

The Democratic Sentinel

RENNELAER, INDIANA.
J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

SCORES ARE DROWNED.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP BOKHARA.

Michigan's Electoral Vote Will Be Divided—
—Lows Cattle Suffering from a Strange and Fatal Disease—Race War in a Mining Town.

Death of a Valuable Stallion.

The valuable stallion Almont Star, the property of Fred Elms, of Washington County, New York, died. Almont Star was foaled in 1881, by Almont, dam Blanche Star. He was bred by W. T. Withers, of Lexington, Ky., of whom he was bought by E. D. Vaughn, of Washington County. He was sold to Mr. Elms last spring for \$3,000, although Mr. Vaughn was at one time offered \$10,000 for him. Almont Star was the sire of many fast horses.

BATTLE TO THE DEATH.

Italians and Hungarians Engage in a Conflict of Extremism.

The little mining town of Milnesville, Pa., was Sunday the scene of a race war, and as a result one man lies dead, three fatally injured, and there are thought to be about twenty seriously wounded. Milnesville is situated on the mountain to the north of Hazleton and is surrounded by numerous mines, mostly operated by Hungarians and Italians. For years trouble has existed between these two factions. Numerous fights have taken place from time to time and a number of deaths resulted, but never before did they rise to the height of Sunday's battle. The Hungarians were the aggressors and the men were all at home or lounging about the woods. To enjoy this rest they usually provide themselves with beer and whisky. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon while a party of Hungarians was chatting among the trees, they were approached by several Italians. All were feeling hilarious and exchanged greetings with the Hungarians. A short discussion ensued, when it was alleged one of the Italians stabbed a Hungarian. This was the signal for hostilities to begin, and immediately there followed a short but furious battle.

MINER LAW IS UPHOLD.

Pronounced Valid by the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the so-called Miner law. The court decided that the act dividing the Wolverine State into districts for the election of Presidential electors is not unconstitutional to the provisions of the Constitution conferring upon the State Legislature the power to fix the manner of choosing electors, nor of the fourteenth amendment, and the judgment of the Michigan Supreme Court upholding the law is affirmed. The act is held to be valid, however, in one important respect, that is, in its application to the act of Congress of 1887 relating to the time of meeting of the electors. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller. The Miner law provides for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts instead of by the State at large. Instead of securing fourteen electors from Michigan, as they naturally expected, the Republicans will, as a result, get only ten, and possibly not more than nine votes. The Democrats are certain of four, and they claim they will get five of them. The decision is one of the most important delivered by the Supreme Court.

BUT TWENTY-THREE SAVED.

Fears Regarding the Fate of the Steamship Bokhara Confirmed.

Intelligence has been received confirming the worst fears entertained regarding the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bokhara, reported as being several days overdue at Hong Kong from Shanghai. The Bokhara sailed from Shanghai for Hong Kong, and should have arrived some time ago. It was known that a typhoon had swept over the China Sea, and the agents of the steamer thought that her machinery had become disabled in the gale and that she was proceeding under sail. The steamer Bokhara and the British cruiser Porpoise were sent to search for her, and after a long search the Bokhara was found a total wreck on Sand Island, one of the Peng-Ho or Pescadore group, lying in the channel of Fokien, between the island of Formosa and the Chinese mainland. Only twenty-three persons on board were saved, the rest including the commandant of the steamer and the greater part of her officers and crew. The number of passengers she had on board is not yet known. She carried the mails, and these, without doubt, are lost.

OMAHA'S PROGRESS IN TEN YEARS.

The City Shows a Marked Advance in Business and Population.

The Census Bureau issued preliminary reports on the manufacturing industries of Omaha, Neb. The average wages for each worker increased from \$4.01 in 1880 to \$4.66 in 1890, or 48 per cent. In 1890 the number of industries reported was seventy-seven and establishments, 7,727; workers were employed, receiving \$4,707,000 in wages. The cost of materials used was \$27,778,000. The products reached \$35,051,000 in value. Population, 140,452, an increase of 109,034 during the last decade. The assessed valuation was \$10,068,000, and the municipal debt \$1,816,000.

QUEER DISEASE AMONG HERDS.

Cattle in Iowa At Querry and They Die in a Short Time.

News has been received in Council Bluffs, Ia., that there are large herds of cattle in that town suffering with some strange, unknown disease, which is taking them off quite rapidly. The cattle appeared to be much frosted at the mouth, pawed the earth and dashed at persons who came near them. A number have died. Sheriff Hazen sent an officer to Garner township and several of the animals were killed. A telegram was sent to the State veterinary surgeon and he is expected to make an examination.

Horse Thieves Lynched.

Outlaws who had stolen several hundred horses in Upper Idaho had a battle with a pursuing posse the other day. Three of the thieves were wounded and many horses were shot. Then the posse set the prairie afire. Six others of the gang were shot down while trying to escape.

Exiles Used His First.

Congressman Elected to Represent John McEween, Candidate for United States Senator, at a Meeting in Paris, Tenn., and a duel was fought over the franchise, which was won by the late Senator.

Want Judge Scott Removed.

A committee of Burr County, Neb., lawyers ask the removal of Judge Scott from the bench of the judicial district on the ground of insanity. The trouble between him and the members of the bar at Tekamah, the county seat, culminated when the Judge issued a warrant for contempt. A complaint of insanity was filed, and was made known to Scott's resignation.

Judge Boutin Resigns.

Judge Boutin, who was prominent in the recent county seat war in Lawrence County, Kansas, has resigned. Judge Boutin was a member of the county proceedings, but could not win.

CORN AND POTATO CROPS.

The Corn Review Reports Their Condition Generally Poor.

The corn crop is in poor shape quite generally throughout the eleven States covered by our report, says the Farmers' Review for this week. In Illinois more than one-half of the correspondents report that the crop will, in the counties, fall below three-fourths of an average; the rest report from three-fourths to an average. In Indiana and Michigan the condition is about the same. In Ohio half of the correspondents say the crop will be a full average, while most of the others report two-thirds or three-fourths crop. In Kentucky half report a full average, while most of the others report above three-fourths. In Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota the outlook is good for a full crop. In Kansas the condition is decidedly poor, and will fall a good deal below a three-fourths crop. The general condition in Nebraska is fair, and in Dakota the crop will be nearly an average one. The potato crop, early and late, taken together, are very poor. In not one county in five of the States mentioned will there be an average crop. In Illinois 90 per cent of the correspondents report that the crop is very poor, in many cases almost a complete failure. A nearly similar state of affairs exists in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In Ohio and Michigan the crops are slightly better, about two-thirds of the counties reporting from a three-fourths to a full crop. In Kentucky the potato crop is a full crop in about half of the counties. In Minnesota about one-third of the counties yield an average crop, but in most of the others it is decidedly poor. More than half of the correspondents in Dakota report a full crop.

NIGHT EXPRESS LOST UP.

Two Masked Robbers Loot the Express Car Near Canby, Kan.

The night express on the Denver branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway was held up and the express car robbed between Canby and Tyro, Kan., at midnight by two masked men. When the train stopped at Canby at 11 o'clock one of the robbers crept into the forward platform of the combination express and baggage car. After leaving Canby the robbers climbed over the tender, and, presenting a heavy revolver, ordered the engineer to stop the train. The engineer brought the train to a standstill, and the robber cut the combination car from the train. The robbers then entered the car and the other remained on guard outside. The messenger opened the safe, and the robber, hastily grabbing the packages and envelopes which he placed in a small sack and jumped from the car. They then ordered the engineer to back the car to where the train was standing, and after firing a few more shots as a warning, disappeared in the darkness. Both robbers wore heavy black masks and their clothing was spattered with mud, indicating that they were mounted and had ridden hard.

MUST READ TO BE CITIZENS.

A New York Judge Refuses to Naturalize Illiterate Applicants.

Justice Stover, holding the Circuit Court in Ballston, N. Y., refuses naturalization to applicants who cannot read and write the English language, and has rejected six applicants. One of the applicants, a native of County Kent, England, is more than 66 years of age, and has been a resident of this country twenty-five years. In denying the application of John Grizes for naturalization, the judge decided this term. Justice Stover said: "It is no use to make such applications in courts at which I preside applicants who cannot read and write the English language. Every citizen should be able to read and write. An alien asking naturalization must have these qualifications before I will grant him a certificate of citizenship. He should be able to read the Constitution and take the oath of citizenship, and I intend to adhere to this rule, whether, as in this case, the applicant speaks the English language as his mother tongue or whether he is a subject of one of the continental nations, ignorant of our language, our customs or our Constitution and our laws."

QUADRUPLE LYNCHING.

Negro Friends Are Hanged and Burned—One Roasted Alive.

Alabama reports the quadruple lynching, shooting and burning of four negroes who had confessed to the crime of murdering Richard L. Johnston and his daughter, Miss Jeannette, after having assaulted the latter at their country home, near Davis Ferry, in Monroe County, on the Alabama River. The negroes were from Montgomery, the county seat, says that evidence since the commission of the crime the people, both white and black, in that section, have not left a stone unturned to ferret out the perpetrators of the murders. The negroes were arrested closely examined. The rage of the people was so intense that those of the ten who were innocent, fearing their lives should be lost, began to talk. This resulted in a confession of four, Messrs. Johnson, Jim and John Packer, and Burrell Johnson. They were all boys between 18 and 23 and lived near the home of their victims.

RUMORED TRAIN ROBBERY.

It is Said to Have Taken Place Near Coffeyville, Kan.

A dispatch from Wichita to the Pacific Express Company officials at Kansas City says that train 42 was held up between Tyro and Canby, Kan., Wednesday night. No details as to the robbery are given, nor is the name of the road, which is probably the Missouri Pacific. Canby is the next station to Coffeyville, the scene of the recent battle in which the Dalton gang was partially exterminated. William Ben Dalton and many of their sympathizers are known to be in the neighborhood, however.

Estimated at \$4,000,000.

The committee of one hundred on the New York Columbus celebration have, as to have been expected, exceeded the approximate sum made by the city and State of \$50,000 and \$100,000 respectively, but they have now on hand almost enough money to cover the expenses of the celebration to the city without counting the money coming from the State of New York and seats in the stands. The city expects that in the celebration not less than \$4,000,000.

Gas Explodes in a Mine.

Shamokin, Pa. dispatch: An explosion of gas at the Sterling mine probably killed nine men and injured a number of others. Those dead and supposed to be dead are: Samuel Collins, Isaac Doney, Joe Ketchie, Joseph Minick, Thomas O'Day, Ben-Jamin Thomas, Mike Wetchock. The injured are: Wm. Mack, Horace Price, Samuel Rogers, and Daniel Reed, who will likely die.

To Blow Up the Car.

The Paris Dix-Neuvieme Siecle alleges that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Cur by blowing up his train with a dynamite bomb, and that five people were killed and fourteen injured by the explosion.

Gone Back to the Pulpit.

Rev. J. W. Arcey, the Michigan person who has won \$5,000 in racing premiums this season, has quit the last horse in his string of racers except a 2120 roaster, and has gone back to preaching. A church in one

MINNEAPOLIS SUBURBS HAS GIVEN HIM A CALL AND HE IS NOW THERE CANDIDATING.

The salary is \$1,000, but the racing person says he believes he likes the pulpit better than the salary. The Michigan Methodist conference did not assign him work, not being able to reconcile his horse proclivities with the ritual. It is said he will drive in no more meetings.

WILL BE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Next Place of Meeting of the Congressionalist Council at Minneapolis.

The Congressionalist council at Minneapolis relieved the sober parts of its work by allowing the advocates of the different cities who wanted the next meeting to speak in favor of their respective cities. The matter came up on the report of the committee on place and time of next meeting, which was in favor of the next meeting being held on the Pacific coast, either at San Francisco or Tacoma. Dr. Brown, of San Francisco, took occasion to say that the city of San Francisco had long waited for the holding of this or some other body of the church, and he hoped now that the council would decide on his city. They had done well to come to this Eastern city of Minneapolis, and he hoped that the council would decide on his city. It was 500 miles east of the center of the country. Dr. Hallock, of Tacoma, made a speech in favor of his city, which, he said, would give \$10,000 to entertain the council. Grand Rapids, Mich., was the next speaker. He said that the council had long waited for the holding of this or some other body of the church, and he hoped now that the council would decide on his city. They had done well to come to this Eastern city of Minneapolis, and he hoped that the council would decide on his city. It was 500 miles east of the center of the country. Dr. Hallock, of Tacoma, made a speech in favor of his city, which, he said, would give \$10,000 to entertain the council. Grand Rapids, Mich., was the next speaker. He said that the council had long waited for the holding of this or some other body of the church, and he hoped now that the council would decide on his city. They had done well to come to this Eastern city of Minneapolis, and he hoped that the council would decide on his city. It was 500 miles east of the center of the country.

FIVE LIVES WERE LOST.

All the Bodies Recovered at the Sterling Run Colliery.

Late dispatches say the number of men killed and injured by the explosion of gas at the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin is now known to be eleven. Of these five are dead and the remaining six so badly mangled and mutilated that small hopes for their recovery are entertained. When the explosion occurred it was accompanied by a very heavy fall of coal, rock and debris, which entombed five of the miners. A rescuing band was at once organized, but owing to the unsafe condition of that part of the mine in which the explosion occurred and the presence of black damp, their progress was necessarily slow. Relief parties were formed and early in the morning the last body was reached and brought to the surface. Many narrow passages were made by mining, working in parts of the mine near where the explosion occurred, but all the men are now out.

SEVENTEEN MEN KILLED.

Chins, Concealed in Ambush, Fire on a Party of Native Officers.

A special dispatch from Calcutta says that trouble has again broken out with the Chins in the North. A party of British officers, consisting of a major and six subalterns, were on their way to a post six miles from Fort White and fired upon the escort of a number of native officers, killing seventeen of them. A small force under command of Capt. Ainslie was sent to search for the bodies for the purpose of burying them. This force found that the Chins had deserted their village and were lying in ambush only two miles from Fort White. The knowledge prevented another massacre. The British force advanced cautiously with a skirmish line and succeeded in driving the Chins from their hiding place. They made a stand further on, and a skirmish was in progress at the time of sending this dispatch. Reinforcements for the British have been dispatched from Mandalay.

Big Strike Threatened.

It is expected that within the next few days a big strike of switchmen will be inaugurated at the Big Four yards at St. Louis.

The officials of the road are aware that trouble is brewing and have taken the necessary steps to prevent a strike, but so far their efforts to conciliate the men have been of no avail. The men will demand higher wages and shorter hours. The lodges of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Society at St. Louis are holding a meeting during the last few days, and it is said, have decided to inaugurate a general strike if the company refuses to concede their demands.

Life Lost in the Storm.

Between Colorado Springs and the Kansas line, near Falcon, the track-walker frozen to death. Near Mattison a flock of 300 sheep were found dead, and the dead body of the herder was a hundred yards away. Engineer Loeman, running a snow plow, was injured by a piece of the plow crashing through the roof and striking him in the breast. It is reported that 300 head of cattle were frozen to death between Colorado Springs and Lindon. The Rock Island had two snow plows, one of them a rotary, disabled in the storm.

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres say that

Senor Luis Saenz-Pena took the oath of office as President of the Republic. Everything was quiet in the city, despite the fears of trouble. Police and soldiers were on guard about the halls of Congress, and the whole city was well guarded and preparations were taken to prevent any rioting. President Pena announces that the lights of local cities will be kept on for three days of actual celebration. It may be a threat to provide for the actual opening of the Columbian Exposition.

Parade of School Children.

The great parade of school children in the city, according to telegraphic reports, nearly 20,000 participated, served to demonstrate the patriotic feeling of the generation. As an object lesson showing the tremendous interest centered in the schools it was a phenomenal success. From the wet lot in his rubberboots who came first to the college student in mortar board and gown who closed the parade, it was a series of climaxes driving home the value of the schools to the city, the State, and the nation. The Catholic pupils alone, with their banners, the "Defender of the Faith and the Constitution," the Indian students from Carlisle, Pa., magnificently disciplined and drilled; colored pupils touching elbows with white boys; Italians, Chinese, Irish—all marched shoulder to shoulder in the enormous educational columns, and all marched under the stars and stripes.

In the minds of the beholders the impression of this occasion centered upon the union of these diverse forces in the one patriotic purpose—honor to Columbus and the Government his discovery made possible. The column took more than three hours to pass a given point.

While the line of march of the parade was banked on either side by crowded masses from the starting point to the disbanding point, the greatest numbers congregated in Madison square, Union square and Washington square. The west side of Fifth avenue at Madison square was occupied by an immense stand with 3,200 seats. Of these 200 seats were reserved for reporters and each seat was furnished with a writing desk. Opposite was a stand that seated 6,000 persons. Among those seated there were Vice President Morton, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Gov. R. B. Flower and his staff, Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, United States Marshal Jacobus and many local officials.

The Naval Display.

New York has had three big naval parades in recent years, but neither one of these as a maritime demonstration could compare in splendor and magnificence with the great pageant which took place in the harbor in connection with the Columbian exercises. From dawn the waters of the harbor, the bay and the broad channel of the Hudson were literally alive with craft of all sorts and sizes, from the small yachts trimmed and draped with gay flags and bunting, forming ever-changing pictures as they darted to and fro in confusing mazes, to the big steamers with their gorgeous

GAY TIMES IN GOTHAM.

GRANDEST CELEBRATION EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Visitors Block the Streets of the Eastern Metropolis—Impassable Parade of School Children—Great Spectacular Pageant—Gorgeous Fireworks, Etc.

In Columbus' Honor.

The city of New York did the handsome thing by the memory of Columbus and its right well. The Jews inaugurated the celebration on Saturday, their Sabbath, with song and sermon in their synagogues, of both which the subject-matter was Columbus and the discovery of America. On Sunday Protestants and Catholics followed it up in their churches and cathedrals with religious services, interspersed with the singing and playing of National hymns—and where can the "Star Spangled Banner" be heard more appropriately than in the church.

Monday was the schools' day, and school children of the public, private, and parochial schools marched by thousands through the gayly decorated streets. In the evening Mr. S. G. Pratt's innocent cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus," was sung at one hall. There were concerts in other halls, a loan exhibition, and a display of fireworks at the East River bridge. Tuesday the great naval parade took place, in which American, French, Spanish, and Italian war vessels, the naval militia of the State of New York, municipal

decorations of flags and steamers that slowly threaded their way among the swarms of little boats that surrounded them on all sides.

Commodore Erben gave the signal to start. A stir of preparation followed in the squadron, a puff of smoke came from Fort Hamilton, then a crash and the firing began. Boom! Boom! Boom! The peaceful bombardment sounded like a naval combat, with all creation as contestants. The Italian, French and Spanish vessels joined in the fun. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius added its crashing detonation; even the revenue cutters with their toy cannons took a hand. Steaming steadily up-stream the myriad fleet came in view of the Battery. If the people ashore were surprised at the size of the naval demonstration, the voyagers of the fleet were astounded at the multitudes gathered along the water's edge. The park at the Battery, Brooklyn bridge, the houseboats, business blocks, even the very steeples, were black with spectators. Moving up the stream the same feature presented itself. Every pier had its swarm of sight-seers; every warehouse roof was a vantage point. Cross-trees of vessels at their moorings, telegraph poles, ferryboats, drays, and the multitude of men pressed into the public service.

Incredible as it may seem in the statement, not less than a million people must have seen the parade from both shores between its start at the forts and the grand review at Riverside. Old New-Yorkers declared that no such popular interest in any demonstration has ever been seen in the history of the city.

When the squadron of the naval reserve formed in line about the Grand tomb it was a signal for the final review. The flag-ship dropped her anchor and swung round in the tide. Her followers did likewise, and the merchant fleet steamed past in review up the river, saluting with dipped flags. Forming in parallel lines the parade then dropped down the stream, the battleships pealed forth a farewell salute, while a regiment of regulars ashore answered with a land battery and the national hymn was played by a regiment band. The last shot marked the close of the parade. The greatest naval spectacle of the great city had ended and the journey home began. Tugs whistled, steamers joined in, railroad whistles answered from the shore and the orderly lines broke up, making for the piers down the river.

Vice President Morton, Chauncy M. Depew, ex-President Hayes, Governor Flower, Mayor Grant, and other notable men were on the parade, which led the way. Ex-President Cleveland and his wife were the guests of E. C. Benedict on his private yacht, the Corsair.

Fire Display of Fireworks.

The fireworks display on the Brooklyn Bridge began at 10:30 and lasted until midnight. The display was gorgeous. There were illuminations from the towers in the shape of Chinese suns six feet in circumference, and of an illuminating power which rivalled those seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. There were groups of bouquets and thousands of rockets fired simultaneously from the towers, crossing and intersecting in their flight. Millions of

THE PREHISTORIC CAR.

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The great parade of school children in the city, according to telegraphic reports, nearly 20,000 participated, served to demonstrate the patriotic feeling of the generation. As an object lesson showing the tremendous interest centered in the schools it was a phenomenal success. From the wet lot in his rubberboots who came first to the college student in mortar board and gown who closed the parade, it was a series of climaxes driving home the value of the schools to the city, the State, and the nation. The Catholic pupils alone, with their banners, the "Defender of the Faith and the Constitution," the Indian students from Carlisle, Pa., magnificently disciplined and drilled; colored pupils touching elbows with white boys; Italians, Chinese, Irish—all marched shoulder to shoulder in the enormous educational columns, and all marched under the stars and stripes.

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Commodore Erben gave the signal to start. A stir of preparation followed in the squadron, a puff of smoke came from Fort Hamilton, then a crash and the firing began. Boom! Boom! Boom! The peaceful bombardment sounded like a naval combat, with all creation as contestants. The Italian, French and Spanish vessels joined in the fun. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius added its crashing detonation; even the revenue cutters with their toy cannons took a hand. Steaming steadily up-stream the myriad fleet came in view of the Battery. If the people ashore were surprised at the size of the naval demonstration, the voyagers of the fleet were astounded at the multitudes gathered along the water's edge. The park at the Battery, Brooklyn bridge, the houseboats, business blocks, even the very steeples, were black with spectators. Moving up the stream the same feature presented itself. Every pier had its swarm of sight-seers; every warehouse roof was a vantage point. Cross-trees of vessels at their moorings, telegraph poles, ferryboats, drays, and the multitude of men pressed into the public service.

Incredible as it may seem in the statement, not less than a million people must have seen the parade from both shores between its start at the forts and the grand review at Riverside. Old New-Yorkers declared that no such popular interest in any demonstration has ever been seen in the history of the city.

When the squadron of the naval reserve formed in line about the Grand tomb it was a signal for the final review. The flag-ship dropped her anchor and swung round in the tide. Her followers did likewise, and the merchant fleet steamed past in review up the river, saluting with dipped flags. Forming in parallel lines the parade then dropped down the stream, the battleships pealed forth a farewell salute, while a regiment of regulars ashore answered with a land battery and the national hymn was played by a regiment band. The last shot marked the close of the parade. The greatest naval spectacle of the great city had ended and the journey home began. Tugs whistled, steamers joined in, railroad whistles answered from the shore and the orderly lines broke up, making for the piers down the river.

Vice President Morton, Chauncy M. Depew, ex-President Hayes, Governor Flower, Mayor Grant, and other notable men were on the parade, which led the way. Ex-President Cleveland and his wife were the guests of E. C. Benedict on his private yacht, the Corsair.

Fire Display of Fireworks.

The fireworks display on the Brooklyn Bridge began at 10:30 and lasted until midnight. The display was gorgeous. There were illuminations from the towers in the shape of Chinese suns six feet in circumference, and of an illuminating power which rivalled those seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. There were groups of bouquets and thousands of rockets fired simultaneously from the towers, crossing and intersecting in their flight. Millions of

THE PREHISTORIC CAR.