

THE RENNSLAER DEMOCRAT.

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RENNSLAER, INDIANA.

UNCLE SAM WILL PAY

CRUISER AT FAULT IN RECENT COLLISION.

Owners of the British Steamer Sunk by the Columbia Are to Be Reimbursed—Protocols Decided Upon by Great Britain and the United States.

An Accident of War. Secretary Long has decided that the Government is indebted to the owners of the British steamship Foscina in the sum of \$218,880, being the amount of the claim arising from the collision between that vessel and the warship Columbia on May 28 off Fire Island lightship. The accident occurred during a fog, and the Columbia, acting under orders, showed no lights and gave no fog signals. The judgment of the court of inquiry was that the collision would not have occurred had the usual precautions been taken on board the Columbia, but that the condition of war did not admit of a display of lights or the sounding of whistles. Secretary Long says in his indorsement of the report of the court: "Upon careful consideration of the facts reported by the naval court of inquiry the department is satisfied that there is at least reasonable ground for the contention advanced by the owners of the Foscina that the collision might have been avoided had the Columbia shown the lights and given the fog signals, a collision with one of our warships having occurred under such circumstances when for public reasons deemed sufficient to justify such action our vessel was disregarding the rules of the road at sea." Congress will be asked to appropriate the amount of the claim and the money will be turned over to the owners of the Foscina on the decree of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York.

To Govern the Commission.

The Dominion Government has received copies of the protocols agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the governance of the forthcoming international commission at Quebec. The commission is authorized to consider the following subjects, embracing practically all those at which the dominion and the United States have been at variance for years: The Behring sea sealing question, reciprocal mining relations, the Canada-Alaska boundary question, restrictive regulations for preserving the fisheries on the great lakes, the North Atlantic fisheries question and the bonding question connected therewith, the alien labor law and reciprocity of trade. From present appearances the commission will not meet until August. The final meetings will be held in Ottawa.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Cincinnati .37	22 New York .23
Boston .36	22 Philadelphia .25
Cleveland .34	22 Brooklyn .23
Baltimore .33	22 Washington .23
Chicago .34	26 St. Louis .20
Pittsburg .32	26 Louisville .19

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis .36	21 Milwaukee .31
Columbus .31	20 Detroit .19
Kansas City .34	23 Omaha .17
St. Paul .35	24 Minneapolis .19

BREVITIES.

Frank W. Ryan, of St. Louis, Mo., was killed by a Missouri Pacific train at Leavenworth, Kas.

The Arctic expedition under Walter Wetman, the explorer, sailed from Tromsø, Norway.

The Bellingham Bay Improvement Company mill burned at New Whatcom, Wash. Loss estimated at \$400,000.

Comptroller Coler announced that Mrs. Hetty Green had offered to loan the city of New York \$1,000,000 at 2 per cent.

Dr. Louis Jacob and his son Daniel, 18 years old, both dentists of St. Louis, were drowned at Creve Coeur Lake by the overturning of their boat. Two other men who were rescued had a narrow escape from death.

A heavy rain and hail storm that swept over Walsh County, N. D., devastated the country for a distance of forty miles and from one to ten miles in width. Crops on 50,000 acres were destroyed, the total loss being estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

George Harsch, an iron worker of Leechburg, Pa., died suddenly the other evening while discussing his approaching marriage with Miss Lizzie Ramsey of Homestead, to whom he was engaged, at the home of a relative in Milvane. The two were talking when Harsch fell from the chair on which he was sitting to the floor. His fiancee tried to raise him, but he became unconscious, and in a few minutes he died in her arms. Doctors said heart disease killed him.

After the successive failures of Rhot, Sarrion and Petrel to form a cabinet to succeed the retiring ministry of Melne, at Paris, it is announced that Henri Brisson has formed a cabinet, with the following distribution of portfolios: President of Henri Brisson; Minister of Finance, Paul Petral; Minister of Education, Leon Bourgeois; Minister of Justice, Ferdinand Sarrien; Minister of War, Godefroy Cavaignac; Minister of Marine, Edouard Simon Lockroy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Theophile Delcasse; Minister of the Colonies, Georges Trouillet; Minister of Commerce, Emile Marjoules; Minister of Agriculture, Albert Viger.

Burglars were discovered ransacking several business places in Crider'sville, Ohio. The citizens organized a posse and opened fire. Thirty shots were exchanged and the thieves, retreated. They left a trail of blood and one of them, supposed to be wounded, left a pair of shoes at the roadside. They were followed to Lima, where all trace was lost.

Wilcox & Hare, dealers at Belgrade, Ohio, in general merchandise and leaf tobacco, lost their large store and tobacco warehouse, containing 150 hogsheads of leaf tobacco, by fire. The loss was \$12,000; insured for \$2,800.

FEARS A NEW POLICY.

Mr. Cleveland Warns Against Territorial Extension.

Grover Cleveland, in the course of an address on "Good Citizenship" before the graduating class of the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school, said he was opposed to the acquisition of new territory by the United States. He said in substance:

The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion and point out to us fields bright in the glory of war. I believe there is something beneath the desire to be illustrated by noisy bragging of our national prowess, quarreling seeking some one who dares dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext. In view of these things and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been, and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to expect a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

FIFTY DROWN AT A LAUNCHING

Sad Accident Mars the Ceremonies at Blackwall, England.

Fifty persons, it is believed, were killed at Blackwall, England, when the new British battleship Albion was launched. Crowds of people were on a platform, built to accommodate the spectators, and 300 men, women and children were precipitated into the river Thames, the woodwork being unable to bear the weight on it. Tugs, steamers and rowboats immediately went to the assistance of the helpless people, but many sank before they could be reached.

The accident was due to a sudden rush of water, following the launching. The backwash from the launching of the vessel surged against and broke down the staging eighty feet long, filled with the spectators. The launching was presided over by the duchess of York. A large and brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen were present, including United States Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay. None of the guests were on the stage, nor were any prominent persons included among its unfortunate occupants.

INCREASE IN REVENUE

Internal Collections Show a Large Increase for May.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May collections amounted to \$14,098,117, an increase over May last year of \$3,281,225. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increases, as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, \$7,096,460; increase, \$1,088,057; tobacco, \$3,754,062; increase, \$1,013,759; fermented liquors, \$3,131,505; increase, \$247,887; oleomargarine, \$83,014; increase, \$23,712; miscellaneous, \$28,074; increase, \$4,962. The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was \$19,938,808.

Geer for Oregon's Governor.

The official vote in the recent Oregon State election shows the following result for Governor:

Geer, Republican	45,104
King, fusion	34,530
Luce, middle of the road	2,860
Clinton, Prohibition	2,218
Total vote	84,783
Geer's plurality	10,574
Geer's majority	5,465

and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scoured to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush, as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them, but with a loss to themselves of thirteen men killed and at least fifty wounded. A number of Cubans took part in the day's fighting and forty of them were killed.

The fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The cavalrymen were afterward re-enforced by Seventy, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

Thursday in a baptism of blood the American invading army at Santiago won its first victory. To the dashing regiment of rough riders under Cols. Wood and Roosevelt fell the honor of striking the first blow and offering up the first lives of our land forces in behalf of a great cause. While portions of the First and Tenth cavalry regiments of the regular army also stood shoulder to shoulder with them, dividing the glory and the losses, the roster of the dead and wounded shows that the rough riders took the brunt of the charge, and to them, as comparatively raw recruits, must be awarded the palm of chief honor. They have shown the Spaniards and the world how American volunteers fight their maiden engagement. Though many of the brave horsemen fell at the first volley, the troops calmly stood their ground, dismounted, and returned the fire so vigorously that

Arkansas Democrats nominated a State ticket, denounced the bond issue and endorsed the war.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ohio district renominated Theodore E. Burton for Congress.

The colored Republicans of Alabama, in convention, put up a ticket composed exclusively of negroes.

M. S. Peters was nominated to represent the Populists of the Second District of Kansas in Congress.

John S. Rhea was renominated for Congress by the Third district Kentucky Democrat at Bowling Green.

Dan W. Jones, of Pulaski, was nominated for Governor of Arkansas by the Democrats in convention at Little Rock.

Congressman Lorenzo Danford was renominated for his sixth term by the Republican convention for the sixteenth district of Ohio.

Republicans of the Fifth congressional district of Iowa, in convention at Cedar Rapids, renominated Robert G. Cousins by acclamation.

Ohio Republicans met in Columbus and nominated a State ticket. They support the war and leave the question of acquired territory to the President.

The Indiana Democratic State convention in Indianapolis nominated a State ticket, reaffirmed faith in the Chicago platform, declared the cause of the United States in the present war to be just and demanded its vigorous prosecution.

Michigan Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans in convention at Grand Rapids renewed their alliance of two years ago and united on a State ticket, headed by Justin R. Whiting for Governor. The resolutions adopted favor the war with Spain.

The fusion convention of the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of the Eighth Iowa district met and nominated G. L. Fife of Bedford for Governor.

John Lind was nominated by the three conventions at Minneapolis for Governor. J. M. Bowler was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Populists and endorsed by the others.

The middle-of-the-road Populists of Minnesota, who bolted the State Populist convention, held a meeting of their own and nominated a complete State ticket. L. C. Long was named for Governor.

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FIERCE LAND FIGHT.

Spaniards Ambush and Kill Thirteen Cavalrymen.

FIFTY ARE WOUNDED.

Engagement Results in a Victory for the Invading Troopers.

Spanish Force of 2,000 Men Is Put to Rout by 1,000 of Uncle Sam's Soldiers—Army Is Driven Back Into the City with Heavy Loss, Fourteen Being Found Dead by the Victor.

Washington special:

Thirteen Americans were killed in an engagement Friday morning with a Spanish force which ambushed them. Four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than a thousand men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba. They heard the Spaniards fell trees a short distance in front, and they were ordered to advance upon the enemy.

The country thereabouts is covered with high grass and chaparral, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards were hiding. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire. Col. Wood

and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scoured to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush, as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them, but with a loss to themselves of thirteen men killed and at least fifty wounded. A number of Cubans took part in the day's fighting and forty of them were killed.

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Corpses Were Not Mutilated.

Surgeon General Van Reepen of the navy has received full reports from the surgeon with Admiral Sampson's fleet, who cared for the dead and wounded participants in the Guantánamo fight. Their important feature is a definite statement that the corpses were not mutilated, but that the severe wounds attributed to mutilation were the result of Mauser rifle balls.

Warning Given a Steamer.

A steamer arriving at St. Thomas Saturday reported that it had been stopped by the United States cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee, near the entrance of San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, and warned to put in at some neutral port.

Shafter Tells the Story.

Dispatches received from Gen. Shafter by the War Department tell the story of the operations of the invading force. The first dispatch confirms the earlier press reports of the remarkably successful landing of the United States forces at Balneario. It was no light task to convey sixteen thousand men, with animals, trains, supplies, ammunition and artillery, from Key West to Balneario and land them in safety through a heavy surf with the loss of less than fifty animals and but two men. It

was a remarkable achievement.

Admiral Sampson's ships in bombarding the Spanish batteries near Santiago.

Cables from Cuba by way of Madrid report that fierce fighting has taken place between the allied American and Cuban forces and the Spanish.

Splendid work has been done by Admiral Sampson's ships in bombarding the Spanish batteries near Santiago. The Texans is credited with the best work of the war. The Vesuvius has demonstrated the complete success of gun, cotton shells.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale sailed from Old Point Comfort with the first reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago de Cuba.

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The auxiliaries under Admiral Sampson have been sent to the Suez canal an American squadron will start at once across the Atlantic and bombard Spanish sea ports.

First serious engagement by our troops in Cuba occurred five miles from Santiago. Less than 1,000 American cavalrymen dispersed 2,000 Spaniards. The American loss a dozen killed and nearly fifty wounded.

The warships under Admiral Sampson bombarded the forts of Santiago de Cuba again.

The gunners found the range much better than on former occasions, and the execution wrought was serious.

The loss of life on the Spanish side was considerable.