

STRUCK A SNAG AND SANK

ANOTHER WRECK ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Ten Lives Known To Have Been Lost—A Terrible Fall Down a Mine Shaft—Five Men Killed by the Explosion of a Grist-Mill Boiler.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 6.—The steamboat Paris C. Brown, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, struck a snag at Hermitage Landing, Pointe Coupee Parish, at 9 o'clock last night, and sank to the hurricane deck. Five of the cabin crew, two firemen and one passenger are missing.

The Paris C. Brown left New Orleans Friday night with 300 tons of freight, to which was added 150 tons on the way up. Her cargo consisted of 150 tons of car wheels and the remainder of sugar, molasses, old iron and sundries. She was registered at 1,400 tons and owned by Capt. S. A. Halliday and C. G. Young. She was valued at \$34,000 and insured for \$14,000. Nothing is known as to the insurance on the cargo. She was built at Cincinnati in 1870, by the Marine Railway & Dock company, for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade in which she had been running ever since, making over ninety trips without a mishap of any kind. She had been for a number of years in command of Capt. A. M. Halliday, but at the time of the disaster she was commanded by Capt. C. G. Young, a native of Cincinnati. She had on board ten cabin passengers and a few deck passengers. The Brown's officers were: Captain, C. G. Young; chief clerk, Pres. Ellison; second clerk, J. M. Young; chief engineer, James Steen; second engineer, Sam Newkirk; pilot, George Tunnel and Wash Kinley; mates, L. McGeary and Peter Baumgardner. The Brown had the usual complement of firemen, stewards, deckhands and sailor men, nearly all of whom reside in Cincinnati.

The officers of the Hannah Blakes, down this evening, report that the Paris C. Brown is a total wreck, with only the pilot house and a small portion of the decks appearing above water. Hermitage is only twenty-five miles above this city, but owing to want of communication with that point, nothing definite was learned to-day of the loss of life and property. Two roustabouts were passed down on the Oliver Biern. They said that six of the crew and one passenger were lost, but they could give no names. A large part of the cargo will be a total loss. This morning barrels, etc., were floating in the water. Some of them were caught by persons in this city and West Baton Rouge.

The Brown sank within a few minutes of the accident, only the top of the pilot-house and a portion of the Texas being visible. She is a double-decker, so is her cargo, which lies at the bottom of the river, is floating down the stream. The following persons on the steamer were lost:

WILLIAM MITCHELL, one of the cabin crew; GILLIGILLIS, O.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, ladies' cabin man, of Cincinnati.

JAMES HARRISON, second pantry man, from Memphis, Tenn.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, night watchman, from Cincinnati.

SARAH GRAY, fireman, of Cincinnati.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL, fireman, of New Orleans.

Also a barbers and porter, from Cincinnati. Those names are unknown.

One of the cabin boys got to the river bank and was taken to safety and, fell back into the river and sank before assistance could be rendered him. All the rest were saved except as above named.

R. DORA.

A Boiler's Cruel Work.

CAUGHT ON THE ROOF.

The Adventures of Three Boys in a Jail Breaking Enterprise.

MUNCIE, Jan. 6.—[Special]—Oct. 19, the day of the Foraker rally here, George Hoyt, Henry Murray and George Carroll, three unemployed boys, got into the habit of stealing a pocket-book. The boys were caught guilty and two years sent to the penitentiary, but were recently given a new trial which was to take place next week. This morning at 4 o'clock they secured their freedom from the cells in the old furnace used before the time of natural gas, and from which a large chimney starts, an easy exit if they could get to the top of it. They minibuted their way to the top from the roof of a distance of two or three feet, took with them an old blanket, which they made into a rope when on the roof, and started to lower the smallest. Duly, when the rope broke and let the fellow fall, who escaped, leaving his companions on the roof in the rain to be found by Sheriff Marion at 6 o'clock, who, with a ladder, took them down and remanded them to jail.

IN PITIFUL SHAPE.

Terrible Reports of Destitution in Western Dakota.

FARGO, D. T., Jan. 6.—A letter from the Rev. C. W. Riches of Park River, D. T., conveys the first authentic information of extreme suffering among Norwegian settlers in the western part of Walsh county. Men with relief report that they found seventy families in about as destitute circumstances as it is possible for human beings to be in and still exist. Many were found with their naked bodies exposed to the elements, and thousands of them were almost unknown. These farmers have lived on their little capital until nothing remained. Most of them have been living on a kind of porridge made by cooking frozen green beans and corn, and eating it for a week. Nearly all were entirely out of flour. They have been dividing with each other their potatoes until they are gone, too.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Implicit Love Causes a Murder and Suicide in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—William Mann, an artist, shot and killed his niece, Carrie Jones, and committed suicide in an up-town tenement to-day. She was a married woman and had been living with Mann as his wife for several years. The woman's husband, whose name is Stephen Jones, is a carpenter, working at Poughkeepsie, and had been in love with his wife for twelve years. He had been dividing with each other their potatoes until they are gone, too.

IN MAKING THIS KNOWN THROUGH THE PUBLIC PRESS WE DO SO TO NOTIFY THOSE AT A DISTANCE AND THIS MUST BE ACCEPTED AS A REPLY TO MANY LETTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

AS IN 1892, NUMEROUS ASSEMBLIES WILL BE GIVEN FROM PHILADELPHIA UNTIL A SUFFICIENT NUMBER HAVE BEEN FORMED TO CALL A JOINT CONVENTION FOR THE "GOOD OF THE ORDER." THOSE DESIRING TO BE WITH US WILL ADDRESS BOX 834, PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALL INFORMATION RECEIVED WILL BE PROMPTLY REPLIED TO AND ALL NECESSARY MATTER WILL BE FURNISHED TO CARRY ON THE NEEDED WORK.

IN CONCLUSION, WE DESIRE TO SAY THAT BELIEVING WE ARE DOING RIGHT IN ISSUING THE FOREGOING, AS WE DID WHEN PROMULGATING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE K. OF L. NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, WE HAVE UNDILUTED AFFIDAT TO THE ORDER.

"JAMES L. WRIGHT,
"R. N. KEEN,
"R. C. MCALLEY,
"JOSEPH S. KENNEDY."

GENE WETHERDELL DEAD.

[Bedford Democrat.]

It is remarkable with what avidity the republican press jumps to the defense of W. W. Dudley at the slightest opportunity. Dudley is a worse political scoundrel than Sam Coyer ever was. This man audaciously put his name to a circular letter addressed to the members of the K. of L. to get every ballot box in the state of Indiana. Indiana has two gone republican through Dudley's slick manipulation of money. To-day he is fighting shy of Hoosier soil because he fears the minions of the law. It is true that he has not been found against him by the federal grand jury. Dudley is a scoundrel with a capital "S." He has a severe cold on the road. He went to bed and gradually grew worse. Then he appeared to be a little better. He sat up in bed and read the newspaper and announced that he would defer to God's will, where the Abbott country begins an engagement tomorrow night. One hour later he was seized with choking and expired immediately.

DEATH OF GRANDMA COWGILL.

WASHINGON, Jan. 2.—[Special]—An announcement was made today of the death at North Manchester of Grandma Cowgill, the mother of the Hon. Calvin Cowgill of this city. Mrs. Cowgill was over ninety years old. She was one of the first settlers in the Wabash valley and was very widely known.

THE CAPITATION TAX.

A Loud Call upon the Legislature to Repeal It.

TO THE EDITOR.—Sir: I would like to make, through the columns of THE SENTINEL, the suggestion that our state legislature repeal the law requiring the levy and collection of a capitation tax in this state, or greatly reduce the amount now levied and collected. The time was when this tax was, in a measure, just—when the state was comparatively a wilderness, without roads, free pikes, railroads, etc., but now every acre of land in Indiana is owned by some person or persons, and improved. Roads are all laid out and made, and nearly every county is traversed by railroads and free pikes. Is it not time the state legislature enacted some law to relieve this class of at least some part of this tax, if not all? This tax catches poor men every time, and is burdensome, unjust, and outrageous. My observation is that about one-half of the tax-payers of Indiana are assessed with a capitation tax, and about one-half of those assessed with it pay and the remaining half pay none at all. Thus you see only about one-fourth of the people assessed for taxation in Indiana pay this capitation tax. They are that class of persons that have accumulated a little property, and that are bound to pay it. (And yet there are poor men who have no property at all, and are bound to pay it.)

I can say without fear of contradiction that about one-half of the citizens of Indiana assessed with a capitation tax are wage men, and do not own a cent, or have a dollar, of property.

Suppose the case. Suppose a man owns a good farm; his taxable property is between ten and twenty thousand dollars; he has a good and faithful tenant on his farm. This tenant's possessions are a wife and five children, and works tax-free. The tax on his farm is \$5. He levies in his township is 10 cents on the dollar, the same as in the national encampment at Wheeling, W. Va., and even another instance was as scandalously repeated by the leaders a year later at Columbus, O. Though protesting against such action, the democratic members of the G. A. R. were prepared to vote for it, and when the whole course of the leaders of the organization was but preparatory to the use to which it was debased in the campaign of 1888.

Investigation once set on foot showed that the great scheme was a fraud, and that the more reprehensible because it was followed by the leaders of the G. A. R. in their efforts to make the national encampment in order that it might be successful.

The instances which illustrate the extreme partisanship of the leaders of the G. A. R. are so numerous that the difficulty lies chiefly in specification. It is hardly necessary in proof of this to call your attention to the conduct of the national encampment at the meeting of the St. Louis encampment, when, in violation of every demand of common decency, the president of the United States, a democrat, but the president of the whole people, was grossly insulted and given to understand that he was not wanted.

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