

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

## M'KINLEY REJECTS AID.

### EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE TO THE PEOPLE.

The Indians, One of Our Crack Vessels, Successfully Launched—But One Legislative House in Kansas—Now—Michigan Democrats Make Nominations.

Gov. McKinley Speaks.

The Cleveland Leader has received a number of communications from citizens of Ohio and other States expressing sympathy with Gov. McKinley and suggesting that the people show their regard for the Governor and his wife by contributing to a fund from which the debts incurred by indorsing the notes of a friend might be paid. Governor McKinley has been advised of the receipt of these letters and asked if he would permit his many friends throughout the country to his relief. In reply the following communication has been received: To the editor of the Leader: I cannot express the depth of my gratitude to the people who have sent money to the Leader for my use, of which you have advised me; but, grateful as I am and always will be for their noble generosity, I cannot accept their contributions. Nothing has touched me more in my misfortune than the letters of sympathy and offers of help received from those of my countrymen who have little but what they earn. Please convey to such friends my heart's best thanks.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY.

Many Lives Lost by a Sudden Rise of the Danube.

A sudden rise of the River Danube has caused the loss of many lives in Germany, near Paks, Hungary. The rise of the water drove the 100 people of the village out of their mud houses, and they sought shelter in the village church and school. The water continued to rise, and was led by their pastor, offered up earnest prayers for safety, and mothers and children knelt at the altar beseeching the intercession of the saints. The raging streams covered the floors of the two buildings and the people in a panic rushed out into the flood. Fathers and mothers carried their children and attempted to wade through the swift current to higher ground. The strong escaped, but the weak were carried away, and drowned. One woman and her five children perished, together with a large number of others. How many is not yet known. Those who survived reached Paks in a most deplorable condition. Almost the entire village was carried away.

SHE IS MADE FOR WAR.

Successful Launch of Another Steel Defender.

The great battleship Indiana was successfully launched at the shipyard of the William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, in the presence of thousands of people, among them the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, and other members of the Cabinet, and quite a large delegation of Congressmen and others who arrived from Washington on a special train. As it anxious to get into the new element, the huge coast defense ship slid down the well-greased ways with comparative rapidity and struck the smooth waters of the Delaware River with a force that sent waves high into the air. Then she was towed back to the wharf, and in about a year she will be ready for service and turned over to the Government.

WHIPPED BY WHITE CAPS.

Negro Laborers in Mississippi Beaten by Cruel White Men.

Near Wesson, Miss., White Caps, numbering about fifty, went to the houses of several negro laborers and took them out to the woods, where they were whipped and tortured to leave the community at once. They also went to the home of a negro preacher, and took him out for the purpose of hanging him, but before they reached the spot selected for the hanging, which was several miles distant, the prisoner effected his escape. The negroes in the affair and many of the planters who employ negro labor say whitecapism is calculated to drive away the colored labor, which, if done, will entail heavy loss to the prosperous planters.

NAMED IN MICHIGAN.

Durand for the Supreme Court and Harmon and Durand for Regents.

Every county in the State, except a remote one, was represented at the Michigan Democratic Convention at Detroit, Tuesday, and the number of delegates present compared well with those at any of the gubernatorial conventions. Albert R. Morse was temporary and ex-Governor Wm. Winslow permanent chairman. Judge Geo. H. Durand, of Flint, was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, receiving 618 of the 936 votes. For Regents of the University of Michigan, Henry A. Harmon, of Detroit, and Robert E. Dunker, of Muskegon, were nominated.

Populists in Their Seats.

At exactly 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the members of the Dunsmore house headed by Speaker Dunsmore and Speaker Pro Tem. Temple, marched in a body into Representative Hall and took their seats in the legal House or Representatives at Topeka, Kan. The Sergeant-at-arms led the procession with a large American flag. No demonstration of any kind was permitted. The House was rapped to order and the roll called. Populist members for the first time answered to the Republican roll call. Occasionally one of them fired a protest against the Supreme Court's decision. A few of them were very bitter in tone. The formal session was made without special incident, and the Kansas revolution was formally brought to an end.

FOUR INJURED IN AN EXPLOSION.

One hundred pounds of gunpowder exploded in the sporting goods store of Rawlings Brothers, St. Louis. The front windows were blown out and the street strown with broken window-glass, boxing gloves, broken shotguns, rifles, etc. The injured number four.

SET FIRE TO 4,000 BARRELS OF OIL.

The pipes of the Crescent Pipe Line Company were torn up at Mowry's Mills, Pa., and 4,000 barrels of oil poured out into the creek. The depredators chopped down a number of telephone poles, destroying communication, and set fire to the oil.

Mexico Wants Immigrants.

The recommendation made by President Diaz in his late message to Congress that steps be taken toward encouraging immigration is being carried out by the General Government and a number of the individual States. A decree has just been promulgated by the State Government of Campeche, under which \$10 in State bonds will be given to promoters of immigration for each immigrant over 10 years old, being members of a family.

Bank Robbed by the Cashier.

The disappearance and defalcation of Assistant Cashier Redwine, of the Gate City National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., is the

biggest financial sensation Atlanta has known for years. A thorough examination of the bank's affairs was made by officers of the Clearing House Association, and they reported the defalcation was about \$65,000.

WINTER WHEAT.

Reports on Its Condition as Sent Out by the Farmer's Review.

On the winter wheat, as received by the Farmer's Review, show that in most of the States a critical point has been reached, and on the next few weeks will depend the future of the crop. In Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky there has been so much freezing and thawing, alternating with ice and snow, that many of the correspondents confess themselves at this time unable to tell the exact condition of the plant. In Ohio more than half of the correspondents report the condition as good, and most of the remainder report fair. A very few report the condition as bad or doubtful. In some of the counties that report the condition as good, the plant has made but small growth when it went to winter quarters, but as it has been covered with a good blanket of snow all winter it is at present in excellent condition for an early spring start. Altogether the outlook in this State is better than most of the wheat States in the West. In Michigan the ground is covered with snow to such a depth that little can be told concerning the condition of wheat. It is known that on many of the level fields and especially on the low lands it has formed under the snow and that damage is almost certain to result. Besides this the condition last fall was not good in certain counties on account of the late sowing and the ravages of the Hessian fly. In Missouri a few of the correspondents report wheat in good condition, more report fair, and most report the condition as bad or doubtful. In Kansas and Nebraska the general outlook seems to be good, but there is so much uncertainty about it that it will require a few days of warm weather to reveal its true condition. In Iowa the fields are still covered with snow to such a depth that it is believed the crop is yet safe, but the damage will come when the snow melts. The same is true of the wheat in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

### CONTROL THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

Spring Wheat Millers' Association Now in Practical Operation.

The Spring Wheat Millers' Association is now in operation. It has at present a membership of several hundred millers, representing a daily output of flour reaching into the hundreds of thousands of barrels. The States covered are Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and the spring-wheat mills of New York State at Buffalo, Rochester, and Niagara Falls. The conception of a combine dates from the organization of the Southern Millers' Association three or four years ago. The principal object of that Association was to fix the minimum price at which flour should be sold. The headquarters of the Association are in the Corn Exchange Building, Minneapolis. Should the spring wheat dealers' combine prove a success there is but little doubt that the winter wheat dealers, who constitute an equally powerful branch of milling, would organize in like manner.

### TWENTY-FIVE SLAIN.

River Inlet Indians Massacred by Kitkatahs in British Columbia.

Meager reports of a terrible Indian massacre on Scrow Island, a distant trading post, have been received at Vancouver, R. C. The massacre occurred several weeks ago. Some River Inlet Indians went to the Island to hunt. They clashed some of the Kitkatahs tribe. Who were also hunting, and the ill feeling was intensified by one of the intruders molesting a Kitkatahs girl. The offender was killed by her tribe and a general fight ensued. The River Inlet men were vanquished, and all of them, over twenty-five in number, were put to death with the exception of three chiefs. They were imprisoned, but it was finally decided to kill them, and they were accordingly shot.

### HELD UP THE TOWN.

Bold Work of Three Desperadoes at Adair Station, I. T.

Wednesday night, just after Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train No. 2 pulled out of Adair Station, I. T., there appeared on the platform a desperado who was without a parallel in the Washington records. He was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1852, and enters the Cabinet at an exceptionally early age. Educated at Union College, he was early initiated into the mysteries of New York politics by Samuel J. Tilden. When but 20 years of age he was a delegate at the convention at which Tilden was defeated by Mr. Tilden. He held an interest in the Albany Stock Exchange and was connected with that paper when Governor Cleveland appointed him his Private Secretary.

The Postmaster general.

The appointment of Wilson S. Bissell is essentially a personal one, and one for which the great friends help existing between the appointees and the President-elect is responsible. Mr. Bissell has no political record whatever, and his reputation, which is a high one and more than local, is based entirely on his prominence as a corporation lawyer and his business ability. He was born in Oneida County, New York in 1847, being taken when six years old to Buffalo, of which city he has been a resident ever since. In 1874 he entered into a partnership with Lyman B. Ball and a few months later Grover Cleveland entered the firm, leaving when elected Governor of the State. Mr. Bissell is a director in many corporations, railroad and commercial.

The Secretary of the Interior.

The youngest man in the Cabinet will be the State of Georgia, who, like Mr. Bissell, is a very large man, weighing nearly 250 pounds.

A young lawyer in Atlanta six years ago, he leaped to the front by his energetic and successful championing of tariff reform principles in Georgia. He finally won the defeat of the anti-Georgia forces in his State. He is a very successful lawyer, railroad cases being his specialty.

The Attorney General.

Richard Olney has been chosen for Attorney General, graduated from Brown University in 1856 and Harvard law school two years later. Twice he has been offered a Massachusetts justiceship, but declined, having the last offer from Governor Russell. Mr. Olney

was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835. His

## CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

### SKETCHES OF MEN WHO WILL HOLD PORTFOLIOS.

WINTER WHEAT.

Cabinet Make-Up Curiously at Variance with Precedent—The President-Elect Has Ruled Solely on His Own Personal Judgment.

The President's Advisers.

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is now complete. In making his appointments Mr. Cleveland has evidently been governed entirely by his own personal judgment, and neither outside influences nor established precedents have had any hand in his selections.

The Secretary of State.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham has the unique distinction of having acted successively as Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury under a Republican administration, of having been courted by the Populists in connection with the Presidency in 1892, and, finally, of being installed at the head of a Democratic Cabinet. He was born March 11, 1834, on a farm near Corydon, Ind. His early surroundings were unpropitious. His distinguished position as Postmaster was attained, and his education, general and legal, was acquired only by dint of indomitable persistence and rigid self-denial. He was sent to the Indiana Legislature in

1850, where he framed the Indiana Legion measure and saw it pass into a law. He commanded a volunteer company at the outbreak of the war, and was disabled at the battle of Pea Tree Creek in 1865, after which he resumed the practice of law. He was appointed District Judge by Grant in 1869, in which capacity he served with ability for twelve years. Under President Arthur he acted first as Postmaster General and later as Secretary of the Treasury, graduating thence to the Circuit Court, which he leaves now to take the premiership in Cleveland's Cabinet.

The Treasury Portfolio.

John G. Carlisle, who will act as Secretary of the Treasury, has filled the public eye for many years, and before the President-elect appeared on the stage of national politics Carlisle was a champion in Congress of the anti-protection principles with which Cleveland's name is now so distinctly associated. Strong in debate, with the courage of his convictions and power of leadership, he will be an undoubted element of strength in the coming Cabinet. He was born in Kentucky 58 years ago, and after a brief experience as a pedagogue at Covington, Ky., he engaged in the practice of law. He served several terms in the Legislature of his native State, and from 1871 to 1875 he was Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. In 1876 he acted as Presidential elector, and was elected to Congress the same year.

The Secretary of War.

The graduation of Col. Daniel S. Lamont from the position of Private Secretary to President Cleveland to the War portfolio is without a parallel in the Washington records. He was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1852, and enters the Cabinet at an exceptionally early age. Educated at Union College, he was early initiated into the mysteries of New York politics by Samuel J. Tilden. When but 20 years of age he was a delegate at the convention at which Tilden was defeated by Mr. Tilden. He held an interest in the Albany Stock Exchange and was connected with that paper when Governor Cleveland appointed him his Private Secretary.

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was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835. His

only political venture was when he represented the Second Norfolk District in the Legislature in 1874. This was the year when there was a great overturn in State politics, William Gaston defeating Governor Talbot by nearly 8,000 votes. In Mr. Olney's district there was a close contest. On the face of the return he was only five behind. A recount made it a tie, and on a new election he won the seat. It has been supposed by many that Mr. Olney was a mugwump, but his fealty to his party has never been questioned.

The Secretary of the Navy.

Hilary A. Herbert, the representative of Alabama in Cleveland's Cabinet, will be placed in control of the Navy Department. He is now a resident of Montgomery, Ala., but was born at Laurensville, S. C. When he was a child his father removed to Alabama, settling in Greenville. He received his education at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia, studied law and was admitted to practice. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a Captain and was promoted to Colonel of the Eighth regiment of Alabama volunteers. He was elected a member of the Forty-fifth and each succeeding Congress up to the present time. He was twice a member of the committee on naval affairs of the House and in the present Congress is chairman of that committee.

The Portfolio of Agriculture.

J. S. Morton was born at Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1832, going to a boy at Michigan, where he attended school at Ann Arbor, later attending classes at Union College, New York. From New York he went to Nebraska, where he acted as editor of the Nebraska City News. After being twice elected to the Territorial Legislature, he made an unsuccessful run for the Governorship. Three times thereafter he was a candidate for the same position, each time without success. Mr. Morton's orchards at Arbor Lodge are the finest in the State.

MURDER AND ARSON.

A Most Serious Charge Made Against Adolph Niese, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Ottumwa (Iowa) special: There is now little doubt that Ottumwa was the scene, Tuesday night, of an atrocious crime, it being the murder of a woman and her babe by the unnatural husband and father, who sought to conceal the crime by burning the house and cremating the bodies. The alleged murderer is a German, 39 years of age, named Adolph Niese. Pending the verdict of the coroner's jury he was arrested. Niese's house was discovered on fire, and burned to the ground with all its contents. Niese, aged three children, aged 9, 7, and 5, got safely out, but his wife and 9-month-old baby were burned to death. Much sympathy was felt for the afflicted husband until ugly rumors got about, which were confirmed by evidence taken by the coroner. It was alleged that Niese had been untrue to his wife, that he had quarreled with her, that her life was insured for \$5,000 in his favor, and that the household goods were fully insured, and that Niese had killed his wife and child and then set fire to the house. The testimony of Niese's own children before the coroner's jury and others is exceedingly damaging. Niese took the three children out of the house of Mrs. Pease, a neighbor. The oldest little girl told Mrs. Pease that her father had told her that morning that if the house burned and her husband was burned up they would have money to build a new house, they have nice clothes and would have a new mamma. The sister of the dead woman, who is implicated in the dreadful affair, is unmarried and from Germany three months ago. She has been arrested and is now in the city jail. Her name is Hattie Volz. The post-mortem of the charred remains of Mrs. Niese shows that the skull had been crushed, and there was a large clot of blood on one side of the head. It is not known whether the infant was killed before being cremated or not. The woman's life was insured for \$5,000 in the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois. One of the most suspicious circumstances is that Niese was fully dressed, even to overshoes, before arousing his neighbors, and that the first efforts rescued from the burning building were his insurance policies.

STOLE OVER A MILLION.

Another Lot of Forged Paper to the Amount of \$600,000 at Lincoln, Neb.

The Omaha Bee's special from Lincoln, Neb., says that another lot of forged paper aggregating \$600,000 has been brought to light in the Capital National Bank case. One batch of notes now in the hands of attorneys for collection for Eastern banks, amounting to \$17,000, signed by an ex-employee of Mosher named Hurlbut and endorsed by Mosher as president of the Capital National Bank, were floated by Mosher and the money sequestered by him. Mosher admits that he got the cash, but refuses to say where any of it went. The bank was opened Thursday for the purpose of admitting creditors to file their claims and wind up its business. It is now being handled by conservative men who are intimate with the affairs of the institution that the bank's liabilities will exceed \$1,200,000, with assets practically nil. Most of the efforts of Mr. Jenkins' appointment would be distasteful to him. Harry admits that he got the cash, but refuses to say where any of it went. The bank was opened Thursday for the purpose of admitting creditors to file their claims and wind up its business. It is now being handled by conservative men who are intimate with the affairs of the institution that the bank's liabilities will exceed \$1,200,000, with assets practically nil. Most of the efforts of Mr. Jenkins' appointment would be distasteful to him. Harry admits that he got the cash, but refuses to say where any of it went. The bank was opened Thursday for the purpose of admitting creditors to file their claims and wind up its business. It is now being handled by conservative men who are intimate with the affairs of the institution that the bank's liabilities will exceed \$1,200,000, with assets practically nil. Most of the efforts of Mr. Jenkins' appointment would be distasteful to him. Harry admits that he got the cash, but refuses to say where any of