

# The Democratic Sentinel

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RENSSELAER, - - - - - INDIANA

## ELLIS ISLAND FIRE.

### IMMIGRANT LANDING STATION TOTALLY DESTROYED.

Police Officers Fight Hard to Restrain  
Immigrants Trying to Save Their  
Baggage—Loss Will Reach \$780,000  
—Blow to Illinois Butterine Makers.

#### Uncle Sam Is the Loser.

Ellis Island is a mass of black ruins. All the huge buildings which, since 1892, have housed hundreds of thousands of immigrants were demolished in a conflagration during Monday night which constituted one of the most brilliant spectacles ever seen in New York harbor, and which threatened the lives of 200 immigrants who were on the island. As far as can be learned there was no loss of life. It is said that the loss on buildings will amount to something like \$800,000, while hundreds of volumes of valuable records have been destroyed. Night Watchman Christian told the story of the fire graphically. "I did not know anything about it," he says, "till I found myself in a cloud of smoke. I rushed to the northwest end, where the flames seemed to come from, and shouted 'fire!' Six men slept there, and they hardly got out. Then somebody rang the alarms which communicated with all the departments. The immigrants started down, and we had to almost force them out. Some of them ran back for some bits of blanket or bundle of clothing. We thought we had lost fifteen. On the same day at Georgetown, Del., James M. Gordy was hanged for the murder of his wife. He died game and proted his innocence before 1 o'clock when the fire started in one of the towers in one of the main buildings. Everybody but the watchman was asleep. They all got out nobody knows. The fireboats and police poured water on the blaze for all they were worth, but for all the good it did it might have been oil. It was a wonder that the immigrants in the main building got out at all; it was still more of a wonder that the sixty odd patients in the hospital were saved. The nurses and doctors worked as coolly and calmly as any trained frenemy. Some of the sick shrieked and shouted. But the nurses did not mind. They hauled them out on stretchers and laid them down where they would not get scorched. It was good work."

#### BLOW TO BUTTERINE.

New Illinois Law Prohibits Use of  
Coloring Matter.

The manufacture of butterine as an industry will virtually cease in Illinois July 1, now that Gov. Tanner has signed the bill prohibiting the coloring of that article. Uncle Sam will lose \$600,000 a year in internal revenue taxes, restaurant and boarding house keepers will have to buy genuine butter for their patrons, and the farmers all over the Prairie State will shout for joy as soon as the bill becomes operative. Thirty million pounds of butterine is made in Chicago a year, on every pound of which the manufacturer pays a 2-cent tax to the Government. He can afford to do it, too, for the modern product so closely resembles dairy butter in color and taste that it easily brings as good a price as the best butter that ever came out of a churn. But now that the farmers have secured the passage of a law prohibiting the coloring of butterine, thereby leaving it the shade of mutton tallow, the palmy days of the stock yards product are past. Butterine no longer can compete with dairy butter, and in consequence the manufacturers will shut down their works or move them to a more congenial climate, where the farmers are more modest and long-suffering. There are four firms engaged in the manufacture of butterine in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Brann & Fitts and G. H. Hammond & Co. The last named firm has an extensive plant at Hammond, Ind., and will suffer only the loss of the Illinois trade. The other three houses will be obliged to move to other states. Armour and Swift have plants at Kansas City and will probably transfer the machinery used in Chicago to that city.

#### Athletes of the Diamond.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . . . 31	9 Philadelphia . . . . . 23
Boston . . . . . 30	12 Pittsburgh . . . . . 20
Cincinnati . . . . . 25	16 Louisville . . . . . 17
New York . . . . . 22	16 Chicago . . . . . 17
Brooklyn . . . . . 22	20 Washington . . . . . 14
Cleveland . . . . . 21	20 St. Louis . . . . . 8

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus . . . . . 30	15 Detroit . . . . . 22
St. Paul . . . . . 32	17 Minneapolis . . . . . 19
Indianapolis . . . . . 28	15 Gr'd. Rapids . . . . . 18
Milwaukee . . . . . 26	23 Kansas City . . . . . 14
	36

Northwest on the Broiler.

Great sizzling balls of hot weather ricochet the burning pavements and streets of Chicago Tuesday and frightened a passing populace into all the shady retreats in town. One man was driven to suicide and over forty were prostrated. The temperature reached 98 degrees in the shade. It was a red-hot day throughout the Northwest.

#### Humen Ostrich? Dead.

Harry Whalen, the "human ostrich," was worked upon at the German hospital at Kansas City, and from whose stomach the surgeons took two pocket knives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass and tacks, nails, screws and staples to the number of seventy, died as a result of the operation.

#### Found Death in the Chair.

Howard A. Scott was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y. Scott murdered his wife Oct. 28, 1896, because she had applied for a divorce.

#### Never Saw Such Fighting.

At the Carmen plantation, near Lajas, Cuba, insurgents under Costello had an engagement with a part of the Gerona battalion. The Spaniards were defeated, and had to retreat with a heavy loss. Three captains and five lieutenants were killed, and many officers wounded.

#### Hadn't Time to Marry.

James Piper, a quaint character of Bloomington, Ill., was found dead. He was worth \$100,000, but lived like a hermit. His age was 89. He had never married.

#### Fauci in Polish Schoolhouse.

A panic occurred in a Polish schoolhouse in Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday night at a church entertainment. A lamp fell, and a cry of fire was raised. People crowded and stumbled and tramped over each other. No one was fatally injured, but a large number were bruised.

#### The Twins Escaped Hanging.

Mrs. Nancy E. Clegg of Indianapolis is dead. She was the central figure in the city's most famous criminal case, was tried five times for murder, sentenced to hang twice, and finally escaped on a technicality. Mrs. Clegg was finally convicted of perjury and served four years.

## TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Two Vessels Sink in a Collision Off the Lizard.

A French schooner, which arrived at Swansea, Wales, reports that through the haze she saw two vessels collide off the Lizard with tremendous impact. Both vessels sank with all on board, and according to the crew of the schooner, all were drowned. The schooner's crew report that the vessels sank so quickly that they had no time to go to their assistance. Other foreign advices include a dispatch from Constantinople, in which it is said that strong pressure will be needed to overcome the resistance of the Turkish Government to the retrocession of Thessaly. Reports that Great Britain is opposing, on religious grounds, Turkey's retention of Thessaly are being circulated with the view of exciting Muslim fanaticism. Butcher reports socialist peasant riots in the communes of Nadevra and Aman. The gendarmes at both places were obliged to fire upon the rioters. Two peasants were killed and forty were severely wounded. Twenty-one agitators were arrested.

## PAINTS ON THE GALLows.

Rockford Wife Murderer's Nerve Weakens at the Last Moment.

JAMES French, the Rockford, Ill., wife murderer, paid the death penalty on the scaffold Friday morning, the drop falling at 11:22 o'clock, and thirteen minutes later he was pronounced dead, his neck having been broken. As the white cap was placed over his head he fainted and fell back into the arms of the deputies who straightened him up and the trap was sprung. Two hundred people witnessed the execution from within the high stockade. Thousands stood around outside, including many women, who could not see or hear anything. French killed his wife July 19, 1896. The couple had never lived happily together because of his jealousy. On the same day at Georgetown, Del., James M. Gordy was hanged for the murder of his wife. He died game and proted his innocence before 1 o'clock when the fire started in one of the towers in one of the main buildings. Everybody but the watchman was asleep. They all got out nobody knows. The fireboats and police poured water on the blaze for all they were worth, but for all the good it did it might have been oil. It was a wonder that the immigrants in the main building got out at all; it was still more of a wonder that the sixty odd patients in the hospital were saved. The nurses and doctors worked as coolly and calmly as any trained frenemy. Some of the sick shrieked and shouted. But the nurses did not mind. They hauled them out on stretchers and laid them down where they would not get scorched. It was good work."

## ROLLING MILL AND FURNACE.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

HOW SHERMAN DISPOSES OF A DAY'S BUSINESS.

He Is Methodical at All Times—Saves Himself by Relying Upon His Assistants—Meeting Office Seekers and Dealing with Diplomats.

Mr. Sherman's Day.

Washington correspondence:

SECRETARY OF STATE

State John Sherman works at his desk from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; then he goes home and reads novels. He is an omnious consumer of novels of all degrees of merit, of all colors of binding—yellow preferred. He says

they rest his mind. He considers that at the age of seventy-four he has earned a rest from the heavy literature of finance, of economics, of statesmanship, and Mr. Babcock, his secretary, says that he follows the woes of the latter-day heroine, the truly good stiltlings of the modern hero, and the siphonous ejaculations of the fin de siecle villain with a really remarkable interest, even if he does smile a good deal through his spectacles over what he reads. But all this happens after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Sherman is Mr. Sherman, and not the Secretary of State, and it is with his manner of putting in his time as Secretary of State that this article is concerned.

When Mr. Sherman became the Secretary of the Treasury a matter of twenty odd years ago he was confronted by one

of the most herculean tasks that ever

hard-working head. All this formally and elaborately courteous correspondence, with its "renewed assurances of profound, distinguished consideration," and so on, of course, pass over the Secretary of State's desk, and is subject to his revision before he signs it; but it is very rare that he finds it necessary to make any changes in it, so carefully and thoroughly is it worked.

Whenever any document reaches Mr. Sherman's desk that does not absolutely require his personal attention, he sends immediately for the official to whose branch of the department the document properly belongs, and turns it over to him with a few succinct instructions. He does not lay it aside for future consideration, and thereby accumulate a monumental pile of papers filled with possibilities of grief and labor to come. It is really quite entertaining to see Mr. Sherman cut open an official letter as it reaches him from the mail, glance it over and grasp it within the compass of sixty seconds, and then either send for the proper official or else shoot it out by messenger to the place it belongs.

The only occasions upon which Mr. Sherman feels called upon to grow a little expansive are the diplomatic days—Thursdays. This is the especial day that he sets aside for the reception of the diplomats, to talk over things with them confidentially, and on this day other visitors have a very slight chance of being received by him. The Secretary of State receives the diplomats in a room adjoining his office, and called the "diplomatic room"—by all odds the most gorgeously furnished governmental chamber in Washington. Running its entire length is a carved ebony table, and it is at the head of this table, seated in a tall revolving chair, that Mr. Sherman receives the diplomats, one by one. They string into other anteroom for their audience with the Secretary of State all the way from 10 to 1 o'clock, and in receiving them no matter of precedence is observed. The first to arrive is the first

## NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The Senate had a period of tariff litigation Wednesday, and as a result little progress was made on the bill. Mr. Rawlins of Utah and Mr. Mills of Texas discussed the Democratic attitude on the tariff from their respective standpoints. Later in the day Mr. Cannon of Utah proposed an amendment placing an export bounty on agricultural products. He spoke for two hours on the need of giving the farmer a share of the benefits of the tariff. Mr. Butler of North Carolina also spoke in favor of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill. Only half a page of the bill, covering four brief and comparatively unimportant paragraphs, were disposed of during the day.

The long-deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came on Thursday, after the Senate had passed the cereals in the agricultural schedule. Nothing definite was accomplished. James T. Lloyd, who was recently elected to succeed the late Representative Giles, of the First Missouri District, took the oath at the opening of the House. Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution for the payment of the salaries of certain consuls general and consuls, the names of whose posts were changed in the last consular and diplomatic bill. The resolution was passed. Mr. Payne then moved an adjournment, which was resisted by the minority. The rising vote resulted in a tie—87 to 87. Speaker Reed saved the motion by voting aye, and the House adjourned until Monday.

The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the Senate late Friday, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment changing the House rate of 1,575-1000 to 1,35 per pound by the close vote of yeas 32, nays 30. The affirmative vote was made up of twenty-one Republicans, one Democrat (McEvily of Louisiana), one silver Republican (Jones of Nevada) and one Populist (Stewart of Nevada). The negative vote was made up of twenty-five Democrats, three Populists and two silver Republicans. It was the closest vote thus far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that amendments having the sanction of the Senate were assured of adoption. The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the sugar schedule.

The total revenue and expenditures of the Government for the last four fiscal years are given below:

Year.	Salaries.	Interest on public debt.	Pensions.
1888 . . . . .	\$44,962,905	\$5,630,953	\$87,624,779
1890 . . . . .	44,707,986	6,831,803	106,996,855
1892 . . . . .	46,721,001	10,906,197	124,415,951
1894 . . . . .	47,114,805	15,032,226	159,357,557
1896 . . . . .	45,626,195	16,196,255	141,177,284
1898 . . . . .	47,933,321	13,182,154	141,395,228
1899 . . . . .	48,940,083	9,855,002	139,454,000

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The sugar schedule was again the subject of debate Saturday in the Senate. Practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the Senate adjourned the amendment of Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The most sensational feature of the day was the speech of Senator McEvily of Louisiana. It was his maiden speech in the Senate. He openly avowed himself in favor of a tariff on sugar. He moreover defended the sugar trust, whose interests, he argued, went hand in hand with the sugar planters. Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky and Mr. Caffey were the other Senators who addressed the Senate at length.

The Senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded Monday with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was the sharp exchange between Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, representing the two extremes of Senatorial procedure. The House adjourned until Thursday after a session that lasted forty-five minutes. The only attempt to transact business was a request by Mr. Lacey of Iowa for unanimous consent for a bill for the relief of residents of Gree County, Oklahoma. Mr. Henry of Texas promptly objected, and the House decided to adjourn. Before the session began the hub of a wheel round with a monster petition, said to contain 6,000,000 signatures, appealing to Congress to recognize Cuban insurgents as belligerents, was wheeled into the space in front of the Speaker's rostrum. It had been in circulation throughout the United States for about six months, and was presented to Congress by Representative Sulzer of New York.

The Senate made a great stride forward Saturday by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provision relating to Hawaii, which went over. This schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill. Senator Tillman gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants in national affairs. It was a delegation to the Republican national convention of 1864, 1868 and 1876. In 1868 he was a member of the New York Legislature and in 1870 he was elected a member of Congress from the Oneida district and was re-elected in 1872. Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, made Mr. Roberts, a new member, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, an unusual honor. In 1882 President Harrison appointed Mr. Roberts assistant United States Treasurer at New York City. In 1893 Mr. Roberts was offered the presidency of the Franklin National Bank and accepted the place. Mr. Roberts is a widely known traveled man and has written

to be received. The Secretary of State resumes his audience for a general resume of each diplomat's business, and it is for this reason that he only receives them one at a time. He leans back in his revolving chair, with his spectacles pushed up on his forehead, taking in what each of them has to say, and occasionally jotting down a note on a scratch pad in front of him. Mr. Sherman is not a linguist. The only language he can speak is English. But as there is now in Washington a single representative of another country who cannot also speak English, the Secretary of State has no trouble in carrying on these conversations.

NEW UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Ellis H. Roberts, a New York Banker, Recently Appointed.

Ellis H. Roberts of New York, who has just been appointed treasurer of the United States by President McKinley, is the president of the Franklin National Bank of New York. He has long been prominent in national affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, 1868 and 1876. In 1868 he was a member of the New York Legislature and in 1870 he was elected a member of Congress from the Oneida district and was re-elected in 1872. Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, made Mr. Roberts, a new member, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, an unusual honor. In 1882 President Harrison appointed Mr. Roberts assistant United States Treasurer at New York City. In 1893 Mr. Roberts was offered the presidency of the Franklin National Bank and accepted the place. Mr. Roberts is a widely known traveled man and has written

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Five Hundred Men Drowned.

Great Storm Disaster Overwhelms Chinese Fishermen.

Meager particulars were brought by the Empress of Japan of a disaster which befell the fishermen of Chusan archipelago, off the coast of China