The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - - PUBLISHER.

NOW GARZA MUST "GIT."

HE IS SHOOTING UNCLE SAM'S SCOUTS.

Another Horrifying Disaster at New York—After a Delinquent Railroad—Important Question in Wisconsin—A Michigan Freak—A Vicious Cincinnati Mob.

The Lawmakers.

In the Senate, the 2d, House bill to amend the act for the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at South St. Paul, Minn., was reported and passed. It extends the time and changes the location about one mile. The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report in the case of the Claggett-Dubois contest for a seat in the Senate from the Stateof Idaho, in favor of Mr. Dubois. The report and resolutions lie on the table and will be taken up at an early day. Mr. Palmer introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have United States Senators elected by popular vote, and gave notice that he would on some convenient occasion address the Senate on the subject. The following bills were then passed: Appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Grand Forks, N. D. To increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Southern University of Louisiana. (Granting 92,160 acres of the public lands in Louisiana.) The Senate then went into executive session, in which some nominations were referred to committees, and adjourned. The House is still discussing rules.

SHOT DOWN BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

R. B. Glover, an American Scout, Killed by Garza's Bushwhackers.

More American blood has been shed by Garza's band of revolutionists. A telegram was received at Fort McIntosh from Captain Chase, of D troop, which announced that while scouting ahead of the main forces a scout and trailer, R. B. Glover, was shot and killed by the revolutionists. Juan Moreno's horse was also killed. Captain Chase, with D troop, was moving in pursuit of a band of these desperate bushwhackers, and Glover was sent ahead to scout through the bush. Some time late in the afternoon Captain Chase came upon the dead body of the scout. The shooting occurred out of hearing of the troop, and it is not known at what time he was killed. Glover was a noted trailer and scout.

TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR.

Russian Hebrews Hemmed In by Fire in a New York Man-Trap.

In New York a fire occurred in a rear four-story tenement house at 87 Hester street, which was occupied by eight families of Russian Hebrews, numbering in all forty persons. The fire originated through the accidental upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp in the apartments of Solomon Zalinski on the second floor, and spread with amazing rapidity through the rickety old tenement. The escape of the inmates by the stairway was cut off, and, panic-stricken, they fled to the roof and to the fire-escapes. Seven of them were so badly frightened by the near approach of the fire that they leaped to the court yard below. All sustained serious injuries and two of the injured will die.

ATTACHED A DEPOT.

A Missouri Collector Trying to Squeeze Taxes Out of a Railway Company.

At Carthage, Mo., the County Collector was told by so many taxpayers that they would not pay their taxes until he compelled the St. Louis and San Francisco Road to pay up its back taxes that he decided to make a determined effort to get the money. He, with two Deputy Sheriffs, went to the depot with the intention of seizing the freight locomotives as they passed, but word went over the line, and the train whizzed through the depot so rapidly that he could do nothing. He then attached the depot, with all furniture and freight therein, and completely blocked the business of the road as far as that town is concerned, as he holds the books.

M'MAHON HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

The Second Building of the Catholic University to Be Begun This Year.

The donation of Father McMahon to the Catholic University having become available, the McMahon Hall of Philosophy will be under way in Washington before the close of next season. The corner-stone will, it is expected, be laid in April. The building, the second of six that are to make the university circle, will be 250 feet in length, and will contain accommodations for the biological department, the school of law and social science, natural philosophy, art and literature. A statue of the Redeemer, the "Light of the World," will surmount the central portion of the building.

BOMBARDED BY AN ANGRY MOB.

The House in Which the Hicks Murder Occurred Rendered Untenable.

"Lynch the murderer" was the placard found on the front door of the "house of horrors" on West Sixth street by the police of Cincinnati. A large crowd of men and boys had gathered in front of the den where Nick Delmore, the Italian, murdered Farmer Hicks and committed other crimes. An attack made on the house the other day was repeated by the mob. The bombardment started shortly after 9 o'clock. The crowd was led by a half-drunken fellow, and they began to demolish the old frame building, and would have razed it had it not been for the prompt arrival of the police.

Have an Eyeless Child.

A child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jaglar, living near St. Joseph, Mich., which may be regarded as one of the greatest living curiosities. The babe is absolutely without eyes, there being no cavities even where the orbs of vision should be located. It is a strong, healthy child, and perfectly developed in every other respect.

Badgers in a Fight.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court formally granted leave to have suit brought to test the constitutionality of the apportionment law of the last session of the Legislature.

Values His Lost Wife at $5,000.

At Connersville, Ind., James Davitt filed suit against Jesse Murphy, a wealthy merchant, for alienating his wife's affection and aiding and giving her money to get a divorce. The sum of $5,000 damages is asked. Murphy married the lady in question about a week ago.

Defended Mother Against Father.

David Porter, Deputy Collector of Savannah, Ga., an officer in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a prominent Odd-Fellow, was shot dead by his son. Porter was beating his wife.

Ten Cars Wrecked and Burned.

A long freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad broke in two while going down a grade in Cecil County, Maryland. The two sections collided and ten cars were wrecked. There were three oil-tank cars among those wrecked, which took fire and set fire to the rest of the train.

End of a Bad Man.

At San Antonio, Texas, Henry Kremplkau, proprietor of a saloon, shot and instantly killed Juan Coy, one of the most notorious fighters the frontier of Texas has produced. But one shot was fired from a Colt six-shooter, the bullet breaking the desperado's neck.

BOYD IS GOVERNOR.

Decision by the Supreme Court in the Celebrated Thayer Case.

The United States Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the Nebraska Governorship case in favor of Mr. Boyd. The decision of the Court settles a long controversy over the right to the seat which the Supreme Court has given to Governor Boyd. It overrules the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, holding that Mr. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States, and that Governor Thayer, whom he was elected to succeed, was entitled to hold over until a successor had been duly elected. The main question in the case on which the decision hinged was whether Mr. Boyd became a citizen of the United States without taking out naturalization papers, his father, a British subject, never having become fully naturalized, although he had declared his intention to take out the necessary papers. The elder Boyd came to this country from Ireland when his son, the plaintiff in the case, was a mere child. They settled in Ohio, and the father gave notice of his intention to become a citizen. He failed, however, to become naturalized. The son went to Nebraska when it was a territory, and was one of the foremost of the pioneers who developed it. He held several public offices, fought in the late war, and was a member of the convention that framed the State's constitution after it was admitted into the sisterhood of States. No one questioned Mr. Boyd's right to vote and to exercise all the other privileges of citizenship, and it was not until after he had served for some time as Governor of the State that the question concerning citizenship was raised. A long controversy ensued as to whether Boyd or the former Governor, Thayer, was entitled to the seat. In reviewing Gov. Boyd's career, in which the public offices he held are detailed, the court says that the fact that he voted and for a long time held public offices is sufficient to establish his right to citizenship. The enabling act of Congress allowing the Territory of Nebraska to prepare itself for admission as a State recognized as citizens those persons of foreign birth in the Territory who had declared their intentions.

DIED BY THE WAYSIDE OF THE GRIP.

A Moving Settler's Family Without Food and Shelter in a Blizzard.

One of the most horrible cases of destitution and suffering on record comes from the Pottawatomie Reservation, O. T. When the lands were opened R. V. Burnett and family, consisting of his wife and three children and his brother, went into the Pottawatomie Reservation from the Chickasaw country, having come there from Southern Missouri. They secured a claim, but, being poor and without sufficient food or shelter, they suffered much. Finally they determined to go to some town, and started in a wagon, but, being overtaken by the recent blizzard, took refuge in an old shed. Here they were taken with la grippe and lay without covering or fire for several days, when passers by discovered them. The father was dead. The mother and children were taken to a farm house and everything possible done for them, but the mother died in a few days. The two older children, whose limbs and vitals were frozen, soon followed. The baby, whom the mother held to her breast and had wrapped in her own clothes, still lives, but suffers terrible torture. The brother, who was a grown man, was not so badly frozen and will live, but his reason is gone. Many other cases of suffering and destitution are reported from the new lands.

FARMERS MEET.

Annual Session of the National Alliance Opened in Chicago.

The annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance opened in Chicago the other day. Among the delegates present were: Iowa, Will N. Sargent, J. H. Sanders, T. D. Wilcox, J. E. Jones, W. H. Pope, W. E. Bell, Elwood Furniss, Frank Faltson, O. G. Durfur, P. H. Donlan, E. A. Booth, W. B. Seaman. M. T. Whiting; Nebraska, James Clark, N. D. Allemund, Geo. Abbott, Thos. C. Donohue, Frank Roth, Allan Root, F. A. Allen, N. O. Alberts, E. S. Whittaker, D. Collins, Charles Nownes, H. Dahlsten, S. P. Groat, N. Dutcher, W. I. Huxstock, Edward Arnold, William Collingham, T. A. Taylor, B. B. Snodgrass; Ohio, George E. Lawrence, R. B. McCammon, Joshua Crawford; Pennsylvania, G. D. Brown, S. S. Brockway, G. W. Moore; Minnesota, J. J. Furlong, J. B. Furrow, G. W. Wilson; Indiana, William Kurneck; Illinois, E. Bronson, A. S. Langdon, J. H. Devoe, S. A. Converse.

WANTED THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Connecticut Citizens Roused by the Insolence of a British Sea Captain.

Bridgeport, Conn., was thrown into a state of great excitement the other day. The big three-master schooner Glendon, Capt. Trowbridge, of St. John, N. B., came slowly up the harbor flying the English jack. The stars and stripes were not visible. This is in direct violation of the United States laws, and Bridgeport's citizens were not slow in noticing it. They gathered along the docks to the number of several thousand. The vessel was to land near the Fourth Regiment Armory, but on arriving there the Captain found a big mob and some fifty members of Company B. There were cries: "Down with the flag!" "Riddle it with bullets!" Captain Trowbridge was told to take down the flag or leave the harbor. He dropped anchor in the middle of the stream, and, still refusing to lower the flag, was arrested.

NORTH DAKOTA'S CROP.

Experts Put It at a More Conservative Figure.

Col. Charles A. Morton, one of the leading grain dealers in North Dakota, takes exception to the crop statistics of 1891 furnished by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, H. T. Hilgesen. The latter holds that the average yield to the acre in this State was twenty-three bushels or over—the former says it is not over eighteen. A conservative estimate of the crop would make the latter figure much nearer the truth, so that the total yield, instead of being 64,000,000 bushels, is nearer 50,000,000. There was an enormous crop, and the truth is good enough and the conservative estimate will do the farmer more good than the boom estimate. The Cincinnati Price Current gives North Dakota a crop of about 46,000,000 bushels.

OIL IN MICHIGAN.

Crude Petroleum in Paying Quantities Found Near Ithaca.

Great excitement prevails at Ithaca, Mich., over indications of an immense oil-field around near there. For some time indications of crude oil have been found on the surface and in dry wells. Owen Perry drilled a well on his farm, and it is due to his success that others are starting wells of their own. Oil experts, who have examined the indication and Perry's well, say that if wells are put down they will prove paying investments.

Nearly Died at His Sister's Grave.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., William Benninger, hearing that the body of his sister was to be taken from Ashley Cemetery, kept vigil behind a tree in the graveyard for two days, armed with a shotgun. He became unconscious from the cold, but the sexton of the graveyard rescued him before he was frozen to death. The grave so fully watched was subsequently found desecrated.

Struck a Paying Jack-Pot.

At Creede, Colo., Messrs. Croff, Webb, and Dornette made a tremendous strike in the Jack-pot claim. The ore is silver-bearing and 220 ounces in silver to the ton. Mining men are wild with excitement. The rush for location is a mad one. The population of Creede two weeks ago was 2,000. To-day it is 3,500, and two trains a day are swelling that number. There are few houses in the place and 75 cents is the price charged to secure a place on a lar-room floor to sleep and furnish your own blankets. The side tracks are filled with Pullman sleepers and the struggle for berths is of daily occurrence. Lumber is 22 cents a foot. It is expected that the population of the town will be 15,000 by May 1.

AIDED CONTRACT LABORERS.

Ocean Steamboat Agents Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

R. J. Cortis, agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., four true bills having been brought in against him. He is charged with allowing four Russian Jews to escape from the steamer Normannia who had been debarred from landing on the ground that they were contract laborers. The men are now working in a mine in West Virginia. Peter Wright, of Peter Wright & Co., agents of the Red Star Steamship Line, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Trenton, N. J., for allowing two paupers who had been debarred to escape from the steamer upon which they had been placed to be returned to their homes.

PENNINGTON AGAIN BOBS UP.

He Is Telling the People of Washington About His Airships.

Pennington, the airship crank, is in Washington telling the people that a company comprising some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Chicago has been organized with a paid-up capital of $30,000,000 to build his airships. "We are engaged in constructing several small ones," he said, "at our works, located at Mount Carmel, Ill., and will ere long proceed to manufacture a ship with which to cross the Atlantic and capable of carrying fifty passengers. The last will require about a year to complete. As soon as it is finished I will cross the ocean in it. In fact, it is perfectly feasible to travel in it all over the globe."

SPURGEON IS NO MORE

After Months of Illness the Noted London Preacher Succumbs.

A cablegram announces the death at Mentone, in the south of France, of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in London. Mr. Spurgeon had long been a sufferer from gout. At Mentone the mild climate proved beneficial, and the famous preacher's physicians were beginning to look for their patient's complete recovery. A few days ago alarming symptoms made their appearance. The reverend gentleman grew steadily worse, became unconscious, and died quietly.

SUSTAIN THE STRIKERS.

Finding of the Arbitrators in the Indianapolis Street Car Trouble.

The board of arbitrators which was chosen to settle the difference which caused the street car tie-up at Indianapolis has rendered a decision conceded to be a victory for the strikers. The board finds the company could withdraw pass-badges, but that it could not do so under the contract of employment without providing other compensation for extra labor required of the men. The unqualified recall of these badges precipitated the strike.

Train Wrecker Run Down.

The Richmond & Danville officials have succeeded in securing the arrest of a man who is, by his confession, the leader of the gang of train wreckers who derailed the passenger train on the Western Railway of North Carolina in September last. In this disaster twenty lives were lost and a large amount of jewelry and money was stolen. The railroad company determined to find the miscreants and offered $10,000 for the arrest of the wreckers.

The Elder Ashore.

The steamship Elder, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Captain Heinecke, went ashore on the Atherfield rocks, nine miles west of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and her passengers and crew had a narrow escape. For many hours their lives were in peril, owing to the difficulty experienced by the life-saving crew in reaching the vessel, but the last boatload was safely taken ashore. No lives were lost.

Killed for Driving Too Fast.

Harry De Greayer, a well-known San Francisco contractor, was fatally shot in Golden Gate Park by Mounted Policeman Harper. The policeman claims that De Greayer was driving too fast.

Dan Lamont Ill.

Colonel Dan Lamont is confined to his home in New York with an aggravated attack of the grip, complicated with other ailments, and his friends are somewhat alarmed at his condition.

To Build an Odd-Fellows' Temple.

The Odd Fellows of Grand Rapids, Mich., have had plans prepared for a fourteen-story steel and brick temple to cost $300,000, which they propose to erect next season.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

At Owenton, Ky., Lee Gibson, a colored man, twenty years old, was taken out of jail by a mob and hanged for the murder of Frank Leggerns.

Shaken by Dynamite.

Miller, Ga., was shaken by a terrific explosion of dynamite. The explosion caused a fire which destroyed two stores. The loss is about $12,000; partially insured.

Tug and Scows Still Missing.

Nothing has yet been seen of the missing tug Webster and her scows, and the fate of the eighteen men aboard is still unknown.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime....	$3.50	@ 5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 2.....	.50	@ .81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.30	@ .32
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.12	@ .13
EGGS—Fresh.....	.23	@ .24
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu...	.35	@ .40
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90½	@ .91½
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.40½	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33½	@ .34½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .31
RYE—No. 2.....	.82	@ .84
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.93½	@ .94½
CORN—No. 2.....	.40½	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.33	@ .34
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.38½	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33½	@ .34½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—New.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.29	@ .31
RYE.....	.84	@ .85
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.75
LIVE HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.00	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2.....	.43	@ .45
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 3.....	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.31	@ .32
RYE—No. 1.....	.80	@ .82
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess.....	11.75	@ 12.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 6.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.03	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .52
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.35	@ .37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.22	@ .32
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@ 10.75

MR. SPURGEON IS DEAD.

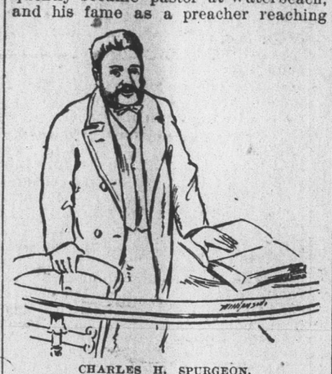
END OF THE FAMOUS LONDON PREACHER.

He Passed Away at Mentone, in South France, After Months of Patient Suffering—His Remarkable Popularity—Work for Humanity and Charity.

Death of a Great Divine.

Telegrams announce the death at Mentone, in South France, of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the London Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon had long been a sufferer from gout, and about seven months ago his condition became so serious that even then his life hung in the balance for weeks. Eventually his naturally rugged constitution overcame the disease so far as to permit of his being removed to Mentone, where he had been for some time. At first the mild climate to which he had gone proved beneficial, and the famous preacher's physicians were beginning to look for their pastor's complete recovery. A few days ago alarming symptoms made their appearance. The reverend gentleman grew steadily worse, and the end soon came.

Mr. Spurgeon was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, and was educated at Colchester, Maidstone, and elsewhere, finally becoming usher in a school at Newmarket. Having adopted Baptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, of Cambridge. He subsequently became pastor at Waterbeach, and his fame as a preacher reaching



CHARLES H. SPURGEON.

London he was offered the pastorate of the church meeting in New Park Street Chapel in Southwark.

He first preached before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. The enlargement of the chapel in Park street, however, proved insufficient and hearers multiplied with such rapidity that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall, and Mr. Spurgeon's followers determined to build a suitable edifice for their services. The Metropolitan tabernacle was accordingly built and opened in 1861, and ever since when the great preacher occupied its rostrum on Sundays there was present a congregation averaging over 6,000 persons. Mr. Spurgeon once preached to a congregation of 20,000 at the Crystal Palace near London. When, during the progress of repairs at his Metropolitan tabernacle, he preached in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, his audience numbered about 20,000 persons at every service.

Connected with his church, outgrowths of its energies, are the pastors' college from which several hundreds of young men have been sent out as ministers, and an orphanage which was begun at the instance of a lady friend who sent Mr. Spurgeon a check for $100,000 with which to begin it. About three hundred orphans are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated in this institution. With the exception of Mr. Gladstone he received the largest mail of any man in the three kingdoms. A great many of his letters from sailors, from poor fellows whom he had managed to help out of the gutter, were simply addresssed Spurgeon, England. To these he replied cheerfully and was always ready to give advice. Nor was this all. He gave freely of his money. In fact, he was a poor man. If it had not been for the kindness of his congregation he would have been penniless.

In person Mr. Spurgeon was short, thick-set, with a face by no means handsome and markedly English in type. But he had kindly manners that rendered him agreeable to those who knew him. Though he had accomplished so much labor in his life he has been for years a frequent sufferer from rheumatism, a disease which troubled both his father and grandfather.

In recent years, since he had had much ill health, much of his parochial work has been undertaken by Mrs. Spurgeon, who is a devoted, unselfish woman, with a pleasant face and voice that win her friends everywhere. She is a ministering angel among the poor of the great city. In every respect she has proved herself a worthy helpmeet for the great preacher.

Their twin sons—their only children—are both engaged in the ministry.

The War Is Over.

Italy to Chili: "I told you you would have to give in."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is now of no consequence whether the Capitan Prat sails or not.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chili's back-down appeared simultaneously with the President's back-up.—Memphis Avalanche.

Chili will come down, but she evidently prefers the installment plan to the dull thud.—Washington Post.

Chili takes to her dish of crow with great alacrity. She might as well make the best of it.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

As soon as Chili discovered that Uncle Samuel was in dead earnest she fluttered gracefully from her perch.—Minneapolis Tribune.

That Chili now has a pair of black eyes is admitted by those who perversely omit the last dotlet in spelling.—Baltimore American.

The Chilian war talk and its ending have demonstrated that while Mr. Harrison has the loudest mouth Mr. Blaine possesses the heaviest feet.—Milwaukee Journal.

The war is over. Chili takes it all back. Apology, reparation, and good feeling will follow, and Chili will have an exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Chili's respect for the American flag and uniform seems to have been of sudden birth. Perhaps our naval preparations had a good deal to do with it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Chili came to time in short order when it was found that this government was not playing a game of bluff. Doubtless the discipline will be good for her health.—Lincoln Journal.

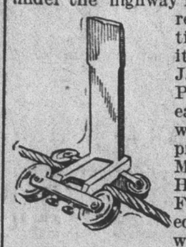
The incident has been worth all it has cost in demonstrating to the world that on all questions touching the nation's dignity and its duty to its citizens there is but one party in the United States.—Utica Herald.

With an honorable settlement of the troubles, the United States will be as friendly as ever to the little South American Republic, and ready to give her one of the best seats in the great Columbian Fair.—Burlington Hawkeye.

HOW THE CABLE CAR MOVES.

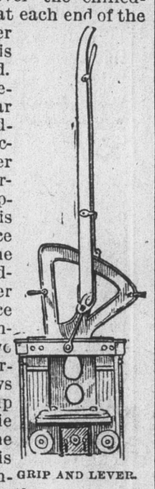
Facts that Are Not Known to the Average Reader.

The endless cable laid in conduits under the highway for street cars is really the invention, in its primitive form, of one J. C. Stewart, of Philadelphia, as early as 1854, but was never put into practical use until Mr. Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco, perfected the system, and with his associates built the Clay Street Hill Railroad of San Francisco in August, 1873. The system, says Harper's Weekly, consists simply of an endless wire rope placed in a tube (having a narrow slot from one-half to three-quarters inch wide) beneath the surface and between the rails, maintained in its position by means of sheaves, rollers or wheels. The rope is kept continuously in motion by a stationary steam engine at either end of the line or at any convenient point between the two extremes. A gripping attachment at the end of a vertical steel rod connected with the car and passing through the narrow slot in the tube transmits the motion of the cable to the car.



The speed at which the car moves is determined by the rapidity of the cable and this is regulated by the revolutions of the driving-wheel at the stationary engine. The rope is made of steel wire about three inches in circumference, is supported every thirty-nine feet on eleven-inch sheaves, but does not run directly under the slot, but to one side of it, to prevent sand and drift from falling on the rope and to enable the foot of the gripping attachment to pass by and under the upper sheaves and over the lower sheaves in the tube. The connection between the cars on the street and the traveling rope is by means of this gripping attachment, as shown in the illustration. The grip is worked by a lever and is the one now generally employed by all the companies. It is formed of two frames, one sliding inside the other. The outer one is secured to the grip bar on the forward truck by bolts, and carries the lower jaw; while the inner frame, which slides up and down upon the outer one, carries the upper jaw, the quadrant, the operating lever and the adjusting mechanism, and is held in place by guide plates extending across the inside frame, and between which it slides. The frame carrying the jaws passes through the slot directly down alongside the cable without offset. The grip bar, on which these parts are mounted, is secured and supported by a frame on the running gear or truck, and not on the car itself.

When the car is at a standstill the cable passes along over the chilled-iron grooved rollers at each end of the lower die. The lever operating the grip is then inclined forward. When the gripman desires to start the car he draws the hand-lever back. This action moves the inner frame downward, carrying with it the upper jaw or die. This die consists of a piece of brass secured in the lower end of the sliding part. The lower die is a shorter piece of brass fitted lengthwise between the two rollers. This is arranged with set-screws to be raised to take up wear. The upper die is longer than the lower, and as it is forced down by the inner frame it rests on the moving cable and pushes or presses it tight on the rollers before pressing it on the lower die. Gradual motion is thus imparted to the car without jerk or jar. A still further downward motion of the upper die forces the rope or cable on the lower die, the cable thus being held tightly between the dies. A reverse motion of the lever raises the frame and upper die and releases the cable and allows it to run through freely without imparting any motion to the car, which is then brought to a standstill by the action of the brakes.



GRIP AND LEVER.

Breaks His Neck Often.

Albert Fatterson, the man whose neck literally hangs by a thread and who has been an inmate of Jefferson College since September last, intends leaving the hospital in a day or so comparatively cured—that is to say as near cured as he ever will be. When the man entered the hospital he had already broken his neck on three different occasions. He showed up at the hospital all of a sudden one day, and startled Dr. Egan by saying he had his neck broken some time before and he had felt a little pain back of it yet. Dr. Egan admitted him to the hospital, and found the case to be one of the most remarkable in the annals of surgery.

Dr. H. A. Wilson, the lecturer on orthopedics, afterward examined the man, and lectured on his case before a clinic. At this time Fatterson was wearing a stiff bandage round his neck, and, owing to it being an insufficient support, he jerked his neck out of place three times while in the hospital. On each occasion he fell down paralyzed, and but for the prompt attention of Dr. Egan in replacing his neck in position he would have died.

Dr. H. A. Wilson, in order to obviate the recurrence of these accidents, devised a particular and special apparatus to hold the man's head in place and also a pair of tongs, which fold up small enough to go into his pocket, but extending out far enough to permit of him picking up things from the floor without bending his neck.—Philadelphia Times.

A Western Idea.

The latest fad in the West is a shoe party. They stretch a sheet across the room and the ladies stand behind it and stick their feet under it so you can only see their shoes. Then you go along and pick out a pair of shoes and the lady who is in them you take down to supper.

NEED NOT FIGHT.

THE LITTLE REPUBLIC DIDN'T MEAN IT.

In a Short Message to Congress President Harrison Incloses the Latest Correspondence and Says the Chilian Minister's Assurances Are Satisfactory.

The Crisis Ended.

Since the President's message was presented to Congress Chili has, through her Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pereira, made formal apology to the United States. The full text of the apologetic document, which is too voluminess to give herewith, has been received from Minister Egan, and, in connection with the Montt and Blaine letters, laid before Congress by the President. The message of the President in transmitting the additional correspondence is brief, and in full is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilian Minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date of Jan. 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after 12 o'clock m. of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult. and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this Government by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress. This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people.

Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with the Congress upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1892.

The reply of Minister Pereira to the Government's ultimatum is of a friendly and satisfactory character. It will relieve Congress from any further jurisdiction, since the few remaining details requiring settlement can be arranged by

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Mr. Blaine according to the ordinary methods. Briefly stated, Chili expresses the deepest regret for the Baltimore outrage, disclaims any hostile feelings toward the uniform of the United States navy, regrets the unavoidable delays in the Chilian judicial examination, declares its willingness not to await the decision of the examining Judge, and submits "to the honorable Secretary of State of the Department of Foreign Relations of Washington the designation of either the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States or a tribunal of arbitration to determine the reparation which Chili will have to make for that lamentable occurrence." As to the offensive Matta note to the Chilian Ministers abroad, it disavows any intention to inflict offense, deplores the expressions used, and withdraws them. As to the request for the recall of Minister Egan, it says it will take no steps without the accord of the United States. In making these concessions Chili evinces a friendly and conciliatory spirit. After the statement as to the Baltimore affair, Minister Pereira says:

The undersigned trusts that this frank and explicit declaration, which confirms that which had already been made to the honorable Secretary of State in Washington, will carry to the mind of his Excellency Mr. Harrison and his Government that the people of Chili, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, has the lively desire to maintain unalterable the good and cordial relations which up to the present time have existed between the two countries—a declaration which is made without reservation, in order that it may receive such publicity as your Government may deem suitable.

The people of the United States will meet the people of Chili half way in this direction. They have no feeling of hostility to them and have not since the beginning of this unfortunate trouble. They have had no desire for war, as has been shown by the extraordinary patience of the Government when confronted by an unusual and exasperating delay in replying to its reasonable requests. All that was insisted upon was that the national honor should be preserved from insult, that the national rights should not be invaded, and that there should be respect and absolute safety for American citizens wherever they were.

The threatening war clouds have rolled away at last and there will be peace between the United States and Chili. This much is assured. It will not be strange after the long misunderstanding if the future relations between the two countries shall be closer and more cordial than they have been in the past. A complication of this kind sometimes clears up the air. The contestants get better acquainted with each other, and when they resume relations they do so with better feelings and mutually higher respect.

A Severe Punishment.

Gilhooly—It must have been dreadful in old times when a criminal was branded with a red-hot iron whenever he committed a crime.

Col. Yerger—Yes, if that punishment was carried out now some of our public men would look like the envelope of a letter that had gone around the world.—Texas Siftings.

An Elevated Road.

The New Alpine railway, the Brenzier Rothhornbahn, is the highest railway in the world, and commands magnificent views. It is 2,351 meters (7,836 feet) high at the summit level, and ascends 1,682 meters (5,606 feet), or 67 meters (223 feet) higher than the Pilatus Railway. The journey occupies 1½ hours.

Ancient Sculpture.

In the new works of the Piræus-Athens railway station the marble head of a woman has been found, of good workmanship. It wears a diadem and the features are very finely carved. It is thought to belong to a headless statue found on this site in the city a little time ago

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

The farmers and the lawyers met face to face in the House of Representatives on the 27th, and the result of the legislative skirmish was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. This contest for prerogative was revived by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, to amend the present oleomargarine law. The members from agricultural districts generally rallied around Mr. Hatch, and the bill was finally referred to the Agricultural Committee by a vote of 128 years to 18 nays. Debate was resumed upon the report of the Committee on Rules. In the Senate no decisive action was taken. Discussion was largely upon the Mexican award (the La Abra) measure.

In the House, the 28th, debate on the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, only to be interrupted by the delivery of President Harrison's supplementary message on Chilian affairs. This message announced that Chili's latest communication proposed entirely satisfactory action by that country, that only a few minor details remained yet to be arranged, that there was no longer a reasonable possibility of war, and that our future relations with the South American republic bade fair to be not only peaceful but cordial. After several hours spent in debate upon the above-mentioned report, the rules were read by paragraphs for amendment. On motion of Mr. Catchings, an amendment was adopted increasing from sixteen to seventeen the membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, offered an amendment giving to the Committee on the District of Columbia jurisdiction over the appropriations for the support of the district. Pending action, Mr. Cockran, of New York, announced the death of Representative F. B. Spinola of New York, and the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned. In the Senate, the event of the day was the receipt of the President's message. The feeling of satisfaction was expressed in words by Mr. Sherman, who, in moving the reference of the message and accompanying documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he supposed that every member of the Senate heartily joined in congratulation at the hopeful and honorable settlement (honorable to both sides) of the unpleasant incident.

When the House assembled on the 1st, debate upon the report of the Committee on rules was immediately resumed, but no final action was taken. Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, was persistent in presenting an amendment not in order, and the Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-arms to either quiet him or remove him. In the midst of the debate, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, announced that the Superior Court had decided the gubernatorial question in his State in favor of Boyd, and for a time the House was in an uproar. No work was done in executive session, and adjournment was taken. The Senate was not in session.

Charged by a Buffalo.

Every farmer's boy has seen two angry rams rush at each other, with heads almost down to the ground. It is thus that a mad African buffalo charges upon the object of his rage, be it man or lion. Such a charge is described by Mr. Herbert Ward, in Scribner's Magazine.

While his comrade, Mr. E. J. Glave, was stalking a large herd of buffaloes, he fired at a bull, but only wounded it in the shoulder. The herd stampeded, but the wounded bull trotted into a neighboring patch of scrub, whence, as Glave approached, he rushed into the open, and for an instant stood there dazed.

Recovering himself, the infuriated animal extended his neck, stuck back his ears, stamped with his foot, sniffed the air, and with an ominous twit