The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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BLOWN UP AT BUFFALO.

FIVE LIVES SACRIFICED TO A SMALL FIRE.

Look Out for La Grippe—Chile Looking for Trouble with the Argentine Republic—Narrow Escape of Columbus Prisoners—Scared to Death.

Crisp Is at the Helm.

The work of the Fifty-second Congress is now begun. At the meeting on the 8th inst., Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was the first man in the House to address the clerk presiding, McPherson, and he moved that the body proceed to the election of Speaker. The result is already known; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was chosen on the thirtieth ballot. The rest of the session was devoted to the usual work attendant upon the opening of Congress, swearing in the members, assigning of seats, etc. Mr. Springer's motion, that the Speaker appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills, and mileage, and that the rules of the Fiftieth Congress be referred to the first committee, was adopted. The appointment of committees will be the first business attended to.

PRISONERS IN A PANIC.

Exciting Fire in the City Prison at Columbus, Ohio.

At Columbus, Ohio, the city prison was discovered to be on fire early the other morning. The flames spread through the two upper stories and the volume of water thrown drenched the entire building, soaking the cell-rooms beneath. Of the 111 prisoners, eleven were females, and during the height of excitement it was thought best to turn these out. The female prisoners were let loose, and, notwithstanding the cells were being drenched, the male prisoners, although they yelled lustily for liberty, were kept locked. The firemen assured the police that there was no danger of the fire reaching the rooms, and on this assurance the police refused to let them out. The scene was one of indescribable excitement, and hundreds of persons gathered outside of the prison and cried for the release of the unfortunates within. The spectators feared the flames would reach the cell-rooms, but on being assured by Chief Heinmiller that the prisoners were not in danger ceased their demands. Loss, $10,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

FIVE MEN BURIED.

One Killed and Several Hurt by a Fire and Explosion at Buffalo.

An explosion occurred in the boiler-room of Lee, Holland & Co.'s planing mill on Court street, Buffalo, causing the death of one man and the injury of several others. The 300 employes had just begun work when fire was discovered in the sawdust under the boilers. The furnaces are fed with this sawdust, which is gathered by a system of blowers. The employes had just succeeded in extinguishing the flames when a loud explosion was heard. The big wall fell out with a crash, and the roof of a passage way fell in upon a score of mill hands who had been at work on the flames. The explosion is believed to have been caused by the generating of gas in the sawdust as it is sucked into the pipes which carry it to the furnaces. The loss will reach $15,000.

TWO NEW STATES.

New Mexico and Arizona Making Strong Claims for Recognition.

New Mexico and Arizona will probably enter the Union of the States before the end of the present Congress. Utah will also be an applicant for admission, and it is claimed that she has a larger population than Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada combined, but the lingering traces of Mormonism will probably keep her out. The enabling acts for New Mexico and Arizona are likely to pass next spring or summer, but the States will not come into the Union early enough to vote for President next year. They may elect their State officers by autumn, but they will not take part in the Presidential election until 1896.

National Democratic Convention.

The Exective Committee of the National Democratic Committee met at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, and decided to call a meeting of the full committee in Washington on Jan. 21 to determine upon the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention in 1892. The meeting of the Executive Committee was attended by Senators Gorman, Brice, and Barbour. No other business was transacted.

Ravages of La Grippe.

La Grippe appeared at Plainfield, Conn., a month ago, and nine-tenths of the residents have since been its victims. There are now over two hundred cases in town. It is also epidemic in many towns in the vicinity. In Colchester there are hundreds of cases. Bacon Academy was closed on account of the epidemic. Many towns in Rhode Island report a large number of cases.

Death Caused by Fright.

Mrs. Charles Bliss, of East Maine, drove to Binghamton, N. Y., with a span of horses. On the way home the horses were frightened by the puffing of an engine and ran a mile before being stopped. Mrs. Bliss was found holding the reins, but neither moved nor answered when spoken to. She was dead. A physician said her death was due to fright.

War with Argentine.

Paul Bergner, American agent for the Krupps at San Francisco, says he has a cablegram from the Krupps informing him that there is likely to be war between Chili and Argentine and ordering him to Valparaiso.

Tilden Will Case.

At Albany, N. Y., in the Court of Appeals in the case of George H. Tilden vs. Andrew Green the motion for reargument and motion to amend remittitur were denied, with the costs.

Prince Henry Wedded.

The marriage of Mary Cornwallis West, daughter of Col. Cornwallis West, M. P., to Prince Henry of Pless, took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, England.

GOLD IN LARGE PAYING QUANTITIES.

A Mine Being Successfully Operated at North Hastings, Ont.

If present indications point to anything North Hastings, Ont., has one of the best-paying gold mines ever operated in America. Forty men are working in the mine day and night. The shaft has been sunk a distance of sixty feet. In some cases the dirt has yielded $24 to the ton. The ore is now averaging $18, while $4 or $5 is considered a paying average. The reducing mills have arrived from England and the ore is reduced by a chemical process.

Killed with a Base-Ball Bat.

While two base-ball teams were playing at Brier Ranch, sixty miles west of San Antonia, Texas, the players began quarreling over a decision of the umpire. William Love struck another player named William Remus with a bat, inflicting injuries from which Remus died soon afterward.

Continues to Improve.

The condition of Cyrus W. Field continues to improve, and his physicians now express the opinion that his final recovery is assured. The confinement of Edward M. Field in an asylum makes three members of the family who have been declared insane.

FIVE KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Three Trains in a Wreck on the New York and New England.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York and New England Railroad at East Thompson, Conn. The steamboat train bound east and two hours late ran into a freight train at a crossing and five persons were killed outright. Another was burned to death in the smoker, which took fire, and several others were seriously injured, including at least one fatally. The passenger engineer is among the killed. All traffic is blocked. A wrecking train from Norwood with one hundred men has gone to the scene, as also has a special train with physicians from Boston. The Long Island express was passing on the other track at the time and all three trains were piled up. The engineer of the Boston train and his fireman were reported killed. The cars almost immediately took fire, and doctors have been summoned from near-by points. The accident is said to have been due to an open switch.

FOUR FIRE-BUGS CONFESS.

Investigation of the Conspiracy at St. Paul Leads to Startling Disclosures.

The St. Paul police have been busy making arrests in the incendiary conspiracy made public, but only four names of the principals have been made public. Moritz Michael, the leader of the gang, has confessed that he was an incendiary in Chicago when he ran a clothing store on Desplaines street, between Madison and Monroe, and that he has fired seven houses in St. Paul. His uncle, Marx Michael, is implicated with him in the last two fires. Julius Rosenthal is mixed up in the same. The fourth prisoner is Ida Gess, whose house burned a month ago and who received her insurance money. Moritz Michael confessed to having received $500 and some jewels from her. The other arrests are of people whose houses mysteriously burned and who are to be put through an inquisitition process before their names are given out.

CHAPTER OF DISASTER.

Death by Drowning, Falling Walls, and Railway Wrecks.

Twelve barges loaded with brick, coming down the Hudson, when opposite Croton Point, N. Y., were upset, and about twenty persons drowned. When at Croton Point the swash of the river was so great that the tug was compelled to round to, thus forcing the barges to ride each other. Being loaded and the tide washing high they immediately upset. There were sixty men on the twelve barges and only about thirty came ashore. The accident is attributed by many to the carelessness of the pilot of the tug. Nine mangled and blackened bodies lie at the St. Paul, Minn., morgue as the result of the falling of a partition wall in the Farwell, Ozmun & Kirk Building, which burned two weeks ago. Another man lies dead at the City Hospital from injuries received from falling bricks.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Father, Mother and Three Sons Lose Their Lives in a Fire.

The most distress ing loss of life by fire that has occurred in Detroit since the burning of the Tilden school a couple of years ago, took place the other morning. Fire broke out in the grocery store of George J. Reis, and communicating to the dwelling house overhead, smothered to death Reis and his wife and their three sons, Charles, aged 22, and Jesse and Eddie, aged 11 and 7 years, respectively. The last two were found in their bed and the older boy was discovered by the firemen lying upon the floor before a window, as if he had realized the danger and had attempted to make his escape by that egress. The father and mother were found locked in each other's arms at the foot of the stairs leading out into the yard. Their bodies were burned to a crisp.

HEMLOCK GROWING SCARCE.

The Demand for Bark and Lumber Rapidly Exhausting the Supply.

Every day that goes by, says a Pittsburg dispatch, brightens up the hemlock situation. The trade, which has been dull now for nearly a year, is showing signs of a decided improvement, and observing lumbermen argue that it will never again fall into the slough which it is now emerging from. The reasons given are the growing demand for hemlock lumber as the population of the country grows and the lessening supply. The lumber market was a few years ago exclusively a pine market. Hemlock was looked upon with contempt. A raftsman was almost ashamed to run down the river on a hemlock raft, and the hemlock tree had no value in the eye of a woodman except for the "cinnamon" that could be husked from it and sold for tanbark.

LOSS MAY REACH $75,000.

Later Particulars of the Sensational Express Robbery Near St. Louis.

The Adams Express Company, it is now stated, will lose about $75,000 by the robbery of the 'Frisco night-express car, near Glendale, Mo., by six masked men, and the bold "hold-up" is rapidly developing into a criminal sensation of the first order. The safe of the express company was completely rifled, and although Superintendent Damsel placed the loss in the neighborhood of $20,000 it is now known that the safe contained far more than that amount. Superintendent Damsel refuses to deny or confirm the story that the total loss reaches $75,000, but admits that it exceeded the amount he first gave out as the company's loss.

EXECUTED BY WIRES.

Wife Murderer Loppy Electrocuted at Sing Sing.

Martin D. Loppy was executed at Sing Sing, N.Y. Prison Chaplain Silas G. Edgerton was the first man to emerge from the prison after the execution. He looked very pale and was much agitated. In answer to questions concerning the execution he declined any details, but said it was similar in every respect to the four he witnessed in July. But there was no suffering and no scene. Loppy died easily and went to the chair bravely, giving every one the impression that he did not care whether he lived or not. There were three contacts, the signals being manipulated by Dr. Laudy.

TORN BY AN EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and a Sawmill Demolished at Collinsville, Tenn.

The boiler of J. W. Houston's sawmill, at Collinsville, Tenn., exploded, killing two persons and destroying the entire plant. John Smith, the engineer, had his leg cut off below the hip and the rest of his body landed in the forks of a tree 150 feet away. Ed Downes was sitting on a log eating his breakfast. His clothing was torn into shreds and his naked body was found lying fifty yards away. An iron pipe twelve feet long was hurled against a tree with so much force that it pierced it. The loss is $5,000.

CITIZENS IN A STATE OF TERROR.

Another Murder in Johnson County, Wyo., Supposed to Be the Work of Rustlers.

Johnson County, Wyoming, furnishes another assassination. The Tisdale inquest was yet in session when the body of Ranger Jones, another small ranchman, known as a range pirate, was brought in. He was found dead in his wagon, shot in the back from ambush twice. This was in a gully on an old road three miles from where Tisdale met his fate. Jones, like Tisdale, had been into Buffalo for supplies. War has been declared, and the contending parties are the rustlers or thieves and those conducting the range beef business in a legitimate manner. Johnson County is thief-ridden. They control the local elections and have organized under a thin disguise to further the common purpose of enriching themselves off the herds of others. This secretly organized society has a membership of fully 200, and has terrorized Johnson and Sheridan Counties. Over a hundred armed cowboys are on the streets of Buffalo anxious to punish the assassins. A guard has been placed over the guns of the local militia.

FOREIGN TREASURE.

Gold Galore Received in San Francisco from Australia.

Foreign gold has been actually dumped into San Francisco during the past few months. It has arrived in the form of English sovereigns from the Australian banks. The records show that during the past few months over $7,000,000 worth of gold sovereigns has arrived from Sydney and Auckland banks. The Mariposa, which arrived from Australia, brought over nearly $3,000,000 worth of sovereigns, and the bulk of them have been received at the United States mint on Fifth street. All the sovereigns are recoined into $20 gold pieces and go into circulation. Until this year the imports of sovereigns or other treasure from the colonies has never exceeded $3,000,000. The volume of business has been increasing gradually, however, and will probably be maintained hereafter.

Congress in Session.

The Fifty-second Congress is a thing of life. It met at 12 o'clock on the 7th, but almost immediately adjourned. The older and more aristocratic twin, under the presiding genius of the Vice President, became a well-organized body at once. People came from long distances to see it, and at an early hour of the morning the spectators on the terrace of the Capitol looking down Pennsylvania avenue saw a long line of worthy citizens, male and female, marching through the rain. The marchers climbed the steep steps, entered the building, clogged the corridors and stairways and pressed hard against the doors. Such as chose the Senate were admitted at ten o'clock. Men and women, young, old, and middleaged, jumped over, fell over, and were pushed over the backs of the seats until the seats and aisles were packed as no one in the House had ever seen them packed before. Such as were fortunate enough to secure tickets to the private gallery fared better, but all were packed and none except the executive and diplomatic galleries, which were only partly filled, contained a fourth of those who craved admittance. When the hands of the clock over the main entrance to the house indicated the hour of 12 o'clock Clerk McPherson rose and smiting the newtopped Speaker's desk with his gavel called the members to order. It took six good hearty raps to execute his order. Then when a hush was obtained he announced that the roll would be called. It took half an hour to do this, and three hundred and twenty-six members answered to their names.

A Manufacturer's Suicide.

At Trenton, N. J., John T. Stapler, a cracker manufacturer and prominent business man, shot himself dead. His wife was packing the trunks preparatory to a trip to Bermuda with him when the fatal shot was fired. Mr. Stapler had recently purchased an elegant mansion, and had fitted it up in grand style. Previously he had lived very plainly, and it is believed that his new responsibilities and increased cost of living affected his mind.

Explosion of a Steel Furnace.

At Baltimore, while workmen were making repairs to a furnace at the Sparrow Point steel works, a terrific explosion of gas occurred which resulted in the giving way of the lower part of the furnace, fatally injuring three men and more or less seriously wounding several others. The damage to machinery and stock was slight and will be repaired in a few days.

Hundreds of Rabbits Bagged.

As a result of an all-day, four-sided rabbit hunt in Ripley township, near Crawfordsville, Ind., about 1,600 of the long-eared pets were bagged, the winning side killing 533. On account of the recent mild winters rabbits have become a nuisance in that section and match hunts are becoming all the rage.

Tried to Thaw the Cartridges.

At Eagle Gorge, Wash., a workman named Charles Rodgers was killed and a track watchman by the name of Henry O'Neill fatally wounded by an explosion of giant powder. The cartridges were frozen and Rodgers attempted to thaw them out in a bonfire.

Three Millions Untouched.

The private strong box of Frank Jones, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was taken from the vaults of the wrecked Maverick Bank at Boston and opened. It was found to contain $3,000,000 in securities and coin, and all was found undisturbed.

Ran on a Reef.

The Pacific Mail's new steamship Nicaragua struck on a sunken reef off Acajutta, San Salvador, and sank. She was built last June by the Cramps for the Central American service of the Pacific Mail and cost $300,000.

Cashier Percival Stole Thousands.

At Lewiston, Me., specifications were filed by the Shoe and Leather Bank of Auburn in its suit against the bondsmen of ex-Cashier Percival, showing that Percival's stealings amounted to $187,455.

Brice Sued for Taxes.

The Treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed suit against United States Senator Calvin S. Brice for $17,350 delinquent taxes.

Exit Dom Pedro.

At Paris, after an illness which has been regarded serious but from which he apparently rallied, Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died.

Harriott Makes Confession.

Louis Harriott, the slayer of Mrs. Charles T. Reynolds, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., has confessed that he murdered the woman.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHI AGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.50	@	6.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@	6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.48
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.33
RYE—No. 2	.81	@	.82
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@	.28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.12½	@	.13¼
EGGS—Fresh	.24	@	.25
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu	.30	@	.40
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@	5.75
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@	4.10
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.93
CORN—No. 1 White	.45	@	.47
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@	.35
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	5.50
HOGS	3.50	@	3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@	.94
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.33
RYE—No. 2	.86	@	.83
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS	3.00	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@	.16
CORN—No. 2	.42	@	.44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.34	@	.35
DETROIT.			
CATTLE	3.00	@	4.75
HOGS	3.00	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91½	@	.95½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.51	@	.52
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@	.36
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—New	.94	@	.95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@	.47
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@	.34
RYE	.93	@	.94
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.75
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.03	@	1.04
CORN—No. 2	.55	@	.57
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@	.89
CORN—No. 3	.44	@	.45
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@	.35
RYE—No. 1	.88	@	.90
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@	.63
PORK—Mess	11.00	@	11.50
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS	4.00	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.50	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.06	@	1.08
CORN—No. 2	.66	@	.68
OATS—Mixed Western	.32	@	.42
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	30
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@	10.75

CAPTURED BY CRISP.

THE GEORGIAN CHOSEN FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Springer Decided It—He Openly Displayed His Pique Against Mr. Mills—Thirty Ballots Required—End of the Hottest Fight Known to History.

How It Was Done.

CHARLES F. CRISP, of Georgia.....Speaker
JAMES KERR, of Pennsylvania.....Clerk
S. S YODER, of Ohio.....Sergeant-at-arms
C. H. TURNER, of New York.....Doorkeeper
L. G. DALTON, of Indiana.....Postmaster

Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, will be Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress. William

SPEAKER CRISP.

M. Springer, of Illinois, brought about his nomination.

Crisp was nominated on the thirtieth ballot of the caucus, the result being reached after the following fashion:

BALLOTS.	Crisp.	Mills.	Springer.	McMillin	Hatch.	Stevens.
First	84	78	22	18	14	1
Second	89	80	28	18	11	1
Third	91	82	24	18	11	1
Fourth	93	87	23	18	8	1
Fifth	95	89	20	18	4	1
Sixth	95	89	20	18	4	1
Seventh	94	91	18	18	5	1
Eighth	94	91	17	19	5	1
Ninth	95	91	16	19	5	1
Tenth	94	9	17	19	5	1
Eleventh	93	88	20	16	5	1
Twelfth	92	89	19	19	5	1
Thirteenth	94	91	16	20	5	1
Fourteenth	93	88	17	19	5	1
Fifteenth	92	89	19	17	5	1
Sixteenth	94	91	17	19	5	1
Seventeenth	94	91	19	17	5	1
Eighteenth	94	9	17	19	5	1
Nineteenth	94	91	17	19	5	1
Twentieth	92	90	17	17	5	1
Twenty-first	94	91	17	19	5	1
Twenty-second	95	93	17	19	4	1
Twenty-third	100	94	13	17	0	1
Twenty-fourth	101	94	12	19	0	1
Twenty-fifth	101	95	12	19	0	1
Twenty sixth	101	95	12	19	0	1
Twenty-seventh	1 1	95	12	19	0	1
Twenty-eighth	103	96	8	19	0	1
Twenty-ninth	104	94	8	18	0	1
Thirtieth	119	104	4	0	0	0

Necessary to choice, 114.

The nomination of Crisp was made unanimous on motion of J. A. Brown of Indiana. Immediately there were loud cries of "Crisp! Crisp!" and a committee was appointed to notify the successful candidate of his selection and escort him to the chair. Applause and cheers greeted the gentleman from Georgia, and after bowing his acknowledgments Mr. Crisp spoke as follows:

"Representatives, I am profoundly grateful for this mark of your confidence and esteem. I pledge myself here and now to devote whatever of industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the Democratic party. I beg to say to you now as I speak to you my first words since I am your selection for Speaker, that my election means no step backward in tariff reform.

"I beg to say to you that there is in our party to-day no man who more earnestly believes in the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform than I do. After the long struggle through which we have passed, when Representatives are fatigued, when other officers are to be nominated, it does not become me to consume your time. I beg to say, however, that during the progress of this canvass I have said no word respecting any individual which would at all justify him in having any harsh feeling of any kind against me. I have felt that it was a friendly struggle. I have felt that we were all Democrats, and I have felt that whoever might be chosen Speaker, whenever this House meets and organizes we stand as one body, working and laboring for a common cause—the principles of the Democratic party.

"I thank you again for your confidence and your kindness, and assure you that this whole contest has left in my bosom no unkind feeling toward any member of the House."

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SPEAKER.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, June 29, 1845, his parents being on a European tour at the time. They returned to America the year of his birth, and went back to their old home in Georgia. He was educated in the common schools of Macon and Savannah, and in May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry. He was taken prisoner of war May 12, 1864, and confined in Fort Delaware until June, 1865. Then he was released and went to live with his parents, who were residing at Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. Soon after he removed to Americus and studied law, being admitted to the bar there in 1866, and going back to Ellaville to practice. He continued in private practice there until 1872, when he was appointed Solicitor General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years. In the same year he moved to Americus again and since then that town has been his home. June, 1877, Mr. Crisp was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Southwestern Circuit, and in 1878 elected to the same office by the General Assembly. He was re elected Judge in 1880 for a term of four years, but resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. He was also President of the Democratic State Convention of 1883. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and has been returned to that body continuously ever since.

OUR IRON HIGHWAYS.

Interesting Statistics in the Report of the Bureau of Railway Statistics.

The express companies pay to railways as rentals $20,207,711 a year. They are in reality engaged in the business of quick delivery of freight, and as such should be amenable to control.

Railway travel is the least safe in the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. Thus, in this territory an employe is killed for each 241 men employed, and one trainman is killed for each 65 employed. One passenger is killed for each 838,555 passengers carried.

The increase in railway capital over the previous year is $444,253,798. The proportion of capital represented by stocks is 46.82 per cent. The amount of stocks per mile is $28,322, and the amount of outstanding obligations, including bonds, equipment, trust obligations, etc., is $28,262.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 492,430,865. The aggregate number of miles traveled by all passengers was 11,847,785,617, an average journey of 24.06 miles per passenger. The freight carried was 636,441,617 tons, the average carry per ton having been 119.74 miles.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Kansas City's Kidnaping.

Such offenses are the refinement of cruelty; they are worse than death itself, because the future is unknown.—New York Evening Sun.

There ought to be a law passed which makes the stealing of children for the purpose of securing a reward a capital offense.—Kansas City Journal.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of a crime more heinous than that of which she has been guilty. Murder is, indeed, of inferior significance.—Brooklyn Times.

Parental love took precedence with him of the public interests affected by his submission to blackmail, and so it would with nearly everybody.—New York Press.

If Mr. Beals had broken his promise, arrested the thieves' agent and devoted his $5,000 to charity rather than to the encouragement of kidnaping, would not the end have more than justified the means?—New York World.

It is gratifying that the father was fortunate enough to ransom his son; but the authorities owe it to every child, as well as to every parent in the land, to hunt down the kidnaper, each and all of whom should be summarily dealt with.—Louisville Times.

The kidnaping of a child in Kansas City, with the object of extorting money from its parents, was a crime the successful accomplishment of which would have caused the hearts of millions of people in this country to throb with fear.—Philadelphia Record.

The prompt payment by Mr. Beals, of Kansas City, of $5,000 for the return of his abducted child will no doubt inaugurate a boom in child stealing. Editors and other rich men will please keep a bulldog handy and a sharp eye on their children.—St. Louis Sunday Mirror.

David T. Beals lived up to the letter of his agreement in paying the ransom promised for his child, but now that the conspirators are in the toils without any violation upon his part of the compact, he should prosecute to the fullest extent of the law.—Kansas City Times.

The father cannot be blamed for losing sight of everything but gaining the possession of his child; any devoted parent would have done the same; but all the fathers and mothers in the country have now a vital interest in the severest punishment of these abductors.—Indianapolis News.

The Active Train Robber.

It may yet be necessary to build all express cars of steel and arm them like a modern man-of-war on a small scale.—Lincoln Journal.

Two more Western train robberies. If this thing keeps on every car will have to be provided with a couple of Gatling guns.—New York Recorder.

The latest train robbery in the West shows that this business ceases to be a joke the moment it gets beyond the porter of the palace car.—Philadelphia Times.

St. Louis is very proud of the train robbery which has brought that river town into prominence again. It was getting most fearfully quiet down in that region.—Toledo Blade.

The St. Louis train robbery was evidently patterned after the raids at Racine and Omaha or perpetrated by the same men. There was a striking similarity in the methods employed.—Minneapolis Tribune.

After all, train robbing seems to be about the safest of all forms of robbery. It is not alone the Northwestern train robbers who have escaped, but those in New York and Missouri have not been arrested.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The new way of opening cars put the express messengers into danger that they cannot dodge. Heretofore they have offered resistance and taken the chances of fusillades through the sides of their cars, but dynamite is more effective than cannon and a messenger would be committing suicide to remain in a car while robbers were opening it in the lastest style.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Revolution in China.

The Chinese are growing civilized. They have a first-class revolution out there.—Boston News.

What has happened in the outlying territory of China will be as nothing to what will occur if the great wall fails to keep the rebels out of Pekin.—New York World.

To find a parallel for the accounts of diabolical cruelty which come from China, in connection with the Takow massacre, we must go back to the Indian mutiny of 1857.—Louisville Commercial.

Christian missionaries in China show good sense in promptly getting out of the path of the insurgents. They would show better sense by getting out of the country altogether.—Providence Telegram.

The contest is one between progress and retrogression, between darkness and light, between civilization and barbarity. The fight, however, will do much to clear the atmosphere in China.—Boston Journal.

The consideration manifested by the Chinese in keeping their juvenile emperor in ignorance of the revolutionary troubles in his country is touching. It is one of the defects of a monarchical system that affairs of state have a most inopportune way of failing to come in boys' sizes.—Washington Star.

The Keeley Cure in Court.

When the case comes to trial it is reasonable that the only matter to be considered is the Doctor's ability to cure dipsomania, not its effect, which is a different affair altogether.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Keeley Institute at Dwight has been sued for damages by a patient who alleges the bichloride treatment failed to cure him. The saloons didn't try to cure him and therefore are not sued.—Pittsburg Press.

If the suit proves successful Dr. Keeley will do well to make contracts that are no double headers. If the alleged cures are failures the patients will want the money expended with Keeley to buy drinks in the future.—Milwaukee News.

The Keeley drunkenness "Cure" is to be tested in court on the suit of an inebriate who paid $150 on a pledge that he should be cured, which was not done. He asks wants $12,000 for damages done to his constitution by the treatment. Incidentally this last suit may raise the question whether an incurable drunkard has $12,000 worth of constitution.—Detroit Free Press.

Indians as Soldiers.

The problem of preventing Indian wars in the West every few years has been happily solved. The Indian warrior is soon being put in the United States army, and there is no enemy to fight.—New Orleans Picayune.

Secretary Proctor is undoubtedly correct in his theory that dressing an Indian up and treating him in such a fashion as to make him self-respecting does him good. It is the same way with the Caucasian.—Boston Record.

The experiment perhaps helps to solve the Indian problem. Such Indians as can be induced to take up farms and improve them, or go into stock-raising, should be encouraged to do so, but the young men who prefer a soldier's life should be enlisted and made useful in that capacity.—Lincoln Journal.

CHINA IN GREAT PERIL.

ANOTHER REBELLION BREAKS OUT IN THE EMPIRE.

All Europe Interested—Protection for Christians Demanded—Pekin in Great Danger—Only the Great Wall Remains to Protect It.

The Situation in the Kingdom.

A telegram from the British Ambassador at Pekin announces that an outbreak has taken place to the west of Jehol beyond the great wall of China. The revolt is led by brigands who are always present in the northern parts of the Province of Pechili, assisted, no doubt, by the secret societies and possibly by Chinese Mohammedans from Mongolia.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Two or three important towns have been captured and hundreds of natives murdered, among them many Christian converts. Six housand picked soldiers, commanded by the chief officers of the province, have been sent by the government to suppress the rising. A British gunboat is stationed at Tientsin and another has now ascended the Yang-tse River to Ichang.

It is said at Shanghai that the French Minister has made an imperative demand on the Chinese Government for punishment of the rebels who perpetrated the massacre of the Belgian priests and nuns and also the exemplary degradation and punishment of the Mandarins who feasted and encouraged the rioters. Orders have been given by the government for the immediate execution of all prisoners, except the leaders, who are to be reserved for flaying alive and other tortures, provided they are caught.

The situation in China is attracting great attention in political circles in all the European capitals. This is not only due to the fact that several of the powers have made demands upon the Chinese Government regarding the treatment of their respective subjects in that country, which the present condition of affairs prevents being settled, but because of the extreme importance attached to the reports that England has come to an understanding with China by which mutual aid will be rendered in the event of certain contingencies.

The correspondent of the Paris Figaro cables from Shanghai that pour-parlers have been opened to bring about an alliance between England and China for the purpose of coping with Russia. The correspondent adds that China is sending troops to the Pamir to check the Russian movements in that part of the world, China claiming that Russia is encroaching on her territory.

Tho correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs: "It is reported that a band of rebels have murdered a Mongolian prince. Some more villages have been sacked and looted, and all the native Christian residents have been found massacred. The Mandarins are not attempting to stop the butchery, which is being executed by an organization called a temperance league, with its object the extermination of foreigners and Christians. The senior British officer has received a message from Niuchang stating that the revolt there has been suppressed and the rebels dispersed. A laconic dispatch from Chinese sources announces that a number of the rebels have been summarily beheaded."

A dispatch from Pekin says: "The Chinese Government has received an official report from Brigadier General Nieh, commanding the troops in the Kinchow district, announcing that he engaged and

THE GREAT CHINESE WALL.

defeated the rebels, killing their leader and six hundred men. The general commanding the imperial forces at Jeho also announces a successful engagement with the rebels.

According to the cable dispatches that have been received from Pekin and Shanghai the rebellion began to the south of the military headquarters of Mantchuria—Girin—and when last heard from the rebels were in the province of Shong King, and within four hundred miles of Pekin. This being the case the great bulk of the Northern Chinese army is far beyond the present advance, and presumably, as yet, unacquainted with the revolt, if not actually in sympathy with it.

The duties of the northern army have principally been to watch the Russian frontier, which is marked by the Ussuri and Amur Rivers, the latter extending nearly to Lake Baikal, at the extreme south of which is Irkutsck, the capital of Eastern Siberia. It seems that a second rebel army is marching on Pekin from Mongolia, a vast district inhabited for the most part by uncivilized nomads.

Mantchuria has a population of 12,000,000, while Mongolia is credited with 2,000,000. The defense of Pekin will depend upon Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Be-Chi-Li, whom Gen. Grant styled the Bismarck of China. He has a population of 35,000,000 under his rule, and his army is the best organized and drilled in the empire.

The great struggle between the Chinese army and the hordes is expected to take place at the Great Wall. This marvelous work of defense was built by Chi-Hwang-ti more than 2,000 years ago for the purpose of keeping off the Tartars. But the wall is no more occupied by troops. In the towers there are generally guns mounted, but they are of an antiquated pattern and would be almost useless for repelling troops armed with modern weapons. The height of the wall varies, including the parapet, from twenty-six to fifty feet, and depends on the character of the slope that it is built upon. The breadth of the outer parapet is fourteen feet on the top, with a gradual increase toward the ground, both aspects of the wall having a considerable slope. Each tower has four embrasures, which are used as lookout places. The wall is on the whole in good repair. It passes within thirty miles of Pekin. If the forces of the empire, which still remain loyal, be concentrated near to where the rebels must pass the wall, they may make some use of this clumsy, antiquated bulwark of defense and save China from the perils attending on a usurpation of the throne.

All Sorts.

ONE-THIRD of the crime committed in London is perpetrated on Saturday nights.

UNLIKE most vegetables the tin-plate plant will leave in November.—Chicago Times.

THERE are considerably over a hundred thousand acres devoted to tobacco in Virginia.

SIX HUNDRED buildings in New York city have been condemned as unsafe by the fire department.

CONNECTICUT last year took out more patents in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

One Cent Postage Coming—Three Cent Telephone and Ten Cent Telegraph Messages—Pay of Fourth-class Officers.

Improvements Which Should Be Made.

In his annual report Postmaster General Wanamaker says that, in spite of the fact that over $1,000,000 worth of lottery revenue has been lost during the past year, the postal deficit of $6,000,000 is surely disappearing, provided the same rate of revenue and expenses obtains on July 1, 1893.

It appears that all of the lottery mail has practically been driven from the mails, and the fidelity of the department in trying to enforce this almost unanimous wish of Congress is evident from the court records of prosecutions, involving 202 cases in six months.

The Postmaster General renews his recommendation for the division of the country into postal districts, and adduces many reasons why the reform would be beneficial. He shows that the county seat visitations have resulted in the submission of 2,100 reports out of a possible 2,800, and that the condition of 45,600 offices is covered. The following are the leading items obtained by an actual compilation of over 38,000 of these reports:

Postoffices conveniently located