The Sun.

Showers late to-day; winds shifting to northeasterly.

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MODEL TOWN FOR NEGROES

REMARKABLE PROJECT DUE TO THE MANY LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Factories and Dwellings to Be Built on the Peconic River, Near Jamesport, L. I.—White Men to Furnish the Capital—Many Negroes Already Eager to Come.

Within a few months Long Island is to have an industrial colony made up of negroes from the South. It will be a municipality in itself, conducted according to its own rules, and will start its existence with a population of 1,000, all negroes. No white person will be permitted to acquire property for dwelling purposes within its limits, but the factories which will furnish the industrial life of the town will be owned by whites. Lynch law, as practiced in the South, is the determining cause of this colony, the colonists being from the States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and should this experiment prove a success other Northern settlements for Southern negroes may follow. The promoters of the project say that such is the feeling on the part of the better element of negroes in the South regarding the recent lynchings that 100,000 colored families would gladly leave the South and come North if employment could be guaranteed to them.

The site of the proposed colony is in Suffolk county, about twenty miles from the eastern end of Long Island. To reach it one takes the Long Island Railroad, main line, to Jamesport, and drives about a mile and a half from the station to the south side of the Peconic River, two miles in from Peconic Bay. Here the river is broad and deep enough to admit large vessels. A SUN reporter visited the place yesterday. The country there is level and free from swamps. Nearby are some of the best farms on Long Island. While the tract near the river is not wooded, back a short distance there is fine timber land. It would be difficult to find anywhere a site better suited for an industrial city whose inhabitants intend to grow their own crops, as is the plan with the negro colony. The land will require little grading or clearing, the soil is in a high degree susceptible of cultivation and access is easy both by land and by water. The promoters intend to buy at first a tract of 3,000 acres, and they have an option on 3,000 acres more. The first purchase will be made within a day or two, as soon as the title has been thoroughly searched.

What financial interests are back of the project is a matter of secrecy at present. Rufus L. Perry of Brooklyn represents the active management. Mr. Perry is a young colored lawyer, a graduate of the New York University and a Democratic politician of some prominence. His scheme is, in substance, as follows:

As soon as the land is secured grants will be made to certain manufacturers who will put up factories. To the manufacturers all the labor they need will be guaranteed at a certain rate, in return for which they must engage to abide by the rules of the corporation which is to conduct the affairs of the colony. Streets are to be laid out and houses built, and when the factories are in running order and there are accommodations for the colonists 1,000 of them will come up. Already the selection of the emigrants from the South has been arranged for by the agents of the colonizers, and it is expected that the factories will be running by next winter.

Mr. Perry was asked by a SUN reporter last week to tell the objects and nature and the backers of the project. He was at first reluctant to speak on the subject, saying that for some reasons it seemed best not to make the matter public as, even when nothing was definitely known of it, one newspaper had got an inkling of it and printed an editorial warning Long Islanders against permitting an influx of negroes. But, he added, many details of the scheme were bound to come out in a few days any way, so he would give some facts without disclosing the identity of the capitalists interested. All he would say regarding them was that they were all citizens of New York City.

"This thing," said he, "was suggested by the wish of the negroes in many Southern States to get away because of the outbreak of bad feeling against them which has caused so many lynchings in the last few months. About three months ago I took hold of the matter actively and went South to find out how a suggestion of emigration would be received by the colored people there. Until I went South I supposed it would take many months to find enough people of the right kind who would be willing to leave their homes; but I did not then understand the conditions there. The notion took like wildfire, and I soon saw that the difficulty would be not in getting the colonists, but in selecting the best ones from the many who would want to come. Plenty of labor for the industrial colony was to be had without trouble. The next thing was to arrange definitely for its employment.

"A number of manufacturers here promptly agreed to build factories if labor could be furnished at a certain figure. That figure is one that will give the average colonist a 50 per cent. advance on the wages he is now earning, and his expenses will not be more and will probably be less than his present outlay. Next came the matter of the site for our town. We selected a place in Suffolk county and had the price all settled, but the deal fell through because of a defect in the title. Then we hit upon the tract on the shore of the Peconic River, and that seems to be just about what we want.

"Down there we are going to build a city that will be considerably different from anything in this vicinity. At the start off we are going to put in $75,000 to get the town laid out. We're going to have a town building, a good clubhouse, a hotel for colored people only, and a wharf on the river, and when we get around to it we're going to run high-class steamboat excursions down there from this city. That's a good ways ahead, however. The factories will be put up by the manufacturers, but they'll get the ground free.

"Our town will be laid out in squares, and we will put up two-story frame houses for the colonists. If a man wants to build a home of his own he may have the land free and we'll advance half the sum for building the house and take a mortgage on the property without interest. No man can come there with nothing and start in. He's got to have his fare up here and at least $75, or he won't be accepted. First we'll get the men up here and keep them in a big general building until the houses are ready. Then by early spring, I expect, they will be allowed to bring up their families and go to housekeeping."

"How can you be sure of getting the right kind of settlers?" asked the reporter.

"For that we depend on our agents," Mr. Perry replied. "These agents are all ministers and they understand their people and report on all applicants. In order to join us a man must be of good habits and character, industrious, sober, and of at least fair intelligence. Besides that, he must agree to be governed by our code. We don't intend to let in any of the disorderly element, and any man who doesn't behave himself after he gets here will be turned out pretty quickly. We guarantee to desirable colonists steady employment at good wages, and we're going to take in all kinds of workmen.

"One thing that we'll have is a big town garden in which to raise produce for the town store. The garden will be outside the town and the gardeners will live in detached houses near by. Probably each will have a plot allotted to him and will receive a percentage on what he raises. As for the store, that will be run, not to make a profit, but to sell goods at the lowest possible cost and still pay expenses. It will sell all kinds of things, and will be the only store in the place. Then, too, we'll have our own bank and insurance company and fire department, and there'll be a welcome for churches of all denominations as soon as they care to come. About the only man who won't be able to make a good living will be the lawyer, for there is an agreement in our code that all legal disputes shall be settled by arbitration. Criminal cases, if there are any, we will, of course, hand over to the county authorities."

"What will be your town government at first?" asked the reporter. "Your colonists will have no legal votes for a year."

"The town will be incorporated and the rules of the community code will govern," said Mr. Perry. "Every colonist will understand before he comes that he must obey the rules to which he has subscribed or get out. Just how the governing power will be vested is not yet fully decided.

"Is provision made for a growth of the colony or will the number be restricted to 1,000?"

"The extra 2,000 acres on which we have the option is to be taken in case of growth, though we have now much more than enough land for the 1,000 colonists and their families."

"How large a community do you expect to have eventually?"

"Eventually," said Mr. Perry, after a moment's hesitation, "we expect to have a city of 15,000 inhabitants."

"That would mean enough votes to decide the political complexion of the county probably," suggested the reporter.

"It certainly would," was the reply. "Those votes are going together, too, for the best good of the community. If we had the space we could have a city of 75,000 there in a year; but under our system 15,000 would be about as many as would be desirable. Come down next spring and land at our wharf and take our town street car through the place—all the principal streets named after prominent colored men—and I think I will be able to show you a community that will prove the industrial value of the negro."

Since Mr. Perry began his work he has had hundreds of letters from applicants in the South. A Texas man offered to bring him 75,000 reputable workers. Many of his correspondents were graduates of industrial schools in the South. The President of a well-known Southern colored institute wrote suggesting the founding of a similar colony in the South, and declaring that if the capital could be found to start it 50,000 of the best colored people in his part of the country would settle there. Still another correspondent wrote to ask if there was an opening for him in the new colony. He owned a chicken farm, he said, with 8,000 chickens. Mr. Perry wrote back that, as the colonists were to be of good principles, he could not conscientiously submit their morals at the very outset to such a strain as the establishment of a chicken farm within its borders would amount to. At least a dozen correspondents wrote offering to supply from 1,000 to 5,000 colonists. From the general tone of the letters it would appear as if certain Southern States were in danger of losing their laboring population as soon as opportunity for emigration offers. But the first lot of colonists will be limited strictly to 1,000 and will probably be drawn about equally from Georgia and North and South Carolina.

Not far from the site of the future city, a mile to the north of Jamesport, there is a settlement of negroes which shows how well the colored man flourishes on Long Island. It is called Cum City in honor of Cummeny Boston, an aged ex-slave, who founded the place and still lives there. It has grown up chiefly in the last five years and now numbers fifty inhabitants, all colored except two white families, whose condition is not as good as that of their neighbors. Cum City is solely an agricultural community. All the negroes either own their own farms or do farm work. They are industrious, contented and prosperous, and are well thought of by the white people around them. Small as is their number they have built a Methodist church in which services are held every Sunday by a minister living at Riverhead, a few miles away.

FALSE REPORT ABOUT CLEVELAND.

An Untrue Rumor That He Had Died Suddenly on Middle Bass Island.

SANDUSKY, O., May 14.—A rumor reached here to-night to the effect that former President Grover Cleveland, who had gone with a party, consisting of Leroy Brooks of Cincinnati, Capt. Robley D. Evans of the navy, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio and former United States Attorney-General Judson Harmon, on a fishing trip to Middle Bass Island in Lake Erie, had dropped dead there to-day. The story was not true.

The telegraph offices in all the Lake Erie cities near here were flooded with despatches. There is a cable from here to Put-in Bay, but it is not operated in the evening or on Sundays at any time except in midsummer. From Put-in Bay to Middle Bass Island the only communication is by boat.

The steamer State of New York reached here at 9:45 o'clock to-night from Put-in Bay. Among the passengers were half a dozen persons who had spent the afternoon on Middle Bass Island. They said that they had seen Mr. Cleveland during the afternoon and that he was executing with vigor health and spirits. Some of them said that as late as 5 o'clock they had seen him, and at that time he was enjoying a game of cards. The excursion steamer Arrow also arrived here at 10:45 to-night from Put-in-Bay. Persons on the boat saw and talked with ex-President Cleveland at Middle Bass Island as late as 9:15 to-night. They say he has not even been ill.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14.—The first report of the rumor of the alleged death of former President Cleveland was received here from a Chicago newspaper, which said: "Rumor here that Cleveland has dropped dead." The newspaper men here at once sought out Prof. West, who, it was said, had received a despatch from E. C. Benedict, the banker and Mr. Cleveland's intimate friend, saying that Mr. Benedict had received a despatch from friends in Sandusky to the effect that a rumor existed there that Mr. Cleveland had died. Prof. West at once took steps to run down the story. Nothing of the rumor was allowed to reach Mrs. Cleveland, and she did not hear anything about it until late this evening, when Prof. West received a despatch from Sandusky saying that the story was untrue.

LAKE SCHOONER LOST.

Only One of the Ten Persons on Board Thought to Have Been Saved.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 14.—The schooner Nelson, laden with coal, foundered in Lake Superior off Grand Marais yesterday afternoon. All hands went down, but a report from Deer Park, Mich., says the Captain was saved. As far as is known, the crew consisted of Capt. Andrew Haghney of Toledo, his wife and two-year-old child, and Fred Haas and six others, sailors.

The Nelson, which was owned by the Mitchell Transportation Company of Bay City, was in tow of the steamer Folsom, which also had the schooner Mary B. Mitchell as consort. The Folsom and Mitchell turned back and arrived here late this afternoon. Capt. White of the Folsom reporting the disaster.

The three vessels were bound for Lake Linden and passed through the locks here on Friday noon headed out into Lake Superior. On Friday night a gale was encountered, and by Saturday noon it was blowing a gale of fifty miles an hour and freezing hard.

Capt. White headed the tow into the sea. The vessels became coated with ice, which, added to the weight of their coal cargoes, made them ride very low in the water. Seas broke over them constantly and the gale drove them toward the beach despite the efforts of the steamer's engines. At 2 P. M. Capt. White determined to turn the tow again and to run to White Fish Point.

The Nelson's line parted under the strain and it soon became evident that she was sinking. There was no chance of rendering any assistance to the stranded schooner, and she soon threw her stern into the strand went to the bottom, sinking in 300 feet of water. So sudden was her disappearance that the crew had no time to even lower their yawls. Not a vestige of wreckage was left on the surface to mark the place where the Nelson had disappeared, and not one of the crew was seen to make even a struggle for life. The report that Capt. Haghney was saved is not believed here.

The Nelson was formerly one of the crack vessels of the lake fleet. She was 163 feet long by 32 beam and measured 799 gross tons.

DEER PARK, Mich., May 14.—Capt. Andrew Haghney, master of the lost schooner Nelson, wrecked yesterday, was saved, and he is probably the only one in the ship's crew that did not go down with the vessel. Haghney drifted ashore near this place late last night, floating on top of the Nelson's cabin. Although nearly dead from cold and exposure and with the ice forming on his water-soaked clothing, he made his way to Deer Park and is now being cared for and will probably recover.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 14.—Capt. William Mitchell, owner of the Nelson, said to-night that he knew the names of none of the crew, except that of Capt. Andrew Haghney, the Captain, and his wife, who was the ship's cook. Capt. Mitchell received a telegram this evening from Capt. Haghney asking for money to pay his passage home. The Nelson was not insured. The vessel and cargo were valued at $200,000.

MOB AFTER A NEGRO.

Accused of the Murder of a Storekeeper in a Maryland Village.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Humphrey Taylor, alias Brown, a colored farm hand, is now fleeing from a mob near Sidell. The negro is accused of having assaulted murderously Louis Rosenstein and his wife Dora to such an extent that the former died of the effects of his injuries at the Maryland University Hospital here to-night, while the woman is not expected to live until morning. Robbery was the incentive for the crime.

Rosenstein conducted a general store at Sidell, a lonely spot, near Boyd's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The negro went into the store apparently to purchase a pair of shoes. He attacked Rosenstein and beat him into insensibility. Mrs. Rosenstein, hearing the noise, came to her husband's assistance, and she met a similar fate at the hands of the negro. The latter then ransacked the house and escaped.

The "Pan-American Express."

The new fast train on the New York Central leaves New York 8:00 P. M. daily; arrives Buffalo 7:25, Niagara Falls 8:40, Toronto 10:50 next morning.—*Adv.*

TO HOLD UP SOUND STOCKS.

BIG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES READY TO INVEST LARGELY.

Men Who Represent Large Interests Lay Saturday's Slump to the Weakness of Small Holders—A. N. Brady Meets Financiers and Is Serene Over the Situation.

Representatives of the leading life insurance companies in the city held a meeting at one of the uptown hotels yesterday afternoon to discuss the slump in the stock market that followed the death of Roswell P. Flower. Among the companies represented were the New York Life, the Equitable Life, the Mutual Life, the Home Life and the Metropolitan Life and several of the smaller companies.

It was the unanimous opinion of those at the meeting that the market should be sustained. It was therefore agreed that should there be signs to-day of any further slump, the life insurance companies should come to the rescue, buy good stocks and hold them until such time as confidence is restored.

In speaking of Gov. Flower and his stocks yesterday, Russell Sage said that he was surprised at the slump on Saturday. There was absolutely no reason for it, he said, except the fright of small speculators who hadn't the money to put up more margin. Mr. Sage said that stock in all the companies in which Gov. Flower was interested was a good investment, because all the companies were on a sound financial basis. On Saturday men with money bought as fast as the small operators could sell. Further than that, the firm of Flower & Co., even with Gov. Flower out, was one of the strongest firms in the Street, and was abundantly able to take care of the so-called Flower holdings.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who, with the Vanderbilts and their friends, is interested in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, did not appear to be disturbed over the effect of the sudden death of ex-Gov. Flower on the property. He went off to Madison, N. J., yesterday to be the guest of H. McKay Twombly and will return to New York to-day. Anthony N. Brady and powerful representatives of the Central Trust Company, which is the fiscal agent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had a consultation last night at the Hoffman House. Mr. Brady said at its conclusion that there was little or nothing to be added to what he had said at Albany on Saturday. Mr. Brady is Vice-President of the People's Gas Company of Chicago and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Brady reiterated that both companies are in excellent condition and earning more money than ever before. Mr. Brady repeated that Anson R. Flower, head of the house of Flower & Co., will take the ex-Governor's place as a director of the People's Gas Company and as one of the three voting trustees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

There was not the slightest reason for uneasiness, Mr. Brady said, over any of what have been known as the "Flower" properties. In fact, he felt so serene over the situation, he said, that he did not really care to talk very much about the matter, save to express his deepest regret over Mr. Flower's death and his sympathy with the family.

Something has been said about Mr. Brady taking Mr. Flower's place as special partner in the house of Flower & Co. Nothing definite as to this matter has been reached. Mr. Brady is a far different man from ex-Gov. Flower in mental make-up. Mr. Flower was bluff and outspoken, genial and boyish in his personal conversation. Mr. Brady is reticent and almost Sphinxlike in his silence, not only with casual acquaintances, but with his personal friends. In other ways he is a good deal like ex-Gov. Flower. His friends say that when he does speak he is absolutely truthful and fearless; that he is a good fighter and a square fighter, and that he does not believe it necessary to success to open agencies for the dissemination of falsehoods about securities, whether they are those in which he is interested or whether they belong to others.

FUNERAL OF GOV. FLOWER.

Remains to Be Taken to Watertown After To-Day's Service.

The funeral of Roswell P. Flower will take place from St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church, will officiate. The special train which will carry the remains to Watertown will leave the Grand Central Station at 9 P. M. and the burial will be from the home of Mrs. Taylor, Gov. Flower's only surviving child, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Only members of the family will accompany the body to Watertown.

The following gentlemen will be the pallbearers here: H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Federal Steel Company; Levi P. Morton, J. Edward Simmons, Anthony N. Brady, John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company; W. A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Simon W. Rosendale, formerly Attorney-General of the State.

David N. Drury, representing the Mystic Shrine of Masons, called at the house yesterday afternoon and offered an escort from the order to accompany the remains to Watertown. It was explained to Mr. Drury that it was the desire of the family to have as little display as possible. Col. Timothy S. Williams was informed yesterday afternoon that the following representatives of the Grand Lodge of Masons would attend the funeral in a body: Wright D. Pownall, Deputy Grand Master; George W. White, Grand Treasurer; E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; Elbert Crandall, Chief Commissioner of Appeals, and Isaac Fromme, Grand Marshal. A delegation from the Democratic Club and another from the Manhattan Club, and the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will also attend.

Among those who called at the house or left cards yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Richard Croker, Richard S. Croker, and Frank R. Croker, Col. and Mrs. William L. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, R. T. Wilson, John C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Boynton, James Swann, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton Pell, Benjamin Haskell and Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

The vestry of St. Thomas's Church, of which Mr. Flower was a member, held a special meeting before the morning service yesterday. There were present the Rev. J. W. Brown, rector of the church; John H. Watson, clerk; Daniel T. Hoag, James C. Fargo, H. H. Cook, and Col. Gillespie. The following minute was adopted:

"By the death of the Hon. Roswell Pettibone Flower St. Thomas's parish has lost a warm friend and generous supporter in every department of parochial work, and the church at large a valued and worthy member. Since the year 1883 Gov. Flower had served as a vestryman, and at the time of his death represented the parish in the diocesan convention. His interest in the welfare of this parish was constant and did not abate when he was absent in the discharge of public duties. The many charitable organizations are indebted to him for liberal gifts, which were bestowed as modestly as they were generous. He was a man of sterling integrity in every relation of life. Loyal to the Church and consistent in his religious character, he esteemed it a holy privilege to be in his place for worship at the time of service. His frankness and large-hearted, genial nature made him a welcome companion at the sessions of the vestry, and his presence will be greatly missed from among us."

This minute was read at the morning service, and will be engrossed and sent to Mrs. Flower by Mr. Watson.

The Municipal Assembly will hold a special meeting this afternoon to act on the death of Gov. Flower.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Flags Ordered at Half-Mast in Respect for the Memory of Ex-Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Roosevelt was not in Albany when the news of former Governor Flower's death reached here. For the past few weeks the Governor has been in the habit of spending Saturday and Sunday with his family at some country hotel within thirty miles of Albany, out of reach of the telephone and telegraph lines. To-night the Governor returned from one of these trips and was shocked to learn of Mr. Flower's sudden death. Shortly afterward Gov. Roosevelt issued the following proclamation:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY.

"On May 13 the people of New York learned with profound sorrow of the death of Roswell P. Flower, at one time Governor of this State. He was known to all the people as a conscientious and painstaking Executive, whose labors were devoted to what he deemed to be the best interests of all our citizens. During his long and conspicuous career he was brought into contact with very many private enterprises, in which his cool and discriminating judgment and insistent and careful examination of detail rendered him peculiarly fitted for the arduous services which he rendered to his associates. In his private life he was beloved by all who knew him. In his business enterprises he was esteemed for his integrity and worth. In his public capacity he was honored as a conscientious and painstaking Executive. In every station which he was called upon to fill he was esteemed for his fidelity to the trust imposed in him. It would seem proper, therefore, that the Chief Executive of the State, in the absence of the Legislature, should express on behalf of the people the respect due to his public spirit and well-known integrity.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, as a fitting tribute of respect to the character and public services of the deceased, request that the flags upon all the public buildings of the State, including the armories and arsenals, be displayed at half-mast up to and including Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1899, and that the citizens of the State unite in appropriate marks of respect to his memory.

"Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, this fourteenth day of May, 1899.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the Governor:

"WM. J. YOUNGS,
"Secretary to the Governor."

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Talks with Secretary Gage Over the Philippine Situation.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 14.—President McKinley greatly enjoyed his first Sunday outing here. The day was perfect, and he rested to his heart's content. He attended service at the Presbyterian Church in the morning and took two walks along the country road in the afternoon. Secretary Cortelyou was very busy. An unusually heavy mail was received which it was necessary to attend to at once, so he and his assistants were occupied nearly all day.

The President and Secretary Gage were in conference during the day over some rather important despatches received from Gen. Otis at Manila and from the Secretary of War. They related to a little trouble which had occurred at Zamboanga over the question of the treatment and disposition of Spanish prisoners by the insurgents. The Secretary of War had some suggestions to make regarding proper steps to be taken to deal promptly and effectively with the situation. It is probable, however, that no special action will be taken beyond advising Gen. Otis in a general way and allowing him to settle the difficulty in his own way under the broad authority which he now has. There are certain diplomatic points involved in the matter which it is thought best should be considered by Gen. Otis at close range rather than that he should be hampered by definite instructions from here. He will, of course, be authorized to ask the co-operation of the naval forces at Manila should the trouble be of sufficient importance to warrant it.

The President has not yet been advised of the probable nature of the peace proposals which it is reported in Manila despatches are being brought to the American Commissioners by the newly appointed emissaries of Aguinaldo.

Secretary Gage returned to Washington tonight. Comptroller of the Currency Lawes, who arrived last night, will probably remain until the President returns, which may be the last of the week, although the date has not yet been determined.

BRYAN TALKING OF 1900.

Tells Nebraskans That the East Is Enthusiastic for the Chicago Platform.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14.—W. J. Bryan has returned to Nebraska after a long absence in the East. He was greeting leading Democrats in Omaha to-day and talked interestingly on the political situation. He held an informal reception at the Jefferson Club. He said he was the bearer of good news from the Eastern country, where nothing stirred up so much enthusiasm as reference to the Chicago platform. He said that New York has four times as many Chicago platform Democrats as has Nebraska, and so has Pennsylvania. The Democratic party, he said, is in better shape now than it was a year before the last national campaign, and the platform is stronger than it was in 1896.

"No one man can assume to speak for the party, but we can have our ideas of what will be done," said Col. Bryan. "It is my belief that none of us will live to see a plank taken out of that platform. New questions will come up, and the platform will be added to, but nothing will be taken away.

"Next year will see more men drawn out of the Republican party than ever before in any one year. Not only that, but we will bring back many who left us in '96. Those who knew why they went out and left us when the battle line was drawn up against plutocracy will not and ought not to come back. We do not want them to come back, for they would be as leprosy in the ranks of the party. But I believe that the large majority of those who went away did not understand, while others were induced to go by those to whom they looked for leadership. They have since studied the matter for themselves and have found that the leaders were wrong and the majority of the party was right.

"What has there been since the election of 1896 to make those who left us proud of their action in helping elect the present Administration? It has been principally disappointment, and there are some who say they are still against us on the money question, but that other things have arisen that demand correction, and that they are coming back for that reason. I have not insisted that they shall accept every part of the platform, but that they shall accept it as a whole. I do insist that if they want to come back into the Democratic house it shall not be for the purpose of throwing out those who are in the house, and that they cannot expect the killing of a fatted calf if that is their purpose."

HENDERSON'S CANVASS FOR SPEAKER.

Making a Special Appeal for the Support of California Congressmen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 14.—The candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives appear to be actively canvassing the country. Recently Congressman Waters of this district received a letter from Representative Sherman of New York asking for his support. No other name was mentioned then. Mr. Waters partially pledged himself.

Now Representative Henderson of Iowa has written to relatives here requesting their influence with Waters and other California Congressmen for himself on the ground that he is a Western man, and the contest may develop into a fight between the West and South on one side and the East on the other. Mr. Henderson is well known in southern California. His brother is a farmer near San Diego and his brother-in-law is John Koster, Southern Pacific ticket agent here. Mrs. Henderson's parents reside at Ellwonda, San Bernardino county.

DIDN'T DUCK THE INSTRUCTOR.

Students Went to Haze Him, but He Had a Revolver.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—About twenty students of Rose Polytechnic Institute went to the home of Physical Instructor Kimmell of the Indiana State Normal School last night with the intention of taking him away and "ducking" him. A committee went to his room and wanted to know if he was responsible for a handbill issued during the day, in which the failure of the Poly boys to take part in a field day contest was ridiculed.

Kimmell said he did not cause the bill to be printed, but added with a significant motion toward his desk drawer that he had a revolver and was ready to run the gantlet.

The Poly boys left then. Later when the Normal students learned what happened they provided their instructor with an escort to and from an evening entertainment.

More People and Better People

Read THE SUN than any other paper published. For this reason you will realize a quicker response through advertising in its columns than through any other medium. If you conduct a desirable summer resort remember this.—*Adv.*

GEN. LAWTON ADVANCING.

HE TAKES SAN ILDEFONSO AND SAN MIGUEL WITH SLIGHT LOSS.

His Evident Intention Is to Make a Flank Movement and Place the Enemy Between His Division and MacArthur's—Spanish Garrison at Zamboanga Besieged

WASHINGTON, May 14.—This despatch from Major-Gen. Otis was received by the Adjutant-General to-day:

"MANILA, May 14.—The situation is as follows: Lawton from Balinag has taken Ildefonso and San Miguel to the north with slight loss, and driving a considerable force of the enemy. Gunboats and cascoes accompany 1,500 men under Kobbe up the Rio Grande River from Calumpit; depart 16th. MacArthur remains at San Fernando, covering the country. * * * Yesterday a messenger from Aguinaldo, expressing a wish to send a commission to Manila for conference with the United States Commission to arrange terms of peace. Directions were given to pass a body of representative insurgents to Manila should it present itself."

Gen. Lawton's advance has been encamped for more than a week at Mauaim, a mile south of San Ildefonso. According to Gen. Otis, he is now at San Miguel, evidently San Miguel de Mayumo, six miles north of San Ildefonso. Both these places were important insurgent strongholds, being towns of some pretensions. Lawton has now advanced some distance to the northeast of MacArthur's column at San Fernando, apparently with the intention of making a detour which would place the insurgents between his division and MacArthur's. While MacArthur is resting his men Lawton is pushing straight ahead, and if he should succeed in keeping ahead of the insurgents he will doubtless turn to the west at the proper time and throw his forces across the only route of retreat for the rebels, while MacArthur will press them from the south, driving them into Lawton's territory. San Miguel is due east twelve miles from Arayat, near the mountain of that name, where, according to Gen. Otis in a previous despatch, the insurgents are expected to make their last stand. Lawton may therefore be expected to make his flank movement to the westward in a very short time. The Kobbe referred to in the despatch is Major Kobbe of the Third Artillery.

This despatch was received this evening:

"MANILA, May 14.—Reported that Zamboanga insurgents attacked Spanish troops 11th inst., using quick firing guns and arms captured from Spanish gunboat. Spanish General and two officers wounded. Few casualties among troops. Spanish garrison now besieged, water supply cut off and troops calling for relief. OTIS."

Zamboanga is the capital of the island of Mindanao. It was here that the Spanish garrisons throughout the Philippines concentrated after the fall of Manila. When Brig.-Gen. Miller went to Iloilo, the capital of the island of Panay, to relieve the Spanish troops he found that the garrison had turned over the forts and the town to the insurgents and withdrawn to Zamboanga.

Military and naval officials said to-night that the quick-firing guns were unquestionably taken from one or more of the Spanish gunboats which had been purchased conditionally by Gen. Otis for use in the Luzon campaign and were captured by the insurgents before they could be delivered at Manila. These gunboats were stationed at various points in the Philippines when the Spanish-American war began. After Dewey's May Day victory they were all ordered to Zamboanga. After the insurgent outbreak against the Americans, Gen. Otis negotiated for their purchase from the Spanish Government. The agent of Gen. Otis agreed to pay $112,000 for thirteen of these vessels, which were at Zamboanga, if they were delivered at Manila. Six or seven of the vessels were in good condition and the army expected to make good use of them in the lagoons and rivers leading from and to Manila Bay. Before the Spaniards succeeded in getting the boats away from Zamboanga, however, they were captured by the insurgents, who took off all ordnance on board and turned the boats adrift. This explains the reference in Gen. Otis's despatch to "the quick-firing guns and arms captured from Spanish gunboat."

Part of the despatch was not made public. It is probable that the part suppressed related to the means taken by Gen. Otis or Admiral Dewey to relieve the besieged Spaniards at Zamboanga.

FILIPINO ATTACK ON SPANIARDS.

Brisk Fight with the Natives on the Island of Mindanao.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 14.—A despatch received here from Manila states that on Thursday last the natives at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, demanded the surrender of the Spanish garrison at that place. The Spaniards refused to surrender, whereupon the natives made a brisk attack upon them, but were repulsed. Gen. Montero, the Spanish commander, four other officers and three soldiers were wounded. One private was killed. The losses of the natives are said to have been heavy.

In consequence of this intelligence the Government has instructed Gen. Rios, the commanding Spanish officer in the Philippines, to embark all his troops and material forthwith and return to Spain, first notifying Gen. Otis, the American commander, of the orders from his Government.

In an interview to-day regarding the fighting at Zamboanga, Prime Minister Silvela said: "It is painful to suffer these losses in territory that is no longer ours. We left troops there hoping that it would have some influence in securing the release of our imprisoned countrymen, but none of the steps we have taken has secured their liberation. Aguinaldo refuses to treat with us, and a Frenchman who offered to negotiate with the Filipinos was killed while passing their lines. The American Government assures us that it will do everything in its power to obtain the release of the prisoners, but it has not succeeded as yet, perhaps because it has no more authority than we had during the rebellion.

"We cannot, therefore, leave troops any longer in a country we are not compelled to defend. We have ordered Gen. Rios to use three steamers that are at Manila for the conveyance to Spain of the troops at Zamboanga and Jolo, and to acquaint Gen. Otis of his orders so that the latter may take possession of the places we are abandoning."

Representatives of the Filipinos have sent a circular to the newspapers written in the old familiar strain. They declare that the war will be continued to the bitter end, and that the Filipino leaders are rejecting peace overtures. They assert that the Filipino General, Mabar, has routed Gen. Lawton's command, inflicting enormous losses, and that the hospitals are full of sick and wounded Americans. The circular winds up with the statement that 400 of the crew of the cruiser Cincinnati have been arrested for mutiny.

Judge Grosscup Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Word was received tonight from Ashland, O., that Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago is critically ill at the home of his parents there. Judge Grosscup went to Ashland a week ago on account of ill health. His trouble is typhoid malaria. Last night he was attacked with heart failure.

Dr. Frank Billings of Rush Medical College was telegraphed for and started at once, arriving at Ashland this morning. To-night Judge Grosscup is reported as slightly better.

CHINA REJECTS RUSSIA'S DEMAND.

She Gives No Concession for a Railway Line Into Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, May 14.—The Tsung-li-Yamen has replied to the demand made by M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, for a concession for the construction of a railway to connect the Manchurian line direct with Pekin, which demand was made in behalf of the Russo-Chinese Bank immediately after the Tsung-li-Yamen was notified of the agreement that had been reached between Great Britain and Russia regarding spheres of influence in China.

The Tsung-li-Yamen recalls the circular that was sent to the various legations last autumn declining to grant any further railway concessions until the lines already proposed were in working order. It says it refused on this ground to grant to a British syndicate a concession to build a line to connect Chentu and Canton, and that it could not therefore grant to Russians what it had refused to the British.

Nothing since the occupation of Port Arthur has so agitated the Chinese as Russia's latest demand. It has also alarmed the British, who declare that a railway from Shanghai-Kwan to Pekin, which is the line proposed by the Russians, would ruin the existing northern railways and jeopard £2,000,000 of British capital.

The British accuse the Russians of bad faith in seeking to undo the recent agreement by attacking the Newchwang Railway in the rear.

IRVING ILL WITH THROAT TROUBLE.

Doctor Orders Complete Rest—His Son to Play "Robespierre."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 14.—Sir Henry Irving has been ailing for some time. Since his recent illness he has suffered considerable pain in the throat, and this morning he summoned Dr. Farr, a throat specialist, to treat him. Dr. Farr ordered complete rest and quiet, and even the patient's friends are not allowed to visit the sickroom. As yet no more precise designation of the trouble is given than "a somewhat severe affection of the throat."

Sir Henry improved during the day, but it is not believed that he will appear at his theatre, the Lyceum, for a week. His son Lawrence will play his part in "Robespierre," which is now running at the Lyceum.

AFRICANS ATTACK THE FRENCH.

Revolt and Battle Reported on the Ivory Coast Near Tabou.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MARSEILLES, May 14.—Mail advices have been received here to the effect that there has been a general revolt on the Ivory Coast of Africa. The rebels bought magazine rifles in Liberia and attacked the French troops twenty-five miles from Tabou.

Serious fighting followed, the French losing three officers and forty Senegalese killed and wounded. Several hundred of the rebels are reported to have been killed.

CALLED THE KAISER A BIG STUFF.

The Charge on Which a Passaic Man Is Said to Have Been Sent to a German Jail.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 14.—Information has been received here by the relatives of William Vaneck, who started on a European trip several months ago, that the young man is a prisoner in Germany on a charge of *lese majesté*. The report is that while he was in a German beer garden he got into a discussion over the Spanish war. Although he is of German descent, he said the Kaiser was a "big stuff." He was arrested on the spot, and a magistrate imposed a sentence of six months in jail.

EXTRA SESSION AT ALBANY.

The Governor Expected to Call the Legislature Together Next Week.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave here to-morrow morning for Buffalo, where he will attend a banquet in the evening. On Tuesday it is expected that the Governor will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session next week to consider amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax bill and to pass another New York City Rapid Transit bill.

Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the State Senate, has started through the State to consult with a number of Senators as to their views on any proposed amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax bill. Senator Ellsworth's mission, it was added, is to ascertain from the Senators whether they would support these proposed amendments if Gov. Roosevelt should decide to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to convene on May 22. If these Senators decline to agree to the proposed amendments, it was said yesterday, there will be little use in calling an extraordinary session. Of course, one of the principal proposed amendments is to have the franchise tax collected by the State Board of Assessors, and not, as in the Ford bill, collected by the various local Boards of Tax Assessors.

Senator Ellsworth, it is understood, will be able to report to Gov. Roosevelt to-night, and it was believed yesterday that a decision will be reached either to-night or to-morrow as to the extraordinary session of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT PATTON ON DIVORCE.

**Describes a Recent Case