The Indiana State Sentinel.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Return, Victoria, and All Will Be Forgiven,"

Were the Words That Brought the Runaway Couple Back to Yorkers—The Result

Very Unsatisfactory to the Couple—Prohibition in Iowa—The Maine Election.

THE RUNAWAY COUPLE.

They Return to Yonkers—Mrs. Schelling is Arrested for the Larceny of a Diamond Pin—At Schelling's Old Lodgings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Ernest J. Schelling, nee Morosini, returned to the house of her parents, at Yonkers, in company with her husband, on the train that arrived there from Troy, at 5.22 this morning. The return was the result of negotiations, which have been pending two days between the runaway couple and Morosini. Mr. and Mrs. Schelling, who have been stopping in Troy since the elopement, took a carriage at the station and drove to the Morosini mansion. Mrs. Schelling entered the house alone, her husband remaining a short distance away. The young woman remained indoors about an hour. What took place is not certainly known, but it is understood the grief-stricken parents besought the daughter to renounce her husband and come back to their care. The father, however, absolutely refused to recognize Schelling as his daughter's husband. The daughter as resolutely refused to give up her husband and left the house and rejoined Schelling. The newly married couple then drove to a hotel on Riverside avenue. Mrs. Morosini's condition was reported as extremely critical in the evening, and she is not expected to live through the night.

When Captain Mangin, of the Yorkers police, was informed of the arrival of the runaway couple he bolted out of bed, says the New York Tribune, and hurriedly dressed himself, and then he started on a run for the depot. Half way down they came on to Schelling and three women about to turn into Riverdale avenue thoroughfare, which leads to the Morosini home.

"Guess you had better come with me to the station," said Mangin to Schelling, "and let me go and apprise Mr. Morosini of your arrival."

Schelling showed no anxiety to meet his father-in-law, and in a few minutes the party were seated in the Captain's private room in the station. The new-made wife clasped the coachman tenderly about his neck and kissed him time and time again. He returned her caresses, but kept a sharp watch on the door as if expecting at any moment to see the towering form of Moronsini entering the station. The bride expressed a desire to eat something, and the waiter brought over ham, eggs, coffee and spread them on a wooden table in the room. At 8:30, just as the last remnants of breakfast were being eaten, a hack rattled up to the door of the station and Captain Mangin got out, and the dark features of the young man remained inside. He was Attila P. Morosini, the eldest son of Morosini. His face was pale, but showed no evidence of excitement. Captain Mangin told Mrs. Schelling, or Hulstamp, her brother wished to see her outside. Victoria walked to the open door of the carriage. What was said by the brother to the sister could not be heard; that they didn't shake hands was plain. Attila was urging the newly married wife to do something she was resolute in declining to do. Once he stretched out his arm and, half-clasping her about the waist, sought by gentle force to pull her into the vehicle beside him. She drew away from him and again entered the station and rejoined her husband. At this juncture the young man, whose face had grown paler than ever during the brief interview, got out of the carriage and followed his sister into the station. As he did so Captain Mangin called Schelling and his wife from the private room and the pair stood confronting young Morosini before the desk. The Italian's black eyes flashed only for an instant as his gaze fell on he new brother-in-law, but he said nothing and didn't stir. "I must say to you, Mr. Schelling," said Captain Mangin, "I am compelled to detain your wife here as a prisoner." "What have I done that I should be arrested for it," said the young woman, her bosom beginning to heave; "you can not arrest me for marrying the man I love."

"Madam," replied the Police Captain, "I have a warrant here charging you with grand larceny in stealing a diamond pin valued at $70 from your sister."

"It is false, it is false. This is the work of my people," cried the accused woman, now thoroughly aroused. She advanced to the railing in front of the desk, and her eyes blazed with defiance at her brother and the Captain. "It is all their doing," she continued; "they have deceived and betrayed me, they have written me false letters and sent false promises. I don't care if every one in the house were dead, I will never return to them. I have stolen nothing. Here is the pin you want, and I took it in a hurry in leaving home, thinking it was my own," and she laid the glittering jewel on the desk.

"My sister and myself have each a pin alike, only mine is more than twice as valuable. I will gladly exchange with her."

"We have stolen nothing," said Schelling, throwing back his shoulders and glancing vindictively at his brother-in-law; "we have brought back everything we took away."

"Oh, that I should have been so deceived as to trust them, when I felt in my heart they would deceive," said the wife.

"It is true I ran away and was married. I love my husband dearly, and would do it again. They shall never separate us, shall they, my dear one?" and she took Schelling's arm and clung to him affectionately. Nevertheless Captain Mangin went through the formal questions and entered the following on the official blotter: Victoria Hulskamp, age twenty-six, a white native of the United States, is charged with stealing a diamond pin of the value of $70.

"Do you make the complaint?" he asked of young Morosini. "Yes," replied the latter, and the young man left the station. Mrs. Hulskamp renewed her lamentations after his departure. "If they take me into court," she said, "I will give their cause a sorrow which they will ever regret. For twenty-six years they have had me in the State's prison, and when I break away and marry the man of my choice they entrap me into their snare again.

Captain Mangin then sent for Justice Pentz and explained that he thought the charge of larceny was only made as an excuse to hold Mrs. Hulskamp "Then I will parole you madam until September 22, at 9 a. m., on your own recognizance," said the Justice. Freed thus, Mr. and Mrs. Herlskamp drove up Riverdale Avenue, half way to the Morosine mansion at Riverdale Avenue and Ludlow streets, to the liquor store of Henry Warner. It is a plain, unpainted two-story frame-house. Up stairs over the liquor store is a room that was occupied by Schelling while in Mr. Morasini's employ as coachman. When the vehicle got opposite the old quarters, Schelling alighted and hurried into the beer shop, where he was warmly greeted by the proprietor.

Mrs. Hulskamp continued on her journey to her father's house, where full forgiveness was offered if she would consent to leave her husband. She demandod that he be recognized, but Morosini swore he should never darken his doorway while he lived. Then the wife said she would never leave her husband, who was so dear to her heart, and bitterly reproached her father with having her arrested. Mrs. Schelling later rejoined her husband in his old room over Warren's liduor store, and there they were when night came. "I bet yer that Eyetalian will carry off his daughter by main force besore she will be left to Schelling," remarked a Yonkers policeman to a Tribune reporter.

"Come back, Victoria, and all will be forgiven," were the words of the note which brought Mrs. Schelling and her husband back to Yonkers.

THE DEED OF A FIEND.

Oliver Bateman Makes a Full Confession of the Killing of the McLaughlin Girls.

SAVANNAH, MO., Sept. 9.—Oliver Bateman, in his confession as to the killing of the young McLaughlin girls, says he was at home when the girls went there. He saw them go into the woods to pick hazelnuts, and followed them within fifteen minutes afterward. They were near the edge of a cornfield when he came up with them. While talking with them he saw Henry Knappenberger pass. He then induced the children to go further into the cornfield, and while the eldest was walking in front of him he shot her with a twenty-two calibre ball, and when she turned around he shot her with a thirty-two calibre ball, killing her instantly. The smallest girl started to run, when he followed and caught her. She begged so hard for him to let her go that he says he came very near allowing her to do so. He did let her go, but knowing that she would tell, he followed and caught her again, threw her down and cut her throat. It was fifteen or twenty minutes after Knappenberger passed before he shot the eldest girl. After killing the youngest girl he went back to his first victim and outraged her person, and then mutilated her person to create the impression that it was the deed of a crazy man. He relates that the eldest said nothing after he shot her, and that he held his hand over the mouth of the youngest to prevent her cries being heard. He says after all these horrible occurrences he went to the creek, washed his hands, threw his knife in the stream and went home. When the father of the girls came to his house inquiring for them, he wanted to go and help in the search for them, but his relatives would not allow him, as they thought he was ill. The fiend declares he was induced to confess owing to the circumstantial manner in which Henry Knappenberger had accused him of the crime.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The Saloon Keepers of Keokuk Growing Aggressive.

KEOKUK, Sept. 14.—The war on the saloons assumed a new phase yesterday, in which the liquor men took a bold and aggressive stand. Yesterday the stock of Brown & Crocker of the Senate saloon was seized upon a search warrant sworn out by the President of the Law and Order League. This afternoon Brown & Crocker secured a writ of replevin from the Clerk of the District Court, gave bond for damages, and the Sheriff demanded the liquors of the constable, who gave them up. The President of the Law and Order League then got out new warrants and seized the liquors of Brown & Crocker, at the Stanleigh House, and at the Senate saloon. Part of this seizure included the replevined goods. The liquors are now guarded by an officer. The attorneys of the Law and Order League assert that liquors can not be replevined, and that the Supreme Court has so held. A motion will be made in the District Court to dissolve the injunction and ask for the return of all the liquors. Another motion will be filed before Justice Lynch, who issued the search warrant, seeking to have Brown & Crocker, their attorneys, and the law officers brought into court for contempt. The grand jury is in session, and further action by the temperance people, they say, will be to secure indictments of the parties mentioned for conspiracy. The fight between the liquor men and the Law and Order League over the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law is growing hotter, and further developments are eagerly looked for.

FREAKS OF A CYCLONE.

Clear Lake Completely Devastated—Some of the Inhabitants Stripped of all Their Worldly Possessions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept 10.—A special dispatch from Clear Lake, Wis., late yesterday afternoon, says a cyclone struck that town and devastation was the result. The greater part of the town is in ruins, and three lives were lost. The scene after the storm passed off was horrid in the extreme. Men, women and children were running about in a perfect frenzy of excitement and fear. Here and there people could be seen coming out of their cellars almost paralyzed with fear. The strongest man was as a little child, for no human power could have resisted the terrible force. One house of brick veneer was taken from its foundation and turned wholly round, while the bricks were peeled from the wood as if sliced off. A large barn was blown away, leaving the floor and mangers with the horses eating their supply of hay. A little child was taken in the arm of the tempest and landed in the branches of a tree and but slightly hurt. One large frame house was blown away completely out of sight, and not one particle of the house or furniture could be found, though search for a mile was made in the track of the storm. The family had fortunately taken refuge in the cellar. Many families are left destitute, not a vestage of their worldly possessions being left.

Death of Hon. John E. Neff.

Special to the Sentinel.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 15.—Hon. John E. Neff, ex-Secretary of State, died at 9:30 o'clock to-night, at the residence of his father. Mr. Neff was among the most prominent men of the State.

Scorning the Idea of Arbitration With China.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Le Paris publishes an inspired article to-day, in which the idea that France should accept arbitration in the difficulty with China is indignantly rejected. France, it says, is determined to settle her differences with China herself.

BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

An Immense Audience Assembles at Union Square to Listen to General Butler on the People's Party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 people assembled at Union Square to-night to hear General B. F. Butler speak. It required the services of half a dozen policemen to make a passageway for the General to reach the stand. He was loudly cheered. The crowd was composed largely of laboring men. Dr. Ferdinand Seeger called the meeting to order and introduced Louis F. Post, as Chairman of the evening. Mr. Post, in a brief address, introduced "that great American Governor, General B. F. Butler."

The cheers that greeted the General as he came to the front continued several minutes. When quiet was gained, Butler said in part: "Friends and Fellow Citizens—Thanking you for your kind greeting, I assume your deep interest in the affairs of the country and the political measures which should be taken to relieve them has brought so vast an audience together. This is, indeed, a ratification by great New York of the inauguration of the people's party, the true Democracy. Unlike the irbored, tedious and involved platforms of other political parties, that of the people's party is short, incisive and comprehensive of every principle for the conduct of the Government of the Republic and can be easily carried in the memory of each. It is this: Equality of right, equality of burdens, equality of powers, equality of privileges to all men. Under this law none can deny that these were the fundamental doctrines of the fathers of this Republic, adopted by Jefferson, elaborated by Madison and executed by Jackson They were the doctrines of the Democracy when that party was indeed a party of the people, uncontrolled by corruptionists and monopolists. I need not argue to you that in these latter days that Inequality of rights, powers, burdens and privileges have been imposed by Governmental action on the people. Corportions on which public functions are imposed, and to whom public franchises are granted should be the servants of the people only. But how contrary the practice of railroads, elevated and surface. As soon as incarporated, by ingenious, and most often fraudulent, contrivances they erect themselves into a terrific and outrageous monopoly by means of which the people are robbed of their earnings. Their business hindered and crushed, and many impoverished for the sole benefit of the few. The people have endeavored to protect themselves by granting charters to competing railroad lines, which promised to procure them lower prices for fare and freight; but it is ad axiomatic fact that railroad competition always ends in railroad combination, and that combination is most frequently directed to the destruction of other modes of transportation, which they can not control. The capacity of the Erie Canal should have been enlarged years ago, and is there a man who hears me that does not know it would have been done had it not been for the persistent, united and selfish opposition of the railroads. Let it not be said this is a State question. It rises to much broader and higher proportions. It is a national one. The burden of the goods brought upon the Erie Canal to the city of New York exceeds the ocean traffic from the city of New York, and here is done more than two-thirds of the commercial business of the country. This, now, is a great national free water way. If any internal improvements of rivers and harbors of waterways by the General Government can be justified, why is not enlargement of this canal by appropriations a most worthy object, excepting, perhaps, the improvement of the great Father of Waters, the Mississippi? With an alteration of Democratic and Republican Congressmen from the State of New York, which has power enough to control the nomination and election of President of the United States, why has not some one Representative moved this in Congress? The answer goes back again—the railroads would be opposed to it. They do not oppose the improvement of the Mississippi River, which is therefore made. Cheap transportation means cheap food for the men in the East, and cheap food means higher wages and more comfort. Cheap transportation means an opening for manufrcturers, workmen and artisans in the East to supply men and women in the West, who if they can obtain fair prices for their provisions can buy those productions. Ought there not be laws passed by Congress, ueder their great Constitutional power, to regulate inter-State commerce by which The food of the West and the comforts of the East should be interchanged at the cheapest rate. All special privileges and special burdens for the benefit of the few should be taken for the lives and comfort of the many.

General Butler's speech evoked great applause, and the crowd wanted him to continue. As he retired the Chairman introduced Ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady as the little Napoleon of the Sixth, the silver-tongued orator of Tammany Hall, but who had come to go in for Butler. When General Butler retired the meeting gradually dispersed.

General Butler and Grady also spoke at each of the side stands, creating the same enthusiasm as at the main stand. General Butler afterward held a reception in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was among the listeners on the main platform.

CALKINS AT FRANKLIN.

He is Accompanied by the Inevitable Rhody and Other Office Seekers.

Special to the Sentinel.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Sept. 15.—For several weeks the Republicans have advertised that Calkins would address that party here to-day. At 1 p. m. a crowd of about 500, composed of about 125 Republican voters, that many women and children, and 250 Democrats, who took pity on them, assembled at the Court-house to hear "Bre'r" talk. After he had warmed up he jumped on to the tariff, and I will here give one of his strong points in favor of a protective tariff. He says: There is a tariff of 20 per cent on wool. If the Democrats succeed and elect their candidates this tariff will be taken off, and wool will fall to seven to ten cents per pound, and then the farmers will have to kill their sheep as they can't sell wool for that, and then when they have killed all their sheep foreign nations will say you must give us, well, fifty cents per pound for wool;; then you pay twice as much for woolen goods as you do now." This was Calkins' main point on the tariff. He then jumped on to Logan's record, and showed how he took his regiment and went through the war with great credit, but he did not tell how the Government forced Logan into the Union Army after he had raised a company for the Confederate Army, or how about the Black laws of Illinois that Logan was the daddy of. Calkins gave his reason for voting for Blaine, and that was because he was a magnetic man, but did not state anything about his war record, the Mulligan letters, Little Rock Railroad bonds, or anything of that kind. It was the thinnest political slush ever dished out in this city, and if the Republicans will only send such men as Calkins out over the country that party will never be heard of after November. Calkins was accompanied by Rhody Shield, Bruce Carr and Mr. Mitchell, as a body guard, to help "paint the district red," and increase the Democratic majority in this State and county; and to say that the Republicans here are sick and down-in-the-mouth but feebly expresses it, and shows that they think and know they will lose.

MORE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

Mr. Mulligan Publishes Some More Blaine Letters, and Promises Another Installment—The Maine Majority—Out for Cleveland.

Special to the Sentinel.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The publication of additional letters seriously compromising Blaine has created a profound impression here and will add much to the already powerful anti-Blaine Republican movement. The Journal has an editorial claiming that this "persecution" will help Blaine. It dares not print the letters in full, but gives one garbled extract of the whole matter. The Traveller says it is a desperate move to keep the people's attention from the tariff. Mr. James Mulligan was seen to-day. He said: "Let them chew on that awhile, and I will then give them another dose." Mr. Mulligan has been approached by Republicans who offered him a large sum to suppress the evidence he has of Blaine's rascality. He would never have made these fresh ones public had not the Blaine papers impugned his honesty and abused him outrageously.

The Post has the official returns from Maine, with only ten small towns missing, and the Republican majority is a trifle below 15,000. The towns to hear from are all Democratic, and will reduce the majority to about 14,500.

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., having been referred to by the Palladium of that city as a misguided man, who was on the point of indorsing Cleveland, became provoked, and is out in a strong letter saying that he shall vote for Cleveland, and urge all of his friends to do the same.

"AN UNQUESTIONED LIAR."

Senator Voorhees Opens Up a Fine Opportunity for a Lying Republican to Break Into the Penitentiary.

Special to the Sentinel.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 14.—The Vincennes Commercial, the Indianapolis Journal and Times published an alleged conversation between Senator Voorhees and General Manson, which they say was overheard by a gentleman of "unquestioned veracity" on the cars between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, in which they are made to say that the Democrats can not carry the State, and that the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit was losing the Democrats many votes. The correspondent of the Sentinel saw Senator Voorhees to-day just as he was leaving for Evansville, where he speaks to-night. The Senator said:

"The statement is wholly untrue. If the mendacious scoundrel who pretends to have overheard such a conversation between General Manson and me will put his statement in the form of an affidavit, and in such a way as to come within the jurisdiction of any Criminal Court, I will agree to send him to the penitentiary for perjury on the oath of General Manson, supported by my own and that of another gentleman who heard what passed between us on the political outlook in Indiana. For weeks past, as my friends all know, I have believed the State was Democratic by 15,000 majority, and I so stated to General Manson on the occasion above referred to, and in this opinion he concurred. The informant of the Vincennes paper, which vouchsafes for his 'unquestionable veracity' is simply an unquestioned liar."

Senator Voorhees says he finds the Democrats everywhere organized and confident of a glorious victory.

REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE MILL.

The Method Used by Republicans to Get a Crowd and Their Modus Operandi of the Manufacture of an Outrage.

Special to the Sentinel.

BROOKVILLE, Sept. 14.—The grand rally of our Republican friends came off Friday with the drawing cards of Calkins, Holstein and Goddard, and if the Democrats had stayed out of town there would not have been a respectable ward meeting. After drumming the surrounding country and towns for weeks the dear people again failed to enthuse, and at night they had 225 men and boys in line, including 125 from Connersville, and the way they got them to come was an outrage. Two days before a colored man came down from Connersville with his employer to work on a job of work here, and failing to obtain boarding for him where the rest of the men were boarding, sent him back to work on other jobs. Now, even before this negro had left Brookville, some infamous scoundrel sends a dispatch to Connersville stating that he had been run out of Brookville, and that the copperheads would allow no nigger to stay in Brookville. The next day a long article from some low-down skunk appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, corroborating the infamous lie and libeling the people of Franklin County of all parties. On the day before the meeting announced several letters of warning were received from Connersville, stating that the darkies were indignant, and that white and colored roughs were coming down from Connersville to clean out the town, and the Democrats went to work to avert the trouble, and after much talk the Republican managers finally sent word to Connersville that the article was not true; but quite a crowd came from Connersville, and I am informed that each man was furnished with a gun for an emergency. Such are Republican methods, but they will not work. The people understand their objects and their days are numbered. No wonder they are getting desperate.

Governor Gray in Greene County.

Special to the Sentinel.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Sept. 14.—At an early hour Friday morning the citizens of this (Greene) county began to congregate, and by noon the town was full of people, who came to hear our next Governor, Colonel Isaac P. Gray. Each train brought in full delegations from all portions of the county, and the citizens of our neighboring town of Worthington came with their band and Glee Club, which, together with the Bloomfield Band and Glee Club, enlivened the occasion with an abundance of music and soul-stirring songs. The largest crowd that has assembled in this campaign was in attendance to hear Colonel Gray, our gallant candidate for Governor. The speaker made a fine speech, and the same was well received and highly complimented by many of our leading Republicans. The crowd was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500. The Democracy of Greene County is in splendid condition, with no dissension in her ranks; and with the strongest ticket ever nominated in the county the outlook is favorable for the ticket, from Representative down to Coroner.

Voorhees is billed for Worthington for next Thursday, the 18th, when another large crowd will be in attendance, as the Senator is the most popular speaker that comes to our county, and his presence and speeches always create enthusiasm. Look for a reduced Republican majority from this county this year.

THE CHOLERA.

Its Continued Ravages at Various Cities—Deaths and Incidents.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Reports of the ravages of cholera in Spanish towns for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Novelda, 4 fresh cases and deaths; Elche, 12 fresh cases and 4 deaths; Monforie, 6 fresh cases and 3 deaths; Andon, 1 fresh case; Lerida, 1 fresh case and 1 death.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—An isolated death of cholera occurred at one of the hospitals of Paris. The victim was a soldier who just reached here from Perpignan.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The ravages of cholera in Italy during the past twenty-four hours is as follows:

	Fresh cases.	Deaths.
Naples (city)	872	395
Naples (province)	32	10
Bergamo	21	6
Caszerta	6	4
Turin	4	2
Genoa	51	...
Salerno	4	...
Cassara	2	...
Cuneo	6	...
Cremona	2	...

Single cases are reported from various towns. La Spezzia is still the center of the epidemic in the Province of Genoa; 51 cases are reported from that province, 31 of which were in La Spezzia.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Advices from the Pyrenees report six deaths to-day from cholera.

NAPLES, Sept. 13.—The Emperor of Austria telegraphed the King of Italy his admiration for the devotion shown his plague-stricken people. There were more religious processions to-day by the lower classes, which ended in the participants drinking to excess, The Deputies bitterly denounced the processions.

A rumor having spread that a person had arrived at Forgia from Naples who had been seized with cholera, the people attacked the railway to prevent others leaving the train. The troops dispersed the mob.

A TOWN ATTACKED

By One Man, Who Fired Into Several Houses With a Winchester Rifle—He Was Captured and Jailed.

WELLINGTON, KAS., Sept. 13.—This city was thrown into the wildest excitement this morning by the sudden appearance on the streets of Frank Jones, armed with a Winchester rifle and firing into the residences of various citizens. He first went to the residence of John J. Anderson and fired several shots into the house, and then repaired to the house of J. M. McKee, through which he fired twelve shots, smashing the furniture and wounding a small child of McKee's. An alarm was quickly raised, and in a few minutes the citizens were up in arms. Jones was mounted on a pony, and while galloping up Washington avenue, shot William Gaines, Street Commissioner, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Jones then rode to the house of his brother, Sylvester Jones, and discharged several shots into it, but the family had escaped to a neighbor's. He then fled to the country, but was pursued and captured about a mile from town. About a week ago Jones was brought before a jury to have his sanity passed upon. Since then he has threatened the lives of all who testified against him, and to-day he was endeavoring to put his threats into execution. Public opinion seems divided as to insanity. He is now in jail, and great fear is entertained that he will be lynched.

THE WISCONSIN FLOODS.

Much Damage Done by the Unprecedented Rise in the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Both the Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers began falling at noon, after reaching the unprecedented height of twenty-six feet, three feet higher than the great flood of 1880. Every bridge on the Chippewa has gone out—five railroad bridges and five wagon bridges. In this city the loss to property is appalling. No satisfactory estimate can be made at this time. In and between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire the loss will not fall short of $1,500,000, and may greatly exceed that sum. The Eau Claire Gas Company loses 350 tons of coal and all their buildings, valued at $45,000. Business houses on all sides of the two rivers are submerged. Great apprehension is felt lest when the waters recede the foundations may be so much impaired as to crumble the walls. In this city over 200 houses have been swept away. Only one life was lost as far as heard from. While this dispatch is being written three building ton Bridge street, on the West Side, have fallen. They belonged to Fred Bonnell, A. D. Chappell and J. F. Ewing.

Horribly Mangled.

Special to the Sentinel.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 13.—Yesterday Mary Cassady, of this city, stole away from the house of her sister in the country, where she had gone to stay a few days, and came to this city and took the 4 o'clock train for Indianapolis for the purpose, as she said, of entering the Insane Asylum. The conductor took her as far as Yorktown, where, owing to the fact that she had no ticket or money, he had her put off. From there she started on foot for the West. Her friends were at once informed of her disappearance and at once started in pursuit. Messrs. John Cassady, a brother, and John C. Eller, a brother-in-law, went to Anderson, leaving here on the 8:38 train. At Anderson nothing was known of her, but an examination of the locomotive which drew the train on which these gentlemen went in search of her, led to the discovery of a part of her clothing, which made them believe that she had been killed. A search was made, and a mile or two this side of Anderson her body was found almost cut to pieces, and recognizable only by the clothing she wore. It was a sickening sight. The remains were gathered up and after being made ready for burial, were brought home this morning. Miss Cassady was about fifty years old. She was insane from long affliction with apoplexy. She was of one of the best families in the city, and her sudden, and at the same time horrible death has caused great sadness among many friends in this city.

The Remains of a Man Caught on Fish Lines.

Special to the Sentinel.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 15.—John Sauley, a fisherman, while running his lines on the Kentucky shore, opposite the ship-yard, caught the remains of a man very much decomposed. They were supposed to be those of the engineer of the steamer Belle McGowan, who fell overboard from the boat above this city a few months ago. An inquest was held at Milton and the remains interred.

THE AWFUL AX.

A Blood-Thirsty Wretch—Horrible Case of Wife Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—William Johnson (colored), a fugitive from justice, came back to Wallingford last night and murdered his wife. Johnson's wife and two children have been living at William Smith's, near Centertown, for some time. About midnight Johnson broke into the house, and, taking an ax, he went up stairs where his wife and children were sleeping. Another colored man named Jackson was sleeping in the front room. Johnson first struck him and then turned for his wife, who started down stairs. At the bottom she fell, and Johnson struck her on the head with the ax. Jackson came down stairs and rushed out of doors, and was not seen again until this morning, when he returned to the house a horrible looking sight. The right side of his head was pounded to a jelly. Smith went down town to notify the authorities, and while he was gone Mrs. Smith says that Johnson returned and again struck his wife to make sure of killing her. The murderer then escaped.

A MONSTER RATIFICATION

Of Cleveland and Hendricks at the Nation's Capital—Speaking From Three Stands to Immense Audiences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Democracy of the District of Columbia ratified the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks by a grand open air demonstration, to-night. There was a street parade with some 4,000 in line, of local Democratic organizations and Democratic Clubs from the country, and at a meeting on the plaza in front of the City Hall, speeches from men prominent in the Democratic ranks and the adoption of resolutions expressive of loyalty of the Democrats of the District to the standard bearers of the party, constituted the important features of the ratification. Electric lights and a grand display of fireworks, flags, music and booming of cannon were the accompaniments. The meeting proper was held direct in front of the City Hall, and the large plaza was packed with a dense gathering, numbering many thousands, who were addressed from three sides simultaneously. The principal stand was erected on the portico of the City Hall, and just behind the Lincoln statue, which was magnificently decorated with the Nation's emblems; portraits of the candidates, and the flags of all nations being prominently displayed. Electric lights, Chinese lanterns and gas made the scene as brilliant as day. On the principal stand were the leaders of the District Democracy and eminent speakers from abroad. A large concourse of people filled all the space on the City Hall portico and the stairs in the rear of this stand. A feature of this gathering, as of the main body of spectators, was a large proportion of ladies present.

The first of the regular speakers of the evening, Hon. Jere H. Murphy, of Iowa, said he hoped the enthusiasm of this meeting was as earnest as that with which the Democracy of the Union would, next March, place in the Presidential chair the nominee—the present Governor of New York. The principal reason he had for the faith that the Democratic nominee would be elected was that people had demanded a change, in order that they might have a settlement and an opportunity to examine the cash account of the Nation. He alluded to Republican tyranny in Iowa in enacting a prohibition law there after having invited immigration to that State in the name of liberty. He thanked God that the law did not, in his State, receive a single Democratic vote. He thought the people should eat what they choose, drink what they choose and worship God as they please. That was Democratic doctrine. That party proposed to allow the German to drink his beer, the Frenchman to drink his wine, the Irishman his whisky and the American to drink them all.

Senator Jones, of Florida, then addressed the meeting. He said: "Victory is in the air. We are going to have a change; the decree has gone forth, and in November it will be recorded that the united Democratic party will place its candidate in the White House, and do not intend to be cheated out of it." He then alluded to what he called "the great fraud of '76," and said "we are going to right that great wrong at this election." Concluding, he said the Democratic party will not die.

It will resist the empire of decay,
When time is o'er and worlds have passed away.
Cold in dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once will never die.

General Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, was the next speaker. He reviewed the victories of the Democratic party under some of its great leaders, and said the occasion now before the American people to take control of the Government is more important than when Jefferson called the people to arms and Jackson led them. In the struggle in which the people are now engaged there has been contest after contest. The rights and privileges of the people have been usurped by a party that has long ceased to be anything but a party of plunder. The people won the election in 1876, and elected Tilden to be President, and they were deprived of their rights and disfranchised before the world by the army of the United States under the control of the Secretary of War. The Democracy had the country in 1880, when the franchise of Indiana was purchased with $2 bills by a leader of the Republican party. The conspiracy now against the people, he continued, is stronger, more vicious and more deeply fraught with evil than ever before. He severely criticised the legal tender opinion of the Supreme Court, and said that under the Republican party the Government had taken charge of the ballot boxes in the States, and had provided for the supervision of elections. They had done this as well as taken charge of the property of the country; they have done this with the deliberate purpose of getting more power, in order that they may have more plunder, in order that they may perpetuate their power. Alluding to the nomination of Blaine, the speaker said the Republican party had made a proper and appropriate nomination. They gave to the country of all men the very exemplar and exponent of their principles. He said he supposed they had assurances that "he will be no dead-head" in the position of President of the United States. There was not a railroad speculator in the country, not a lobbyist, not a jobber on Wall street or a speculator in public lands that opposed him. Concluding, he said: "The issue is whether you will have an honest government of honest men, administered in a simple, frugal way, or whether you will have a grand gift enterprise, with a chance for everybody to steal something."

Speeches were also made by Representative Post, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and Representative Ellis, of Louisiana.

Two large overflow meetings were addressed by General Rosecrans, General Eppa Hunton and E. R. Meredith, of Virginia. The latter alluded to General Mahone as the second Judas Iscariot. Great enthusiasm was displayed throughout, and the assemblage dispersed at a late hour with cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Death of Colonel W. C. Kise—A Mystery.

Special to the Sentinel.

LEBANON, Ind., Sept. 10.—Colonel William C. Kise died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this morning, aged sixty-nine years. Colonel Kise was a native of Kentucky. He removed to Indianapolis with his father, Elisha Kise, in 1821, and in the following year to the eastern part of Hendricks County, where he was brought up and married. He enlisted in the Mexican War as a private, and after a year's service he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Regiment under Colonel James H. Lane. He came to Boone County in 1848, and in 1850 was elected Clerk, serving two terms. Within seven days after the attack of Fort Sumter, in 1861, he raised a company of young men in this county and went into camp at Indianapolis. His company, of which he was elected Captain, became a part of the Tenth Indiana Volunteers. When the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and was soon promoted to the Colonelcy by the promotion of Colonel M. D. Manson to the office of Brigadier General. Failing health caused his honorable discharge in the fall of 1862, but he soon recovered and organized and commanded the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment. Colonel Kise's social disposition made him friends everywhere through life, and the old soldiers especially loved and revered him in his declining days. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mart Surface, an eccentric bachelor, left his mother's, north of the city, on the 10th of May last, and his whereabouts has since been unknown. For several days past large crowds of people have been attracted to a heavy wood on the farm by a peculiar stench, and on Monday a general search was made, but without locating the cause. Some think Surface was killed and buried in the woods.

THE CHOLERA.

Its Dread and Direful Work in Italy, France and Spain—The Mortality at Naples Still Fearfully Large, Etc.

TOULON, Sept. 15.—There have been fifteen deaths from cholera in this city in the past two days. In the department of the Herault there have been fifty cases and thirty deaths.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The bulletin showing the ravages of cholera in Italy in the past twenty-four hours: Naples (city), 643 fresh cases, 231 deaths; Naples (province) thirty fresh cases, ten deaths; Cazerta, fourteen fresh cases and four deaths; Cuneo, twenty-one fresh cases and thirteen deaths; Genoa, twenty-five fresh cases and twelve deaths. Ten other places, provinces not given, seventeen fresh cases and ten deaths.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Since last reports six fresh cases and four deaths have occurred at Elche, and four fresh cases and three deaths at Novella. In the city of Lerida a fatal case of sporadic cholera occurred. One suspected case was reported in the suburb of Barcelona, and several suspicious cases in the Province of Tarragona, six of which proved fatal.

Maine Election Returns.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—The Kennebec Journal to-morrow will publish the vote of the State, nearly complete, from official returns. The vote of this year for Governor is compared with the Governor vote of 1880. The following is a summary: Total vote for Governor, 140,436. Robie has 77,779; Redman, 58,070; H. B. Eaton, 3,147; W. F. Eaton, 188; Eustis, 1,157; scattering, 95. Robie's majority over Redman in 1884 is 19,707, against a Democratic majority in 1880 of 169 for Plaisted over Davis. The total vote is the largest ever cast for Governor at any election except one. The Republican gain since 1880, by the official vote, is 19,878, with eighteen small towns and plantations to hear from, the returns from which will not materially change the result. Four Republican members of Congress are elected by majorities ranging from about 1,000 to 6,000. The Legislature stands, Senate, wholly Republican; House, 116 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and one district to hear from. The vote cast for the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was 64,507, against 20,224. The amendment was adopted by a majority of 44,283.

FRANCO-CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Prepared to Close the Wov Sung River at Shanghai.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Advices from China state that the Chinese have no intention of blocking Wov Sung River, upon which Shanghai is situated, unless the French make an attack. Hundreds of stone laden boats are in position to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet. It is believed the neutral Powers will seriously object to the closing of this river unless a formal declaration of war shall have been previously made. M. Patenroe, the French Minister to China, is at Shanghai, intriguing with the peace party among the Chinese. His hope is to bring about a revolution at the palace and the consequent overthrow of the war party.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The Post-Dispatch's special from Quincy, Ill., says a cold-blooded murder was committed yesterday in the village of Augusta, twenty-five miles from Quincy. Three brothers, named James, William and Samuel Holden, quarreled six years ago with an unknown man, who was killed outright in the affray. Which one of the brothers struck the fatal blow is not known, but a deadly feud has lasted ever since between James and William. Yesterday the difference culminated in a fierce battle for life between the two. A citizen named Finly interfered, whereupon James deliberately raised a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer then fled. William Holden was arrested and is in jail. Holden's family has a bad reputation. The murdered man was highly respected.

Frightful Inundation Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The San Pablo arrived last evening, bringing Hong Kong dates of August 14, and Yokohama dates to August 30. Information has reached Canton of a frightful inundation in Kiang Sai Province. The news is dated from King Tak, the chief center of pottery manufacture, and one of the greatest markets of the empire. The floods lasted four days, the entire country was submerged to the depth of sixty feet, and whole towns were swept away. It is believed that fully 70,000 persons perished. It was feared pestilence would follow.

Cholera has broken out at Amoy, but the number of deaths is not given.

SPORTING NEWS.

Jay-Eye-See at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 13.—The day turned out a bad one for the attempt of Jay-Eye-See to lower the record, and resulted in a temporary injury to the horse, necessitating the cancelling of succeeding engagements. The afternoon was cold and raw, with a strong wind. The plan was to tr