

THE HOCKING SENTINEL.

Table with columns for days of the week (Su, Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa) and dates (1897, JUNE, 1897).

CIRCLING THE GLOBE

CONCISE HISTORY OF SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings.

Postmaster Rule is Changed.

The rule announced shortly after the administration assumed charge that postmasters were allowed to serve out their full term for causes...

France is Careful.

Paris special. It is learned from an authorized French source that letters of credence presented to President Faure...

Verdict in the Duoy Killing.

Coroner Haer, at Cincinnati, rendered a verdict on the death of George A. Duoy...

Terrible Death.

Aeronaut Walters met a terrible death at Centerville, Iowa, by falling from his balloon...

War in the East.

The American Plate Glass Works, the largest outside the United States...

War in the West.

John Considine, charged with robbing the Granville, Licking county, Ohio...

War in the South.

Gov. Smith of Montana, telegraphed the War Department in Washington...

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WILL TAKE ACTION.

Grave of President Lincoln's Mother to be Put in Repair. A special from Indianapolis says: The letter of President McKinley to Governor...

When Governor Mount was seen he said that he had not given the matter any attention...

"I would use a part of my office contingent fund to put the place in order, but I find that I will not be able to do so, as I must meet other obligations with it."

Finds \$50,000 in Gold.

At Atlanta, Ga., ten days ago, J. P. Crocker was found dead in his front yard, with a bullet hole in his temple, and the case was passed over as one of suicide.

Nominated by the President.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, to be Executive Secretary and Minister, Penitentiary of the United States to Portland.

Elis R. Roberts of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City; William L. Andrews of Nevada, to be Auditor of the Treasury Department; William W. Brown of Pennsylvania, to be Auditor of the War Department.

Texas Harvest.

Thousands of reapers and mowers are in operation to-day in Central and Northern Texas and the Pan Handle, and if the rain will be of good service the State will have the largest grain crop in its history.

Five Children Perish in a Burning House.

Five children were burned to death in the home of J. H. White, two miles from Keytown, W. Va. The children were believed to have fired the house.

Extending the Findlay.

Surveyors have commenced work running the line for the extension of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Road south from Findlay, Ohio. The objective point will be put to work in the supposed the line will extend through Ohio and make connection near the Pennsylvania line with the trunk line to the westward.

War About Ended.

Gov. Smith of Montana, telegraphed the War Department in Washington that he had just received word that the Cheyenne Indian murderer had been arrested by the Sheriff. The Governor and authorities there think the trouble is about over.

Patients Roam the Country.

Greenville (Ohio) special: First of the Darke County lunatics destroyed the structure, only the bare walls remaining standing. Many helpless creatures were wandering about the country, and the insurance loss is about \$13,000.

Considerable Jump in Bond.

John Considine, charged with robbing the Granville, Licking county, Ohio, Postoffice, and carrying \$5,000 bond and left for parts unknown.

The Business Boom.

The American Plate Glass Works, the largest outside the United States, is located at Alexandria, Ind. In all 500 skilled men will be put to work in the starting of this factory will cause a fluctuation of the plate glass prices.

Four Killed.

J. W. Roberts, wife and two children were struck by an Illinois Central north-bound train at Alma, fifteen miles north of Centralia, Ill., last night. The train was driving in a wagon and were caught at a crossing.

Blow May Kill His Wife.

George Kinzie, a farmer who resides near Marion, Ohio, struck a stick of coal instead of the cow it struck his wife, and instead of the cow it struck his wife, and instead of the cow it struck his wife.

Sawmill Boiler Explodes.

A sawmill boiler exploded at James Wolfe exploded on the farm of Leader Swift, near Wakarusa, Ind., last night, killing Frank Vandusen.

Cleveland Will Not Act.

A special to the New York Journal from Caracas, Oct. 20, says that Cleveland has received a letter from ex-President Ven zuela before the arbitration tribunal.

War for Food.

A special from Havana, via Key West says: The war for food has begun in Havana. In one street 150 men, women and children were murdered, and many of the others crushed with a hammer.

Trouble in the French Cabinet.

A special dispatch from Paris says: Rumors are current at the French capital of serious discussion in the Meline cabinet, and that its reconstruction is probable.

Spanish Atrocity.

Havana special: Guerrillas operating around Mantua, Cuba, have killed 100 men, women and children, and many of the children were given to charitable families of the locality.

Thief Wrecks His Mind.

A bundle of crisp bank bills were found out of the wreck of an old stable in Ohio, Neb. The other day by the police. It contained \$6,000, the amount Henry Thomas, Pacific Express Company's watchman, stole three years ago.

THAT "FREE BREAKFAST TABLE."



Heavy Duties on Linens.

The following are some of the comments of a man well acquainted with linens and the linen industry upon the senate proposed Dingley bill.

The proposed duties on linen goods under the amended Dingley bill are heavier than ever, although it has been claimed that the senate had reduced rates.

A cheap tablecloth now selling at retail at 25 cents per yard will have to be sold at 37 1/2 cents to 40 cents if the quality be kept up.

Medium linen for children's summer blouses will be assessed 99 1/2 per cent, and the retail price will have to go up accordingly.

Linens forms the raw material for many American industries, as linings for clothing and other purposes where strength and durability are required.

It is claimed that this advance is necessary for revenue, but the effect will be that the people will in many cases substitute something cheaper, and thus be deprived of this useful fabric.

It is said that linen goods can be made here, but this has been tried again and again, and except in the case of a few low grades has been a failure.

It is possible speculators may start mills on the strength of these excessive rates, sell the stock, and then step out, leaving the unfortunate laborer and manufacturer to face the situation as best they can.

Being asked whether black labor was settled in the mines of West Virginia, he said: "Firmly. It is as effective as white labor and does not combine and conspire, and the negro spends all he makes, while the Italians and Poles save every cent out of the country."

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THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Incidents of the Late War, and a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle.

Memorable May of '64. Thirty-three years ago Tuesday morning, May 4, 1864, Grant in Virginia and Sherman in the Southwest, started upon the closing campaign of the great war.

Let me speak of the army I served in—the Potomac. It was then camped at Culpeper, Brandy Station, and on the banks of the Shenandoah. Here the Tenth were struck, wagons loaded and the troops in line ready to move before daylight. It was a warm, sunny May day.

From the rise of ground to the east of Culpeper, one could see, in all directions, that moving army—infrared, artillery, cavalry—followed by thousands of canvas-covered wagons bearing nations, ammunition and camp equipment. It was an army of fully 100,000 men. The march to the Rapidan was quickly made and a crossing effected without serious difficulty, and before night most of the troops had reached the Wilderness. The men had muskets for bedfellows.

It seems but yesterday that Grant, a young man just past 42, with his glorious lieutenants, Meade, Hancock, Warren, Sedgewick and Burnside, backed by countless thousands, plunged into the Wilderness the 5th and fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war, but for a third of a century. What a coming together it was! The two armies had rested for several months; had not been in a great battle since they fought at Gettysburg the July before, except Longstreet's corps, which had helped Grant at Chickamauga. Both armies were in the best of spirits, and the utmost confidence in their leaders; both fought with a tenacity that had never before exhibited, and when the blackness of night fell upon them, the survivors, exhausted, fell asleep amid the groans of the wounded, with death and dying about them. In that day's work, 100,000 men were killed or were wounded. It was a drawn battle. Neither side could claim a victory.

What might have been there for Grant and his generals between Sunday May 5 and sunrise May 6. So had Lee and his generals great tasks to perform. Gen. Hancock's corps was removed from the field to hospitals. The lines had to be rearranged and supplied with ammunition. Divisions and brigades had lost their commanders. New ones had to be provided; colonels of regiments had been killed or wounded and new commanders had to be assigned. The night of the night Grant was busy reviewing reports and giving orders for the next day's march, which began before sunrise with an attack that for hours promised disaster to the army of the Potomac. It was Longstreet's men against the corps of a portion of Warren's corps. How they fought! Mine and gray fought in that smoky forest.

The second day's fight was really a defeat for the Union army. It had been driven back after first driving, and suffered great loss, but it had also inflicted heavy punishment upon the enemy. Longstreet's corps, however, was not thousands of Lee's best men were mustered out.

There was a feeding throughout the line that May 7 would witness the army of the Potomac on the way back across the Rapidan. What gloom it produced. A fraction of that army had gone to Manassas, in 1861, been whipped by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and had gone to the peninsula and worked to the back door of Richmond, and then, without excuse, fallen back, after losing nearly 50,000 men in three months. It had gone the second time to Manassas and suffered defeat; it had crossed the river at Fredericksburg and lost 13,000 men in killed and wounded without gaining a point, and then marched back between two days. It had crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan under Hooker, with a great battle of trumpets, met Lee and his host at Chancellorsville, lost 15,000 men, and then, in the dark, swept back to the side of safety. After Gettysburg it had moved out to the Rappahannock and then as suddenly down back, closely followed by Lee's legions. A few months later it went forth to Mine Run, remained in line of battle two or three days and again crept back to camp.

An army made up of other than American citizens would have been demoralized after so many misadventures, but our armies were not made up of machines; they were composed of men who loved their country and who knew the price at stake. But that night of May 7 the best of the army of the Potomac looked forward to the next day, expecting an order to fall back, the gloom, as stated, was intense. Morning came and the fight was not renewed; noon came and the army had not retreated, and that evening word passed from command to command that the army would move to the left.

The next morning the beginning of Grant's flank movements that were out Lee's army, took Richmond, Petersburg and Farmer McLean's house at Appomattox. Notwithstanding the two days of terrible fighting every man felt like cheering.

Grant's lieutenants had expected to fight the night of the 6th they gathered about him and discussed the situation. Each corps commander was given written instructions. When he returned to his headquarters he read them. They directed a move to the left. The army was moving all the night of the 7th and early the morning of the 8th fell in with Lee's army, and then the long days of heavy fighting in and about Spotsylvania began—a series of battles extending over two weeks, in which the losses were greater than those at Gettysburg.

It was while fighting was going on at Spotsylvania that Grant, in ordering his troops to go to the front, sent word to President Lincoln: "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—a sentence that will live as long as the memory of Grant lives, and that will live as long as the world stands.

From the hour that fighting began in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, until April 9, 1865, when the war virtually ended at Appomattox, the army of the Potomac was not out of hearing of cannonading and musketry for an hour, except nights, and often there was a night attack. It was indeed a year of battles, lacking a month.

Grant, Meade, Hancock, Sheridan, Warren, Sedgewick, Gibbon, most of the division and brigade commanders and two-thirds of the rank and file of the army had crossed the Potomac river. Measured by American progress that campaign was a thousand years ago.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons. For the first time in many years a member of the United States Senate was Saturday afternoon directed to take his seat as a result of statements made in debate.

For the first time in many years a member of the United States Senate was Saturday afternoon directed to take his seat as a result of statements made in debate. The speaker of the House, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, and the man who called him to order was Senator Hale, of Maine. Mr. Morgan was at the moment soundly berating Speaker Reed for his exercise of the one-man power in the House. The presiding officer at the time was Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, but after the speaker of indignation on the part of Mr. Hale was over, Mr. Morgan continued his speech declaring, for the first time during the twenty years he had served in the Senate, this was the only occasion on which he had been directed to cease debate and take his seat. He wanted the American people to know that such denunciations were made at a time when the Senator so dealt with was defending the Constitution. The whole day was consumed in a further consideration of the glass schedule. The Senate adjourned over Monday.

The Senate made good progress on the tariff bill Tuesday, advancing to the important metal schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and granite, china, glass, brick and silverware, were completed, with a few minor exceptions. The Senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Democratic Senator, Mr. Sumner, in the office of the seer. This establishes the personnel of the Senate as it will remain for some time—namely, Republicans, 43; Democrats, 34. The House passed two minor Senate bills, but because of non-existence of congressional law with a view to reporting the Senate's assent to the bill. However, a lively attack was made upon the policy of holding up appointment of committees until after the Senate finishes with the tariff.

The Senate Wednesday made great progress on the tariff bill than in any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of the important metal schedule. Early in the day Mr. Tillman of South Carolina secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the recent decisions against the South Carolina disobeys law with a view to reporting such legislation might be desirable. The Senate in executive session spent some time in discussing whether confirmation should be delayed because of the absence of a Senator opposing them. Without settling the principle involved the Senate allowed the nominations to go over. Senator Turner objects to the confirmation of these officers because their predecessors were removed from office, which, he claims, was an unjustified procedure on the part of the executive.

The Senate again made good progress on the tariff bill Thursday, covering out ten pages of the metal schedule and almost completing it. The House proceeded were enjoined by the attempt of Mr. Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas, to secure consideration, as a privileged matter, of a resolution for the immediate appointment of the committee on foreign affairs. It was ruled out of order and an appeal taken from the decision of the chair was laid on the table by a strict party vote. Several bills were passed by unanimous vote of the Senate to prevent collisions on certain harbors, to secure inland waters of the United States and the Senate resolution for the relief of the El Paso food sufferers, amended so as to provide for the appropriation of \$100,000 available out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Mississippi flood sufferers, were passed and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted.

The Senate had a period of speech making Friday, and as a result little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages or seven paragraphs of the metal schedule. The House schedule, the first item of which was considered but not completed.

A Lucky Shot. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who as grand marshal of the Dodge exposition, managed so ably managed its various details, was badly wounded in the operations before Atlanta while commanding an army corps under Gen. Sherman. Gen. Dodge was making a reconnaissance, and, as an eye-witness, Capt. Smith, of the Tennessee, describes the way the bullet struck his mind. He had just raised his field glass to his eyes when the bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter struck him in the head. It was a frightful wound and believed by those about him to be fatal. Capt. Smith, however, thinks it was a lucky shot for the Tennessee, as Dodge, being hit in the forehead, was not killed. He was consequently the charges were not made. In the meantime the enemy on the front was flanked on its right and compelled to retreat. The sharpshooters' shot, it is believed, saved the lives and limbs of many a comrade of the Army of the Tennessee that day.

Sympathy of the Court. Judge Randolph of Kansas was hearing a divorce case last fall. The witness was the plaintiff, a white-haired man, broken in health, and wearing a bronze button in his lapel. The examination was severe and the session monotonous. "You say your wife abused you; tell us just how," thundered the attorney. The witness looked appealingly at the judge, "Answer the question, sir," was the order from the bench. "Well, she said I was an old hypocrite to be proud of my war record. She said all the brave men who went to the war were killed and that only the cowards and deserters lived to come back, and—"

"Stop!" commanded the aroused judge. "This divorce is granted. The court spent four years in that war—the court came back." The monotonous was broken for that day.

Grant's Estimate of Office Seekers. Jeremiah Smith was the colored man servant of Gen. Grant. The great warrior was strongly attached to his valet and frequently discussed men and things with him. One day the general asked: "Jerry, what do you think of the folks that come to see me?" This was the time he was President. Jerry replied, "I don't know, general; they're good and bad, but somehow I think it's most always something they want he sides talked to you." Then the general laughed and said, "Jerry, you can just make up your mind to one thing. If you ever get to be a public officer all most every man you meet who speaks good and bad to you is to grind and when he gets that ax ground good and sharp and you can't help him make it any sharper or better, then he is quite likely to turn around and cut you with the ax."

The club of the "Cent Kilos," or Fat Men's Club, of Paris, has been made the butt of much Parisian wit, but recently one of the members was drawn in the description, and the file of course was away back crossed the Potomac river. Measured by American progress that campaign was a thousand years ago.

IS PATRIOTISM DYING? Sporting Events Crowded Out Memorial Services. Judging from the newspaper reports and other appearances Decoration Day has lost its character and significance in New York. The crowd already surged to the Chicago Record, when telling of the observance of last Memorial Day. It is no longer an event to revive patriotism and stir the memories, but is almost wholly given up to athletic exhibitions and sports. The old battle flags are honored, the Stars and Stripes float from every public building and from the windows and roofs of many residences, and the Grand Army posts still march with limping steps to the cemeteries, but the great mass of the people do not give a moment's thought to their debt to the dead. There were some exceptions, however. At Greenwald, as at other veteran camping grounds, where, as an old soldier remarked, his comrades had been put to bed with shrapnel, but the participants were mostly the survivors of the war and the widows and orphans of its dead. The people at the cemeteries numbered hundreds, while over 30,000 saw Howard Mann and the Brooklyn band play the 24,000 who gathered between the New York and Pittsburg teams; a similar crowd witnessed a boat race on the Harlem river, and every branch of outdoor sport had some special attraction to celebrate the holiday.

Newspapers are a fair index of public interest in these subjects. They give a page to sporting intelligence and a column to the news of the holiday. In one paper I counted twenty-four columns filled with sports and four columns to the soldiers' monuments and cemeteries. It is a serious question whether the holiday is being lost, and whether the public mind is becoming so absorbed with athletics, games and turf gambling that it cannot devote enough of its time to the expression and cultivation of patriotism.

This seems to be an admirable decade for private sacrifices.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The latest diagnosis is that the Sick Man of Europe has got the grip.—Boston Herald.

Perhaps Russell Sage is just working up a good big inheritance tax joke on somebody.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The balance of the powers would guarantee the balance of the world.—Columbus Dispatch.

When the United States decides upon a Cuban policy, there will be no doubt about maintaining the concert.—Columbus Dispatch. Miners in Pennsylvania are said to have blown up a "company store." The company store should go, but this is not the way in which to abolish it.—Buffalo Express.

Emperor William says to his subjects: "I am the vine; ye are the branches." "Down in his vine, however, he believes that he is the whole vineyard.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lincoln's inaugural ball was a very frosty affair, in spite of the pleasant weather. Every one felt that a storm was brewing.

The treasury building was completed in 1859 at a cost of \$8,000,000. It is the largest government department. The bronze propeller of the famous flag ship, the Hartford, was cast into the statutes of Admiral Farragut. Alinsworth R. Spofford has been librarian of Congress since 1864. His salary is \$4,000 a year.

The postoffice department building was erected in 1839 and extended in 1855, at a cost of over \$2,000,000. The terraces of the capitol were only completed in 1824, the total cost of the building footing up \$14,455,000.

The capitol rotunda is ninety-five feet six inches in diameter, and from floor to canopy measures 183 feet 3 inches. Seventeenth, Ninth, Fourteenth, F and G streets are rivaling Pennsylvania Avenue as business locations.

The Prince of Wales was entertained in Washington by President Buchanan in 1860, and visited Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Hayes practiced prohibition at the White House, making an exception only in the case of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

The correspondents who were crowded out of the papers by war news from the Levant will now make to retrieve their losses by shooting articles and most improbable yarns concerning Cuba.—Detroit Journal.

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