

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## CASE OF SINK OR SWIM.

CHICAGO STREETS LIKE MAMMOTH SEWERS.

Kansas Bleeds Again—Synopsis of Gladstone's Measure for Irish Home Rule.

Chicago Hogs to Compete with Those in the East.

Forty Chicago.

When Samuel H. Hays, the English member of Parliament, was in Chicago, some two years ago, he was loud in his praises of the city, but he declared the sky-scraper made the streets look like open sewers without any water in them. If he had been there on Tuesday he would have had to omit the portion of the remark about the water, for there was actually enough in many of the thoroughfares to float a boat of moderate draught. It was fortunate that the street and sewer departments, taking warning from the thaw some days before, were partially prepared to meet the emergency, and in the downtown district no serious damage was occasioned by the water.

FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

Gladstone Presents His Bill in the House of Commons.

Amid scenes of remarkable interest and accompanied by exhibitions of great enthusiasm on the part of his Irish supporters Mr. Gladstone in Parliament, outlined his bill granting home rule for Ireland.

The aged Premier spoke with power and with apparent confidence in his ability to lead his followers in line for the measure which is to furnish the climax of his remarkable career. Though England's Prime Minister claims for his plans the same general features of those of 1886 they possess far more coherence than when presented before the House of Commons.

The relations which are to exist between the Imperial Parliament and the Irish legislature are the subject of the bill. Mr. Gladstone does not wear the ghostly garments of the impossible, as they formerly did. A hasty and imperfect view of Mr. Gladstone's ideas leads to the opinion that it is feasible and not beset with appalling difficulties. The first thing which strikes one on this side of the ocean is the care with which Mr. Gladstone, so far as possible, has followed American models. Ireland, in fact, is to govern itself in much the same way as the States of the American Union is governed by its own citizens. Still, there is to be a viceroy, who, however, will hold office for six years without regard to changes of Imperial government. There is to be an Irish legislature on College Green, consisting of a legislative council and a legislative assembly elected by the people of Ireland, but for different terms and by different constituencies. The much-discussed matter of Irish representation in the Imperial parliament also meets with a full solution at the hands of the Premier. He would reduce the representation from 105 to 80 to make it conform with the proportion of representation in other parts of Great Britain, and would limit its power of voting strictly to Irish and Imperial questions, with no voice in matters purely British. The continued existence of the Imperial expenses is fixed at a net sum of £2,370,000. Matters of religion, of commerce, of coinage, of foreign relations and others of strictly national import are kept wholly out of the hands of the Irish Legislature.

RIVAL TO THE PORK TRUST.

Philadelphians Expect to Compete with Chicago with a Capital of \$300,000.

Chicago's mammoth pork trust will soon have a competitor in the shape of a big syndicate in Philadelphia. Arrangements have already been made for the starting of the concern, and a contract has been closed with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which will give material aid to the venture. The gentlemen backing the new industry, who are nearly all from Philadelphia, have raised a capital of \$300,000, and expect to reap a big trade from this source, especially in view of the withdrawal of some of the foreign restrictions on the importation of American pork.

HUGH O'DONNELL ON TRIAL.

The Work of Impairing a Jury Begun at Pittsburgh—Court Room Crowded.

At Pittsburgh the case of Hugh O'Donnell, the first chairman of the famous "Jury of the South," was called for trial before Judge Stowe Monday morning. O'Donnell is charged with murder during the riot of July 6. The court-room was packed long before the officers made their appearance. O'Donnell stood behind the indictment, charging him with the murder of T. J. Conners, a Pinkerton, the same upon which Clifford and Critchfield were charged, was read to him. In response to the usual question, O'Donnell replied firmly: "Not guilty."

Kansas at a Crisis.

War is on in real earnest between the two houses of the Kansas Legislature and blows have been exchanged for some time past. The House is the champion of the Populists, the Senate of the Republicans, and at any moment there may be something more than the talk which has been so long indulged in. The Republican house ordered the arrest of the chief Populist clerk, and the attack, which was unsuccessful, a lively fight occurred. Both sides are feeling very ugly.

Welshes a Candidate.

The Milwaukee Journal prints a telegram from Providence, R. I., stating that it developed there during the official visit of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. A. that he is a candidate for re-election at Indianapolis next September. The paper verifies the report by interviews with local members of the order who say they have known of Colonel Welles's candidacy for some time.

Judge Lindsay Elected.

Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, Ky., has been elected to succeed J. C. Marshall in the United States Senate.

Death of Bruce Carr.

Bruce Carr, ex-Auditor of Indiana, and a well-known horse breeder and Secretary of the Indianapolis Driving Club, died at his home in Indianapolis, of typhoid fever, on Tuesday night, at the age of 45. He was a native of Ohio, and was a private when a boy in the 15th.

Favor Three Percent Bonds.

The Senate Finance Committee decided to report favorably on a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 percent five-year bonds to keep up the supply of gold in the treasury.

Forty-four Perish.

The insane asylum of the Stafford County workhouse, about four miles from Dover, N. H., was destroyed by fire Thursday night and forty-four of the inmates were burned to death. The building was a two-story wooden structure, 130 by 130 feet, and burned like tinder.

Cholera Spreads in Marseilles.

Twelve deaths from the choleraic complaint prevalent in Marseilles were reported Friday. Among the French cases, one in Valence, a suburb not infected before. The authorities continue to give clean bills of health to vessels leaving for other French ports.

# WORLD'S FAIR HEARING.

Representatives of the Different Boards Before the Appropriation Committee.

The representatives of the Columbian Exposition were given a hearing Friday by the Senate appropriation committee. There were present before the committee President Palmer, General St. Clair, John Boyd Thacher, Commissioner Harris, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. Willets, and Lieutenant Tassie. They explained the items in their budget, as they had done before the House committee and the Senate subcommittee. General St. Clair spoke for the commissioners. Thacher for the Board of Awards, Willets for the Government Board, and Tassie for the Naval Exhibit. The sums asked are:

Board of Government exhibit.....\$20,750

Extra for masonry work.....40,000

Awards, medals, judges, and diplomas.....27,000

Commissioners.....148,000

Deficiency.....57,000

Mrs. Palmer will ask for ninety odd thousand dollars, making the total about \$1,000,000.

Republican Employees Must Go.

There is no longer any hope among the Republican employees of the Senate, telegraphers, a Washington special, that they will be able to hold their places. "The election of Populist Democrats in Kansas and Nebraska," renewed all doubts about the ability of the Democrats to reorganize the body. There are now of holdover and newly elected Democrats in the Senate forty-three members. There are five Populists, all of whom will undoubtedly vote with the Democrats in reorganization. The Republicans will have forty votes if the minority in Montana prefer, rather than have W. A. Clark elected as a Democrat, to allow the Governor to appoint Colonel Sanders. With the vote of Vice President Stevenson and the assistance of the Populists, the Democrats will have a working majority.

Says His Wife Is a Drunkard.

A surprise was created in Denver when it became known that Edward B. Holden, the well-known politician and smelter owner, had filed a petition in the courts at Greeley for divorce from his wife, Mary E. Holden, on the ground of habitual drunkenness. He also asks the custody of their child. Mrs. Holden has been in New York for several years, though the cause of their separation was never known. Mr. Holden is a leading populist and came near receiving the nomination to Congress last fall.

Spectators at a Prize Fight Under Arrest.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of seven prominent men of Redwood Falls, Minn., for witnessing the Thurbur-Phillips prize fight in Nevada County last fall. It was thought that the matter had been dropped, but the Grand Jury has been busy getting out indictments. Over 300 sports from Redwood Falls took in the affair and a great deal of anxiety prevails.

Condition of Trade.

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

Two important events, the defeat of anti-silver legislation in the Senate and House and the concerted deposit of gold by the New York banks in the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders, have directly opposing but powerful influence upon the markets, and it is yet too early to determine what the net result may be.

Aged Mrs. Shea, of Boston, Burned.

Mrs. Catherine Shea, of Boston, was going down a flight of stairs with a lighted kerosene lamp in her hand, when she lost her balance and fell. The blazing oil fell all over her prostrate form and she perished. She was 76 years old and a wealthy widow.

A Mammoth Fence.

St. Louis detectives arrested Mrs. Mary Mayhew, proprietress of a house, and found in it sea urchins and other goods valued at over \$2,000. The blazing oil fell all over her prostrate form and she perished. She was 76 years old and a wealthy widow.

Won by Silver Men.

By a vote of 152 to 143 the House Friday declared that it would not take up and pass a bill for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. The measure settles conclusively, so far as this Congress is concerned, the fate of the proposed repeal. It will not be carried.

Texas Town Nearly Wiped Out.

Belleville, a small town about forty miles west of Gainesville, Texas, was nearly wiped out on the earth on Wednesday night by a fire which broke out at twelve o'clock in a row of frame buildings on the east side of the main street.

Willful Jessie.

Jessie Friend, a 10-year-old girl who was arrested at Fort Wayne for passing counterfeit money, was taken before the grand jury, but refused under threats to tell the name of the person who gave it to her.

M. B. Curtis Gets Another Date.

At San Francisco, Judge Murphy set the next trial of Maurice B. Curtis, for the murder of Police Officer Alexander Grant, to begin March 20.

Tried to Poison a Rival.

John Grant, a member of the Guthrie, O. T. charged with administering poison to a rival in the affections of a young lady.

Masonic Heavens.

New Orleans is to have a Masonic lodge, the members of which will be Chinamen. It is the first of the kind organized in the South.

His Spouse Shot Him.

Loren McCook, a 40-year-old Ohio, barber, was shot and probably fatally wounded by his wife.

The Cause Bell.

George Young shot Fred Glover at West Elgin, Ont., because Glover's dogs chased his turkeys.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.....\$3.25 @ \$3.25

HOGS—Shipping Grades.....3.50 @ 3.75

SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....4.00 @ 4.25

WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....43 @ 44

CORN—No. 2.....31 @ 32

BUCKET—Choice Creamery.....27 1/2 @ 28 1/2

POTATOES—New.....35 @ 36

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Shipping.....3.25 @ 3.50

HOGS—Choice Light.....3.50 @ 3.75

SHEEP—Common to Prime.....4.00 @ 4.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.....42 @ 43

CORN—No. 2 White.....35 @ 36

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE.....3.00 @ 3.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....40 @ 41

CORN—No. 2.....31 @ 32

RYE—No. 2.....45 @ 46

CINCINNATI.

CATTLE.....3.00 @ 3.50

HOGS.....3.00 @ 3.75

SHEEP.....4.00 @ 4.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....41 @ 42

CORN—No. 2.....31 @ 32

DETROIT.

CATTLE.....3.00 @ 3.75

HOGS.....3.00 @ 3.50

SHEEP.....4.00 @ 4.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....41 @ 42

CORN—No. 2.....31 @ 32

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2.....43 @ 44



## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Condensed Story of the Life of Our First President.

All the boys and girls are glad when Washington's birthday comes, for they know that that means a holiday, and who does not welcome that? But how many of them know very much about the "Father of his Country," as he is called, in whose honor this 22d day of February is kept?

The story of George cutting down the cherry tree with his little hatchet and then frankly owning up to the deed is well known, as is also another story of much the same kind which tells how he was very fond of taming and breaking in unmanageable colts. One day, however, just as he had succeeded in gaining control over a very valuable colt, it burst a blood vessel and died in a few minutes. But George, with his usual honesty, did not hesitate to

carried with him. The eyeglasses were of silver, cunningly carved, with Washington's name engraved in the middle of the handle. They were much like our longnettes, except that they would not close, and the lenses are perfectly round. Washington used to hold them just as ladies hold longnettes nowadays, and when not in use they were hung upon a little

curved pin which was fastened to the lapel of his coat. His sunshade was a queer little affair with an ebony stick. The shade was of yellow silk, with a tiny fringe around it, and was always carried when the father

of his country went for a drive. In those days men did not wear broad-brimmed straw hats.

Jewish Colonization.

The Jewish Colonization Association's first report of the progress thus far made in settling Jewish refugees, chiefly from Russia, in hospitable lands, shows that up to the 20th of last September some 2300,000 of the original capital of \$2,000,000 had been expended, half of it in the purchase of land and the other half in settlement of families on the land.

One has been formed in Canada, 330,000 acres of land in all have been purchased and about 1,000 families have been settled. The council of the association believes the undertaking can be made self-supporting, and established on a financially sound basis. Five hundred families will henceforth be settled every year, and it is believed that when the success of the scheme is clear there will be a large emigration of self-supporting families. Each of the families settled by the association receives 100 acres, and \$160 for building, plowing, etc., which they are expected to pay in ten years. Comment is made, that while all this is excellent, Baron Hirsch's noble scheme can make scarcely a perceptible impression on the mass of Jewish distress in Russia. It would take, it is urged, an emigration of 50,000 Jews a year merely to keep down the natural increment of population, if calculated at one per cent. per annum.

Plant Diseases.

One of the best evidences of the work of the Agricultural Department in combating plant diseases. Plant diseases are now classified, and expressed in plain language, and few farmers who receive the bulletin fail to take advantage of the information given, especially in the application of remedies. Fungicides and insecticides are now as much a portion of the farmer's supplies as his fertilizers.

TERRA DEL FUGIO (the land of fire) was so named by Magellan from the fact that as he moved through the straits which bear his name he observed fires lighted by the natives at many points along the shore. Very generally, but erroneously, the name applied to a number of islands is supposed to indicate the existence of active volcanoes, when, in truth, there is not a single volcano in all Fuego, nor has there been one there since America was discovered.

March of Pestilence.

In the small-pox pestilence of 1187 over 1,000,000 died.

PLAGUE broke out in London in 962; 50,000 persons died.

In 954 "swollen throat" plague destroyed 40,000 lives.

First general plague in the world took place B. C. 767.

In 1361 a fever in London and Paris caused fearful mortality.

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In A. D. 437, mysterious pestilence in Arabia; men's eyes dropped out.

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In A. D. 250, 5,000 persons died daily at Rome. Total deaths, 1,000,000.

## WASHINGTON'S PAPER MILL.

Where the Father of His Country Made a Sheet of Paper.

George Washington's visit to Long Island in the spring of 1790 appears to be a matter of special interest to the paper-making industry. Here was given a sketch of Hendrick Onderdonk's paper-mill, where Washington, with his own hands, made a sheet of paper, which was for a long time retained by Onderdonk and his descendants, and may be in existence to this day.

Only a small hamlet was there when Washington visited the place. The natural scenery has undergone a near distance is Hempstead Harbor Hill, 384 feet high, the highest point of land on the island. Mill ponds, supplied by abundant springs, at the foot of the wood bluffs, which rose on either side of the bay in all their picturesque beauty, then, as they do today. The old mansion honored by the presence of Washington still stands in excellent repair. It is owned and occupied by Dr. J. H. Bogart, who, writing recently of this bit of Washingtonia, said:

"The main portion of the present paper mill was built about one hun-

little change since then. From the lawn of the old mansion Washington may have overlooked the bay, known then, as now, as Hempstead harbor, extending six miles northward to Long Island Sound.

Dredged years ago, but the west wing was built previously. The whole building as it now stands shows the effect of weather and age. The other mill was older. It was probably built at the time when Washington made the sheet of paper. That it was running as a paper mill at least seventeen years before the visit of Washington is made probable by the following advertisement in a New York paper Oct. 11, 1773. It is as follows:

"The printer of this paper, in conjunction with two of his friends, Henry Remsen and Hendrick Onderdonk, has lately erected a paper-mill at Hempstead Harbor at a very great expense, the existence of which entirely depends on a supply of rags, which are too often thrown in the fire or swept out of doors and are now much wanted."

"He therefore most humbly entreats the assistance of the good people of this province and city in particular to assist him in this undertaking, which will be a saving of some hundreds per annum to the colony, which has been constantly sent out of it for paper of all sorts for the past forty years, the manufacturing of which has but very lately originated here. The highest price will be given for rags by the public's servant, Hugh Graine."

GEORGE HAD AN EYE-GLASS.

He Also Carried a Sunshade, and Both of Them Were Queer-Looking Affairs.

George Washington was not a dashing young man. Yet the Philadelphia Inquirer cannot help a thrill of surprise on seeing the eye-glasses and the sunshade which he always

## WASHINGTON'S EYE-GLASSES.

carried with him. The eyeglasses were of silver, cunningly carved, with Washington's name engraved in the middle of the handle. They were much like our longnettes, except that they would not close, and the lenses are perfectly round. Washington used to hold them just as ladies hold longnettes nowadays, and when not in use they were hung upon a little

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# DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Measures Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

The House Tuesday made progress with one of the great appropriation bills. That legislative bill appropriates upward of \$21,500,000. Aside from a review of the condition of the treasury, Messrs. Dingley and Dockery—divergent views—and an attack on the civil-service law by Mr. Dearmond, the proceedings were uninteresting. Senator Chandler managed to give a political twist to the debate in the Senate on the automatic-coupler bill. He brought up a resolution to amend the National Democratic platform which denounces the Republican party and the Republican Senate for not having provided legislation to protect the position of railroad employees, and he insisted that the position of so many Democratic Senators against the bill was inconsistent with their party policy. He twisted them with the fact that only seven of them had voted to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, knowing the declaration of the National Democratic Convention on the subject of silver and knowing the entreaties of the President-elect to have the Sherman act repealed before March 1. Mr. Wolcott, while arguing against the automatic-coupler bill, said that no other Senator than Mr. Chandler, however, had found a political advantage in it. After a great deal of talk back and forth no action was taken on the bill.

On Wednesday the Senate resumed consideration of the railway car-coupler bill. Mr. Peffer took exception to some remarks made by Mr. Wolcott, reflecting, as Mr. Peffer thought, on the farmers and workmen of the country, and he hoped that the bill would pass, no matter how much it might cost the railway companies. He had no qualms of conscience on that point. Mr. Gorman argued that the organization of railway employees could accomplish more in way of improvement than all the legislation that could be piled on the statute book. Mr. Callum declared it had to be a question whether Congress would put money against the blood of railroad employees, and whether money was more valuable than the lives of these men. Various amendments were offered, but without action the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned. The Speaker laid before the House the House quarantine bill, with Senate amendments. A Raynor moved a concurrence. A few moments before 1 o'clock Doorkeeper Keiser announced the presence of the Vice President and the Senate of the United States. The vast assembly hall rose with one accord to do them honor. The Vice President occupied the first four rows of the seats to the right of the presiding officer. The counting of the electoral vote was then proceeded with, and at its completion the Senate returned to its own hall. When the Senate retired the House resumed in committee the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee and the House adjourned.

Thursday was a day of record. The House and the friends of silver were victorious in the fight by a majority of 8. They sustained the demand for the previous question on the resolution setting aside a discussion of the railway automatic car-coupler bill. At noon the Senate went into executive session, and the debate was resumed for more than half an hour. When they reopened the unfinished business, the automatic car-coupler bill, was taken up, but, without concluding consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

The time of the House Friday was taken up by the pension debate. The bill proposed an expenditure of \$100,000,000, a cut of \$5,000,000 from what was asked. Mr. Mutchler argued in support of the changes in the pension law, and the bill was passed. There were, he said, thousands and many thousands of men who were on the pension rolls to-day who had never heard the