by the dignitaries.

Frederick Mathushek Dead.

Frederick Mathushek, the inventor, whose piano improvements are in general use all over the world, died at his home in New York. Although his inventions would have made him a rich man, he had patented them, he gave them to the world, and died a comparatively poor man. He was born in the palace at Mannheim, Germany, in 1814, and early developed great mechanical genius.

Preferred Death to the Poor House.

Vicent Lindholm, a drunken Omaha tailor, committed suicide by hanging while a friend was trying to secure his entrance to the poor house.

Has Dismissed the Case.

The Court of Claims has dismissed the suits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois against the United States to recover the 2 per cent. fund retained from the sale of the Cumberland Gap Road.

New Consul in Venezuela.

The President has appointed Peter Standard, United States Consul at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela.

Destructive Hurricane in Spain.

A hurricane swept over Chiclana, Spain, and did immense damage. The town of Segura is inundated, its bridges destroyed and its streets impassable. Many cattle have been drowned.

Bad Wreck in Georgia.

The outgoing Western & Atlantic passenger train was thrown off the curve by train wrecks at a sharp curve, eight miles from Atlanta, Ga., and it is reported that six men were killed.

Nine Miners Killed.

In the Anaconda copper mine, Butte City, Mont., nine miners were swept off an

ascending cage by the fall of another, and all were precipitated a distance of 1,200 feet. Death was instantaneous. The mines are closed on account of the accident, and the flags at half-mast.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS WIN.
Tehuia Capitulates to an Attack of 3,000 Rebels.

The steamer City of Rio Janeiro brings particulars of a serious riot in the province of Fukien, China. The scene of the trouble is Tehuia, which was attacked by 3,000 insurgents. One unfortunate fell into the hands of the insurgents, who nailed his hands and feet to a board and cut him up piece by piece. The city held out for three days. The insurgents seized a favorable moment to send a large force under cover of their own fire to storm the defenses. The walls were low and were easily scaled. A bloody struggle ensued, resulting in favor of the attacking party. Their leader, Ghen, was the first to leap over, and rushing straight to the jail he first liberated the prisoners and then searched for the magistrate and his family. The Deputy Magistrate was last seen fighting hand-to-hand against overwhelming foes, disputing every inch of ground. At last accounts 1,000 imperial troops were on the march against the rebels.

DICTATOR IN BRAZIL.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Republic by Congress.

The Brazilian congress has resolved that martial law be proclaimed and the dictatorship re-established. It is but two years ago that Brazil experienced the greatest of all its political revolutions, when, on the 15th of November, 1889, the monarchy of Dom Pedro gave way to the republic over which

FORETOOK THE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Blown to Atoms in an Accident Predicted by a Spiritualist.

At Clipper Gorge, the Indian powder works built in January, an accident to atoms, nothing being found of him but one finger. Ah Hau, a Chinaman, was killed, and only his queue was found. Joseph Pepin, a resident of Santa Cruz, was badly cut about the head. He leaves a wife and six children. The buildings were shaken down and ruined. It is claimed that the explosion was predicted by a spiritualist who had been threatened with tar and feathers if he did not leave town.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

Details of the Earthquake in Japan Received at Washington.

A telegram from the Japanese Government has been received by Mr. Tateno, the Japanese Minister at Washington, giving an account of the earthquake in Japan. According to the telegram received by Mr. Tateno, 6,500 persons were killed, 9,000 were injured, 75,000 houses were totally destroyed, and 12,000 were badly damaged.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

One Man Killed and Five Others Injured Near Leadville, Col.

A terrible accident occurred at the Bush Tunnel near Leadville, Col. A shot of giant powder had failed to explode, and one of the men attempted to remove it. A terrible explosion followed. Bob Wilkinson was instantly killed, being literally torn to pieces. Five others were seriously hurt.

FIRE IN A SOAP FACTORY.

A \$50,000 Plant at Boston Destroyed—Two Fire in Virginia.

J. C. Davis & Son's large soap factory at Cambridge, Mass., burned down \$50,000 fully insured. A fire destroyed the furniture of A. D. Shottwell & Co., in Manchester, Va. Loss, \$25,000; partially insured. At Luray, Va., the Luray Inn and furniture was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$125,000, and the insurance \$100,000.

The Country Circus.

The opening production of the "Country Circus" at McVicker's Chicago Theater was made before an audience that tested the capacity of the house, and was quickly conceded to be a success. Nothing exactly like this entertainment has ever before been offered to the Western public, and no such lavish equipment has ever enhanced a production. At times the stage was a bewildering mass of moving color, gorgeously attired men and women and caparisoned horses and other animals. As a stage picture it has never been equalled in any other country. The play can now be seen at McVicker's.

LOADED WITH LIGHTNING.

Flight of an Indiana Man Who Gets Charged During a Thunderstorm.

The central portion of Shelbyville, Ind., was thrown into a fever of excitement the other day by the yell of a man at the entrance of the Hotel Ray, and soon a crowd of people were on the spot. Charley Huffman, a merchant, was the first to arrive, and finding William Loudon prostrate on the stone front and sprawling before him, took him to raise him to his feet, when he himself was thrown on his back in the middle of the street. It was in the midst of a heavy rain and it was discovered that the business buildings on the public square were heavily charged with electricity and that Loudon had taken hold of an iron post on the veranda and received a terrific shock. Fortunately he fell on a step, and this caused him to roll away from the post, which probably saved his life. A wire was attached to him and his electric charge led off. Many persons were slightly shocked by stepping on the gratings at the entrances of buildings and in water on the sidewalk.

WANTS TO RETALIATE.

Secretary Rusk Anxious to Shut Out Canadian Cattle.

Secretary Rusk is very determined to spare no effort in compelling Great Britain to remove her arbitrary regulations now existing against American cattle. Live cattle, which could only be slaughtered within ten days of their arrival in Great Britain, thus affording shippers no time to restore the cattle to their former condition. The transportation by rail and water is very wearisome on cattle, but with a little time they could recuperate. That time is denied them, and the British buyers knowing that the cattle must be sold within ten days, can, by holding off, secure them at a reduced price. This is what makes the Secretary indignant, and is the cause of his suggesting, in his annual report, the rigid enforcement of the law now in existence prohibiting imports into the United States of all live animals, but which the President has suspended as a matter of friendship to foreign governments.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

Details of the Treaty to Be Presented to the Reichstag.

The new reciprocity treaty with Germany will probably be announced at the coming meeting of the German Reichstag. The details have been perfected and the treaty has been made, but the German Ambassador asked the privilege of making the first formal announcement in Germany. The substantial concessions of the treaty are concessions to this country on breadstuffs and cereals no higher than those already conceded to Austria-Hungary by the new treaty with that country. Those duties are about one-half those charged upon similar products from other countries. Germany makes these concessions in return for the free entry of beet root sugar.

DEFENDS THE CHINESE.

A Female Missionary Writes that They Were Provoked by Insults.

Miss Cassie Fitzsimmons, of Hamilton, Ont., a missionary in China, has written her sister denying the reports lately published about the Chinese uprising against the missionaries. She says they have suffered no serious indignities and that their work has been interfered with very little. She also says that the Chinese were provoked by unwarranted insults from Europeans and that they merely resented these insults as Americans would do under the same circumstances.

New Atlantic Cable.

It is announced that a company has been formed, funds subscribed, and all preparations made for the speedy laying of a cable from Pernambuco, Brazil to Senegal, the French dependency of West Africa.

DEFEADS THE CHINESE.

BOIES, M'KINLEY, FLOWER, AND RUSSELL WIN.

MRS. CUSTER'S LECTURE.

Addresses a Large Audience Concerning Army Life on the Plains.

Mrs. Custer, wife of General G. A. Custer, talked of army life on the Western plains in the chapel of Grace Reform Church, New York. The lecture was given for the benefit of the church, whose congregation numbers friends of the lecturer. Mrs. Custer necessarily borrowed here and there from books in delineating the soldier's life on the plains, but much that she said was new. She declared that the soldiers had now much greater comforts than in her day and the consequence was that they were a much better class of men.

THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

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The steamer City of Rio Janeiro brings

AFTER THE BATTLE.

BOIES, M'KINLEY, FLOWER, AND RUSSELL WIN.

Campbell Defeated by 20,000—Iowa's Enormous Vote—Kansas, Colorado, and Pennsylvania Go Strongly Republican—Working of the Australian Ballot in Ohio and Illinois.

Here Are the Results.

From returns which appear enough to warrant correct judgment.

McKinley is elected in Ohio by a pluralty conceded by Democrats to reach 20,000.

The Legislature also appears to be Republican. The People's party cast about 12,000 votes. Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is located, gave McKinley about 5,000.

Roswell P. Flower, New Jersey, Cleveland York candidate, gave Campbell 300 majority, while Toledo voted for McKinley. The vote was not heavy, and the Australian ballot was a success.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says editorially: "Returns on the Legislature show that it is Republican, and a careful canvass of the Senatorial preferences of the members elected indicates that if Governor Foraker really has Senatorial aspirations, his election is assured beyond a doubt. A number of the legislators are already outspoken in their choice—notably the defeated New York candidate.

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In Chicago victors and vanquished are agreed on one thing, and that is that the new election law is not very great commendation for the law.

Both Republicans and Democrats are wondering how an election was ever conducted without it. The only citizens who spoke disparagingly of it were the professional ticket peddlers.

As the new law abolished the occupation of the ticket peddler, it is to be wondered at that he views it with disfavor. Of course there will be still men at the polls, or rather within 100 feet of them, who will consider it their duty to offer suggestions to the voters as to the candidates who should be favored with their franchises, but then they will not be ticket peddlers. A citizen will not be given an official ballot, and this must be given to him by one of the judges of election. The peddler, like any ordinary citizen, can get only one ballot. A peddler without a ballot is not regarded

as either useful or ornamental at the polls by the political organizations that formerly paid him highly for his services.

The ticket peddler was out of sight. No one seemed to regret his disappearance. The voter who in former days had suffered at his hands was satisfied that the law had accomplished at least one good purpose.

The ticket peddler was not mourned by the police, the judges or the voters. As it had been anticipated, the straight ticket, as a rule, was voted. There were many who had only an imperfect knowledge of how to prepare their ballots. To avoid an error which might cause the rejection of their ballot, they usually placed X in the circle before the appellation of their party. As it required only a second to make this X in the circle, the citizen who voted a straight ticket only remained in the booth for a brief time. The voter who was not pleased with his party ticket was easily recognized, for he spent some minutes in retirement preparing to ballot. As the great majority of the voters deposited with the judges a straight ticket there were not as many errors committed as had been predicted.

The election demonstrated the fact that little, if any, effective work can be performed by campaign managers on the day of election. The voter is free from intimidation, and enjoys in the secrecy of the booth the fullest liberty to exercise his franchise.

The representatives of the two leading parties expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the new law so far as it relates to election day, at all events. It gives no advantage to either party, and it assures an even election from disorder and strife at the polls. The defeated party did not hold the law in any way responsible for its overthrow. A member of the campaign committee stated that the defeat was due to the fact that the apathy of the voters in the campaign remained with them during election day.

New Year's Day of Old.

"The young people of the present generation who go out of town for the holidays, or pay conventional visits only when they have received a card of invitation," says a writer, "know nothing of the good old days, before the war, when men used to lay wagers upon the number of calls they could have received on New Year's Day, and ladies used to compete with each other as to the number of callers they could receive. Four ladies would hire a hack and call upon every lady who was known to any one of them. Whole engine companies—we had the volunteer fire department then—would call in a body