

# The Democratic Sentinel

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## TARIFF FOR LUMBER.

TRADE DEMANDS CONSIDERATION IN FIXING DUTIES.

Delegates to Lumbermen's Convention at Cincinnati Will Work Toward That End—Cuban Sympathizers in Chicago Are Aroused.

Convention at Cincinnati. One hundred and fifty delegates, representing twenty-seven States, assembled in Cincinnati, when the national convention of lumber interests was called to order. Previous to perfecting a temporary organization, Messrs. Judson and DeBough made elaborate addresses, explaining the purpose of the convention, the requests for the call, and the present condition of the lumber business. They appealed to the delegates from the Southern States, which section was largely represented. Most of the Southern delegates have been free-traders, but, in responding to the address of Judson and DeBough, these delegates insisted that, if there is to be a protective tariff, lumber should not be discriminated against, and said they would do all they could to secure a tariff on lumber. They stated that all other articles used in connection with lumber in all sorts of construction were protected, and that the lumber trade was now so depressed as to require relief.

J. A. Freeman made a vigorous speech against the tariff of 1894 as discriminating against lumber and urging the convention to take such action as would secure just treatment to the lumber interests in the tariff bill to be enacted by the coming Congress. While the purpose of the convention was to secure a tariff on lumber, a permanent organization was also perfected for the general interests of lumbermen in the future.

### MAY TAKE ACTION.

Cuban Sympathizers in Chicago Are Thoroughly Aroused.

Decided action in regard to the reported treachery resorted to by Spaniards in the murder of Gen. Maceo seems likely to be taken by Cuban sympathizers in Chicago. Leading members of the committee of 100, organized for the support of the Cuban cause, met in the rooms of the Union League Club and discussed the assassination with many expressions of regret and censure. Fearing, however, that the reports may not be confirmed, the committee decided to take no action until later. Chairman Edward F. Cragin said that the committee would meet as soon as fuller reports are received, and if the story is confirmed strong resolutions would be offered, and perhaps something more done in the way of stopping Spain's career on the island.

### WILL STOP BEET SHIPMENTS.

Change in the Sugar Tariff Affects Hungarian Makers.

Carl Hurst, United States Consul at Prague, reports to the State Department that a marked change in the railroad tariff on sugar just made in Austria will probably stop altogether shipments of beet sugar from Bohemia to the United States via Trieste. The Hungarian sugar-makers have been greatly disappointed at the lack of orders for their sugar from the United States so far this year. But 18,889 tons have been exported via Flume to New York and Philadelphia, and no less than 25,000 tons remain in warehouses at Flume.

### RANGE WAR REVIVED.

Colorado Cattle-Men Warn Wyoming Shepraisers to Leave.

The war between Colorado cattle-men and Wyoming sheepmen is again on. Griff W. Edwards, a leading sheepman, has received two letters from the cattle-men, giving him six days in which to remove his sheep from the disputed strip. Edwards replies that as a taxpayer in Routt County, Colorado, for twenty-two years he proposes to make a stand, and refuses to be intimidated or driven from the range. Trouble is anticipated.

### Colorado's Cuban Army.

It is claimed by the leaders in the movement to send troops from Colorado to fight for Cuban independence that more than 1,000 names have already been enrolled. John McAndrews, middle-of-the-road Populist candidate for Attorney General at the recent election, has been chosen commander, with the title of Colonel.

### Farm School for Vagrants.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, of New York, and the Committee on Vagrancy of the Conference of Charities, intend to use their influence toward the speedy establishment of a farm school for vagrants, where homeless men, detained for one or two years, shall receive a thorough course of industrial training.

### Old Ohio Lawsuit Decided.

In the suit of the estate of Abraham Powers against the estate of C. H. Andrews, which was brought at Youngstown, Ohio, to recover 5 cents a ton for coal hauled over land of the plaintiff, the supreme court finds in favor of Powers, the judgment amounting to nearly \$50,000.

### Honor for Rev. J. M. Vanhorn.

Rev. J. M. Vanhorn, of the Warren, Ohio, Disciple Church was tendered the pastorate of the West London Tabernacle in London, England. He has the call under consideration. The foreign missionary board had recommended him.

### Salvini Is Dead.

Alexander Salvini, noted actor and son of Tomaso Salvini, died at Florence, Italy, Tuesday, after a long illness.

### Feeley Offered the Place.

William E. Feeley, President of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., has been formally offered the position of United States Treasurer upon the incoming of the McKinley administration. He is 55 years old and a thirty-third degree Mason.

### Fourteen Sailors Drawn.

The French steamer Marie-Fanny, from France for this port, has been totally lost off the Island of Alderney. The captain was saved, but fourteen members of the crew were drowned.

### Canadians Work for Liberty.

The Independence Club of Canada, in existence in Montreal five months, the object of which is the attainment of Canadian independence, is gaining in strength, and a convention will be held with a view to federating all the groups and clubs having a like object.

### Old Insurance Company Fails.

The Commercial Travelers' Life Association of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the oldest co-operative insurance companies, went into the hands of receivers. The order was upon the application of the attorney general's office on the ground of insolvency.

### ANGER OF THE TURK.

Sultan Wants a Retraction from the President.

Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, has received peremptory instructions from his government to secure a retraction of the injurious statements made by President Cleveland in his message to Congress. A cable was received on Wednesday night which indicated that the Sublime Porte was in an awful stew over the matter, and the hint was given that unless this government did something the Minister would be expected to ask for his passport. In accordance with this peremptory dispatch from the home government the Turkish Minister sought an audience Thursday with Secretary Olney and read the riot act to him. He requested that the matter be presented to President Cleveland to the end that the President might, if possible, send in a supplemental message to Congress explaining the provocation which had been given the Turks to cause them to butcher so many defenseless people. The Turkish Minister does not deny the butchery, but he does attempt to justify it. The Minister, so it is said, almost went to the extent of making a charge of bad faith, for he claimed that the State Department was in full possession of all the facts which would go to show that the butchery were committed under stress of great provocation.

### SMLPOX AND YELLOW FEVER.

Many Deaths in Cuba—Ten Thousand Spanish Soldiers Sick.

The Marine hospital service has received reports of smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports. Under date of Nov. 24 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended Nov. 22 there were in that city 12 deaths from yellow fever and two from smallpox. The United States sanitary inspector at Havana reports 220 new cases and 87 deaths from yellow fever, and 54 deaths from smallpox during the week ended Nov. 25. The inspector says he is informed from what he believes credible sources that in the eight government military hospitals which are established in the city and its immediate suburbs there are over 10,000 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers. The scarcity of food is being felt among the poorer classes, and fruit and vegetables are sometimes a luxury on the rich man's table; many people can get no work, and paupers and beggars people the streets.

### DRAGGED BEHIND HIS CART.

Kansas Farmer Held for Brutal Murder of His Daughter.

After a long preliminary examination, Rudolph Brockman, a wealthy farmer living in Osage Township, Kan., has been held in the sum of \$10,000 to answer for the murder of his 17-year-old daughter, Mary. Four weeks ago Brockman gave the girl a terrible beating because she did not work to suit him in his cornfield. He then tied a rope around one of her ankles, fastened the other end of the rope to the rear axle of his wagon and drove to his barn, a quarter of a mile off, dragging the girl behind. Arriving there, he locked her up in the barn without sufficient clothing and without food. The girl was found by her uncle and another neighbor, who carried her away, but her injuries were so serious that she died Nov. 22. Brockman has long been an outcast among the farmers of Osage Township. His ranch joins the notorious Bender farm, and he was the nearest neighbor of the Bender butchers.

### AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

North German Lloyd Steamer Salier Goes Down on Corroded Rocks.

Vigo, Spain, dispatch: The North German Lloyd steamer Salier was lost off Corunna Corroded. All hands were drowned. There were 210 passengers on board. Her crew was composed of sixty-five men. All on board, passengers and crew, perished. The Salier's passengers consisted of 113 Russians, thirty-five Galicians, sixty-one Spaniards, and one German. The Salier was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres, via Corunna and Villagarcia. The passengers were mostly in the steerage. The Corroded rocks, on which it is believed the Salier was lost, are situated off the southwest coast of Corunna and should have given a wide berth before the steamer headed eastward, and then in a northeast direction for the bay leading up to Villagarcia.

### FEAT FOR AUSTRALIA.

American Merchants Will Ship Nearly 5,000,000 Bushels.

J. S. Larke, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, has furnished the Vancouver Board of Trade with a statement as to the condition of the Australian crops. He states that that country will have to import over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, owing to the failure of the Australian harvest. He says that the bulk will come from America. Canadian merchants were late in the field, San Francisco merchants having secured a large number of orders.

### BOLD Deed of Robbers.

The Iron Mountain fast express, outgoing, was held up and six masked men one mile from the station within the city limits of St. Louis, Wednesday night at 9:30 o'clock. Two robbers went to the express car and demanded admittance. Express Messenger W. J. Egan refused to let them in. They threatened to kill him, but he was inflexible. They then placed a stick of dynamite at the car door, and blew it to pieces. The explosion badly shattered one side of the car. When the robbers looked for the treasure they were told that the money was in a time-locked safe. Finding it useless to try to blow open the strong box, the robbers jumped off and notified their companions on the engine that they had failed to get anything. The robbers then disappeared, and Engineer William Green started ahead. As the train pulled away Express Messenger Egan came to the shattered door of the car, intending to shoot at the marauders. No sooner did they see him, however, than they opened fire and he fled behind a pile of boxes. The noise of the shooting attracted the clerks in the mail car and they opened the doors and a fusillade followed. Express Messenger Egan said the Pacific Express Company had lost

### Pingree in War Paint.

Gov.-elect Pingree has said it. Michigan is to be battered this winter with the bullets of reform, while the whole country looks on at the battle. The famous Mayor-Governor has outlined his plan of action and the coming fight between him and his Legislature will contribute the most intensely interesting chapter in the history of commonwealth government in the United States.

### Depositors Must Help.

The majority of the depositors of the Missouri National Bank, at Kansas City, which failed, have agreed to a reorganization plan which calls for a contribution of 10 per cent. of their deposits to strengthen the impaired capital of the bank.

### Take Their Own Lives.

Mrs. Sarah B. Ingerson Cooper and her daughter, Harriet Cooper, both widely known as workers in the cause of temperance, Christianity and philanthropy, committed suicide together in their home

in San Francisco Thursday night. Mrs. Cooper's will was discovered upon a table in the apartment, informing the world of the joint suicide and requesting that the bodies be not taken to the morgue. Mrs. Cooper and her daughter were foremost among the members of the Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Cooper was, in fact, president of the California Woman Suffrage Association and was prominently identified with church and kindergarten work. She taught the largest Bible class in the world and was a prominent officer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The suicide has made a profound sensation in the city, where Mrs. Cooper and her daughter had been until recently the leaders in church and Christian affairs generally. The tragedy is directly traceable to the recent scandal which culminated in the church trial and condemnation of Rev. Dr. Charles O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Cooper was one of his warmest supporters in the early part of the trial. Before the end of the trial, however, Mrs. Cooper and her daughter turned against him, and the part of the Coopers in the case was in violent disagreement with the church element, which censured them for their activity against the accused clergyman. Since the trial the Coopers had been snubbed by former friends and given the cold shoulder by their associates in church work. Harriet Cooper was so oppressed with the burden of the social boycott that she was imposed upon herself and her mother that her health failed and she suffered from nervous prostration. She often spoke of taking her own life, but had been dissuaded by her mother.

### HOW THE QUESTION IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

## CAN WE HELP CUBA?

### Strong Sentiment for Intervention, Even Among Conservatives—Must Look Before We Leap—Attitude of the New Administration.

### Lively Time Possible.

Washington correspondence:

**T**HE shrieks and groans of bleeding Cuba and her beseeching look to this Government for aid are not unheeded by the American people nor by their representatives in Congress. All behold with increasing horror the specter which hovers over the fairest of the West Indies and the endless reports of burning plantations, butchered invalids and assassinated citizens quicken the pulse and make us pray for the time when the reign of blood shall end. The Cuban representatives here say that this end can be accomplished by the intervention of the United States in Cuba's behalf. Our statesmen agree in this and sentiment and sympathy advise such a course. Intervention may lead the Government into serious complications and conservative statesmen feel that their first duty is to their own Government. Nevertheless there is manifest a strong sentiment for interference unless there be a change in Cuban affairs within a reasonable time.

The position of the administration, as made plain by President Cleveland's message, has the commendation of the conservative element. Maj. McKinley is reported to be in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's attitude and to be particularly pleased with the paragraph which foreshadows intervention. The implication that a guarantee of the fulfillment of any terms agreed upon by Spain and Cuba might be furnished by the United States meets with the President elect's approval. The latter is hopeful that a settlement of the trouble may be well advanced before he enters office, and he particularly desires that no hasty action shall be taken by Congress such as might confront the new administration with embarrassing foreign relations.

Cuba's wishes regarding action by the United States were set forth by Gonzalo de Quesada, chargé d'affaires of the Cuban republic in Washington. "The Cuban legislation," said he, "will give us the right to intervene in the event of a revolution, to bring to a decisive end the labors initiated last year, when a concurrent resolution, substantially declaring the belligerency of Cuba and recommending the good offices of the United States should be directed toward obtaining the independence of Cuba was passed. Since then the Cubans have grown stronger. We claim that Cuba is free to-day. We assert that Spain is trying, unsuccessfully, to reconquer Cuba. She is attempting to extirpate a people, not to subdue a revolution. Our civil government, supreme in three-fourths of the island; our complete military organization, our humanity to the vanquished, are proofs of the existence of a responsible, determined, rising nationality, where there was yesterday an oppressed colony. This nationality cannot be crushed even by the landing of new European armies on a territory over which the Monroe doctrine is perfectly applicable. With as much reason as when the French troops were made to withdraw from Mexico can the United States urge the evacuation of Cuba by Spanish armies or request that Spain shall fight her battles with the troops she has already on this side of the ocean. We will work unceasingly to see the independence of Cuba and her belligerent rights proclaimed by America."

It is possible that there will be a lively time over this question in both houses of Congress. Representative Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, thinks no definite action will be taken by this Congress unless some change on the island or in the attitude of Spain toward the United States.

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the war by offering its good offices have apparently failed. I consider that the recognition of belligerent rights at this point would be ill-advised. It would be a direct help to Spain, and would not work for the interests of peace. I believe we have reached a point where we must either recognize Cuban independence or else continue to await developments, following out the policy Mr. Cleveland has pursued hitherto."

SENATOR Cullom's opinion is: "This thing has been going on long enough and that it is time for the United States through its administration to let Spain know that we cannot allow this butchery at our doors to continue without any prospect of termination. I am not a jingo, but it does seem to me that some way should be found to put a stop to the war with as little delay as possible."

Senators Morgan and Daniel expressed themselves strongly in favor of granting belligerent rights.

### REED THIS!

### An Odd Complication of Congressional Names.

A Washington paper has been studying the list of newly-elected Congressmen and has this to say about it:

"From over in Maryland comes Dr. Booze, and, while there may be no significance whatever in this close conjunction, the name of the representative in the very next district is Mudd. Maryland also sends a Barber and a Baker to the next House. A Cooke is found in the Illinois delegation, a Gardener in New Jersey, a Cowherd in Missouri, a Bishop in Michigan, two Coopers, one from Texas and the other from Wisconsin; two Taylors, one from Ohio and the other from Alabama; four Smiths, two from Michigan and one each from Illinois and Arizona. A Miller comes from West Virginia, but Illinois furnishes Mills. Illinois also has a Hunter, New Jersey and North Carolina each a Fowler. But Pennsylvania contributes Robins."

"The little New England State of Rhode Island sends a Bull, Virginia a Lamb, North Carolina a Martin, Mississippi a Fox, Missouri a Cooney, and Ohio a Kerr, while a Skinner comes from North Carolina, and a Packer from Pennsylvania. There is a Fischer in the New York delegation, but the only thing for him to catch is Sauerherring of Wisconsin. Fruit, too, is scarce, there being only one Berry, from Kentucky. Congress is a large body in itself, but it has only a Poote in New York and a Tongue in Oregon. A whole Mann is in Illinois, however, and there is another Handy in Delaware. There is a Moody in Massachusetts, a Minor in Wisconsin, and, above all, a Bland in Missouri. New York appropriates to itself all the Payne, North Carolina all the Love, and Missouri all the Joy. Utah is represented by a King, Illinois by a Prince, and the people of Iowa by their Cousins."

"The silver Moon from the Tennessee mountains looks down peacefully upon a hill in Connecticut, a Marsh in Illinois, near which is planted a Cannon that has seen much service, a Flood in Virginia, and a Young in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and, above all, a Bland in Missouri. New York appropriates to itself all the Payne, North Carolina all the Love, and Missouri all the Joy. Utah is represented by a King, Illinois by a Prince, and the people of Iowa by their Cousins."

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