The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - PUBLISHER.

WORK OF A MADMAN.

AN OHIO TOWN HORRIFIED BY A TRIPLE SHOOTING.

Cleveland's Letter "Speaks for Itself"—Land for a Song in Minnesota—Preachers in a White Cap Scrape—Paris in Fear of Dynamiters.

Congressional.

In the House, the 15th, on motion of Mr. Durborow, the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the Librarian of Congress to exibit certain documents at the World's Fair. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the free wool bill. Mr. Coombs (New York) concluded his speech in favor of the bill. Others took part in the debate. In the Senate, Senator Morgan introduced a bill to increase the facilities of the Postoffice Department for obtaining the use of buildings for postoffice purposes. It proposed to interest private capital and enterprise in the construction of postoffice buildings on long terms of lease and to have fixed a maximum rate of rental. It was referred to the Postoffice Committee. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill which was referred to the Finance Committee, to regulate the value of certain coins and pieces of money and to give all sorts of current money the legal tender quality and to prohibit and prevent discrimination in favor of gold coin or bullion as money. Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill. It was passed, and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned.

TRAGEDY AT TIFFIN.

A Clerk Shoots Two of His Employers and a Fellow Employe and Kills Himself.

The most appalling tragedy that has ever been recorded in the history of Tiffin, Ohio, occurred Tuesday morning. Walter A. Snyder, one of the wealthiest and most popular young men in the city, while engaged in a friendly conversation with two of his employers—Burton Crobaugh and Edward T. Naylor—suddenly and without a word of warning pulled a revolver and began firing at them. Crobaugh was struck in the back and two balls passed through Naylor's body. Thomas W. Downey, a fellow clerk, interfered and was shot three times. Snyder then ran up-stairs and put the remaining bullet in his revolver through his own heart. The scene of the tragedy was the hardware store of J. M. Naylor, one of the oldest establishments in the city. For many years E. T. Naylor, a half-brother of the proprietor, Crobaugh, and Snyder have been employed in the store, and they have been like brothers. Last week the senior Mr. Naylor announced his determination to make a change in the firm by the admission of Crobaugh and the younger Naylor. Snyder was worth probably $20,000 and was unmarried, but his money was so tied up in real estate that he was unable to take an interest in the business. This seems to have so preyed upon his mind as to produce insanity, for there is no doubt that his work was that of a madman.

Ministerial White Caps.

One of the most sensational arrests in the history of Crawford County, Ind., is that of A. J. Scott, County Commissioner and preacher; his brother, Lindsey, and their sons, George Scott, William A. Scott, and William E. Scott, together with Albert Jones and William Condra, two more ministers of the gospel. They are charged with taking Church Mattox from his home near Marengo one night last week, with a rope around his neck, leading him two miles, and threatening to hang him for stealing pork which he bought from a neighbor.

More Land for Settlers.

A Browns Valley, Minn., dispatch says: There is no longer doubt as to the opening of the Sisseton Reservation on April 15. Soldiers, sailors, and marines may file a declaration and have a claim reserved for six months at a cost of $2 fees, and the land may also be commuted at $2.50 per acre. United States Special Alloting Agent H. S. Morris says that in his opinion all the land will be taken within a week after the opening.

Met Death on the Track.

C. H. Mellicke, a farmer living in Millmore Valley, Minn., was instantly killed at Winona by a passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He drove upon the track and the locomotive at full speed struck the wagon, throwing Mellicke fifty feet. He struck on his head, breaking his neck. The flagman at the crossing had gone home and the train was running at full speed, in violation of the city ordinance.

Cleveland Will Be a Candidate.

Any doubt as to whether Cleveland will be a candidate for the Presidency is set aside by the letter written to General Bragg, one of his warmest supporters. The letter practically states that the nomination would not be refused. When asked if the missive could be looked upon as an indication that he is willing to accept the nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Cleveland replied: "The letter speaks for itself."

Anti-Trust Law Will Not Stand.

The Missouri Supreme Court passed upon the constitutionality of the anti-pool and trust law of 1889, or rather that section of the law which required an officer of a corporation to make affidavit of nonconnection with trusts, etc. The court holds that to make such an affidavit will criminate the official making it, and as this would be a violation of constitutional rights, the law is unconstitutional.

Almost a Panic at Paris.

At Paris fear of the anarchists has almost become a panic in view of the attempt to blow up the Lobau barracks, formerly occupied by the Republican Guard, in the rear of the Hotel de Ville. If the dynamiters intended the destruction of the barracks they did not use a sufficient quantity of the explosive, as, while many windows were shattered, the damage was otherwise slight.

"Ma, You Shall Not Marry."

Mrs. Colonel Miller, a wealthy and dashing young widow of 30, and Charles Crumby, her hired man, aged 18, were married the other night at Lothair, Ga. When the Justice of the Peace arrived to perform the ceremony the children of the widow became obstreperous and threatened to kill kill him if he dared to perform the ceremony. "Ma, you shall not marry that man," cried her oldest daughter. "if you do you sha'n't remain here a minute." During the shrieks of the smaller and the protestations of the larger children the couple were made man and wife. They immediately left for parts unknown.

Suit Against Father Kroeger.

The Building, Loan and Investment Society of Chicago has begun suit to foreclose a mortgage to satify a claim of $10,000 against the estate of Father William Kroeger, the priest who recently ran away from Elkhart, Ind., leaving creditors to the amount of $30,000. Kroger has not returned, and this suit is designed to shut out all other creditors.

Electrocution vs. Hanging.

At Albany, N. Y., the Assembly Committee on Codes has agreed to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Stein, amending the capital-punishment act of the State. The bill does away with the electrical chair and substitutes hanging.

GOOD-BY TO THE BIG TRUST.

The Old Standard Oil Combine Preparing to Dissolve.

The Standard Oil Trust is preparing to bow its head in deference to the public prejudice against the name and form of trusts, and the managers have about decided that it is not advisable to carry the recent case in the Ohio Supreme Court to any federal appeal. A meeting of the holders of the trust certificates has been called to consider the advisability of dissolving the trust, and although the decision of that meeting is in suspense there is little doubt that the dissolution will be ordered. For many years there has been waged in Ohio a legal warfare against the Standard organization. Finally an action by the Attorney General of the State against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio reached the Ohio Supreme Court, quo-warranto proceedings being taken to establish the illegality of the trust agreements. On March 1 the court gave a decision preserving the charter rights of the Standard Oil Company, but nullifying the contracts it had made with the Standard Oil trust. It is evident that the Standard people had been preparing themselves for an adverse decision, and the day the decision was made public their legal representative openly announced his belief that the trust would be abandoned. The actual business of the Standard organization is conducted by companies organized under the laws of the different States. The aggregate capital held in the control of the trustees is about $95,000,000.

OHIO FOR CLEVELAND.

Buckeye Democracy Said to Favor the Ex-President's Nomination.

"I'd sooner practice law in Ohio than be Vice President," said ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of the Buckeye State, the other morning. "The Vice President does not count for much nowadays," he continued, "and the Vice President isn't heard of often, but I don't believe I would take to the woods at the first note of alarm that might sound in my direction for the Presidential nomination. I wouldn't refuse it, but then, just the same, I am not a candidate. In one sense I'm a Cleveland man, because I think the sentiment of the Democrats of the country is largely for him. The Ohio delegation will be to a large extent for Cleveland, but it probably will not be a solid Cleveland delegation. We elect delegates by districts, and of course it may be that some other candidate—Hill, for example—will have a few of the delegates. But Cleveland will have the great majority of them."

LYNCHED A LOUISIANA GIRL.

A Mob Hangs a Negress Who Poisoned a Family of Nine Persons.

Ella, a girl employed as a waitress by W. R. Helmer, near Rayville, La., and who is charged with causing the poisoning of nine persons, was lynched by a mob of masked men. All the members of the Helmer family, nine in number, became violently ill shortly after breakfast, and showed unmistakable signs of poisoning. Suspicion fell on the girl, who had often displayed a bad temper, and being taxed with the crime she confessed it. It seems that a colored man who was employed around the stables of the plantation had in some manner offended the kitchen girl, and she determined upon revenge. Poison was the final suggestion which came to her mind, and she put a lot of vertigo poison in the coffee. Her guilt was discovered, and she confessed. The girl was being taken to jail when a mob overpowered her captors and hanged her.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES.

Disastrous Explosion in a Brussels Coal Mine—Fearful Loss of Life.

Advices from Brussels say an accident occurred in the Anderlius Colliery, near Charleroi, which it is feared will result in a great loss of life. Three hundred miners were employed in the coal pit when there was a terrific explosion of fire damp. The pit mouth was rendered unavailable, and the fate of the imprisoned workmen is still unknown. Efforts are being made to rescue any of the men who may have survived the explosion. Tremendous excitement prevails in the vicinity of the pit. Men, women, and children have assembled in an enormous crowd, and are wild with fear, for it is thought that when an entrance is made to the colliery the loss of life will be appalling. Of the 300 men at work, only three have thus far arrived at the mouth of the pit in safety.

IT IS IMPROVING.

Business Transactions Are Larger Than a Year Ago.

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

Distribution of products is unquestionably improving. Transactions are on the whole larger than a year ago in spite of depression at the South, being much larger at the West. Nor is the improvement confined to that section, though general there; it is also more distinctly felt in Eastern cities, and there are not wanting signs that trade at the South, though still much embarrassed by the low price of cotton, is steadily gaining. With all the great industries active, with money abundant in spite of gold exports, and with speculation kept in wholesome check, the outlook would seem to be unusually favorable, notwithstanding general complaints that prices are low and margins of profit unusually small.

Negroes Shot to Death.

A mob of whites broke into the jail at Memphis, Tenn., and secured the negroes who were concerned in the recent shooting of the officers at the "Curve." Taking the culprits to the suburbs of the city they were allowed to speak. As the gag was removed one said: "If you are going to kill us turn our faces to the west." Scarcely had he uttered the words when the crack of a revolver was heard, and a ball crashed through his cheek. This was the signal for the work. A terrible volley was instantly poured in upon the shivering negroes, who instantly fell dead in their tracks.

Xeres Rioters Free.

The court martial which convened at Xeres, France, to try the remaining prisoners captured in the raid upon the town in January last, has delivered a verdict of acquittal. Upon the verdict being announced there was great rejoicing among the populace, and much surprise was expressed by the more conservative element. The prisoners were engaged in the same riot for which four of their companions had suffered death. It is said the authorities dreaded that the conviction of the prisoners might result in a general uprising, and concluded to be satisfied with the example given by the recent executions.

Destroyed the City Records.

At Bedford, Ind., one-half of the south side of the public square was destroyed by fire. Eleven business houses and two residences were consumed before the fire was got under control. All but two were frame buildings. All the city records are destroyed.

Killed the Girl and Himself.

At Indianopolis, Oscar Abott, a young stenographer, shot his sweetheart, Celia Bass, and then himself. Both parties belong to respectable colored families and had been engaged to be married, but Miss Bass wished to break it. Both will die.

Murder and Suicide.

In Chicago, Antonio Cribaro, in a fit of drunken and jealous rage, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself, and hacked his throat in a horrible manner with a large knife. Both died within a few minutes.

Two Italians Murdered.

At Yazoo City, Miss., two Italians, J. Missiglia and his 17-year-old son, were murdered. A hatchet seems to have been the weapon used.

Admits the Crime.

James Briscoe, the Chicago colored man who assaulted and attempted to rob Edwin Walker, the well-known attorney and World's Fair Director, was brought to trial before Judge Clifford in the Criminal Court. Just before the trial began Briscoe's confederate in the crime, John Butler, a white man, deserted him and went over to the enemy. He was indicted along with the colored man, but rather than face a jury he owned up at the last moment that he and Briscoe committed the crime, and a plea of guilty was entered for him.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed and Two Others Dangerously Injured at St. Louis.

A frightful accident by which three men were instantly killed and two others fatally injured occurred at the boiler factory of Rohan Brothers in St. Louis. Frank Conn and Hugh Duffy were receiving instructions from Foreman Henry Kaiser. The three men stood directly beneath the immense elevator for hoisting heavy machinery. The elevator was at the second story of the building, and Thomas Flaherty and Michael Sweeney were engaged in loading it with sheet-iron plates. The men sounded the warning bell as a signal that the elevator was about to descend. They then started the huge machine, and it had scarcely moved when the rope broke and it fell with a crash on the men standing beneath it, crushing them into a shapeless mass of flesh and bones.

ELOPED WITHOUT HER HAT.

An Indiana Girl Goes on a Bridal Journey on Short Notice.

Marysville, Clark County, was the scene of a sensational elopement, the parties being Miss Ida Matthews, daughter of Elder Thomas Matthews, and George Darrington, the latter a resident of Murray, Ky. The girl left bareheaded and attired in her house dress. Mrs. Matthews discovered them and attempted to force her daughter to go into the house, but at that moment a train came along, and the young people boarded it for Louisville, where they were married.

Wolf Drive a Big Success.

The Pelican Rapids (Minn.) wolf drive was a great success. Over a thousand men took part, armed with spears and clubs. Shotguns, revolvers and rifles were forbidden on account of the danger because of the crowd. The round-up was on an open prairie, dished to the center like a basin. Within the circle were thirty wolves, hundreds of jack-rabbits and one solitary bear, which finally got away. The wolves continued to dash around, at intervals one receiving a fatal thrust. The circle grew smaller and wolves uglier. At last the slaughter was over and seventeen wolves were killed. No attention was paid to the jack-rabbits.

Will Adopt Smokeless Powder.

The Government has determined upon the manufacture of smokeless powder for use in both small arms and ordnance, and Captain Pitman has been detailed to take charge of the laboratory at the Franklin Arsenal for the purpose of making necessary experiments. He will analyze various smokeless powders to determine which is the best, and when he succeeds in producing a powder that in his opinion will meet the requirements samples of it will be forwarded to Sandy Hook to be tried there in heavy guns.

Shot by a Rejected Suitor.

Herman Krouse tried to murder his sweetheart, Margaret Conrad, in Minneapolis, and believing that her injuries would prove fatal placed the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth and killed himself. The affair occurred at Henry Busse's Hotel, where both were boarding. Miss Conrad is a sister of the landlady, and had several times rejected a proposal of marriage from Krouse.

Took Jewelry Left for Repair.

Several weeks ago a jeweler opened a shop in the village of Southport, Ind., and a large number of watches and considerable jewelry were left with him for repairs. He postponed a return of valuables to the owners from time to time on different pretexts, and left the town, taking his entire stock with him. He succeeded in swindling the unsuspecting people out of $1,000 worth of valuables.

Flour Mills Burned.

At Joplin, Mo., the mills and elevators of the Sergeant Milling Company were totally destroyed by fire. The plant was the finest in the Southwest and was erected about seven years ago at a cost of $150,000, but was insured only in the sum of $25,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Alger and His Record.

General Alger has made public his war record. It includes a great host of official documents, letters from army officers warmly praising Alger and recommending him for promotion, and the report of General Custer, recommending the dismissal of Alger from the service.

Collapse of a Benefit Society.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ohio Beneficial Society, of Cleveland, has assigned. It attempted to pay a $15 weekly sick benefit and $150 yearly benefit on a $3 assessment. It needed as many members as the sands of the sea to succeed and could not get them. Liabilities are at least $60,000.

Drifted Down Like a Torch.

A floating grain elevator, about 100 feet high, caught fire while moored on the north side of the Netherlands-American pier, Hoboken. It drifted out into the North River and burned.

Instructed for Harrison.

At Austin, Texas, the State Republican Convention elected four delegates to the National Convention, and adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to cast the vote of Texas for President Harrison.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime....	$3.50	@	5.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50	@	5.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	4.00	@	6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.85	@	.86
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@	.40
OATS—No. 2.....	.28½	@	.29½
RYE—No. 2	.82	@	.83
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28	@	.29
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.12½	@	.13¼
EGGS—Fresh	.13	@	.14
POTATOES—Car-loads, per bu...	.30	@	.40
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25	@	4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.42	@	.43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.33	@	.34
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	4.75
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@	.31
RYE—No. 2.....	.89	@	.91
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE	3.50	@	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@	.95
CORN—No. 2.....	.42	@	.44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.32	@	.33
DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	5.00
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94	@	.95
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.42	@	.43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.34	@	.35
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—New.....	.93	@	.94
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.43	@	.44
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.31	@	.33
RYE.....	.86		.88
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@	5.75
LIVE HOGS.....	3.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.98	@	1.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.46	@	.47
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	.85	@	.86
CORN—No. 3.....	.39	@	.40
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.31	@	.32
RYE—No. 1.....	.85	@	.86
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.53	@	.55
PORK—Mess.....	10.75	@	11.25
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE.....	3.50	@	4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@	5.50
SHEEP.....	4.00	@	6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05½	@	1.06½
CORN—No. 2.....	.49	@	.51
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.36	@	.37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.20	@	.29
PORK—Mess.....	9.75	@	10.50

HOLDING THEIR GRAIN.

MANY BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN GROWERS' HANDS.

Information Regarding the Distribution of Wheat and Corn—Biggest Reserve on Record—860,000,000 Bushels of Corn Held by Farmers.

Government Crop Report.

The March report of distribution of the wheat and corn by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes the stock of wheat in growers' hands 171,000,000 bushels, or 28 per cent. of the crop; 63,000,000 of spring wheat, and 108,000,000 of winter wheat, much of the latter in States which have practically no commercial distribution, but entering into local consumption for bread and seed. This is the largest reserve ever reported, that of the largest previous crop, in 1884, being 169,000,000 bushels. The exports from July 1 to March 1 were 164,000,000 bushels, the fall seed 26,000,000 bushels, the consumption apparently 200,000,000 bushels, but a large proportion is taken for consumption in the fall and winter, and the actual consumption is disproportionately greater than in the spring and summer. The assumed consumption from March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, is 300,000,000 bushels for a population of 64,300,000; the exports, 206,000,000 bushels; the seed, 56,000,000 bushels; a distribution of 562,000,000 bushels, with 41,000,000 visible and 171,000,000 invisible stocks. There are 27,000,000 bushels not accounted for previously, which came in the unprecedented squeezing of all sorts of reserves, mainly from the always uncounted stocks of flour between mill and mouth and from small uncounted stocks between the farmers' granaries and the visible supplies. The average weight of wheat is 58.5 pounds per measured bushel, which is the estimated weight of the crop of 1887, and is 9-10 of a pound above the average of eight previous years. The estimated quantity of corn in farmers' hands is 860,000,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent. of the crop. This is the largest proportion ever reported, that of 1889 excepted, which was 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels. The seven principal States have a surplus of 546,000,000 bushels, or 41.5 per cent. of their product, against 66.7 of the great crop of 1889. The proportion merchantable is the largest ever reported, 88.5 per cent., against 85.7 two years ago. The average of eight previous crops is 82 per cent., and the lowest average 60 for the frosted crop of 1883. The present average farm price of merchantable corn is 39.2 cents per bushel; of unmerchantable, 25.7 cents.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.

Salient Points of the Bill Which Has Passed the Senate.

The Paddock pure food bill has been passed by the Senate. Its object is to secure along the lines of interstate commerce the guarantees against fraudulent adulterations which are now furnished by some of the States and which it is in the power of all the other States to provide for their citizens. Its most salient terms are in substance that every person who manufactures and delivers for shipment to any point outside the State or Territory any drug or article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers such drug or article of food outside the State or Territory in which it is manufactured, shall, on demand, furnish a sample of the same for examination or analysis under the direction of the Agricultural Department. Such articles as are found to be adulterated, within the meaning of the act, and are transported or being transported from one State to another for sale and are still in the original or unbroken packages, shall be liable to be proceeded against in the District Court of the United States and seized for confiscation or condemnation. If condemned as being adulterated they shall be sold, and the proceeds, minus the costs and charges, shall be paid into the United States Treasury. A trial by jury may be demanded. It is believed by the advocates of the measure that if it become a law this provision, which can be enforced against the article itself, will effectually prevent the transportation of fraudulent adulterations across State lines. They say that with such a rod hanging over him a man who is conscious of having in his possession adulterated food within the meaning of the statute never will venture to send those goods across a State line for sale and disposal. It was explained by Mr. Paddock that in framing the measure sufficient care had been taken in regard to the publication of analyses so as to prohibit the mention of the name of the person or corporation that is under suspicion. There is to be no publication of such analysis until after the trial and conviction of the person. There will thus be no invitation to competitors in trade or individuals who might through spite work feel like entering complaints against others who are manufacturing different commodities to inform against them without sufficient reason.

The measure was strongly objected to as tending to interfere with the consumption of cotton-seed oil and some other substances which are used in compound food products on a large scale and are widely claimed to be equally healthful as the material for which they are complete or partial substitutes. But if such claim be a correct one the products ought to be offered for sale on their merits, and no honest manufacturer should object to being obliged to label or otherwise designate his goods in accordance with fact. The rights of consumers of food and drugs ought to be considered, and they constitute a much more numerous class than the manufacturers and venders put together. The person who pays out his money for an article has the right to know what he is buying, to choose for himself whether he or she will take the genuine thing or another thing which is guaranteed to be "just as good." Especially should this right be jealously guarded in the case of material to be taken into the system.

This and That.

THE Blarney stone is not a sham rock.

CARRIES everything before him—A waiter.

A HAPPY "tight" spoils a toper's appetite.

ANY chef should be able to carve a name for himself.

ON the war-path—Pedestrians on a dilapidated board-walk.

DON'T trifle with the barber; he is generally able to hold his hone.

A POOR apology is about as unsatisfactory as a plate of limber ice cream.

WHY should pawnbrokers be reviled? Do they not keep all their pledges?

IN the matter of "laying out," the undertaker isn't "in it" with the tramp.

IT is quite natural that the man who gives away advice can't use it himself.

THE man who has lived for himself has privilege of being his only mourner.

TARIFF BATTLE BEGUN.

M'MILLIN LEADS THE ATTACK ON THE M'KINLEY LAW.

The Tennessee Congressman, Speaking on the Free Wool Bill, Denounces Class Taxation as Robbery—Mr. Dingley Answers on Behalf of the Minority.

Talking Tariff.

The annual battle over the tariff began in the House of Representatives with the speeches of Representatives McMillin and Dingley for and against the free-wool bill. No session of Congress is complete without its tariff struggle, but the struggle which began the other day was regarded as of unusual importance, coming as it does on the eve of a Presidential election in which it will be the main issue.

The opening speeches, according to a Washington dispatch, were in no sense dramatic. Mr. McMillin made his speech from notes but often laid them aside to parry the questions which were fired at him from every quarter. He had a bowl of bouillon before him of which he frequently partook to strengthen his voice. Mr. Burrows sat in his seat immediately in front, nervously tearing paper to bits and thereby irritating Mr. McMillin. The galleries were well crowded long before the hour of the opening and the public interest manifested in the debate was greater than on any previous day of the session.

To Representative Blount of Georgia, a clear-headed parliamentarian of twenty years congressional experience, was awarded the honor by the Speaker and the Committee on Ways and Means of presiding over the committee of the whole, and when he wearied now and then of his arduous labors Representative Kilgore, the giant statesman of Texas, was called on to assume the gavel. In the days of long political wrangling that are to follow in the committee of the whole Speaker Grisp will find the respite that he has so much desired. At the opening of the debate he occupied a seat in the galleries and was as interested an auditor as any of the other 2,000 visitors who bent eagerly forward to catch every word of the partisan orations of the day. The well-crowded newspaper galleries attested the public interest that is being felt in the discussion of the issues now before the House, and the little group that gathered in the diplomatic gallery showed that this interest in the revenue question and the attempted modification of existing tariff laws is shared by some of the nations across the waters. But the crowning indication of the importance of the discussion was in the deep attention which the members themselves gave to the two speakers who represented the two great parties on the question for solution.

Mr. McMillin devoted his attention to a review of the McKinley law and its effect upon commerce, the industries and the wage-workers of the country, and Mr. Dingley sought to defend and justify that law, and insisted that the highest commercial wisdom justified its perpetuity.

Senator Carlisle, under whose leadership as Speaker of past Democratic houses the tariff debate in this latter half of the century was revived, found the occasion one of such charm that he left that seat in the upper body to which he has been called by the Blue Grass State and was an attentive listener to the eloquent arguments of Representative McMillin.

No less vigilant was the attention with which ex-Speaker Reed noted every argument, not only of his friend but of his political opponent as well, and now and then there was a twinkle in his eye as he doubtless meditated on and stored away in his memory a response to be made to the democratic arguments when his day should come. Both the speakers were frequently applauded by their party colleagues, and as each man resumed his seat he was the recipient of warm congratulations and a bouquet of mammoth proportions.

The tariff battle will probably be kept up for the remainder of the session with interruption from time to time for other business. As is known, the illness of Mr. Springer prevented his opening the debate. Mr. Mills was absent on account of sickness. Mr. Springer was very anxious to speak on the free-wool bill, and ever since his severe illness has expressed the hope that his recovery would be speedy enough to admit of his closing the debate. This, it is evident, will be impossible, for if he recovers, as the physicians are now quite hopeful he may, he will have to leave for a health resort as soon as he is able to stand a journey. It is expected that a vote will be taken on the wool bill soon. After that all the time not absolutely necessary for other matters will be devoted to the consideration of other tariff bills. A very large number of members have already asked for time for speeches on the subject.

Men and Women.

RIDER HAGGARD says his front name should be pronounced "Reeder."

THE Duchess Bolouguine of Milan, Italy, has sold $600,000 worth of her jewels to build a hospital for children in that city.

THE king of the Belgians always sleeps on a camp bed. He is an adversary of capital punishment, and no execution has taken place in Brussels during his reign.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS is said to accept no smaller retainer than $2,000 "in cases of importance," and to refuse all other kinds of cases. With his large annual professional income, however, he hasn't much of a fortune as fortunes go now.

IT has been said that Queen Victoria is the only person now living that knew Sir Walter Scott personally. But there is an old bookseller in Edinburg who often talked with him, and it is thought probable that there must be still others who can claim that honor.

PLANTAGENET BROOME, who died in Berlin the other day, was a most interesting man, but not so interesting as was his name. The word Plantagenet itself means "broom-plant," and the title was given to the English dynasty because Geoffrey of Anjou, Henry II.'s father, wore a sprig of the broom-plant in his cap. The verbal redundancy in the case of the late Mr. Broome is curious, says the New York World, but his fondness for his name was matched by that of Josiah Quincy, one of the members of the famous Massachusetts family, who named his son Josiah Josiah Quincy.

WHEN the present ameer of Afghanistan was yet an exile he made a pretense of stupidity which deceived a great many people. But after being invested with his present authority he displayed surprising keenness. On one occasion the Russian commandant in Turkestan sent him word that it was proposed to take 500 artillerymen and cavalry out for exercise on the Afghan frontier, and expressed a hope that it would not give rise to apprehensions on the part of his highness. Abdurrahman replied that he had no objections, because, as it happened, he was about to exercise 5,000 cavalry, artillery, and infantry on his side of the frontier at the same place, and there was plenty of room for both. The hint was enough. The Russians wrote thanking the ameer, but intimating that they had found another site for their maneuvers.

SHOT THEM LIKE DOGS.

THREE MEMPHIS NEGROES RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Seventy-five Masked Men Overpowdered the Jailer—The Victims Were Charged with Having Ambushed and Shot Down Four Deputy Sheriffs Last Saturday.

It's a Race War.

Memphis, Tenn., was in the control of a mob Wednesday morning. Three of the negro rioters arrested for shooting the Deputy Sheriffs have been lynched, two others are missing, and are supposed to have been made way with by the rioters, and a crowd of five thousand excited negroes surrounds the place where the bodies of the dead negroes lie, loudly crying for vengeance on their slayers, says a dispatch. At 3 o'clock in the morning a mob of about seventy-five armed citizens surrounded the County Jail and compelled Jailer O'Donnell to give up the keys to the cells where the negro rioters were confined. After securing the keys, the mob made a rush for the cells, and placing ropes around the necks of Tom Moss, Will Stuart, and Cal McDowell, they hurried them to the Chesapeake & Ohio yards. The negroes were then placed together and in less than three seconds over twenty-five rifle shots rang out and the negroes fell, dying almost instantly. The mob then quickly dispersed and it was not until daylight that the extent of the lynching was realized. Early risers were horrified to find the bodies of the three negroes lying on the ground riddled with bullets. Two other negro rioters are missing and the belief is that their bodies will be found later.

The bodies were taken to the office of Jack Walsh, and a crowd of negroes began to gather. It rapidly increased, and now 5,000 people surround the place where the dead bodies are. Further trouble is feared. The negroes are reported to be arming at "The Curve," and a telephone message has just been sent in that they have killed two white men.

The riot and collision between blacks and whites, which has now ended in a general lynching bee, occurred Saturday night last in the suburbs of Memphis at a place known as "The Curve." This is a locality notorious for its toughness. It is a resort for roustabouts and thieves, and the authorities have always experienced great difficulty in maintaining law and order there. The neighborhood is thickly populated by negroes, who had committed several assaults of an aggravated nature upon white citizens.

Calvin McDowell, a negro who keeps a grocery and barroom at the corner of Mississippi and Walker avenues, was up on Saturday before Judge DuBose on a charge of assault and battery. Having been released on bail, he returned to his place of business, and gathering his friends, told them that the whites were getting ready to mob them. When McDowell was before him, Judge DuBose said he intended to purify the district in which McDowell and his supporters flourished, and this is supposed to have given McDowell the idea that an organized assault was to be made upon the negroes. Later in the day a warrant was issued for Tom Steward, one of McDowell's gang, who was charged with assaulting a white man. As a determined resistance was anticipitated, nine deputy sheriffs were sent to make the arrest. These deputies were Perkins, Cole, Barnard, Richardson, Harold, Webber, Moore, Yerger, and App, and they arrived at the McDowell place about 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Upon entering and inquiring for Steward they were told by the proprietor that he was in the back room. Upon entering this room, which was dark, they were met by the flash of a number of revolvers, shotguns and rifles. Deputy Sheriff Cole received a charge of shot in the face and breast, completely tearing out his left eye. A bullet which struck him in the shoulder passed completely through his body. Officer Yerger was struck by the portion of a charge in the head, but while some of the shot lodged in his scalp most of them missed him. Deputy Harold was shot in the neck and throat and left side of the face, and is in a dangerous condition.

The officers, who stood close together, made an excellent target for their assailants, while they themselves were at a great disadvantage, as they were unable to locate the negroes except by the flashing of their weapons. The officers returned the fire as rapidly as possible, however, and then charged in a body. The negroes rushed pell-mell through the back door, many of them abandoning their weapons in their flight. White people attracted by the firing flocked to the scene, and with their assistance thirteen of the negroes were taken from various hiding places. The excitement was intense, but the prisoners were kept under guard and, for the time being, safely transferred to the jail. On Sunday fourteen more negroes were captured and locked up.

In the room in which the tragedy occurred were found six shotguns, a Winchester rifle and a large quantity of ammunition. This discovery, to which was added the report that the men who did the shooting belonged to a secret organization among the negroes formed for the purpose of making war on the whites, roused popular excitement to a white heat and, notwithstanding the presence in the city of military organizations numbering 1,100 men, the determination to deal with the negroes in a summary manner was too strong to be checked and the lynching followed.

Globe Sights.

How it worries some people to see other people prosper.

"Other people treat me better than I treat myself."—Parson Twine.

Every man knows of a good use to which some other man might put his money.

When a woman has a sister, she will never buy a hat without her assistance.

A critic is never comfortable. He is forever seeing things which offend and annoy him.

No matter how closely a man wears his mask, it will some day fall off, and reveal his true features.

What a little time it takes for the baby in a buggy to become a woman, and wheel a baby buggy herself.

Anything in toads is the latest style. If you have a toad pin, or a stuffed toad on your hat, you are all right.

All the little things a man hides from the world when he is young, will appear written out on his face when he is old.

The things you laugh about to-day, you will cry about to-morrow, but that should not distress you. For you will laugh to-morrow at the recollection of what made you cry to-day. —Atchison Globe.

This and That.

FUR-TRIMMED evening dresses appear to have reached the height of popularity.

IT is to be wondered what amount of heat is derived from those tiny lace muffs.

GIRLS of the period hang their cotillion favors all around the frame of their mirrors.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Lawmakers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

In the House, the 9th, the tariff debate began, and will continue for some time. In the Senate, Mr. Hale from the Naval Committee, reported back his bill to further increase the naval department, with an amendment appropriating $500,000 for experiments in the development of torpedoes and in the procurement of torpedoes. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Squire moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill in relation to the collection district of Puget Sound. The motion was entered. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill in the Senate declaring that all laws and parts of laws are inoperative, which exempt from the payment of duties all articles of commerce which are not on the free list, entered in the custom houses of the United States, for transportation through the United States, to or from any British possession. Among the bills introduced and referred was one with the following curious title, presented by Mr. Cullom (by request): "To test and try the science of spelling, and to provide for establishing 100 schools for that purpose; and to establish a spelling school in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893." The pure food bill was then taken up, and after the adoption of several slight amendments it was passed without division. After an executive session of nearly three hours the Senate adjourned.

On the 10th, the time of the House was entirely occupied by the tariff discussion. In the Senate several bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. The agricultural meat inspection deficiency bill was taken up and passed. The following bills were passed: To survey and mark the boundary between the Sates of Nebraska and South Dakota, on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations. Making Laredo, Texas, a sub-post of entry. The "unfinished business" was taken up, being the Senate bill to provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $3,000 annually. No action was taken on the bill, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania presented for reference a petition of citizens of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania urging Congress to pass a law to prevent the landing of criminal and pauper immigrants, to revise the naturalization laws, and submit a constitutional amendment providing that no State shall grant the right of suffrage to any person not a citizen of the United States. The balance of the session was devoted to tariff talk. Among the bills introduced and referred to committees of the Senate was one by Mr. Stewart proposing a constitutional amendment that after 1897 no person