

THEY KNOW EUSTIS

THE MEN WHO WORK IN THE WOODS AND ON THE DRIVES

HAVE LITTLE FAITH IN WILLIAM HENRY

C. C. SUTTON'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE FIRM OF EUSTIS, NEAL & CO.

RECORD OF A SUIT IN AITKIN COUNTY

Which Had a Sequel in the Hennepin County Court—Interesting Story in Seven Chapters About an Effort to Collect a Bill From a Firm in Which the Republican Candidate was Interested.

There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in the lumbering districts of this state with the candidacy for governor of William Henry Eustis.

The men who work in the woods and the men who work on the drives form in themselves a band of men, plain men, but men who are accustomed to rely on themselves and on their fellow men as they do on themselves.

They are honest with their fellows and they expect other men to be honest with them.

The reason that the lumbermen of the northern part of the state—and by the term lumbermen, in this connection, is meant more particularly the men who do the work, rather than the men who own the logs and the mills—the reason that these men are not favoring the election of William Henry Eustis is because they have weighed him and have found him wanting.

Whether or not the people of the state of Minnesota want their affairs administered upon the lines which Mr. Eustis applied to the conduct of his personal business in the lumber woods, as shown by the records of the courts and by the testimony of living men, the men who live and are respected by their neighbors in hamlets where the atmosphere is the only newspaper, and the truth and the libel are differentiated at once by the men who know facts as they meet them, is the question before the public. It is this arraignment which William Henry Eustis has to meet, from the mouth of the Rum river, yes, even the mouth of the St. Croix to the branching tributaries of the Red River of the North, a region in which are some of the richest pine regions now standing in the confines of Minnesota.

C. C. Sutton is a Northern Minnesota lumberman who, perhaps, is as intimate with Mr. Eustis' management of his lumbering affairs as any man in the state except William Henry himself. It is doubtful if Mr. Eustis' nominal partners ever knew everything that was going on. One of them testified in court to that effect.

Mr. Sutton is a Republican—or rather was, for he declares that a party that will nominate for the highest office within the gift of the people of the state a man who goes into the courts to avoid payment of a just claim is unworthy of the support of good citizens everywhere. Mr. Sutton's story in brief is as follows:

During the winter of 1887-88 Mr. Sutton was keeping a "ranch," or stopping place, on the state road between Aitkin and Grand Rapids. This was before the building of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad (now the Eastern Minnesota), and all freight for up-river points was carried from Aitkin by boat during the summer months and by "tote teams" in the winter. Aitkin at that time being the most northern point on the Mississippi touched by the railroad. It was, therefore, the distributing point for the whole upper Mississippi country. Eustis, Neal & Co., the firm consisting of William H. Eustis, William E. Neal and John G. Fraser, had been engaged in extensive logging operations, with headquarters at La Prairie, a boom town which had

been started two miles below Grand Rapids to all of the older town sites, and here the firm of Eustis, Neal & Co. also conducted a general store. Sutton's ranch was a popular stopping place on the "tote road," and the men and teams of Eustis, Neal & Co. were frequent guests there. These men did not carry any money with them, and it was the custom of the country to let the account run along until spring, and then it would be paid all in a lump.

During the winter the Sutton ranch received a visit from William Henry Eustis himself, who, following the custom of the land, did not cash up for his entertainment, but patronizingly informed Capt. Sutton that he (Eustis) wanted his men and teams well taken care of and well fed, and Mr. Sutton would be paid in the spring, unless he were unable to wait that long a time, in which event he would be willing to make a partial payment at any time on receipt of a request to that effect. But Sutton was not feeling the pinch of poverty just at that time and allowed the account to run along until the men and teams had all come out of the woods and the river was open to navigation. Then Sutton would be paid all in a lump.

He was informed that there was no such firm as Eustis, Neal & Co. in existence, and consequently William Henry paid nothing.

Then Sutton sued Eustis, Neal & Co., garnishing the Itasca Lumber company, and after the complaint and answer had been several times amended the case came to trial in the district court in Aitkin county, and judgment was given for defendants, they having apparently proved their case, although Mr. Eustis testified to the foregoing.

A copy of the answer of the defendants follows: STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTIES OF AITKIN and ITASCA—District Court, Fifth Judicial District. C. C. Sutton against William H. Eustis, William E. Neal and John G. Fraser, co-partners as Eustis, Neal & Co., defendants.

The defendants for answer to the amended complaint herein deny that they were co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Eustis, Neal & Co. at Grand Rapids, Minn., during the times mentioned in the amended complaint.

Defendants deny that on the 27th day of November, 1887, and 1st day of April, 1888, they under the firm name of Eustis, Neal & Co. became indebted to plaintiff upon an account for food, lodgings and entertainment furnished to them, their employees and teams at their special instance and request in the sum of \$209.60, or any other sum.

Defendants further answer that in the month of May, 1887, the Neal & Carr Lumber Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of this state, became the successors by purchase and assignment of the business of the firm of Eustis, Neal & Co., and has ever since carried on the same, and that all the transactions referred to in the amended complaint, if such transactions existed, were with the said Neal & Carr Lumber Co., and not with the said Eustis, Neal & Co.

GAVE LIND GREETING

A ROUSING OVATION FOR THE UNION NOMINEE AT HALLOCK

MR. EDDY IN THE AUDIENCE

Senator Ringdal's Name Greeted With Cheers Every Time It Was Mentioned by Mr. Lind—Representative Men of Kittson County Out to Hear the Address—Met Many Old Friends—Reception.

HALLOCK, Minn., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—"The largest, most significant and enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Kittson county," remarked that veteran Democrat W. F. Kelso, "and I have seen the like."

The station platform was crowded with enthusiastic Lind and Ringdal men on the arrival of John Lind, Headed by the Hallock City band and followed by several hundred admirers, the union nominee was escorted to the Pacific hotel, where an informal public reception was held.

In the afternoon Mr. Lind spoke for two hours in the court house to an audience that taxed its full capacity. The audience was representative of the very best interests of Kittson county and came at the very busiest season of the year from every township.

Gov. Lind held those present spell-bound, and round after round of applause greeted him. His remarkable memory of faces and names was noticeable as he greeted many old acquaintances from Goodhue county.

Congressman Eddy was in the audience, and he paid particular attention to Mr. Lind. Senator Ringdal's name was received with great applause every time the speaker alluded to him, which he did in most flattering terms.

The meeting was in every sense of the word a most pronounced success, and indicated that the ticket would receive a large majority in Kittson county in the coming election.

WARREN, Minn., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Hon. John Lind spoke here this evening and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome. He arrived from Hallock, where he spoke this afternoon, and an impromptu reception began almost as soon as the train drew into the depot.

Mr. Lind's address was on state issues and was heartily received by the audience. Mr. Lind will speak tomorrow evening at Crookston.

PARTY BADLY SPLIT.

Rough Sledding for the Republican Boss of the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The Republican party is split almost in two, and there is no doubt that thousands of Republicans now intend to vote for Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate.

John Wanamaker, who wants to be senator and who hates Quay, has been regarded as the backer of the Swallow boom. Senator Penrose, in interviews and speeches, has charged this and recently has been attacking Wanamaker in connection with the failure of the Keystone bank and the defalcation of John Barsley, former city treasurer of Philadelphia. Mr. Wanamaker made this announcement:

"I have read the reported extracts from Senator Penrose's speech alleged to have been delivered at Reading. It is difficult from these extracts to understand what accusations he intended to make.

"Does he mean to charge me with knowledge of the fraudulent issue of the stock of the Keystone bank at or before the time of its issue, or of any criminal knowledge of the deposit by the treasurer of the city of public money for the payment of anybody's private debts or for any unlawful purpose?"

"If he does, I challenge him to say so in writing, and I will arrest him for libel as speedily as a warrant can be obtained and served.

"I have learned that the Quay managers have concocted a libelous article against me, based upon the affairs of the Keystone and in the line of Senator Penrose's speech of last night, and that it has been put in the form of plate matter for newspaper publication. I give public notice to all persons concerned that I will prosecute promptly and to the fullest extent of the law whoever shall be guilty of the printing and circulation of such libelous matter."

CROWD CHILLY.

A Morris Rally at Milaca Was Not a Great Success.

COLONEL SUSPENDED

For Pawing Equipment of South Carolina Militia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14.—W. H. Robertson, colonel commanding the First regiment, national guards of South Carolina, was suspended by an order from Adj. Gen. Watts today. It was reported some days ago that Robertson had pawned seven Springfield rifles belonging to one of the local companies in the regiment, and when the matter was investigated the guns were found in a Charleston pawn shop.

WOULD KILL WILLIAM.

A PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Anarchistic Scheme to Assassinate the Kaiser While on His Way to the Holy Land.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land to be present at the consecration of the church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

Apparently the first to be arrested in a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police claimed to have discovered two wire-bound bombs of great strength full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing today from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abidin at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there.

When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine. The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the smart captures and the German consulate has expressed its warmest thanks. The two Cairo anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

PLOTTING AT PARIS.

Situation More Serious Than at Any Time Since the Commune.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the Commune.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—It was announced this morning that a military plot against the government had been discovered. The Rappel, Aurore and Petite Republique Francaise publish almost identical stories of the subject. It appears that the plot was discovered by a general holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Sunday, during the absence of the minister of war, Gen. Chanoine.

A vague semi-official statement appeared this evening, suggesting various possible motives, such as Dreyfus intrigues or an attempt by the Socialists to force the government into dispersing the troops that now prevent the success of the strike, caused the rumors of military conspiracy.

The mysterious allusions, however, and the absence of any straightforward denial tend to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for the rumors, especially as the statement mentions the telegrams alleged to have been sent by a French general to Prince Napoleon, which it says it is "difficult to believe possible, in view of the control exercised by the telegraph authorities."

MEN IN MUTINY.

Trouble in the Ranks of a New York Regiment at Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Oct. 14.—The men in the Two Hundred and First New York regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny and threaten trouble if they are not given better treatment. They complain that they are not properly fed and that they were given nothing for dinner yesterday but meat and coffee. The men have had no bread for twenty-four hours, because there is nobody in the regiment who knows how to use the field ovens and the chief commissary officer insists that each regiment must bake the bread for its own men.

The New Yorkers have not been paid since they reached here, the officers being afraid they would take French leave and go home to visit their friends.

HOPING FOR FROST.

Yellow Fever Situation Unchanged—Temperature Lower.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 14.—The yellow fever situation is practically unchanged so far as the number of new cases is concerned. The thermometer, however, is ranging in the fifties tonight, and there are strong hopes that the spread of the infection will be checked by the cool weather, even if there is no frost. The Jackson report today is ten cases. There were no deaths.

Medics Elect Officers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—The Mississippi Valley Medical association today elected Dr. A. J. Ocher, of Chicago, first vice president; Dr. J. C. Mifflin, of St. Louis, second vice president; Dr. Henry Tuley, Louisville, Ky., secretary; Dr. Dudley Reynolds, of Louisville, treasurer. The association selected Chicago as the next place of meeting.

DROWNED LIKE RATS

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A DISASTER OFF THE LIZARD

BUT THIRTY WERE SAVED

Atlantic Transport Company's Steamer Mohegan Foundered With a Crew of One Hundred and Fifty, and Fifty Passenger Victims Had No Chance to Escape, as a Heavy Sea Prevailed.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson & Furness line, which left London for New York, yesterday, with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands. It is rumored there has been a great loss of life. A coast guard message reports that the passengers are drowning like rats.

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high. Ten boats put off from the Lizard and from Funchal, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore. Another life boat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind, after her machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs were out, but none were able to approach the vessel. A life boat has landed thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and has returned for more. One lady died after she was set on shore.

It is reported that the condition of the Mohegan is serious and assistance needed.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Only thirty-one have been saved. This intelligence was forwarded from the coast guard by telephone to Falmouth. The coast guards are watching for bodies and wreckage. The life boats have gone into Port Houtcock.

ROYAL PALLBEARERS

Escort the Remains of Queen Louise of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—After the morning services in the death chamber the coffin containing the remains of Queen Louise of Denmark, who died Sept. 29, was borne to the funeral car by the king of Denmark, the czar of Russia, the king of Greece, the crown prince of Denmark and other members of the royal family. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the railway station followed by all the royal family on foot. The route was lined by dense crowds of bare-headed people.

Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the funeral train at Roskilde, where the same distinguished personages carried the coffin from the train.

MAJ. MARCHAND'S REPORT

Now Said to Be on Its Way to France.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force under the command of Maj. Marchand, now at Fashoda, on the Nile, has arrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer of the report sent by the French minister of foreign affairs, M. de la Casse, by courtesy of the British government over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication. It is presumed the officer will proceed to Cairo in order to be able to use the official cipher of the French consulate here for transmitting the report to Paris.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Italic says this morning: France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair.

SUPPLIES SCANTY.

Dr. Seaman Testifies to the Blunders of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Louis H. Seaman was the principal witness before the war investigation commission today. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops in Porto Rico were unsuited to the demands of a tropical climate and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge of 200 convalescents brought North on the Ogdan and had been unable to secure suitable supplies for them from the government depots. He confessed, however, that he had made no formal written requisition, but had acted on statements made to him informally that no special rations would be allowed.

He refused to reply to some questions, declaring that he had been misrepresented by the press and saying he would not reflect upon his superior officers.

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According to the Indians a General Massacre of Bacon's Command Was Prevented Only by the Embarkation of the Troops—Desire for Peace Expressed by the Chippewa Chiefs.

What the Union Forces Will Do.

The social body, as it exists today, is the growth of thousands of generations of human effort and experience. It has always had ills. Its present ills are perhaps no worse than those that have beset it heretofore. We propose no "kill or cure" remedy, but we hope and propose to remove at least some of the conditions that have and are producing our present ills. The task that we have set before us in this state, by the platform adopted by our forces, is to reform the administration of the laws and the conduct of the affairs of the public as to secure to the producers of the state a more just proportion of the products of their toil; to save to the public what is left of the public riches of the state; to see to it that taxation shall be as just and equal as is possible, and that every penny collected from the people shall be honestly expended and devoted to public and not to personal or partisan purposes; to give the people an efficient and economical administration of our state institutions, and to confer upon the citizens a direct voice in legislation.—From the Hon. John Lind's speech in the Auditorium, Minneapolis, Oct. 10.

story of the death of the aged veterinarian. The detectives expect to be able soon to lay their hands on a man suspected of being connected with the murder.

Dr. Ormond was in Minneapolis the morning of Thursday, Sept. 22. He had a conference with some men, who the police refuse to say. He returned to the Transit house, Midway, where he was staying, and there ate dinner. About 1 p. m. he left and took a car for this city. This was the last his friends saw of him alive.

He met a man in a coal yard in North Minneapolis. He was there but a short time, regarding a horse transaction. He left there and it has been learned that he had an appointment for 2:30 o'clock with the two men who claimed to be his friends. With them the police have discovered he visited several saloons in the central part of the city. It was under the representation that they wanted to make a horse trade that they persuaded the old man to meet them. It is stated that drinks were purchased in all the grog shops visited. Following this the so-called friends took Dr. Ormond into a room. There they administered to him a drink which had been strongly "doped."

It was the supposition that after having drugged the victim it would be an easy matter to relieve him of the large sum of money he was supposed to have on his person. It was then the intention to leave him and in a few hours he would awake from the effects of the drug. But either the "dope" was too strong or the old man's constitution was not rugged enough to withstand the effects. He died on their hands.

This is really the story which the detectives have discovered. They are working hard under most difficult circumstances. They have discovered some important evidence, but they refuse to give it out. The above is known to be part of what they have learned. St. Paul is being searched for evidence by Chief Schweitzer, assisted by Detectives Murnane and Dally. Inspector Hoy is managing the Minneapolis end. He has two assistants and together some damaging evidence has been unearthed. However, he absolutely refuses to give out any information, fearing it might prejudice the case.

MANY MEN ILL.

Dangerous Conditions Developing in the Camp at Sullivan's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14.—The great amount of sickness among the enlisted men stationed at Sullivan's Island is causing the commanding Col. Rawlinson much concern. During the summer many of the men were ill, and typhoid and malarial fever have almost assumed proportions of an epidemic. At present 400 men are confined to quarters. There are a number of very dangerous cases being treated in the hospital, and the death roll may be considerably swelled, until there is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a cessation of hot weather.

At present three-fourths of the garrison are confined to their quarters. Some are fever patients, and besides these there are quite a number with other ailments.

WILL MATAFA REIGN.

Chance for Samoa's Deposed King to Reclaim the Throne.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—While the government of the United States gave its sanction to return to Samoa of Matafa, the deposed king of the islands, this was accorded before the death of Malletto, the reigning king. The action of the United States was being treated in the hospital, and the death roll may be considerably swelled, until there is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a cessation of hot weather.

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ERIC COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Republican campaign in Erie county was opened tonight by a meeting addressed by Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio; Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff, of Buffalo, Brooklyn; Congressman Alexander and Mahoney.

Shaffer at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.—Maj. Gen. William R. Shaffer was accorded a most generous welcome by Omaha today. When the train arrived at the station, some 2,000 people had gathered at the station to greet the hero of Santiago.

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According to the Indians a General Massacre of Bacon's Command Was Prevented Only by the Embarkation of the Troops—Desire for Peace Expressed by the Chippewa Chiefs.

What the Union Forces Will Do.

The social body, as it exists today, is the growth of thousands of generations of human effort and experience. It has always had ills. Its present ills are perhaps no worse than those that have beset it heretofore. We propose no "kill or cure" remedy, but we hope and propose to remove at least some of the conditions that have and are producing our present ills. The task that we have set before us in this state, by the platform adopted by our forces, is to reform the administration of the laws and the conduct of the affairs of the public as to secure to the producers of the state a more just proportion of the products of their toil; to save to the public what is left of the public riches of the state; to see to it that taxation shall be as just and equal as is possible, and that every penny collected from the people shall be honestly expended and devoted to public and not to personal or partisan purposes; to give the people an efficient and economical administration of our state institutions, and to confer upon the citizens a direct voice in legislation.—From the Hon. John Lind's speech in the Auditorium, Minneapolis, Oct. 10.

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