

UNITED DEMOCRATS

MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AND HARMONIOUS CONVENTION HELD IN NEW YORK

WINNING TICKET IS TO BE NAMED TODAY

NOMINATION OF COL. ROOSEVELT DOES NOT WORRY THE DEMOCRACY

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN FALL ELECTION

Determined to Select the Strongest Possible Ticket Attainable—Perfect Unanimity of Feeling Between Party Leaders—Ex-Senator David B. Hill Confident the Democratic Party Will Sweep the State This Year—Threats of Silver Men Will Have No Effect Upon Action of the Convention—State Issues, and Not National, Will Furnish All the Campaign Ammunition Necessary.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic state convention met at noon today. The rink, which will hold 5,000 persons, was crowded to the doors. The delegates numbered 450. At least 3,000 additional Democrats from every quarter of the state were present. Tomorrow morning 2,000 men, Brooklyn sent nearly half that number, Buffalo at least 500, and Albany, Utica and Rochester were represented. No such enthusiastic a gathering has appeared at a Democratic state convention for years. The Democrats are confident of carrying the state this fall, and are not worried over Teddy Roosevelt even a little bit. It is an old-time convention, such as were held in the days of the Tilden-Manning regime, when the thoughts of the two leaders were devoted to the selection of candidates who would best serve the party by serving the state first. It is in marked contrast with the Democratic convention held here four years ago, when the leaders were in doubt and even despair. The determination to select the strongest possible ticket is the same that actuated the party leaders who met in this same city and nominated Grover Cleveland in 1882. There is perfect unanimity of feeling between Richard Croker, ex-Senator David B. Hill, Senator Edward Murphy Jr., and Hugh McLaughlin, who for forty years has dominated the Democratic politics of Brooklyn. Mr. Hill, whose knowledge of the country districts of the state is admittedly superior to that of his associates, was never more confident in his life that the party is destined to sweep the state this year. Although a passive spectator of political events, seemingly, for the past two years, he has never for an instant lost sight of matters within the Democratic organization and without. He has simply waited until opportunity demanded the utilization of his tactical skill and political instinct. He has been in constant conference with Messrs. Croker, Murphy and Patrick H. McCarren, the latter representing Hugh McLaughlin. The appearance of each of these leaders in the convention hall was greeted with cheers.

The chairman of the state committee, Elliot F. Danforth, called the convention to order and announced the names of the temporary officers agreed upon by the state committee. Assemblyman George M. Palmer, of Rock-ribbed Schoharie, was the committee's choice for chairman. In the landslide of 1896 Mr. Palmer was the only country Democrat elected to the legislature. His selection for leader of the Democratic minority on the floor of the assembly by David B. Hill, but a different opinion was entertained by the New York city Democrats, and unfortunately for the party it lost much prestige in consequence. His selection as chairman today is a recognition of Mr. Hill's judgment that the country Democrats ought to be favored as much as possible in these matters.

The secretaries of the convention are Calvin E. Huson, of Penn Yan; Thomas E. Benedict, who served two terms as public printer under President Cleveland; Frank P. Hulet and Clark Day. VICTORY ASSURED.

Chairman Palmer's address opened with an expression of opinion that the signs point unmistakably to an overwhelming Democratic victory in November. He charged that the Republicans had squandered the masses' money; that they had favored the classes as against the masses; that many new and needless offices had been created to reward political servants, and that laws had been passed under the Republican party lash, having for their sole object the protection and fostering of monopolies and trusts, thereby

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1-New York Democrats Meet.
2-County Taxes Are Raised.
3-Third Regiment May Leave.
4-Editorial.
5-McCoy Kicks Corbett in Groin.
6-Bar Silver, 61 1/2c.
7-Pythians Chase Officers.
8-Eustis and the Old Soldiers.

suffering the people to be robbed by practices and methods, which, said the speaker, had frequently been decided by the court of appeals to be criminal. Delegate Pierce, of Monroe, offered a resolution indorsing the Chicago platform as to silver. Under the rules this with all other resolutions was referred to the committee on platform without being discussed. Mr. Pierce, who is unfamiliar with convention methods, wanted to speak on his resolution, but was summarily cut off. He can talk all he wants to before the committee.

After the selection of members of the various committees, the preliminary work of the convention was completed, and an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The committee on permanent organization tonight selected as permanent chairman Frederick S. Schraub, of Lewis county, who was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor when the Democratic ticket went down two years ago. He represented the ultra silver sentiment of the party in that memorable campaign.

The preparation of the platform was by the platform committee referred to a subcommittee, who will report to the full committee in the morning.

NO SILVER ISSUE. A small but noisy clique of political adventurers came to Syracuse for the purpose of injecting the silver issue into the canvass. Not one of them has ever lived with any political party more than a twelvemonth. They are the irreconcilables, the kickers, the chatters who are spawned by the conditions existing in the large cities. These self-constituted guardians of the financial cause have positive neither weight nor influence in their respective localities. As for votes, they could under no circumstances muster a thousand all told in the entire state.

Some of them are known to be in the service of the Republican machine, employed for their mischief-making proclivities. They talk of nominating a ticket of their own, if the convention declines to make the issue on the silver question. It is a safe prediction that they will receive neither consideration nor even attention. Whatever these gentlemen may do now or hereafter will "cut no ice" whatever in this campaign. They were given the frigid eye by the subcommittee on platform and were dismissed with the frosty inquiry, "Is that all you gentlemen have to say?" Upon Hosea Rockwell, of Elmira, the chairman of the platform committee, who is a silver albeit an organization Democrat, they now cast reproachful glances.

The best opinion obtainable is to the effect that the committee will report in favor of making the campaign on state issues, of which there are any number, and entirely ignoring national matters. The steal of \$3,000,000 involved in the canal improvements is sufficient to condemn the administration of state affairs by the Republicans, and the farmers, whose taxes must be increased in consequence, are indignant. Samuel J. Tilden once conducted a wonderfully successful campaign with canal frauds as the chief issue. The operations of the canal thieves will not be ignored in the platform. There will be a reference in this instrument to tax dodgers, which will meet the case of Col. Roosevelt. The treatment of the soldiers during the recent war will be denounced very properly as a national disgrace. The attitude of the Democracy on the war question is unassailable, and there need be no fear that the party will surrender the slightest.

As to candidates, the delegates are in the air and the leaders undecided—an astonishing contrast to the Saratoga convention of yesterday, where the Platte machine nominated Roosevelt. The names mentioned for the gubernatorial honor are those of Elliott F. Danforth, Judge Titus, of Buffalo; Judge D. C. H. of Albany; John B. Stanchfield, former law partner of David B. Hill in Elmira; Frank Campbell, of Bath, Steuben county, former sheriff; comptroller; Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, of New York, and Mayor James K. McGuire, of this city.

The strongest man in this bunch to go before the people is Judge Herrich. He was for many years the chief lieutenant of the late Daniel Manning, who in turn was Samuel J. Tilden's trusted manager in New York state politics. Herrich was also a strong Cleveland man. He was always what is known as an "Organization Democrat." He took no part in the campaign of 1896, being precluded by his incumbency of a judicial office. He voted for Bryan, however.

ALGERISM DENOUNCED.

New Jersey Democrats Nominate Elvin W. Crane for Governor. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Democratic state convention today nominated for governor of New Jersey Elvin W. Crane, the prosecutor of Essex county, and adopted a platform which in a measure supports the Democratic national platform. The convention, however, without debate, defeated a proposition to amend the platform adopted by the convention of 1896 for a few moments caused considerable turmoil, but the band struck up a lively tune and finally the silver men accepted the situation gracefully. Later when Mr. Crane had been nominated Senator Dely and Clarence Atkinson, both of whom were special favorites of the silver men and were candidates for the nomination, mounted the platform and promised to do all they could to insure Mr. Crane's election. A feature of the convention was the presence of a delegation of colored men who had called to pledge support to the convention's nominee. The platform agreed on by the state committee for submission to the convention committee on resolutions makes state issues the principal feature, but contains an indorsement of the national principles of the party. The first paragraph is as follows: We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in state convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on national issues; believing, however, that the coming campaign should be fought out on state issues and for the redemption of the state from extravagance, corruption and misrule. A paragraph is devoted to thanking the soldiers of New Jersey, who volunteered for the Spanish-American war. The present federal administration is charged with being responsible for the horrible ravages in the peninsula of the war after continued attention to these appalling results had been brought to the attention of the administration. It is called to the fact that not a single example has been made of any one guilty of this incompetency. The platform concludes with depicting that an ex-governor of New Jersey and a resident of the state—McKinley's cabinet presided at a Republican

Continued on Third Page.

MR. BAYARD DEAD

STATESMAN, DIPLOMAT AND JURIST SUCCEEDS AFTER A PROLONGED FIGHT

FATAL ILLNESS DUE TO AGE

Remains Will Be Taken to Delaware for Interment—Career of a Remarkable Man, Who Came of a Family That Did Much in Making History of the United States—Twice Nearly Nominated.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—Thomas F. Bayard died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Karlstein, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, his two daughters, Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard, and his son, Thomas F. Jr., saw him draw his last breath, and his third daughter, the Countess Lauehens, was on her way to Dedham. The remains will be conveyed to Delaware, and the funeral service will be held Saturday in the old Swedish church at Wilmington.

Karlstein lies off the Dedham road. Here about the middle of August came Mr. Bayard to be the guest of his daughter and son-in-law. He was sick, but it was given out that his illness was merely due to declining years. He steadily grew weaker, however, and had spells of semi-consciousness and delirium. A consultation of physicians was held, and they agreed that Mr. Bayard was suffering from arterio-sclerosis and a general breaking down incidental to age. He suffered no pain to any noticeable degree, and the chief tendency was to sleep. During the first few weeks of his illness, Mr. Bayard was able to sit up, but, as the days passed, he became gradually weaker, and three weeks ago he laid himself on his bed and never again rose from it. At times he would rally to some extent, but the relapse carried him always nearer the end. His wonderful constitution resisted the ravages of disease for a surprising period. Much of the time he was in a semi-conscious condition, seldom recognizing any of the family, and at intervals having sinking spells, accompanied by choking. These left him always weaker. Yesterday it became evident that his death was a matter of only a few hours. Still he lingered, having a slight rally during the night, and during the afternoon his condition showed little change. At 4 o'clock he began to sink rapidly, and half an hour later he quietly passed away. Tomorrow the body will be sent to Delaware, being due to arrive at Wilmington late Friday afternoon.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The morning papers publish long obituary notices, memorial articles and editorials eulogistic of former American Ambassador Bayard's career, especially of his work in promoting an Anglo-American entente, and recording the profound regret felt at the news of his death. The Times lauds the gradual disappearance of the old generation of statesmen like the Bayards and Adamses, "leaving the field more open to professional politicians or Tammany bosses." The Daily News says, referring to the Venezuelan dispute: "Mr. Bayard's countrymen, though then disposed to resent his intervention, must now feel that their ambassador was a better prophet than they were themselves."

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28.—The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The body will be brought here on Friday afternoon and will remain in O'D Swedes' church over night guarded by a friend of the family. At noon on Saturday the body will be exposed to public view in the church and at 2 o'clock the services will begin. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Bayard the regular Episcopal service will be used, conducted by Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Connecticut, who was a close friend of the deceased. He will be assisted by Rector M. B. Dunlap, of Old Swedes. The interments have not yet been selected. The bearers will be in Old Swedes' cemetery. There are many expressions of sympathy for Mr. Bayard's family and flags are at half mast on all public buildings.

Thomas Francis Bayard was a distinguished member of an eminent family. Since long before the Revolutionary war times the Bay-

ard family has been conspicuous in the country as patriots and statesmen, and many a legend of national fame as jurists. Nicholas, the first ancestor to come to America, a son of an Amsterdam merchant, and nephew of Gov. Stuyvesant, was secretary of the province of New York in 1672; mayor of New York in 1686 and holder of several other important provincial offices. Col. John Bayard, a grandson, was a member of the pro-



THE LATE THOMAS F. BAYARD.

vincial council of 1774; a leader of the movement for independence in Philadelphia; a member of the council of safety; colonel of the Second continental regiment raised in Philadelphia in 1776; speaker of the assembly in 1777; member of the continental congress in 1788, besides having been honored with many other offices of great trust. Four members of the Bayard family, descendants of the foregoing, have had several honors bestowed upon them by the little state of Delaware. Thomas Francis Bayard, his father, James Asheton Bayard; his grandfather, who was named the negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, and his uncle, Richard Henry Bayard. His grandmother's father, Gov. Bassett, of Delaware, was also the recipient of senatorial honors. Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828, and was a youngest son. In his thirteenth year he entered school at Flushing, L. I. There he remained two years, and an explanation of the particular interest intended by the people for mercantile pursuits, a clerkship was obtained for him in the establishment of Mr. Bayard's brother-in-law, August Van Court Schermhorst. Here he received an excellent business training. In 1848 his elder brother died, whereupon, at the request of his parents, he returned to Wilmington. Having a liking for his father's profession, that of law, he began to study with that end in view, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He immediately began the practice of his profession with his father, and was successful from the beginning, his local fame spreading rapidly. In 1855 Mr. Bayard moved to Philadelphia, where he formed a legal co-partnership with William Shippen. This connection lasted five years, being terminated by the death of Mr. Shippen. Mr. Bayard, on the death of his partner, returned to Wilmington, where he was needed by his father, who was then engaged with public duties. When the War of the Rebellion began Mr. Bayard was pursuing his profession. With the breaking out of the war the people of Wilmington set about establishing measures of self-protection. A militia company was organized, and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first lieutenant. In June, 1861, the famous peace meeting of citizens was held at Dover, and Lieut. Bayard was one of the principal speakers. He denounced the war, and his remarks on that occasion have been quoted in later years as an argument against his availability as a presidential candidate.

Meantime Mr. Bayard's popularity in his native state kept growing rapidly, and in 1868 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate, and was re-elected twice re-elected. It is noteworthy that on the day he was elected to the senate for the full term his father (who had resigned) was also re-elected a senator from Delaware to serve for the unexpired part of his original term. This is the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same legislature to fill the senatorial office. Almost at the midst of his senatorial career Mr. Bayard took a leading position on the Democratic side. Senator Bayard took an active part in the discussions concerning the presidential election of 1876, and was an advocate and subsequently a member of the electoral committee. In October, 1876, Senator Bayard was married to Louisa, daughter of Joshua Leet, a Baltimore banker. Twelve children were the result of the union. In 1877 Senator Bayard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard college. When the Democratic national convention was held in 1880 his friends rallied in force to secure his nomination for the presidency, and such was their strength and the popular feeling for him that on the first ballot he stood next to Hancock, who was nominated on the second. In the Democratic convention of 1884, at which Mr. Cleveland was nominated, Del. Bayard received the next largest vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were taken. As soon as the result of the national election of 1884 was positively known, Mr. Bayard was the first Democratic statesman invited to consult with President-elect Cleveland, and it was generally understood that he was the first man offered a place in the new cabinet—and the leading place at that. This he finally accepted, although, it is said, he was strongly advised by leading Democrats not to enter the cabinet at all, as his departure from the senate would tend to weaken the strength of the party in that body. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Bayard retired to private life and to his legal profession. In March, 1888, Mr. Bayard was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term. Mr. Bayard's first wife died during the first year of his term as senator. Four years later he was married to Miss Mary W. Cramer, of Washington, who survives him.

Seven of the children are living, as follows: Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, of Boston; Miss Anna Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, the Countess Lauehaupt, formerly Miss Nellie Bayard; James A. Bayard, Thomas F. Bayard Jr. and Philip Francis Bayard.

Denmark's Queen Dead. Breathed Her Last at an Early Hour This Morning. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28.—The queen

carriage through the Rue de Rivoli, over the Place de la Concorde, across the river Seine, to the ministry of foreign affairs. M. Henri Vignaud, the secretary of the United States embassy, led the way into the building. Gen. Porter, Judge Day and the others followed. The party was received immediately by M. Crozier, the chef de portecole, who showed the Americans into the anteroom of the minister's chamber. After a few moments of waiting, the doors were opened, and the party entered the room occupied by the minister of foreign affairs, and were presented in turn to M. Delacasse, who cordially greeted the visitors and bade them take seats. Through M. Vignaud, who acted as interpreter, M. Delacasse only speaking French, the party chatted briefly upon generalities, and the minister finally assured the commissioners of the great pleasure experienced by France in the part she has taken in effecting a suspension of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and expressed the hope of having the pleasure of meeting the American commissioners at breakfast tomorrow. M. Delacasse added that, after having thus brought the two commissions together and offering them the hospitalities of the Salon de Conference, the French government would effect itself Judge Day, as president of the United States commission, responded. He said that the United States appreciates the good offices of France, and after M. Delacasse had expressed his pleasure at such recognition of France, the interview ended, and the Americans retired.

The minister of foreign affairs, at 12:20 p. m. tomorrow, will give a breakfast at the foreign office to the United States and Spanish commissioners, thus bringing them together for the first time. The session of the United States commission did not result in anything being given out for publication.

After the presentation of the American commissioners, Senator Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador, presented the Spanish commissioners to M. de las Casse. The ceremonies were exactly the same as those gone through in introducing the American commissioners. Both Gen. Porter and Senor Castillo, the American and Spanish ambassadors, will be present at tomorrow's luncheon.

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 28.—The peace congress now in session here has passed a resolution hoping that the negotiations of the Spanish and American commissioners now in progress at

Paris, may prove the means of uniting the two nations with a treaty of arbitration.

PARIS PEACE COMMISSIONERS ABOUT THROUGH WITH FORMALITIES

THEIR FIRST MEETING TODAY

American and Spanish Representatives Will Be Breakfasted by the French Foreign Minister, Which Will Conclude the Exchange of Courtesies—French Will Hold Aloof From the Deliberations.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The United States peace commission went into session at 11 o'clock this morning. During the afternoon the American commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France—their reception by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delacasse. At 3 o'clock the United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, called at the Continental hotel for the Americans. He took three of them into his own carriage, and the remainder with Secretary Moore, followed in another

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WORK IS IN SIGHT

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PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

He Will Take in St. Louis on His Return From Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—A Washington telegram says President McKinley has changed his itinerary to include a visit to St. Louis on his return from the jubilee at Omaha. As now planned, the president will go West from Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern. Returning he will use the Burlington system via Burlington, Ia., to St. Louis, where he is due on the morning of Oct. 14. On Saturday the president will go to Chicago over the Wabash. The presidential train will be made up of two coaches, combination car and baggage car, and will only carry the president, Mrs. McKinley and members of the cabinet. This will necessitate the running of another train, and to please all railroads the Baltimore & Ohio will be asked to take charge of the invited guests of the exposition, including representatives of the army and navy, diplomatic corps and government officials. The

DETACHMENT OF SOLDIERS FROM FORT SNELLING ORDERED TO LEACH LAKE

SOME UGLY INDIANS TO BE LOOKED AFTER

UNITED STATES OFFICERS HAVE WARRANTS FOR SOME VIO-LATORS OF THE LAW

WERE NOT ALLOWED TO EXECUTE THEM

Since Then a Number of the Residents of the Reservation Have Taken to an Island in the Lake and Have Been Trying to Foment Trouble—Regulars to Leave St. Paul Tomorrow.

A detachment of the Third infantry at Fort Snelling has, according to a telegram received from Washington, last night, been ordered to the Leech lake Indian reservation, to quell disturbances among the Indians. The trouble with the redskins resulted from an unsuccessful attempt of a United States officer recently to arrest several Indians, including a chief, for selling whisky to their tribesmen. Since this event the Indians have been in an ugly frame of mind, and an outbreak has been feared. That the situation is regarded as serious by the authorities is evidenced by the determination to dispatch troops to the scene of the trouble.

The Indians made a threatening demonstration at the time the United States officer attempted to make the arrests. The officers visited the reservation the day the government supplies were issued. They had warrants for the arrest of Bis-kim-blah, a chief, and several other Indians, for selling liquor on the reservation. The redskins were in an ugly mood, defiant and refused to allow their tribesmen to be taken. The Indians are on an island in Leech lake. Here they have remained, while emissaries of the now hostile band visited other Indians by night and sought to incite a general uprising.

When the serious nature of affairs was reported to the government, the matter was at once turned over to the war department, and an order was issued directing that a detachment of soldiers be sent to the scene of trouble. The soldiers will co-operate with the United States officers in effecting the arrest of the Indians. The Indians wanted, and resistance on the part of the redskins undoubtedly means a number of "good" Indians. The detachment of regulars will leave for Leech lake tomorrow.

An effort was made to communicate with United States Marshal O'Connor last evening, but he could not be found. Inquiry at the Ryan hotel for Gen. Bacon, now in charge of this department, elicited the information that Gen. Bacon was not at home, consequently the further details of the trouble, or more definite information as to the number of soldiers who will be sent to the reservation could not be secured.

MAY MARRY LILLIAN. Report That Merchant Jesse Lewis, Sohn Will Succeed Perugini.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Lillian Russell is to be married—again!—The matrimonial gossip is trustworthy. The probable successor of Messrs. Braham, Solomon and Perugini is a merchant, Jesse Lewisohn by name, and well known as a busy, prosperous, shrewd man of affairs.

For years Mr. Lewisohn has been a friend and admirer of Lillian Russell. He knew her, it is said, before Perugini became enamored of her blonde beauty, and used to meet her socially and also to admire her upon the stage, but it was only as a friend that he was known to her, and nothing more. Mr. Lewisohn expects to obtain a decree of divorce from the ground of desertion. Lillian Russell is in Berlin, Merchant Lewisohn was a passenger on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, bound for Southampton and Bremen, on her last trip.

Shrewdly the gossips separate two and then put two and two together, and, defying all laws of arithmetic, make them one. In other words, they predict Perugini's divorce from his wife and her marriage to Mr. Lewisohn.

SAYS COMBINE IS ASSURED. Northwest Flour Mills, It is Claimed, Will Form a New Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—President Eugene Jones, of the Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling company, today confirmed the reported flour mill combination of the Northwest. He said there was no question that the deal, as arranged, would be carried out. T. A. McIntyre, with R. H. Glynn, of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company, of Minneapolis, 15,000; Hecker-Jones-Jewel company, of this city, 11,000; Imperial Milling company, of Duluth, 8,000; Anchor mills, of Duluth, 4,000; Dalsey mills, of Duluth, 5,000; Dalsey mills, of Milwaukee, 3,000; and the William Lispan mills and Freeman mills, of Superior, Wis., with a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels each.

AFTER BAD REDS

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