The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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FROLIC OF COWBOYS.

THEY WILL RIDE FROM CHADRON TO THE FAIR.

New Orleans Has a Gigantic Strike on Hand—Ohioans Claim Descent and Property from an Ancient Spaniard—Two Successful Robberies.

Robbers Run the Train.

A clever train robbery is reported on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road, some miles north of Anniston. The southbound express train stopped at a tank just below Piedmont, where the robbers got aboard. They went into the express car and the messenger, J. H. Rogers, promptly yielded up $705. The mail agent was equally accommodating and gave up a number of registered packages. The robbers then pulled the bell cord, the train slowed down and they jumped off, disappearing in the woods. There were two of the robbers, both masked.

AWFUL WORK OF A MADMAN.

Murders His Wife's Sister and Throws His Daughter Into a Well.

Dr. G. W. Kelly, one of the lerding physicians of Jefferson County, Georgia, is in custody at Louisville for killing his sister-in-law, who tried to rescue his eight-year-old daughter after he had thrown the child into a forty-foot well. Kelly had suddenly become a raving maniac. After being arrested he alternately chuckled fiendishly and moaned piteously as he related in an incoherent way what he had done, declaring that God had told him to kill both to save them from eternal damnation. When the sister-in-law first realized that the Doctor was insane he had thrown his little daughter in the well. With a scream she rushed out of the house to try to save the child. At this Kelly drew his revolver and fired. The woman ran into the house and seeing no other way of escape leaped through a window. As she did so the Doctor fired again, inflicting a wound in the back. Her screams attracted neighbors and after a severe struggle the madman was overpowered. Meantime the wails of the child in the well attracted the crowd to that point. By what seems a miracle she had not sunk beneath the water. A bucket was lowered, the child got into it and was brought to the surface. The wounded woman died, but the child will live.

VICTIM OF LEPROSY.

A Philadelphia Woman Believed to Be Afflicted with the Terrible Disease.

An American woman showing every symptom of leprosy has been admitted to the municipal hospital in Philadelphia, where she will probably remian in close confinement until she dies. That her malady is leprosy has not yet been absolutely proved, but the physicians who have examined her frequently and carefully are convinced that she suffers from nothing else. Some of them expect to prove it by microscopic examinations of her skin. Her skin is badly discolored and bears large spots of a bronze color. The cuticle is dry and lifeless in places and her whole appearance is that of a leper. The patient is a woman of 67 years, who has always resided in Philadelphia. She has never been abroad nor has she been near any person with leprosy, to the best of her knowledge.

CLAIM MEXICAN LANDS.

American Heirs Assert that Their Title Comes from the King of Spain.

A special from Durango, Col., says: A claim has just been filed in the United States Court of Private Land Claims, at Santa Fe, which involves a tract of land thirty-three miles square in the southwest corner of this State, claiming that the grant was made to Senor Corpus Christi, by the King of Spain, 214 years ago. The plaintiffs are Benjamin Hodges and several relatives, all of whom reside in the neighborhood of Rockford, Ohio. They are great-grand-children of the ancient senor. The United States Government and all persons laying claim to any part or parcel of the land are the descendants.

WILL RIDE TO THE FAIR.

Nebraska Cowboys Will Have a Horse Race to the Building of Their State.

The old-time cowboys of Northwestern Nebraska are going to the World's Fair. A large number of them met at Chadron Monday, and formed a company. The company will run a horse race from Chadron to the Nebraska Building at the World's Fair grounds, starting on or about May 15. It will be a pistol-shot mount and start, and the winner will get $1,000 and a gold medal. Side purses will be numerous. Over 300 old-time cowboys have agreed to enter the race, and have posted forfeits. A system of registry will be agreed upon to insure fair riding, and as many horses will be used as each rider may deem necessary.

WILL PARALYZE TRADE.

Thirty Thousand Men Quit Work at New Orleans.

At 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning every labor organization in New Orleans decided to strike for higher pay, shorter hours, and the employment of only union men. About 30,000 men will go out. The strike will absolutely paralyze the city's commerce. Every business man in the city is directly interested in the movement.

Escaped in Night Clothes.

The five-story tenement house, No. 357 East Fifty-first street, New York, was completely gutted by fire. The loss on furniture and building will amount to $20,000. The nineteen families who occupied the building all escaped in safety, many of them only in their night clothes.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

At St. Henry's, ten miles south of Celina, Ohio, Fred Drees shot and killed an alleged horse-thief named Dean McVeagh. The latter resisted arrest.

Not a Confederate Flag Seen.

Charleston's earthquake celebration eclipsed all its predecessors. The city was wrapped in "old glory," the stars and stripes fluttering from every pole. Not a confederate flag was to be seen. Visitors poured into her hospitable gates in thousands.

Tsai Ko Yui Superseded.

It is unofficially reported at the State Department that China has appointed a new Minister to this country. His name is Chi Yui, and upon his arrival Tsai Ko Yui, the present Minister, will take up his bed and walk.

Died While Lecturing on Temperance.

While delivering a temperance lecture at Grand Army Hall, South Norwalk, Conn., Henry S. Leer fell from the stage and died of apoplexy. Deceased was 62 years old and prominent in the borough. He served with the Connecticut volunteers and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was a prominent Prohibitionist and candidate for Representative on that party's ticket.

Prof. Swinton Dead.

Prof. William Swinton, compiler of school books and late professor in the California State University, died suddenly Wednesday.

ANNIHILATION OF A RACE.

Horrible Massacre of the Temochians by Mexican Government Troops.

The news of the annihilation of the Temochians, a people who inhabit a village of Temochic, Mexico, and who are nearly pure Aztecs, has been received. Two months ago the Government sent the 110th battalion, in command of Gen. Ranjel, to make the people pay the tax required of them and accept government officials appointed to take charge or to kill every one of them. When the soldiers made their descent on the village they were met and driven off, with twenty-two officers and fourteen men killed and two officers and forty-five men taken prisoners. When the news of this affair reached the ears of President Diaz he decided to annihilate the village, and last Monday the attack was made on all sides. The Temochians, who only numbered thirty-eight, with their families, took refuge in the church and awaited the attack that took place at about 10 o'clock. The attack was made on all sides and the slaughter was terrible. At dusk the soldiers gained an entrance to the church and a terrible hand-to-hand fight took place, and the soldiers completed the massacre, with 368 of their number killed and many wounded. The village the next day presented a terrible view. The streets of the little village leading to the church were filled with bodies, and blood seemed to have flowed in torrents. Not a man of the Temochians was left except those who happened to be out in the mountains, but the government has paid dearly for its victory. The Temochians were some time ago a very wealthy people in cattle and farms, but the lack of rain and failure of their crops had brought they to poverty and they were unable to exist under the extortion of the government and its petty officials, and were brought near starvation. The feeling against the government is very strong, and the incident has been called the second Alamo, which will bring light and liberty to the Mexican people as it did to those of Texas.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Opening of the Annual Session at Denver —Miss Willard Talks.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union began its annual session in Denver. A large number of delegates were present when Miss Frances E. Willard, the president, called the meeting to order. Lady Somerset and other leading temperance workers occupied seats on the platform. After devotional exercises and the transaction of routine business, Miss Willard proceeded to deliver her annual address. Speaking of the growth of the W. C. T. U., Miss Willard said: "I think in steady purpose and method that reaches out into the future the W. C. T. U. is stronger to-day than ever. This is shown by plans, investments, and organizations that mean an outlook on the work yet to be done rather than living on the glories of the past." Special attention is paid to the question of the sale of liquor at the World's Fair next year. On this point Miss Willard said: Chicago, Ill., will be the national battle-ground for the next year. Every possible attempt will be made to secure from our Legislature the repeal of such laws as give us a measure of protection at the World's Fair from the uprising tide of strong drink that is determined to break down every barrier and flow in to take possession of the great Exposition. The same effort will be made in the municipality if dramshop politicians can summon the brain or the "boodle" to bring this about. The utmost power of the W. C. T. U. should be put forth to help the gallant division of the army in Illinois and Chicago which have from the first "fought with the beasts at Ephesus."

BURIED IN FLOWERS.

Brief Services in the White House Over Mrs. Harrison's Remains.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harrison at the White House, were beautiful and impressive, but were chiefly characterized by the simplicity which was so dear to her heart. Except the sable rosette of crepe at the door-way, there was no sign of mourning about the exterior of the mansion. The floral tributes to the memory of the dead were very numerous and of rare beauty. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor, in a low voice, repeated a few pages from the scriptures, beginning: "In my father's house there are many mansions," and including several verses from the psalms. He closed with the Lord's prayer, which was repeated with him by almost every person in the room. Then Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mrs. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, took up the scriptures and read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments and the psalms which had been selected. At the conclusion of the services Mrs. Harrison's remains were taken to the funeral train, which started for Indianapolis.

SWEPT BY FIRE.

A Loss of Seven Million Inflicted Upon Milwaukee.

A portion of Milwaukee's business district was swept by fire Friday night. More than eleven blocks were burned over, and over 1,000 people rendered homeless. Several lives were lost and many people fatally injured. Many buildings were blown up with dynamite by the firemen, materially aiding to check the flames. During the blaze the wind was blowing furiously at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Losses are estimated from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. Chicago, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, and Waukesha sent aid, and by their help the fire was under control at daybreak in the morning.

ROW AT A WAR DANCE.

A Chief's Use of His Scalping Knife Leads to a General Fight.

The Indians of the White Earth (Minn.) Reservation are in a turmoil. At a war dance Friday night Chief White Cloud, the most noted Indian in Minnesota, made a murderous attack with a scalping-knife on his son, William Wright, wounding him in such a terrible manner about the head and lungs that he lies dying in his tepee. In the general fight which ensued several other braves were severely wounded.

Eight Negroes to Hang.

At Chestertown, Md., eight of the negroes on trial for the murder of Dr. Hill were declared guilty. The verdict was received with wild applause. Potts alone was not convicted. There were threats that he would be lynched, but the Judge appealed to the crowd not to carry out their threat, as they would be amenable to the law. The Sheriff was instructed to summon a posse to protect the prisoner.

No Present Change in Coal Prices.

At New York the Eastern and Western wholesale coal agents met. The price of coal, it was decided, would be allowed to remain unchanged for the present. The Eastern agents expect the output for November will be between 3,500,000 and 3,750,000 tons.

To Hang for Murder.

At Pittfield, Mass., in the Superior Court, the death sentence was passed on William Coy, convicted of the murder of John Whalen fourteen months ago. It was the first death sentence pronounced by a superior court of justice of that commonwealth.

Deep Snow in Russia.

A very heavy snow storm has been prevailing in Russia and in many places the ground is covered to the depth of five feet. Railway traffic has been interrupted in every direction.

Dead on the Cow-Catcher.

When the Panhandle express train from the west pulled into the Pittsburg Fourth avenue station the other evening the people gathered there had a fright. Standing upright on the cow-catcher of the engine was the corpse of a man impaled on a piece of pipe. The body proved to be that of Frank Carmaux, of Sheridanville. He had been loading potatoes on a truck near his home. He was struck by the engine of a west-bound freight train and thrown onto the cow-catcher of the east-bound train, where a piece of pipe connecting with the air brake apparatus ran into his back.

BAREFACED PIANO SWINDLE.

Indiana Farmers Relieved of Large Amounts by Clever Crooks.

At Elkhart, Ind., men claiming to be agents for the Howard Piano Company, Boston, Mass., are working a confidence game. The victim is told that the company will pay him as agent $120 a month. The man is well worked up. While this conversation is being carried on another team drives up with a piano in the wagon and two men on the seat, who immediately lug the piano into the house. Then the general agent gets out a roll of bills, says times will be dull for a few days and counts out $60, or fifteen days' pay. Of course he wants a receipt. Thomas Vanderson had no sooner signed the paper than the agent turned to him with a smile and said: "Now what will you give for it?" To the astonished inquiry of what he meant he replied: "Why, my dear sir, I have your note for $480." It was in vain that the farmer expostulated. Mr. Vanderson concluded to accompany the man to the bank, where he finally recovered his note by paying $360 cash for it. He of course kept the piano, which is said to be worth $120, costing $110 delivered.

FIRE AT ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

The Green Mountain City Sustains a Loss of $150,000.

The worst fire St. Johnsbury, Vt., has ever known began Sunday morning and raged fiercely for two hours. In that time several business blocks were destroyed. A gale was blowing from the northeast and the fire swept on with resistless force. The local fire department did splendid work, but the high wind and the oil that was stored in the burning buildings did much to assist the progress of the flames. Most of the business buildings burned were substantial structures, but in the rear were a lot of old houses which had been looked upon for some time as veritable tinder boxes. It is thought certain that a man and woman occupying rooms in the building where the fire started were burned to death. The other tenants had to fly for their lives. The total loss will reach $150,000.

WILL OFFER A $16,000 PURSE.

Coney Island Club Bids for the Hall-Fitzsimmons Fight.

The directors of the Coney Island Athletic Club, West Brighton, decided to bid for the contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall, and Judge Newton was authorized to offer a purse of $16,000 for the fight. A cablegram was received at New York that Hall had been notified and that he accepted the offer with the understanding that the fight take place in April. Alex. Greggains, accompanied by his trainer, Martin Murphy, arrived in New York from San Francisco. They immediately repaired to the Coney Island Athletic Club, where Judge Newton signed Greggains to fight Martin Costello for a purse of $2,500, the contest to take place next month.

OVERWORKED HIS EMPLOYES.

Why a Railway Official Is Fined $50 at Minneapolis.

At Minneapolis, A. E. Law, the Northern Pacific Division Superintendent, was found guilty of overworking employes and was fined $50, with the alternative of sixty days in the workhouse. It has attracted considerable attention among those interested in laboring matters. They will look upon the decision as a precedent.

Used a Gun on His Father.

C. M. Baker, district passenger agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad, was shot and killed by his son Francis, aged 18, at his home in the Knoxville, Tenn., surburban town of Lonsdale. The boy gave himself up to the police and said his father was beating him over the head with a heavy stick. He got hold of the shotgun for the purpose of fighting his father, who was drinking, and shot him unintentionally. He also stated that his father was in the habit of abusing his family when drunk.

Ten Vessels Foundered.

Details arriving daily from St. John's, N. F., show that the gales which raged along the coast recently was very severe. The coast was devastated, and ten vessels are either lost or missing, and twenty-two lives were lost. At Greenspond the sea unearthed the bodies in two graveyards.

Lawlessness at Homestead.

Assaults upon non-union men at Homestead, Pa., are so frequent that the authorities may, in order to afford protection to person and property, be obliged to declare the place under martial law.

New Bank for Gotham

December 1 the doors of the old North River Bank Building in New York will be thrown open and will be called the Franklin National. The capital is to be $200,000.

Hayes Elected President.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes has been elected President of the Ohio Archæological Society.

Hot Springs Bank Lets Go.

The Valley Bank of Hot Springs, Ark., closed its doors. Liabilities, $80,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3.50	@ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.70	@ .71
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 2	.49	@ .51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@ .29
EGGS—Fresh	.20½	@ .21½
POTATOES—New, per bu	.60	@ .70
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.65	@ .65½
CORN—No. 1 White	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .34½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.65	@ .66
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.50	@ .51
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.66	@ .66½
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .57
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43½	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2 White	.35½	@ .36½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.71	@ .72
CORN—No. 2 White	.41	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .31½
RYE	.53	@ .55
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 5.25
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.67	@ .68
CORN—No. 3	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2 White	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 1	.51	@ .53
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
PORK—Mess	11.75	@12.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 6.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .51
OATS—Mixed Western	.35	@ .37
BUTTER—Creamery	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	13.00	@13.50

ADLAI HAS ACCEPTED.

Declares He Is in Hearty Accord with the ex-President.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice President, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the President of the National Democratic Convention:

CHARLESTON, W. Va.

To the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, etc.:

When, in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic party of the United States.

Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of many States of the Union of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

Power of Taxation.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever this power is used

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to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions and there arises artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present inequitable system of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government. There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

Concerning Currency.

The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage-earner or the farmer it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

The Lodge Bill

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The republican party, by its acts in the List congress and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass it when it has the power no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all-important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which, it is believed, would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition, that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those States by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is specially aimed, would incite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investments. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity.

I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill which was pronounced by a Republican Senator "the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the administration of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and, should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Fathers of Great Men.

DEFOE was the son of a butcher, and himself was a stocking-maker by trade.

JEAN BEETHOVEN, the father of Ludwig von Beethoven, was a chorus singer.

MARSHAL MASSENA was the son of a sailor, and, for a time, was a cabin boy.

JOHN STOW was a beggar's son, and in his later days was himself a beggar.

THE Emperor Galerius was the son of a herdsman and himself a shepherd.

THE father of John Phillip, the English painter, was a hedger and ditcher.

SACHS, the German poet, was a tailor's son, and himself followed that calling.

THE father of Thackeray was a clerk in the service of the East India Company.

HOWARD'S father was a grocer and the future philanthropist acted as his clerk.

CHERUBINI, the great Italian opera writer, was the son of a theater violinist.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was the son of a weaver, and himself learned that trade.

MARSHAL VICTOR was a hostler's son, enlisted as a private and rose from the ranks.

SIX MILLIONS LOST.

MILWAUKEE'S TERRIBLE VISITATION.

Swept by Flames with the Wind Blowing a Sixty-Mile Gale—Entire Lower Portion of the East Side Is Gone.

Wild Night of Ruin.

The lower portion of the East Side of Milwaukee went up in a whirlwind of flame Friday night. The burned portion comprises the wholesale district, the Northwestern Railway yards, and gas works. It is also thickly inhabited by Italians, Poles, Germans and Irish, most of whom are poor and have lost everything. The loss will be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The fire started shortly before 6 o'clock in the wholesale liquor house of A. Blade & Son. The wind at the time was blowing fully sixty miles an hour. As the fire broke through the roof the hurricane caught up the brands, and, whirling them across the block, flung them full on the seven-story building of Bubb & Kipp on the corner of Broadway and Buffalo streets. Before the engines on a third alarm could arrive and come into action the Kipp building was a mass of flames.

This was the beginning of the end. The sparks were caught up by the gale and whirled hither and yon, while the firemen, fighting bravely in the molten shower, found their efforts powerless to stay the progress of the flames. A general alarm was turned in, bringing the entire fighting force of the city into action, but it was unable to stay the steady march of the flames which now were rioting blocks away.

From this on it was a steady conquering march. The big streams of water looked like squirtguns playing against the roaring sea of flame. From Bubb & Kipp's the fire had eaten backward to East Water street, but there it was held by hard fighting, with the fire companies enveloped in smoke and flames, undistinguishable except as the wind whirled the curtain apart at times for a second.

People Driven from Their Homes.

Balked here, the flames threw themselves with renewed vigor on the territory to the eastward and leeward. There no engines stayed their progress, and they rioted down across Broadway, stopped for a moment in the block between that street and Milwaukee street, then jumped over that and continued their unimpeded career toward the lake, a half mile away, carrying destruction, ruin, and despair to poor families who were in their path. These people hurriedly left their homes, carrying with them what they could, and where this was impossible by the sudden onset of the hurricane of fire fled swiftly, not stopping to look behind, only glad to escape with their lives. Mixed in with the small wooden buildings, which were the dwelling places of these unfortunates, were huge wholesale houses. The fire king made no invidious distinctions. The big trade warehouses went with the humbler home. The only difference was that he stayed longer with the former.

The territory burned out is in the shape of a slightly obtuse triangle with the apex at Blade & Co.'s, on the river, the upper side Detroit street, the lower Menominee street to Milwaukee and then to the Milwaukee River, and the base Lake Michigan. Roughly it is a space two-thirds of a mile long on the base line.

At 7:30 o'clock Friday night Fire Chief Swenie, of Chicago, received a message from Chief James Foley, of Milwaukee, asking for immediate assistance. Exactly at 9:30, less than two hours after the call for help was received, the train left the north end of the Northwestern yards, with G. M. Harshaw, a trusty driver, at the throttle. The train consisted only of four flat cars containing the fire apparatus and a caboose, and looked more like a circus train than anything else. The caboose was filled with firemen, reporters, and fire-insurance adjusters. It was run as a special, and was given a through right of way from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Assistance also came from Kenosha, Racine and other towns near by. In the meantime in Milwaukee the scenes of Chicago's big fire were repeated. Hundreds of poor householders carried in their arms, in carts or wagons whatever they had been able to seize and save before they were obliged to fly from their burning homes. They did not feel safe until they put the Milwaukee River between them and the destroying enemy. The few engines which could be brought into action were unable to prevent the wild riot. Every street looking south was a molten hell. The efforts of that portion of the department to the west and north of the fire had been directed toward holding it from any retrograde march, and in this the men were successful.

The flames showed considerable eccentricity in their ravages. They would jump across buildings for a block, leaving them untouched, only to return later and wipe them out in spite of the efforts of the firemen, who fought gallantly against the heavy odds.

Capt. Davis of the revenue cutter Johnson, which was lying in the harbor, tendered his crew to Chief Foley for use in fighting the fire. They were gratefully accepted, and relieved the firemen in places where they had become exhausted by their hard fight. The reserve force came just in time, and the Johnson's men fought gallantly and effectively.

The Fourth Regiment, under the command of Col. King, was called out to assist in guard duty, as the crowds in the vicinity of the burned district numbered thousands, and the police force was in need of assistance. A platoon of the Fourth which assembled at the armory earliest was sent to the House of Correction, near which institution a fire was reported raging, where there were no police for guard duty, all the men being busy at the other fire. Companies E and F were used for guard duty along Detroit street, where there were piles of household goods which had been hastily removed from the burning houses. Company A was on guard duty around the Northwestern yards, where thieves had taken advantage of the fire to attempt the looting of box cars.

Fully 10,000 people were made homeless, and leading insurance men say that about half the loss is covered by insurance. They estimate the total loss at $5,775,000.

The losses are as follows:

Bubb & Kipp, furniture	$300,000
J. E. Patton & Co., oils and paints	250,000
P. Kissinger, wholesale liquors	75,000
Milwaukee Mirror Works	50,000
B. Leidersdorf, tobacco	250,000
Guyler Lithograph Company	100,000
Roundy, Beckham & Co., wholesale produce	300,000
H. Schoettel & Co., wholesale grocers	200,000
J. Wellmure & Co., wholesale grocers	200,000
Milwaukee Chair Company	250,000
Northwestern freight house, contents and cars	300,000
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western freight houses	50,000
McLanden Hotel	25,000
P. Fluger & Co., confectionery	25,000
Sauer & Co., glove manufacturers	10,000
Fifty smaller business houses	500,000
Five hundred dwellings and cottages	500,000
F. P. Dohmen & Co., drugs	150,000
Weiser & Vilter, machinery	100,000
Toepfer & Sons, machinery	40,000
Bayley & Sons, machinery	50,000
Inbusch Bros., grocers	250,000
Ferneker & Bro., confectionery	25,000
Delorme & Quentin, tool shop	35,000
Milwaukee Rag Company	50,000

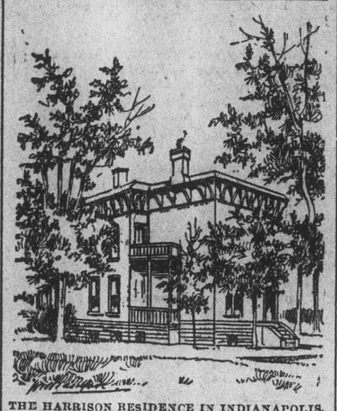
ASLEEP IN THE GRAVE.

Mrs. Harrison's Remains Laid to Rest at Indianapolis.

President Harrison and the grief-stricken members of his personal and official family arrived in Indianapolis Friday morning for the sad purpose of placing the remains of Mrs. Harrison at eternal rest in the place she lovingly called her home. The elegantly equipped special conveying the party arrived promptly on schedule time, and was greeted by thousands of sympathetic friends and admirers.

It was a quiet, good-natured throng and manifested its appreciation of the sadness of the occasion by a grave and respectful demeanor. The President's grief was generally respected and nearly all the men in attendance removed their hats and bowed their heads when he passed through the station, leading his sorrowing family to the carriages provided for them. A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of floral emblems that typified the love and devotion of hundreds of friends.

Everything being in readiness the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the



THE HARRISON RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

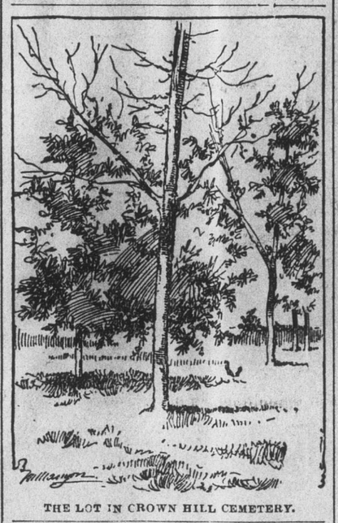
Union station to the carriages in waiting. The casket was borne by John B. Elam, the President's law partner, Judge Woods, the Hon. E. B. Martindale, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen, and T. P. Haughey.

The carriages proceeded directly to the church, which was a thing of beauty in its somber and graceful decorations.

On either side of the pulpit tall pyramids of beautiful snow-white chrysanthemums towered out of a bed of large green palm leaves and long, graceful ferns. Back of the pulpit, surrounding the organ, were great plants and palms. Over the organ were draped in evergreens large curtains of black crepe and white fabric, with bits of ivy here and there at every intersection of the folds. On the back wall between the two entrance doors was a semi-circle of black and white crepe with two large silken American flags hung on either side—the only warm colors to be seen.

The only decoration of the exterior of the church is a heavy black draping over the large arch-like entrance on Pennsylvania street. All the immediate family friends and relatives were admitted to the church, so far as its capacity would allow. It was impossible to seat clubs and organized bodies. Representatives only of these could be accommodated. An exception in behalf of sixty representatives of the Seventieth (Harrison's) Regiment was made.

The President's pew, No. 84, was not used during the services, and was draped in black and white and strewn with flowers. On either side of the pew magnificent pyramids of white chrysanthemums and pot plants along the chair railing. On top of the railing the floral offerings were placed. When the funeral procession arrived at the church a crowd of 5,000 people thronged the side-



THE LOT IN CROWN HILL CEMETERY.

walks and pushed into the streets, not boisterously, but with a show of the most intense interest. The police had no difficulty in pushing the crowds back.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity, in accordance with the wishes of the President. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang, "Lead, Kindly Light," with beautiful effect and Dr. Haines offered a short invocation and read a selection from the scriptures, after which he made brief and appropriate remarks, his text being, "Therefore Comfort one another with these words." Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Hyde, followed by the rendition of the hymn, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." The services closed with a benediction by Dr. Haines, and the remains were at once taken to the grave in Crown Hill cemetery, where there was scriptural reading by Dr. Hyde and a prayer by Mr. Haines.

The News Aftermath.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE has given $1,000 for a new public library at Augusta, Me.

BY the explosion of a locomotive on the Memphis and Birmingham Railroad at Palos, Ala., Engineer Harry Monroe and Fireman William Church were instantly killed.

A HEAVILY charged wire at the Westinghouse electric works, Pittsburg, Pa., killed Edward Wood, a nephew of General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania Company.

AT Onadarka, Oklahoma, the Cherokee Commiss on finished its labors and agreed to give the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes $2,000,000 in return for lands relinquished.

HALF a square, between Sacramento and Clay streets, in the heart of Chinatown, San Francisco, was burned. Many butcher shops, cigar manufactories and opium joints were destroyed. Loss, $70,000.

THE Empire Express attained a speed of ninety miles per hour over the worst grade on the New York Central system. The run from Rochester to Buffalo, sixty-nine miles, was made in seventy-one minutes.

A MARVELLOUS MEMORY.

Encyclopedic Knowledge of a Little French Girl of Five.

An infant phenomenon has been discovered at Plaisance, a suburb of Paris, in the person of a little girl called Jeanne Eugenie Moreau, aged only five, but endowed with a most extraordinary memory. She is a walking encyclopedia on all matters appertaining to the history of France, and especially of the great revolution; is an adept also in natural history, and at the same time answers without hesitation or error practical questions about cooking, gardening and household management.

The youthful prodigy was born in Paris in January, in 1887; her father, Phillippe Moreau, being a humble laborer, but descended from a revolutionary hero whose name figures in the annals of 1786, and who was decorated by General de Lafayette after the taking of the Bastile. Owing to the poverty of her progenitor, Eugenie Moreau was adopted by a widow—Mme. Cally—who, noticing the retentive faculties of the child, cultivated and developed them with assiduity until the phenomenon had become capable of passing a stiff competitive examination and of putting to shame many a schoolboy or schoolgirl of maturer years and more extensive education.

The fate of Eugenie Moreau will no doubt be that reserved for all intellectual prodigies of years. She will be exhibited to scientific men and reported upon; she will probably receive an offer from an enterprising showman, and in all likelihood Eugenie, should she survive academical testings and public examinations, will eventually settle down to the life of a schoolmistress—a calling for which her marvelous memory will pre-eminently fit her.—[London Telegraph.

How a Trout Swims.

We sat an hour or more a few evenings ago on the east bank of the Beaverkill at Rockland, says the American Angler, and watched the trout of that celebrated river passing over the dam, which is nearly three feet high, with about a four-inch volume of water pouring over it.

The trout ranged in size from ten to eighteen inches, and during the time we sat there at least twenty managed to get over. In many instances a first attempt failed, owing, however, more to an apparent want of judgment, or perhaps experience, then from lack of physical ability in the fish to accomplish the feat, the smaller fish, as a rule, failed to get over in the first effort. But a few of the larger fish made a clean jump into the smooth water above the apron of the dam. Most of them passed perpendicularly up the falling waters, and with apparent ease.

These fish were enabled to swim straight up this downpour of the waters by the great muscular power they possessed; there was no trick, no sleight of hand about it—it was mere strength of body, which is evidently centered in the peduncle or tail and the tail fin. They actually sculled their bodies up this comparatively dense mass of water.

The query naturally arises: If a ten-inch trout can swim up such a fall what is the capac