

JACK GOES ASHORE.

Armed Men of Foreign Nations Tread the Streets of Gotham.

Their Presence, However, Was One of the Triumphs of Peace.

President Cleveland Bumps His Head Against the Carriage Door.

He Was Compelled to Leave Without Viewing the Naval Parade.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Dense fog hung like a pall over the river and over the city this morning. The squadrons of war vessels at anchor in mid-stream were not visible from the shore. The fog was so thick that wigwagging and semaphoreing from ship to ship was impossible, and naphtha launches were used to carry messages from the flagships to the others of each nation. At 8 o'clock the sun was visible through the fog, but it was not until half an hour later before the hulls of the vessels were visible from the shore. Then the fog lifted, and with bright skies overhead and a warmer atmosphere than yesterday, the bluejackets and marines from our own ships and the foreign vessels prepared to land. A steam launch from H. M. Blake, with a squad of bluejackets, was the first of the foreign contingent to land. They swung in at the Fourth street pier at 9:50. There was quite a gathering of West side loungers, dockmen and men from the near-by slaughter houses to witness the landing of the British. A midshipman was in command, and, beardless boy that he seemed, proved of the distinction of

Landing the Queen's Troops on American soil. He formed his handful of men in line and marched them up and down the long pier, and finally swung them out in a long picket line as though he intended to hold the portion of America that he had captured.

At 9 o'clock a naphtha launch, towing three boats, all loaded with blue jackets from the Concord, drew in along the pier, and before the British midshipman noticed it, Uncle Sam's men climbed over the stern of the wharf and instantly fell into line. They marched down one side of the pier while the British stood at attention on the other side. It was the first contact of the foreigners with the home forces, and there was no clash of arms. A few minutes later the steambot Matewan landed 600 Britishers, marines, infantry and sailors, at the end of the pier. The second contingent, Bailey was in charge. With the Britishers was the goat of the Macgicienne, decked with a royal red blanket. The Myndert Stearns landed at about the same time. The San Sloan, with United States marines from the Chicago, Newark and Chicago, steamed up to the pier at 9:45. All of the men formed ranks and marched to Forty-second street. They were then immediately assigned to them in line. The Russians, Italians and Hollanders landed at the pier just above Forty-second street. A detachment of British marines, commanded by Capt. O'Brien received the admirals and senior officers of the ships at the foot of the pier. The British carriers were in waiting, and the mounted police acted as an escort to the head of the line.

The decorations along the line of march were not extensive, owing to the storm of yesterday interfering with the work of trimming the buildings. West Forty-second street presented the gayest appearance. Nearly every house was festooned with bunting. Just west of Sixth avenue a big American flag was hung across the street. At Madison square nearly every large building was draped with the stars and stripes and the emblems of the visitors who took part in the parade at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington square a handsome display of flags was made. Along the way the principal business houses were brilliant with color, and the classic front of the building was adorned with banners, confetti and streamers. Gov. Flower rode at the head of the procession. A platoon of mounted police followed in the way. The governor was followed by details from the United States army and engineer corps. They came and admirals in carriage. The foreigners were escorted by officers of our own navy.

Near Hall park was black with people when the head of the column arrived. The reviewing stand on the Broadway side of the park, was completely filled, and it was deemed expedient to discontinue by swinging the procession across the park in front of the city hall from reviewing from the front of the hall.

A Cord of Police cleared the space and kept the surging crowds back. On the steps of the city hall were Mayor Gilroy and nearly all of the city officials. With him was Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, and staff. Near the foot of the reviewing stand of the committee of one hundred. It was 12:16 p. m. when the first line of mounted police turned into City Hall park. Mayor Gilroy, Gov. Russell and other members of the reviewing party stood at the foot of the steps as the head of the line passed. The reviewing party, Porter dismounted from the first carriage, and, after shaking hands with the mayor, passed up the steps of the city hall and went to the governor's room. The governor was accompanied by his staff. Troop A followed, then came the admirals and senior officers of the foreign ships. They alighted and, after being presented to the mayor, stood along in a line at the foot of the steps presenting a long line of dark blue and gold lace, and fronting the paraders. There was a short wait, and then came the red-coated marine band, marching by with Uncle Sam's marine band, under command of Capt. Spicer. Their band swung out of line and played opposite the reviewing party until our own naval contingent had passed.

Our Bluejackets drew their first hearty applause in front of the city hall. They marched in solid lines and without a break. After they had passed there was an interval, and then a wave of applause broke out as

REPS MURDER EIGHT.

Navajo Indians Take the War Path Against Colorado Settlers.

Troops Asked by the Agent to Prevent Further Bloodshed.

Two Battles Already Fought, in Which Eight Settlers Perish.

The Party Which Committed the Outrages Composed of 250 Bucks.

DENVER, April 28.—The long threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers of the country, in the vicinity of their lands, has come off at last, and with it the death of eight settlers. Such was the startling news received this morning by Adjt. Gen. Kennedy. At 9:45 o'clock the adjutant general received a telegram from Lieut. Plummer, Indian agent of the Navajos, in which he stated that the white had been murdered by the Indians, who are not at war with the settlers. He declared that the situation is a very critical one, and asked that troops be called out to prevent further bloodshed. The telegram was addressed to Gov. Waite, but he is out of the city, and the matter was referred by Secretary Lorenz to the adjutant general. L. T. Plummer stated that the people below Durango are in a wild state of excitement, and grave fears are entertained lest the Indians continue their warfare along up the valley. In his message, the agent states that two battles have been fought already. The first early yesterday, when five men were killed, and further bloodshed is anticipated.

The adjutant general forwarded the information to the war department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued from that source for the removal of the troops now quartered at Fort Logan. They can act outside of the main route of the Indians, and encounter them at state troops with the Indians. The adjutant general is inclined to regard the situation with a great deal of concern, although expressing the belief that the trouble will not extend very far north. He does not know whether the agent will order the state guard to the front, but thought he would do so. He declined to give the details of the telegrams received by him and sent by him, or to allow any one to see them, stating that it was contrary to orders. He speaking of the affair in this way: "There are 250 bucks who are raising the disturbance. They are all mounted and equipped, and they are the best regular fighters and have ample supplies for a long war. They are a bad lot, and

Revel in Plunder and Murder. "There has been ill-feeling among the whites and the Indians ever since the latter plundered the whites, who have submitted to the thefts until the past few days. The whites are now taking the law into their own hands, and are murdering the Indians. The Indians fled on the approach of the cowboys at first, but they are now returning to the mountains. This is because the stockmen that they organized a band of cowboys had the advantage, and from their vantage points above their adversaries fought with telling effect upon the cowboys, who were repeatedly repulsed. They took with them a portion of the herd they had recovered and retreated. The Indians by this time were thoroughly aroused and started on a marauding expedition across the country. The reservation of the Navajos is a large one, covering some 12,000 square miles in the northwestern part of New Mexico and Northwestern Arizona, and extends up to the southern part of Colorado. On the western side of the reservation there are thousands of Indians, who are on the war path. The band of 250 men, who are the cause of the trouble, crossed the Colorado line, Arizona, crossed the line into New Mexico, going due east to a town called Jenett, going thence on the San Juan river and back into the territory.

A dispatch from Durango says: "Three hundred Navajos have captured the stock of the trading post mission at Hog Back, on the San Juan river, near Weils ranch. The homes of other settlers are surrounded by Indians, who are threatening to kill and burn. James Handy arrived from the scene of action, which is about seventy miles south of Durango, this morning at 4 o'clock after securing a supply of ammunition for the settlers, changed teams and returned at once. Agent Bartholomew wired the Indian department regarding the situation this morning, but as the Navajos are beyond his jurisdiction, he can do nothing to prevent further bloodshed.

On advice received tonight from Durango that the Navajo Indians were moving rapidly north from Farmington, N. M., toward the Colorado line, Gov. Waite ordered a special train over the Rio Grande to carry 300 stands of arms, valued at \$50,000, to the Indian military corps at Durango, which is ordered out. The entire strength of the Colorado national guard has been ordered to report to city ready to move at once to the scene of trouble. The special left at 1 o'clock, and will reach Durango early tomorrow.

Will Probably Suspend. Special to the Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 28.—The stockholders of the North Dakota Independent held a meeting here today in consultation as to the future course to take in the publication of their paper, which, under the management of the present editor, Thomas Ayers, has proved a veritable white elephant. It is said the paper has been published at a loss for the last year, that the concern is heavily involved, and that Ayers has received no salary since January. It is said the paper will be suspended after three more issues.

Why Robert C. Hubbard Secured a Divorce. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Another sensational divorce case was decided in Judge Alkens' court today. It was the suit of Robert C. Hubbard, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Kington, N. Y., against his wife, Elizabeth. The defendant did not appear in the case, but the plaintiff put in voluminous evidence. He alleged that the marriage took place in Kingston Oct. 6, 1870, and that five children had resulted therefrom. Hubbard swears that his wife was of an exceedingly jealous disposition, and endeavored to ruin his character by making all kinds of disreputable and unjust charges against him. He also threatened on numerous occasions to kill him, and once he awoke to find her leaning over the bed with a razor open, ready to cut his throat. He gets the custody of the minor children.

Glued to the Ice. WAGON LOADS OF WILD GESE CAPTURED BY FARMERS. WHEATON, Minn., April 28.—At Lake Traverse, a few miles west of Wheaton, this state, says the Gazette, hundreds of ducks and geese were discovered frozen to the lake. The ice was so thick that a large number were alive held prisoners by the tips of their wings, unable to free themselves on account of being encumbered with ice. Many were captured by farmers living adjacent to the lake. About twenty-five or thirty Indians from the Sisseton reservation seemed to have anticipated something of the kind, and were at the lake early and captured nearly a wagon load full of the helpless waterfowl. A fourteen-year-old boy from this village succeeded in capturing 150 ducks and half a dozen geese. During the storm a farmer driving along the shore of the lake killed a number with a whip, the birds being huddled up in large numbers along the shore, too exhausted to fly. The cold to make any attempt to escape.

MAY MULCT MERRIAM

Attorney Nethaway Threatens to Ask the ex-Governor for \$25,000.

He Thinks Thomas O'Connor Entitled to This for False Imprisonment.

United States Consul Taylor Passes Away at Winnipeg.

A Minneapolis Couple Take the Marriage Vows at Hudson.

Special to the Globe. STILLWATER, Minn., April 28.—It is stated this evening that tomorrow James C. Nethaway, late Democratic candidate for attorney general, will bring a sensational suit against William R. Merriam, ex-governor of Minnesota, on behalf of Thomas O'Connor, a life convict in the state penitentiary. The damages asked will be \$25,000. The story leading up to the suit is one of the most pathetic in the state's history. Eighteen years ago Thomas O'Connor and Thomas Kane, two convivial companions, had a rough-and-tumble fight near Montgomery, Le Sueur county, and Kane's skull was crushed. O'Connor was tried and sentenced to spend the remainder of his days behind prison walls. Two years ago friends of the notorious Younger brothers, the Missouri outlaws, secured passage through the localities of a law permitting the governor to release life prisoners on their promise to leave the state of Minnesota forever. Under this law the governor, who was then William R. Merriam, refused to set free the Younger brothers, but he did order the release of Thomas O'Connor. The latter left the state at once, but his wife, who still lived near Montgomery, felt very ill and, lying on her deathbed, expressed a desire to see her husband again. He came, and, while she lingered between life and death, she informed him that she had been married to a man named John E. Glover, of Le Sueur county, who seized O'Connor and carried him to the state penitentiary. O'Connor was released on his promise to return to Washington, and he was compelled to return to Washington. She came back in the best of spirits, and this morning she died. The details of the president's trip to New York were given in the review of the week, one of them was that Mrs. Cleveland, inasmuch as she was not going to accompany the president, she should return to Washington on the train over the Pennsylvania road, leaving at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The hour for the review having been fixed at 10:30 a. m., it was supposed there would be time after the president's party left the Dolphin to return to the city and attend to the program. The postponement of the review from 10:30 to 1 p. m. necessitated a change in the program. Instead of returning to the city, Admiral Gherardi provided a tug to take Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Elwell and the rest of the party to the review in Jersey City. The baggage, which consisted of hand satchels only, was taken from the hotel by Mrs. Elwell and the rest of the party. The party traveled in a private car attached to the regular train, and arrived at the reviewing point according to program at about 11 o'clock.

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IMPORTANT CATTLE DEAL.

The Keystone Company of the Black Hills, Sells Its Herd.

Hot Springs, S. D., April 28.—The Keystone Land and Cattle company, of which Hon. H. A. Goddard, of this place, is the general manager, is preparing to retire from business, having within the past week consummated a deal whereby this vast herd of range cattle, about 8,000 head, passes into the hands of Hon. J. C. Sledge, of the parties who have the contract for supplying beef to the government for its Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation. This is the largest one-time range cattle deal ever made in this country to retire from the range, and within a few months the small cattle men and ranchers will have the range of this county all to themselves. The amount of money involved in the deal is in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The largest cattle deal ever made in the Black Hills country.

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Marriage of a Minneapolis Couple at Hudson. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—A gentleman and lady evidently bent on matrimony arrived on the 6:20 train this morning. They were driven direct to the residence of Rev. Burnley, the Presbyterian minister. The prospective groom gave his name as William B. Miller, of Minneapolis, son of William Miller, an occupation clerk; the lady as Harriet M. Jerome. They were evidently married in the city, and having paid in a check, stopped the check and afterward made affidavit that he had never indorsed it. The gambling case kept by the state was one of his business. He was then arrested for perjury concerning the check, and was being prosecuted by the state's attorney, D. R. Bailey, Fawcett, before the grand jury, swore that Bailey was in collusion with Frank Ford, the keeper of the gambling house, and that while at Ford's instance doing everything in his power to persuade Bowman, he was using all the power of his office to prevent the introduction of any evidence which would implicate the gamblers. He demanded that the jury indict him. The indictment has yet been returned.

Proposed Plan to Test Its Constituents. WASHINGTON, April 28.—A plan for suspending the sugar bounty without waiting for the slow action of congress has been suggested to President Cleveland and may be adopted. The plan consists of a simple order from the secretary of the treasury by his subordinates to draw no more warrants and make no payments on account of sugar bounties. Such action in a single test would be sufficient to determine whether the payment of gratuities to private individuals out of the money received by the government is within the power of congress under the constitution. President Cleveland has not yet considered the subject carefully, but he probably will. Attorney General Olney for an opinion as to whether the bounties are constitutional. The plan is probably the best one for the executive to test the question by refusing payment.

Store and Postoffice Burned. RICHMOND, Conn., Wis., April 28.—The store of M. H. B. Cunningham, at Rock Bridge, burned last night, with the entire stock. The postoffice, in the same building, with mail matter, was also destroyed. Loss, \$5,000.

To Erect a Building. GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 28.—The Young Men's Christian association elected trustees tonight and incorporated in the sum of \$50,000. A building to cost \$30,000 will be erected at once.

MOVING ON CHICAGO.

President Cleveland and Cabinet Traveling Westward on a Special.

He Shook Hands at Harrisburg With All He Could Reach.

Fatigued With Two Days' Ceremonies, He Kept Inside at Pittsburg.

Duke de Veragua and Party Preceding the Cleveland Train.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The special Pennsylvania railroad train bearing President Cleveland and party arrived in West Philadelphia shortly after 9 o'clock this afternoon. The train was quickly transferred from the New York division to the main line by passing through the freight yards, and after engines had been changed it left for Chicago. The train attracted no special attention, for the occupants were known to but few, the plan having been carried out so as to avoid a demonstration. At 2:30 o'clock, when the change of engines was completed, the train pulled out for Chicago. At Fifty-second street station, a short distance beyond the point where the train had changed engines, another stop was made to take on board H. N. Tilden, president of the World's Fair, and Mr. Widener, a member of Pennsylvania's commission.

Bowed Repeatedly. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 28.—The presidential train did not stop at the usual station here, where several hundred people had gathered. President Cleveland was standing upon the rear platform, and bowed repeatedly to the cheering crowds. A large bouquet was sent from the state department, and delivered to the president, a square above the station. At Railroad street a five minutes' stop was made to change engines. The president shook hands with all who could reach him, and several hundred people had assembled at this point. At 5 o'clock the train continued on its way.

Kept Out of Sight. PITTSBURGH, April 28.—It was 11:35 o'clock tonight when the train bearing the president and cabinet pulled into the city. The train stopped at the station, and the president and cabinet were met by a large crowd. The president was met by a large crowd, and the cabinet members were met by a smaller crowd. The president and cabinet were met by a large crowd, and the cabinet members were met by a smaller crowd.

Navigation Will Open. SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 28.—The strike of the saw mill men continues. President John E. Glover, of the Willow River Lumber company, whose mills are affected by the strike, has made a deal with the men, and they have agreed to return to work. The company has done away with the objectionable contract, and will wait the men to work eleven instead of ten hours. The men's