

# The Democratic Sentinel

J. W. McEwen, Publisher.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

## MANIFESTO ISSUED

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Revolutionists Have Not Burned  
Country's Dwellings Except Those  
Used by Spanish Troops as Forts and  
Garrisons.

### No Bandits or Outlaws.

A manifesto signed by Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban Government, has just reached the United States. In it Cisneros says the sugar estates, which, in the eastern division of the island, have been permitted to grind, while all others in the west have, as he says, been prevented, do so simply because at the beginning of the war arrangements were made between the proprietors of said estates and some of the Cuban leaders whereby the former, in consideration of a "war tax" paid into the Cuban treasury, were granted the privilege of grinding under the protection of those leaders. The manifesto also says the insurgent armies have not burned country dwellings except when used by Spanish troops as forts or garrisons, and for the sake of the families, wives and children of non-combatants food is now allowed to enter towns and cities at present held by the armies of Spain on the payment of an import duty. Cisneros emphatically denies that bandits or outlaws form any part of or have any connection with the Cuban army, and proclaims that, notwithstanding the course being pursued by Spain toward captured insurgent soldiers and political prisoners, the Cuban Government will not retaliate.

### ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

Lacks Men and Ammunition in Her  
South African War.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the progress of the rebellion of the natives of Matabeleland. The Cape Town authorities, naturally, are withholding all that might reflect unfavorably on the British. It is not denied, however, that the situation becomes darker every day. Advice received from Bulawayo show that the work of placing that town in a state of defense has been completed so far as the means at hand permit. But there is a lack of arms and ammunition there with which to supply the many settlers who have gathered from outlying districts since the uprising commenced. These men, in many cases, have rifles, but they are of all kinds and makes, and the stock of ammunition procurable for them is small. Consequently it has been found desirable to replace these weapons as far as possible with the Martini-Henry rifles served out to the police, the stock of ammunition for the latter being fairly adequate. But the number of Martini-Henrys available is small, and it is now an open secret that nearly every good rifle procurable had been gathered up and smuggled into the Transvaal previous to the Jameson raid. Had matters at Johannesburg turned out as the manipulators of the expedition and uprising contemplated, things would have assumed a different aspect. But certain persons there and elsewhere are now taking the position of hunters caught in their own traps, with the additional mortification of the knowledge that the Boers have by the seizures made in the mines, etc., of many thousands of rifles, bayonets, revolvers and Maxim guns, completely turned the tables on the British. These Boers are aware of the predicament in which the British find themselves.

### CLEARLY AN OUTRAGE.

Spaniard Fired Upon an American  
Schooner Without Cause.

The American schooner William Todd lay becalmed six miles south of the Isle of Pines, her captain reports to United States Consul Eckford, when she was fired on by Spanish gunboats. Captain Campbell, her master, did not at first realize the importance of the incident and only reported the outrage when the consul drew the facts out of him by inquiries regarding his voyage. His vessel was fired on March 16 in latitude 21.12, longitude 82.42. First a blank cartridge was fired. Then came three solid shots, while the American flag was being hoisted. Two Spanish gunboats were engaged in the affair. The Todd was searched by men, the warship being held two hours for the purpose. The schooner had nothing contraband aboard.

### BAYARD NOT COMING HOME.

Friends of the Ambassador Do Not  
Believe He Will Resign.

Friends of Ambassador Bayard in Washington scout the idea that the vacating of his house in Wilmington, Del., is to be taken as evidence of an intention on his part to resign his office and return immediately to the United States. They say that Mr. Bayard, the office of the house, gave it up voluntarily at the expiration of the lease, and that so far from desiring to obtain possession now, Mr. Bayard was casting about for another tenant when he was last in the United States.

### ROYAL WEDDING IN JULY.

Marriage of Princess Maud and Prince  
Charles Will Cost \$200,000.

The dressmakers and milliners of the aristocratic portion of London are in a flutter over the announcement that the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles, second son of the crown prince of Denmark, has been definitely set for the first Wednesday in July. The wedding will be a state one in the chapel royal attached to St. James' Palace, and it is calculated will involve an expenditure in all details of not less than \$5,000,000.

### Favor Reed.

New Hampshire Republicans held their State convention at Concord and elected delegates to the national Republican convention at St. Louis. United States Senator William E. Chandler presided. The convention endorsed the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed.

### Ten Railroads Sued.

Suit has been filed in the United States Circuit Court at Denver by the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce its orders against ten Western railroads.

### Depositors Run on the Bank.

The shortage of William Shipps and Charles W. Stone, cashier and assistant cashier of the Deposit Bank at Midway, Ky., has grown to \$60,000. Friday the depositors made a run on the bank and forced it into an assignment. Shipps and Stone are still at their homes.

### Surrounded by Troops.

Constantinople advises say the outbreak at Kilis is more serious than had been supposed. The town is now surrounded by troops, and no one is allowed to leave or enter the place. The officials of Kilis are preventing the American missionaries from distributing aid.

## RECONSTRUCTED BATTLE-FIELDS.

Dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has submitted to the House the report of the joint committee of Congress that participated in the dedicatory exercises of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park in September last. The report says the event proved to be without precedent in the history of wars and one which would not be possible in any other nation than our own, for there were found gathered in enthusiastic comradeship the most distinguished surviving leaders of both sides and many thousands of the rank and file of the once contending forces. The park itself was also found to be without precedent, being an impartial reconstruction of great battlefields by the victorious side, in which, in every respect, the utmost impartiality was observed in marking lines of battle and in preserving upon monuments and tablets the accurate history of every organization engaged upon the extended fields which the immense park embraces. Twenty-six State commissions, it is shown, are at work co-operating with the national commission in securing and assisting in the collection of battle and all other historical points deemed worthy of preserving on the several fields. The committee says it finds the park project essentially national in all its leading features. Nearly every State in the Union at the outbreak of the war had troops engaged within its limits. No greater facilities for the study of actual operations upon the field of battle could be devised than are presented in this national park.

### HIPPOLYTE IS DEAD.

Report Concerning Decease of the  
Haytian President Is Confirmed.

The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Bayly at Port au Prince, Hayti, confirming the Paris report of the death of President Hippolyte of Hayti. The minister's cablegram gave no details, simply reading: "President dead." Louis Mondestin Florvil Hippolyte was born at Cape Haytien in 1827. Though black, he was the son of one of the ministers of the Emperor Faustin I. His mother was a French woman. He was educated in France and took up a military career. His defense of the fortress of Belair in the revolution of 1865 was a notable achievement. In 1888, when Gen. Salomon, who was president of the island of Hayti, was overthrown and Gen. Mangat and Senator Legitime returned from exile as candidates for the presidency of the island, Legitime was chosen provincial executive chief and most his first official act was to again banish Mangat. A war followed which lasted ten months. It was strengthened by resources supplied by American merchants and aided by the decision of the United States, which, unlike the French and English Governments, recognized the paper blockade proclaimed by Legitime. In December, 1890, Gen. Hippolyte proclaimed a general amnesty for all political offenders and since that time the internal affairs of the country have been going along very smoothly. His term of office would have expired this year.

### KILLS ITS KEEPER.

Elephant "Empress" Sates Its Mad  
Rage on Frank Scott.

Empress, alias Gypsy, one of the largest and most vicious elephants in captivity, added a third murder to her record Wednesday afternoon by killing her keeper, Frank Scott, while taking her daily exercise at Chicago. Having sated her rage upon the helpless form of her victim, the huge beast forthwith inaugurated a reign of terror in the vicinity of the law as a crime. From every window which the enraged elephant paraded, that commanded a view of the alley in faces of scared spectators could be seen. Small boys, whose curiosity was stronger than their fears, watched the ponderous animal charge back and forth from the roofs of back sheds and the tops of fences. Women listened behind closed doors to the shrill trumpeting of the dead beast, and more than one officer deliberated on the efficiency of his revolver when he caught sight of the towering form. Empress was a star attraction with the W. H. Harris Nickel Plate show.

### CHOKED HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

Hiram H. Morrison, Under Arrest at  
Boston, Makes a Confession.

Hiram H. Morrison, who was arrested in Boston, after his wife had been found dead in their home, with finger marks upon her throat and other bruises about her face and head, has confessed that he choked the woman to death while in a fit of jealous rage at her action in having a crowd of neighbors in the house drinking. He alleges that he also was drunk at the time.

### Protest from Turkey.

As a result of the extraordinary cabinet council, which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish Government has issued an appeal addressed to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating affairs in Egypt. Germany, it is added, was also requested by the porte to exercise her good offices in the matter. Instructions were also dispatched to the Turkish ambassador in London to make representations to the Marquis of Salisbury, but their tenor is not known. In well-informed circles it is declared that the action of the porte is addressed to the councils of France and Russia, the Governments of which countries it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune moment for Turkey to raise the question of her suzerainty over Egypt being practically usurped by Great Britain. The Governments indicated, it is alleged, promised Turkey their support in the matter. There is no doubt that considerable annoyance is felt by the porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the khedive also ignoring the porte entirely. Reproaches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effects of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontiers of Egypt and that the Arabs of Yemen will be encouraged to fresh hostility to the British authorities.

### Peculiar Death at a Fire.

George Austin, of Kingston County, Kansas, rushed to the home of his neighbor, which was on fire, to assist in saving the household effects. A shotgun in the house was discharged by the heat, the charges entering his head and body.

### Famine Reigns in Colon.

In Colon, Colombia, there is neither flour nor bread. The situation is appalling. Emigration is impossible, because the distressed have no money.

### Foul Murder in Ohio.

At an early hour Sunday morning a double murder—it may prove to be a triple murder—was committed on a farm seven

miles east of Akron, O. Alvin N. Stone, aged 68, and his wife, Serena, aged 63, are the victims, and Ira Stillson, the hired man, is fatally injured. Two daughters, Emma, aged 23, and Hattie, aged 23, are seriously injured, while a third daughter, Flora, is the only one of the entire household who escaped the assassin's murderous blows. The crime was committed about 1 o'clock by an unknown man wearing a mask. The crime is a mystery. There is no possible motive for the murders so far as can be learned. Certainly the murderer was not bent on robbery, for in a bureau drawer in Mr. Stone's room were two gold watches and some money and nothing had been taken apparently.

### PRISON FOR A YEAR.

Meadowcroft Brothers' Fate Sealed  
by Supreme Court.

The Meadowcroft brothers, of Chicago, must go to the penitentiary. Wealth, social position, the utmost efforts of the ablest lawyers have been at their service for almost three years, and the last legal expedient to save them from the disgrace of penal garb has been exhausted. If all these efforts are in vain, this, in effect, is the dictum of the Supreme Court of Illinois. One year ago last December a jury in the Superior Court found Frank B. and Charles J. Meadowcroft, bankers, guilty as charged in the indictment of having received deposits when they knew their bank was insolvent, and fixed as the punishment for each imprisonment for one year at hard labor in the State prison at Joliet. Judge Brentano, who presided, refused a new trial, and an appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court, the court of last resort. There the decision of the lower court is now affirmed, and the verdict of guilty as charged and the sentence to penal servitude stand. Only one step remains to be taken—execution of the verdict. Then will end the history of a case which has more than once supplied all the materials of a Chicago sensation.

### OPPOSES HONOR TO MILES.

Mr. Steele Stands in Way of Latter  
Congressman George W. Steele, of Indiana, a volunteer soldier of the war of the rebellion and for ten years afterward an officer in the regular army in command of frontier posts, at present one of the board of trustees of the University of Indiana, is opposing the bill to confer the rank of lieutenant general on Gen. Miles. Said Major Steele: "The bill will not pass this Congress. It may be reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, but unanimous consent will be required for its consideration in the House, and I shall object. I am opposed to the bill because Gen. Miles is not more entitled to the honor than many others. We might as well throw down the bars and call up the dead and confer the honor on every man who has been a major general. Gen. Howard's friends are now waiting for the bill to pass, when they would ask the same consideration for him. He is as much entitled to the rank as Gen. Miles."

### TRADE ABOUT THE SAME.

It Is Worse in Some Respects and  
Better in Others.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "No important change has occurred in the general condition of business during the week, and if trade in some respects looks worse in others respects it looks better. Some failures of magnitude have occurred, which caused much apprehension and unwillingness to lend among bankers, and there have been some somewhat less favorable features in the dry goods market, but in iron and steel conditions are slightly improved, and in boots and shoes considerably more hope is felt. The labor controversies, mainly in the clothing trade, still cause much interruption of that business. Foreign trade is a little more satisfactory."

### EGYPT PAYS THE BILL.

Debt Commissioners Vote \$500,000  
for British Advance.

The commission of the Egyptian debt met in Cairo and decided to advance the \$500,000 necessary to meet the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition against Dongola. Of the sum needed \$200,000 is available immediately. The English, German, Italian and Austrian members of the commission voted to advance the money and the Russian and French members voted against the proposition. Directly the action of the majority of the commissioners became known the representatives of the Paris syndicate of Egyptian bondholders took steps to institute proceedings before the Egyptian mixed tribunal against the debt commissioners and the ministers responsible for the reserve fund.

### Sues Queen Victoria for Debt.

A strange case, coming out of the state funeral of Sir John Thompson, is up in the exchequer court at Montreal, Que. It is the case of W. B. Davidson vs. the queen, for flowers supplied on that occasion. Mr. Davidson claims \$1,900, and the queen, as represented by the executive council, offers \$900 in full settlement.

### First Installment Paid.

The Egyptian debt commission have paid the first installment from the reserve fund, amounting to \$1,000,000, of the money required for the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 28c to 29c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, \$20 to \$45 per ton for common to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 37c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 39c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 15c to 23c; eggs, Western, 10c to 12c.

## LAUNCH OF THE IOWA

BEFORE a distinguished gathering of representative citizens of the State bearing its name, the battleship Iowa, the best fighter in this or any other navy, was launched at Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia Saturday. A fair daughter of the Hawkeye State, Miss Mary Lord Drake, christened the vessel, while the rest of the honors were borne by her father, Gov. F. M. Drake. Miss Drake is a typical Iowa girl and a young

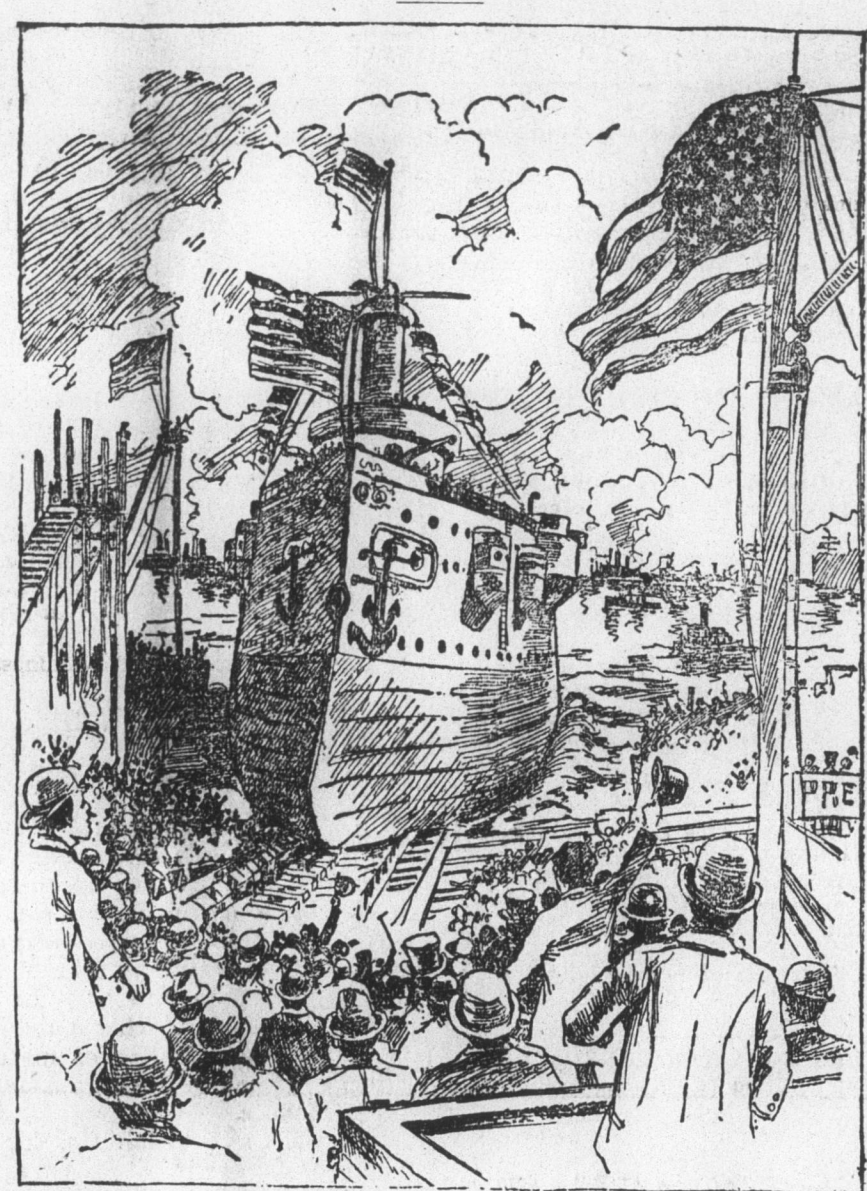


GOV. F. M. DRAKE.

lady of grace and dignity. Since the election of her father to the office of Governor she has occupied the position of "first lady of the State" in a manner that has gained for her the esteem of all who have met her.

Nearly 300 persons attended from Washington. The party included Vice

### LAUNCH OF THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.



President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Miss Herbert and Mrs. Micou, Secretary and Miss Morton, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the naval committees from both houses of Congress, the Iowa and Alabama Congressional delegations, Maj. Gen. Miles and staff, the chiefs of the naval bureaus and other army and naval officers. Most of the excursionists were accompanied by the ladies of their families.

The Iowa is intended solely for fighting purposes and is the fourth battleship built for the new United States navy. It has been constructed with the idea of sea purposes and is to be far superior to the brig ships of the English and French navies. It is not easy to comprehend the potential power of this mighty fighting machine. Imagine, if you can, a monster of white aspect, 360 feet long, 72 feet broad, sitting 27 feet in the water, and weighing 11,410 tons. Down in the hold of this great craft an army of coal heavers and firemen will shovel fuel into thirty yawning, glaring mouths. The steam thus generated is used in almost innumerable ways. There will be no fewer than a hundred engines in the Iowa when she is finished, electrical and hydraulic, used for the purposes of raising anchors, taking on and discharging stores, bringing ammunition from the magazines to the great guns, turning the turret swinging the rudder, discharging ashes

on his trial last fall, has been suspended from the privilege of the Pennsylvania courts for one year. He was found guilty of subornation of perjury in that case and was sentenced Saturday. Shoemaker got a woman to sign a false affidavit to the effect that Pitzel, the man mur-

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dered by Holmes, had in her presence expressed an intention to commit suicide.

### Told in a Few Lines.

A paragon of the Salvation Army at Malden, Mass., almost precipitated a riot Frederick Gruby was killed and his son fatally hurt under a building which collapsed.

Birchwell's warehouse at Chester, Pa., containing 10,000 bales of cotton, burned. Loss, \$55,000.

The body of Mrs. Jennie R. Kimball, the opera manager who died in St. Paul, was taken to Boston for burial.

While kindling a fire with oil at Birmingham, Ill., Mrs. Ewing Seaton was burned to death. She was alone in the house at the time.

William Rose, of Frankfort, Ind., while suffering from the grip, escaped from his home and was found dead in a neighboring creek.

Alfred L. Avery, clerk for Messmore, Garrett & Co., of St. Louis, who embezzled \$30,000, pleaded guilty. Judge Harvey reserved sentence.

E. O. Hopkins and James H. Wilson were removed as receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Road, and George T. Jarvis appointed single receiver.

Kearney Reed, a retired manufacturer of New York, aged 87 years, committed suicide at his apartments. Mr. Reed was possessed of a competency, but disease and old age made his life unbearable.

The principal evidence furnished in the attempt of the prosecution at London to prove that the Transvaal prisoners had violated the foreign enlistment act related to the cutting of the telegraph wires. The examination was adjourned until April 28 to give time for the arrival in England of witnesses from South Africa

August, 1893. This ship cost the Government for hull and engines alone a little more than \$3,000,000, and her guns and appurtenances will cost more than a million in addition.

The Iowa has a thousand tons greater displacement than her prototypes, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, which are already recognized as among the greatest naval vessels afloat. Her length on the water line will be 360 feet; beam, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draft, 26 feet 9 inches; displacement, 11,410 tons. Her guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The main battery consists of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech loading rifles and six 4-inch rapid-fire guns, and the secondary battery of 24 rapid-fire guns, four Gatling guns and five torpedo tubes. Her sides will be protected by 14-inch armor.

The Iowa is fitted with a ram, and in a close engagement her commander will be able to drive her at a speed of about twenty statute miles per hour, with all the mighty rush of 11,410 tons of steel, pushed by engines having 11,000 horsepower, at the foe. It is almost impossible to estimate what would be the effect of such a blow. Nothing that floats could stand against it. The Iowa, as the latest and finest example of American naval architecture and engineering, has attracted the attention of all the foreign experts and is already one of the most notable vessels in the world.

### HE WAS HOLMES' LAWYER.

For Unprofessional Conduct Shoemaker Temporarily Disbarred.  
William A. Shoemaker, a brilliant young Philadelphia lawyer, who was senior counsel for the notorious Holmes

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## DUNKARDS IN EXODUS

TWENTY COLONIES GO FROM  
THE EAST TO THE WEST.

Members Are from Six Different States  
and They Pass Through Chicago on  
Their Way to Dakota—Britain to Recognize  
Way to Cuba.

### Seek New Homes.

Twenty colonies of Dunkards from six different States are passing through Chicago on their way to new homes in North Dakota. The colonists, numbered 1,500, and they expect to settle along the line of the Great Northern Railroad in North Dakota.

The Dunkards arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio, Wisconsin, and Chicago, Pan-Handle and Monon roads. They are from colonies in half a hundred towns in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The special trains were slow in arriving. As fast as sufficient cars were on hand a new train was made up in the Wisconsin yards and started for the Northwest. In order to carry all the emigrants four trains were necessary. The composition of these trains was twenty passenger coaches and 102 freight cars.

In the freight cars were families moving their household goods, farm implements and live stock. In the coaches were families having sold out most of their goods, thinking it cheaper to pay cash for what will be needed in their new homes than to pay freight rates on the old. A number of women used the coaches while their husbands and eldest sons looked after the goods in the freight cars.

### Their Second Exodus.

The present is the second exodus of Dunkards from the East to North Dakota in the last three years. They come from old-established colonies which have been made up in members of the West for half a century. Often children grow up, have families of their own, and leave the parent colony much after the nature of bees, which swarm when their quarters become too crowded. Such is the case in this instance. The fathers of large families have left their Eastern homes, where land is high, with a view to establishing large family estates in the West. These emigrants are not of the poorer class. Many are well-to-do and all are industrious, desirable citizens.

For some time the elders of the church have been investigating the desirability for settlement on North Dakota lands. The reports have been favorable and the present emigration is the result. The fate of the present colonists will decide the future action of several times as many who have staid at home and are watching the venture with a view to following should it prove successful.

The one great object of the movement is the desire to possess more land. In the country where they are going there remains a large tract of Government land open to settlement. This was not reserved for such purposes until recently, when the Great Northern pushed its road through what is known as the Devil's Lake country. Within a few years many small towns have sprung up along the line and the country is rapidly being broken up into farms.

Each head of a Dunkard family will be homesteaded on 160 acres of land. His sons and sons-in-law over 21 years old will take a like amount. In this way families will absorb entire sections of land. Each family will also be a nucleus around which other Dunkards will settle. In a few generations the big farms will be divided and subdivided among the children, until finally no more land will remain and another exodus will be necessary.

### A MORTON RALLY.

Enthusiastic Gathering of Republicans  
in the Empire State.

Messrs. Depey, Miller, Platt and Lauterbach will be the four delegates-at-large to St. Louis from New York State, and this vote was taken for Gov. Morton.

The blot upon the indorsement which New York gave to Gov. Morton consisted of 109 votes out of a total of 740, of the number of which 740 were against the election of Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach as delegates-at-large to St. Louis. A correspondent says: In reality this vote was a protest rather than a protest against the candidacy of Gov. Morton, and in the convention those who at heart favored Major McKinley as second choice numbered at least 400.

In the platform no mention is made of State issues, and the expected fight over the Raines excise tax law did not therefore materialize. The resolutions declare for a protective tariff, are unequivocally for a gold standard and against the coinage of silver, and present Gov. Morton to the Republicans of the nation as New York's choice for the presidency, lauding his public service, praising his ability, and declaring that notwithstanding his age he is still in the prime of his vigor.

### BRITAIN TO AID CUBA.

To Follow America in Recognizing the  
Patriots.

Aid for Cuba has come from an unexpected source. John Bull will not let Uncle Sam on the shoulder in