

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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CANADA SHAKEN UP.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES A MILD PANIC.

New Tariff Rattles the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street—Final Figures of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Great Exposition.

On Mother Earth's Bloom. 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 factories 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 total receipts of the Exposition, which were \$28,238,828.25, and the total expenditures \$25,540,375.85. There are outstanding obligations of \$748,147, leaving the total net assets over liabilities \$1,862,433.08. Following are the condensed figures on receipts and expenditures:

Construction expenditures	\$18,322,621.56
General and operating expenses	7,127,240.20
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Assets	\$2,098,241.04
Liabilities	87,660.11
Net assets	2,010,630.99
Total	\$28,151,168.75

GATE RECEIPTS. \$10,626,350.76
Concession receipts 3,699,881.45
Souvenir and other receipts 1,694,349.49
Interest 6,981.82
Souvenir coins and premium on same 5,048,131.97
Capital stock 87,660.11
City of Chicago 5,000.00
Total \$28,151,168.75

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

May	\$ 631,031
June	1,256,190
July	1,926,375
August	1,329,200
September	2,263,088
October	3,195,670

The following table will show the expenditures of operating the Exposition for the six months:

Months	Receipts	Expenses
May	\$ 631,031	\$ 631,031
June	1,256,190	1,017,049
July	1,926,375	1,368,874
August	1,329,200	1,761,038
September	2,263,088	2,622,400
October	3,195,670	4,062,467

Total \$14,141,342 \$3,540,037 \$10,601,205

Classified details of the expenditures in all departments of the Exposition are given in Auditor Ackerman's report. The Fair still owes \$163,665 for construction and \$100,000 is still due from concessionaires, the Ferris wheel owing \$75,000 of this amount.

WALL STREET IN A FURORE.

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 whisky 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 trust was jostled about like a toy balloon in a blizzard. Over in another part of the room, in the crowd trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock, another excitement was created.

The author was due to the intimation that no increase in the tax on whisky was considered likely. 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 33 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 whisky for revenue purposes, broke 4 points at the same time.

BLOCK COAL CORNERED.

Entire Product of Indiana Secured by 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 Chicago dispatch. The president of the company is Leslie Thomas, and Eugene M. Comas is secretary and treasurer. The production of block coal in Indiana is about 1,000,000,000 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 these companies 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 \$25 a ton delivered, but with the entire control vested in one concern this price is likely to soon advance.

TWO MORE DESPERADES KILLED OUT.

Dispatches from Duran, I. T., state that Tandy Folsom engaged in a duel with Will Duran and killed him in short order. But Duran, a brother of the man, drew his revolver and killed Folsom. The trouble now due to an old feud between the families. Some weeks ago Folsom shot and killed Key Duran 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 Graybill. The crime was a most cold-blooded one. Smith and his wife had been living apart for almost a year.

Made a Game Fight.

George Hell, of Clarendon, O., while on his way to Woodstock, capital of Monroe County, to pay his taxes of \$300, was attacked by robbers, who broke one of his legs and both of his arms before they overpowered him and obtained his money. Hell's condition is critical.

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. Dickerson, 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 appeared on the outside of the block. The flames soon spread beyond the control of the firemen. John Doolan's building, next to the Dickerson Block, went next and then the Mayo Block, the Abb's Block was then taken, and the Hotel Gardner was soon completely surrounded by fire and speedily caught. The hotel burned rapidly and at 4 a.m. the walls fell. The guests long before had packed their bags 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 Abb's and Worthy Blocks fell and the flames seemed to leap across the street, but fortunately the blocks opposite were low and exposed less surface. With tremendous energy the vast blaze was driven out the front windows of the three upper stories of the Glendower. The cloud of burning cinders sweeping to the west caught a house on Bridge street, precipitating the diverting of a line of hose from the main configuration. Many thought that the Van Norman students in for another excursion saw at that what it had a short time ago, to the west, was a working volcano and steam.

The waves of the flame from the Glendower spread to the Wight Block, on Worthington street, and in a short time it was in ruins. The Glendower meanwhile had been destroyed and when the wall fell Chef Lebœuf was struck on the head by a falling missile, but was not injured seriously enough to take 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.

DOLE STILL IN POWER.

Lillikalani Has Not Been Restored 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 made no 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 traced to royalist sources. That which is most seriously injured are: Captain Francis, and General George Emery, discovered an obstruction on the track. He whistled "down brakes" and also applied the air brakes, and the train's speed had been greatly reduced when the obstruction was encountered. Three sleepers and a sign post 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 the work of tramps, while others think 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. Theodore Crane, the fireman, was killed, and three others injured.

CASH OF THE NATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER MORGAN.

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

TOTAL STOCK OF MONEY.

United States Treasurer D. N. Morgan has submitted to Secretary Carliole his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were \$385,819,628, an increase of \$30,881,844 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,447,554, an increase of \$38,454,623. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$17,727,779 in the surplus revenue, reducing them to \$2,341,674. Including the net public debt the total receipts were \$722,571,214, and the total expenditures \$713,097,998. 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 \$165,295,169 on the two dates respectively.

By Sept. 30 this balance had been diminished to \$149,250,268, owing to a deficiency in the revenue. In seven months, beginning with last December, upward of \$1,000,000 was drawn out of the Treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000.

During the next three months, with light redemption and a deficiency of \$19,000,000 in the revenue, the Treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserves fell off only \$2,000,000.

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