

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. MCLEWEN, PUBLISHER

PEACE IS DECLARED.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE NOW SETTLED.

Numismatics Sadly Upset by a Connecticut Find — Lawmakers Make a Nasty Mess in the House, Yet They Kick on the Ventilation.

And the Wheels Go Round. After being tied up for eight days almost completely from end to end, the Great Northern Railway system has resumed work, the great strike being declared off Tuesday night. It is practically a victory for the American Railway Union and President Hill, although the committee from the commercial bodies of St. Paul and Minneapolis was largely responsible for the result. The committee had tried mediation, suggesting arbitration, but his action did not meet with success, and two other similar attempts to bring about arbitration failed. The union leaders finally said they were willing to have the matter submitted to the citizens' committee and would be governed by their decision. Various conferences were held by that committee with President Hill and with the labor leaders. Mr. Hill was in favor of arbitration all along, and agreed to any system of arbitration if the men would resume work. Finally the committee got them to meet Mr. Hill, and the result is that the strike was declared off. The conference went over all details thoroughly and Mr. Hill made great concessions to the men. The strikers gained most of their demands, while the company secured a settlement through arbitration, as President Hill desired. The 4,500 miles of track was opened for business at once by over 5,000 employees.

106,000 HALF-CENTS DUG UP.

Curious Hoard of a Connecticut Farmer — Cole Collectors May Be Interested.

Most of the employees in the Subtreasury were babies in arms when the government was coining the copper half-cents which were called in with the "red cents" in 1857. The clerks in the redemption department were at sea last week when a consignment of \$330 in the half-cents — 106,000 of the coins — was received from a Connecticut bank for redemption. As the half-cent weighed 84 grains, or one-half of a gram, 1,542 pounds it turned out that an old farmer in Connecticut hoarded \$3,000 and buried it in an arbor. His excavation found the treasure the other day, and the United States Treasury Department is to be asked to redeem the half-cents which formed a part of it. Visitors at the sub-treasury helped redeem them to the extent of a cent's worth apiece. The market value of the half-cent as a curio is likely to be decreased by the unexpectedly large visible supply. The total coined of half-cents from 1793 to 1856, inclusive, was in value \$30,923.11, or in number 7,985,222.

WEARY OF THE STRUGGLE.

Some Leading Democratic Senators Want Tariff Debate Closed.

Washington special: That the rank and file of the Democratic party in the Senate is becoming impatient at the delay in the consideration of a declaration in favor of closure of debate. The paper was prepared by Senator George and was quietly circulated, being handled only to the most influential Senators. It was not signed by all to whom it was presented, some of the Senators expressing the opinion that it was too early to attempt a closure, and others declining on principle. The paper recited that it has become apparent that the Republican opponents of the tariff are determined to resort to filibustering to prevent the proper consideration and passage of the bill, and commended the signers to a simple declaration in favor of closure. It makes no specification as to when the change shall be brought about, whether through the presiding officer or the committee on rules, leaving that point as well as whether it shall be a modified or an absolute closure, to be decided later.

FLOOR A HUGE CUSPIDOR.

Condition of the House May Accuse for Some of the Proceedings There.

An alarming condition of affairs so far as the House of Representatives is concerned is shown in a report made by experts to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. The report says that the good air which is forced through to the main floor of the House passes through gratings that are practically cuspidors and receptacles for bits of paper and other cast-off matter. There is a large number of documents on the lower floors of which which are in a condition of decay, and the carpets of the House are saturated with water and tobacco juice and need cleaning. The experts recommend that air be pumped in from above the hall instead of from below, as now.

MERRYMAKERS PERISH.

Over a Hundred Thrown Into the Water by the Collapse of a Pier.

A terrible accident occurred at Brailov, Roumania. While the pier was crowded with people in holiday attire, bound for Galitz, on the Danube, waiting for the steamer which was to convey them to that place, the pier gave way and threw about 120 people into the water. Many of the excursionists are believed to have been drowned.

Hattie Blaine Weds.

Miss Harriet Blaine, the remaining single daughter of the late James G. Blaine, was married to Truxton Beale, of Washington, formerly Minister to Persia and to Greece. The wedding took place at the Blaine residence on Lafayette square, in Washington, where the Maine statesman died, and it marked the ending of the period of deep mourning for the family.

Brilliant Trial Begun.

The trial of Arthur Dussew, son of millionaire Louis Dussew, for the murder of his wife and child was commenced in St. Louis before Judge Hirsch Tuesday morning. The murders were of an unusually brutal character, and the high standard of wealth of the criminal has made this case a veritable cause celebre.

Military Surgeons Meet.

The annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons opened in Washington with an attendance of over 400 delegates, representing the army, navy, State militia, and marine hospital service.

Die on the Gallows.

Thomas Crumpton was hanged in the District jail at Washington, D. C., for the murder, Jan. 11, 1894, of George Shanklin, a teamster, in that city. Both men were colored. At Fayetteville, Ark., Samuel F. Vaughn was hanged. Vaughn's crime was the hiring of Thomas Hamilton to kill Andrew Gage, a farmer in Huntsville.

Fallen for \$1,500,000.

Henry Newman & Co., importers of clothing supplies at 628-630 Broadway, New York, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Myers, of 45 Wall street. The firm is the largest in the trade and the failure is said to involve \$1,500,000.

Blame Themselves.

The first move toward settling the great coal strike and sending 125,000 idle miners to work again was made in Chicago Saturday morning. The step was taken by

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION.

Consumption, Outside of Indiana, Being Confined to Domestic Uses.

The growing confinement of the consumption of natural gas to domestic uses is noted in the annual report of Special Agent George D. Weeks of the United States geological survey. The only State in which its use for manufacturing purposes increased in 1893 is Indiana. The total value of natural gas consumed in the country in the year was \$14,346,250, against \$14,800,714 in 1894. Higher prices charged for the gas in 1893 was the cause of the decrease. The greatest value of the gas consumed in any one year was \$22,629,875, in 1888. Since that time there has been a gradual decline, with an aggregate of about \$8,300,000 less for last year than 1888. All gas States show a falling off in the value of coal or wood displaced by the use of gas. The most important gas field in any State is in Indiana, where the estimated amount of productive territory is about 2,500 square miles. While the supply is falling far below the demand in other large gas fields, it is declared to be well supplied in Indiana. The value of the product consumed in the State in 1893 was \$5,718,000, against \$4,716,000 in 1894. The report shows that gas is also found in commercial quantities in New York, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, West Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

MOB HANGS FOUR MEN.

Wholesale Lynching of Murderers in Madison Parish, La.

Nine men have met violent deaths in Madison Parish, La., in the last week, and eight of these have been lynched by infuriated citizens. The last four were hanged Thursday night. Thursday the Boyce assassins were hunted down by bloodhounds, and finally located in the Buckhorn woods. Sheriff McClelland sent for volunteers to increase his posse and a force of 200 men finally tracked the assassins in a negro cabin. The four — Tom Paxton, the leader of the assassins, Shell Clayton, Scott Harvey, and Tozy McCoy, all colored. They were promptly placed under arrest, and Sheriff McClelland detailed a party of twelve to take them to Telluride, while the Sheriff and the rest of the party started out to try to capture Tom Griffin, who had separated from the others. As the deputies with the four fugitives got near Milliken's Bend they were met by a crowd of 200, who overpowered the guard and captured the four prisoners. The prisoners were escorted to the Crescent place, where their fleshly murder had been committed, and there strung up to the limbs of several trees.

ATTEMPT TO KILL M'BRIDE.

Infernal Machine Sent to the President of the Miners' Association.

President McBride, of the Coal Miners' Association, received by mail from Pennsylvania a suspicious package which he gave to the police. The town postmaster said it was illegible, but it was a short name. The staff car to Colorado, La., in a formal school catalogue set out as a point of deposit inside, over which paper was pasted, the idea being to operate the convenience when the book was opened. There was evidence of gunpowder, but what the substance beneath the pasted paper was has not been decided. The police threw the package into the river without examination.

CHOLERA AT LISBON.

Spanish Authorities Now Admit the Nature of the Disease.

The special sanitary inspector, sent to Lisbon by the Spanish government to inquire into the epidemic (classed as cholera) which has prevailed there for some time past, after a long investigation and consultation with the eminent specialist, Professor Sousa, declares that the outbreak is one of true Asiatic cholera. The sanitary inspector also traces the source of the epidemic, saying that it was imported to Lisbon from the Cape Verde Islands.

Greco Seems Fated.

The crisis at the Toluca, Ill., mines passed without bloodshed, and though ready at several points, were not summoned. Acting Governor Gill and several officers of the union met the strikers, and by good counsel succeeded in persuading them to abandon their project of attacking the working miners and burning the mines. However, the strikers seem to have gained their point, for the workers at the Toluca mines were so alarmed over the demonstration that they laid down their tools.

Fatally Crushed Under a Freight.

At 9:23 o'clock on Friday night, during the usual Epiphany procession in the cathedral at Athens, a violent shock occurred that seemingly shook the building to its very foundations. The duration of the shock was fifteen seconds. The cathedral was crowded with devotees, who, when the shock began, were on the verge of a panic. Every exit of the cathedral was hurriedly thrown open, and the people dispersed. M. Bousphides, Minister of the Interior, hurried to the central telegraph office. He learned that the earthquake had been felt throughout the country, including the islands of Syra and Zante, and that immense damage had been done. The shock was felt with the greatest severity at Athens and Aegina, both of which places were extensively damaged by the last shock. Both the cities were completely destroyed, not a single house being left standing. Inconceivable damage was also done at Lamia, Larissa, Volo, Chalcis and Patras. At Lamia the walls of the prison fell down, and many of the uninjured prisoners made their escape in the confusion. In addition to the many persons rendered homeless by the previous shocks, there are now thousands of others who will have to depend on the government for shelter and sustenance. There is little doubt that there has been great loss of life.

Tragedy in New Orleans.

The St. Charles Hotel, on St. Charles, Gravier, and Commerce streets, New Orleans, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. It is known that several lives were lost, one report putting the number at ten, but it will be impossible to tell definitely until the ruins can be searched. There were 200 persons in the hotel at the time and most of them escaped, as they were in the front part of the building. The fire destroyed the hotel, which occupied a block, and spread in all four directions, the Western Union Telegraph office room catching fire. The property loss on the hotel alone will be at least \$30,000.

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Freight Train Robbed.

An extensive car burglary was committed between Buffalo and Angola on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Several boxes were broken open and cases of clothing and general merchandise were stolen from the train, and their contents stolen.

Children Burn to Death.

Three young children of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schneider, who live near the outskirts of Scranton, Pa., were burned to death in a fire which entirely consumed their home. Mr. Schneider was not at home and his wife was in the garden.

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operators in the Illinois and Indiana fields, although the men who attended the conference were in constant telegraphic communication with operators in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. All of the gentlemen present were in favor of giving such an advance in the scale of wages as would induce the miners to go to work again. They argue that it is better to compromise at once on a basis that will be fair to both miners and operators, than to wait until the miners are driven to desperation by hunger and want. Strikers enough, the operators admit that the bulk of the men of the strike rests on themselves. They say all the trouble was brought on by the difficulty in adjusting what is known among the mine owners as the "relative scale." This scale varies in different parts of the country, according to the thickness of the coal vein. Where the vein is thick and a mule can bring down a large quantity of coal, the scale is naturally lower than in sections where the coal vein is thin, and more work is necessary to get out a ton. Thus in the Hocking Valley, where coal veins two feet thick are frequently found, the miners get 70 cents a ton last February, while across the way in Pennsylvania, where coal deposits are lighter, the miners get 79 cents a ton. The miners' strike was brought on by a persistent effort in the Pennsylvania fields to cut wages down to the Hocking Valley price.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Fourteen Business Houses in Toluca Burned.

Fourteen