

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

CANADA SHAKEN UP.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES A MILD PANIC.

New tariff battles the bulls and bears of Wall Street—Final figures of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Great Exposition.

On Mother Earth's Bosom.

One of the worst shocks of earthquake ever experienced in Quebec occurred shortly before noon Monday, and created tremendous excitement. The shock was sudden and sharp, lasting several seconds. In the first thought of work people was that the boiler had burst, and a rush was made for the street by every means—fire escapes, windows and stairs. In the public schools children were panic-stricken and stampeded to the street along with the teachers and masters. The crockery in stores and restaurants got badly rattled and made fatal movements to the floor. In some cases windows were broken. In the City Hall, employees rushed out of their offices into the corridors with consternation on their countenances, massive walls shook, big iron safes rocked, and everything in the building took upon itself more or less the appearance of a ship at sea. Various parts of the province felt the shock, but no serious damage was done anywhere.

FINANCES OF THE FAIR.

Auditor Ackerman's Final Report on the Cost of the Exposition.

Auditor Ackerman has submitted his final report on the finances of the World's Fair, which shows that the total receipts of the Exposition were \$28,238,928.25, and the total expenditures \$25,540,537.85, there are outstanding obligations of \$748,147, leaving the total net assets over liabilities \$1,862,483.08. Following are the condensed figures on receipts and expenditures:

Construction expenditures.....	\$18,220,621.56
General and operating expenses.....	7,327,240.37
Preliminary organization.....	90,674.97
Assets.....	\$2,080,991.11
Liabilities.....	2,010,630.90
Net assets.....	\$28,151,168.75
Gate receipts.....	\$10,626,380.75
Concession receipts.....	3,690,681.43
Miscellaneous receipts.....	680,070.49
Interest.....	80,821.93
Souvenir coins and premium on same.....	2,448,392.28
Capital stock.....	4,000,000.00
City of Chicago.....	6,000,000.00
Total.....	\$28,151,168.75

The \$748,147 of outstanding obligations must be deducted from the net assets. The rate receipts by months were as follows:

May.....	\$1,230,901
June.....	1,325,370
July.....	1,917,040
August.....	2,263,028
September.....	3,106,078
October.....	4,000,000

The following table shows the expense of operating the Exposition for the six months:

Months.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net.
May.....	\$617,140	\$609,737	\$7,403
June.....	1,230,901	1,217,040	13,861
July.....	1,917,040	1,898,319	18,721
August.....	2,263,028	2,208,708	54,320
September.....	3,106,078	2,622,472	483,606
October.....	4,000,000	3,792,467	207,533

Total.....\$14,141,242 \$3,540,097 \$10,601,145

Classified details of the expenditures in all departments of the Exposition are given in Auditor Ackerman's report. The Fair still owes \$183,065 for construction and \$100,000 is still due from concessioners, the Ferris wheel owing \$75,000 of this amount.

WALL STREET IN A FUROR.

Stocks are Tremendously Affected by the New Tariff.

The new tariff bill, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, was made public Monday. At New York sugar and whiskey got mixed up in unequal proportions on the Stock Exchange. Stock values went tumbling up and down with lightning-like rapidity. The excitement following the announcement of the changes in the tariff on sugar reached the proportions of a cyclone at times, and the stock of the test was a record. A little of the ballroom in a blizzard. Over in another part of the room, in the crowd trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock, another equally severe storm was in progress. The latter was due to the intimation that no increase in the tariff on cattle was intended. Both stocks have been alternately buoyant and weak for weeks on alleged straight information from Washington given out by the manipulators of those stocks that the Ways and Means Committee would or would not bring in a bill favorable to the two properties. When the bald truth was definitely known sugar stock broke 3 1/2 points in the first ten minutes. Distillery stock, which has been very strong on reports that the government would be compelled to raise the tax on whiskey for revenue purposes, broke 4 points at the same time.

BLOCK COAL CORNERED.

Entire Product of Indiana Is Secured by a Chicago Concern.

Negotiations which have just been completed place the control of all the block coal produced in Indiana for the next year in the hands of the Indiana Block Coal Company, of Chicago, says a Chicago dispatch. The president of the company is Leslie Thomas, and Eugene M. Conner, secretary and treasurer. The production of block coal in Indiana is about 1,000,000 tons a year, and there are a number of concerns engaged in mining it. What it has cost the company to secure control of the output of block coal is conjectural, but men well posted in the trade estimate it at \$1,500,000. Indiana block coal is used exclusively for steam purposes, and is superior to any other coal that can be obtained for that object. Its price in Chicago is \$2.25 a ton delivered, but with the entire control vested in one concern this price is likely to soon advance.

Two More Desperados Wiped Out.

Dispatches from Durant, I. T., state that Tandy Folson engaged in a duel with Will Durant and killed him in short order. Bud Durant, a brother of Will, then drew his revolver and killed Folson. The trouble was due to an old feud between the families. Some weeks ago Folson shot and killed Key Durant in a fight at Caddo.

French Cabinet Resigns.

After a vote of no confidence the entire French Cabinet tendered its resignation Saturday, and it was promptly accepted by President Carnot. M. Dupuy will probably reconstruct the cabinet.

Ended Three Lives.

The most horrible crime ever committed in Kankakee, Ill., occurred at noon Friday, when Jess D. O. Smith murdered his divorced wife, Ellen Smith, and Mrs. Caroline Grapnell. The crime was a most bloody one. Smith and his wife had been living apart for almost a year.

Made a Game Fight.

George Hill of Clarion, O., while on his way to Woodsfield, capital of Monroe county, to pay his taxes of \$200, was attacked by robbers who broke one of his legs and both of his arms before they overpowered him and obtained his money. Hill's condition is critical.

Columbus Is Searched.

Fire broke out in the new Henrietta Theater, corner Spring and Beant streets, Columbus, Ohio, at 11:15 Friday night, and in less than an hour and a half this elegant playhouse, the Chittenden Hotel and Auditorium and Park Theater were in ruins.

Robbers Hold Up a Street Car.

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LOSS TWO MILLIONS.

Springfield, Mass., Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration.

The fire at Springfield, Mass., proves to have been the most destructive fire the city has known for years. It started shortly after midnight in the block owned by J. K. Dexter and Henry S. Dickinson, at 93 Worthington street, and was not checked until 6 o'clock in the morning, when it was estimated that the total loss would reach \$2,000,000. The flames when discovered had gained considerable headway, from the fact that the fire seems to have started in the center of the building some time before it spread on the outside of the block. The flames soon spread beyond the control of the firemen. John Doolan's building, next to the Dickinson Block, went next and then the Mayo Block. The Abbe Block was then attacked and the Hotel Glenwood was soon completely surrounded by fire and finally caught. The hotel burned rapidly and at 4 a. m. its walls fell. The guests long before had packed their baggage and left the building. The attention of the department was then turned to saving the Fuller Block, where the fire was finally checked about 6 o'clock. While the fire was at its height the fronts of the Abbe and Worthy Blocks fell and the flames seemed to leap across the street, but fortunately the blocks opposite were laid on exposed surfaces. With tremendous energy the vast blaze was driven out the front windows of the three upper stories of the Glenwood. The cloud of burning cinders sweeping to the west caught a house on Bridge street, precipitating the directing of a line of hose from the main conflagration. Many thought that the Van Norman studio was in for another experience such as that which it had a short time ago, for the low, flat roof was smoking and steam-rising, but the fire was not in the building. The Glenwood street, on Worthington street, and in a short time it was in ruins. The Glenwood meanwhile had been destroyed and when the wall fell Chief Lesbury was struck on the head by falling debris, but was not injured. Only enough to get away his courage. No one else was found to have been hurt. Steamer 5 from Hartford arrived at 4:30 a. m. and was put to work at the corner of Main and Lyman streets. Two companies arrived from Worcester at 6:30 o'clock.

GIOLITTI STEPS DOWN.

Italian Cabinet Tenders Its Resignation to the King.

A meeting of the Italian Cabinet was held Friday morning. The situation arising from the reading Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the scandalous bank scandals is a statement that the charges made by certain newspapers that Prime Minister Giolitti advanced money of the Banco Romano to advance the interests of his party at the last elections are not proved by the evidence, but that the charges are so serious that they were disposed. President Saverio, at the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, declared the Chamber prorogued. This action was taken only after it was shown that personal violence would be offered to Sig. Giolitti.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Miscreants Place an Obstruction on a New Hampshire Road.

An attempt was made to derail the accommodation train on the York Harbor and Beach Railroad. As the train approached Oakfield Farm, a small flag station about midway between New York Harbor and Kittery Point, N. H., Engineer Emery discovered an obstruction on the track. He whistled down brakes and also applied the air brakes, and the train's speed was greatly reduced when the obstruction was encountered. Three sleepers and a signpost had been laid across the rails a short distance apart. The place where the obstruction was placed is one of the worst on the road. Some think that the attempt was made by the workmen of the railroad. It was done by some one residing in the locality. A collision occurred on Keating Summit Hill between a push engine and a work train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania road, resulting in a smash-up. The engine, the fireman, was killed, and three others injured.

DOLE STILL IN POWER.

Lillokalanat Has Not Returned to the Hawaiian Throne.

The steamship Alameda arrived from Honolulu Thursday bringing news that no change had been made in the government up to the time of sailing. The United Press correspondent at Honolulu says: As yet Minister Willis has not made an intimation to this government of any special communication with which he may be charged, nor is it known that he has any. The city is daily alive with strange rumors of the Minister's intentions, all of which are entirely unfounded. Three days ago the Queen made a brief call upon the American Minister merely to pay her respects, as Mr. Willis subsequently stated. Up to this time Mr. Willis has not returned her visit. On the same day a committee of the American League tendered a letter to Minister Willis, at which he delivered an address in diplomatic but agreeable and encouraging terms. Minister Willis said: "I have my instructions which I cannot divulge. But this I can say: The policy of the United States is already known to the Hawaiian people, and nothing which can be said or done, either here or there, can avail anything now."

LEHIGH STRIKERS LOSING.

Through Freight Trains Moving in Both Directions in the Eastern Division.

Jersey City special: The backbones of the Lehigh Valley strike in this division is apparently shattered. Freight trains, on which all the fight on both sides has been concentrated, were moved in both directions, and with crews complete. At noon twelve through freight trains, averaging twenty loaded cars in each train, were ready to pull out of the Lehigh yards at Communkap, having been made up during the night by a crowd of fifty freight-handlers. All the drill engines were fully manned and made up the trains without interference from the strikers. On every engine were two State officers. The passenger trains are running more regularly than usual. The company claims that there has been as much progress in the strike as in the last few days here, but press dispatches do not bear out their claims, although the men admit that there are more engineers from the West applying for work than they expected. A force of 150 police was detailed along the yards and prevent the strikers interfering with the running of trains.

FIGHTING AT MELLILA.

Spanish Convicts Keeping Up Operations Against Rifians.

A dispatch from Mellila says that a hurricane had prevailed there for two days. The weather was so severe that it compelled a cessation of the fighting. The forces being conducted by the Spaniards. The town occupied by the troops and workmen were blown down and the camps were inundated by the floods that poured down from the mountains. The mail steamer from Malaga was forced to pull back to Mellila for forty hours. The town notwithstanding the severity of the storm skirmishing proceeded between the Spanish forces and the Rifians. During the fighting two Spaniards were wounded by bullets falling into the camp. The band of thirty convicts under the command of Captain Ariza, who have heretofore done excellent work in fighting the Rifians, continue to make trouble for the enemy.

CRUSHED AND BURNED.

Several Men Meet Their Death in the Big Fire in Detroit.

One of the worst fires that Detroit has had for many years is building at Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, occupied by Messrs. Edson, Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods, and damaged several adjacent buildings, causing a total loss of \$700,000. Three men employed by the dry goods firm lost their lives in the flames, and five others who are missing are also supposed to have perished.

Spokane at the Mercy of a Mob.

At Spokane, Wash., extra police were sworn in Wednesday night to be ready to be called to duty at any moment. A large number of laboring men paraded the streets and angry crowds gathered on every corner. The crowd threatened to blow up several large buildings, including the Morning Review Building. The leaders claimed that several prominent citizens were to be tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail, and the lives of quite a number were threatened. The cause of the disturbance is the issuing of an injunction forbidding the city officials from letting the contract to build the upper waterworks. A mass meeting at M. Cannon, the President, and Simon Oppenheimer were denounced as traitors and murderers, and it was insisted that the fifty people who control the 20,000 population must be gotten rid of at once to keep the rest from starting.

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CASH OF THE NATION.

Annual Report of Treasurer MORGAN.

Revised Figures Presented to Secretary Carlisle Giving the Condition of the National Treasury—Secretary Morton's Report—Internal Revenue Bureau Report.

Total stock of money. United States Treasurer D. N. Morgan has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were \$385,819,934, an increase of \$30,851,844 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,447,554, an increase of \$3,454,623. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$7,772,779 in the surplus revenue, reducing them to \$2,341,674. Including the public debt the total receipts were \$732,371,214 and the total expenditures \$733,007,098. The public funds amounted on June 30, 1892, to \$786,351,895, and on June 30, 1893, to \$746,538,655. After setting apart those sums of gold, silver and the United States notes which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and treasury notes there was left a reserve, or general fund, of \$187,012,740 in 1892 and \$168,167,391 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the treasurer's account, and which, if canceled, would have left an actual available working balance of \$165,945,886 and \$156,295,169 on the two dates, respectively.

Receipts for the current fiscal year will be less than the estimated receipts. Joseph Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his report of the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, and also certain additional information relating to the collection of duties and work performed during the first three months of the current fiscal year. It is a long document of over 200 printed pages and includes a number of tables containing much statistical information on the operation of the bureau, and of the various duties and work performed during the first three months of the current fiscal year. The report shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue have increased from \$116,902,869 for the fiscal year 1891 to \$161,044,989 in 1893. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1894 are \$161,044,989. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1894 are \$161,044,989. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1894 are \$161,044,989.

ACT OF A DRUNKEN FIDEL.

Jordan Kills His Wife, Her Sister, and Parents, and Himself.

As the result of a terrible tragedy growing out of a family feud five persons are dead in their country home, several miles east of Seymour, Ind., says a dispatch from Chicago. The victim, a daughter of Joshua Foster, with whom he never lived happily. Last week they separated, and she returned to the home of her father. The other daughter, who had been in-law and accompanied him home in spite of his protests, as he feared trouble. Jordan promised to behave, but soon after his arrival at Foster's home he began a quarrel. When Foster ordered him out of the house, Jordan fired at the old man. The ball missed him, and struck Cora Foster, aged 17, in the head, killing her instantly. A second shot hit Foster in the head and knocked him down. The old man picked himself up and ran about half a mile to the home of another of his sons-in-law, William Powell. He fell unconscious and lingered until late in the afternoon when he died. Jordan then turned his revolver on Mrs. Foster, his mother-in-law, shooting her in the neck, the ball running downward and causing a wound from which she died. Jordan's wife attempted to defend her mother, and he stabbed her repeatedly in the breast, hands and face, and ended by shooting her through the head. Jordan then opened his vest, placed the revolver against his breast, and sent a ball through his heart. He dropped dead, falling across the dead body of his wife. The revolver was new and had evidently been just purchased. The purpose of killing his victims. The knife with which the murderer's wife was so cruelly gashed was also new and long and had been freshly sharpened. Jordan had an unsavory reputation as a frequent drinker of intoxication was up to his ears in it. All the other victims were peaceful and orderly citizens. Jordan, the assassin and suicide, was illiterate and stupid, but had always been considered harmless.

BIG BLAZE AT HANNIBAL.

Property Worth \$265,000 Wiped Out—Help from Quincy.

The total loss from Saturday night's fire at Hannibal, Mo., foots up to \$265,000, on which there is insurance aggregating \$155,000. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock and resulted from the explosion of a lamp in the establishment of the Williams-Voorhis Dry-Goods company, the largest store in the city, occupying a three-story block on the corner of Main and Church streets. In ten minutes the building was a mass of flames, and the gale which prevailed carried the fire through the block and across the street. The Hannibal fire department was helpless, and two steamers from Quincy, Ill., were fighting the flames within an hour after the lamp explosion. The combined forces were only able to confine the flames to the blocks first visited. The telegraph and telephone lines were inoperative, and the electric street car system followed further crippled the wires in all directions.

A VERDICT WAS RENDERED IN BROOKLYN.

For \$17,000 against S. V. White & Co., the brokers, in favor of Eugene Palmer, in a transaction that he lost that amount in a change with White's Chicago house.

TARIFF REFORM BILL.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILSON MEASURE MADE PUBLIC.

Free List Extended to Wool, Coal, Lumber, Salt and Iron Ore—Its Enactment Would End Reciprocity and Require Revision of Treaties.

Extensive Free List.

The new Democratic tariff bill has been given to the public, and, according to a Washington dispatch, its provisions fulfill every expectation that it might be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the Democratic members of Congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of that liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity which has been the pride of the Republican party since the late war. It will necessitate a readjustment of treaties with the South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the United States. The bounty on sugar is to be repealed by easy gradations and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

On and after the 1st of March, 1894,

the following articles are to be added to the free list:

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and mutton of kind, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from thistle or tangle fiber, manila, sisal or any other plant fiber, not specially provided for in this act.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins, not for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Boat, bituminous, and shale, coal and coke, not specially provided for in this act.

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