

## IS GROWING SERIOUS.

### Further Trouble Is Feared with Bear Island Indians.

#### Government Will Deal Strictly with Rebellious Ones—Federal and State Authorities Working in Harmony—Many Loyal Indians.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—The federal and state authorities are now working in harmony toward the quelling of the Indian revolt. Gen. Bacon offered to come down from Walker to confer with Gov. Clough, but the latter advised conference by wire. He received the following message from Gen. Bacon:

"Situation bad; conference yesterday resulted in nothing. None of the Indian chiefs were there. The lumbermen are all coming in to Walker. Troops needed at Cass Lake."

Nevertheless the governor believes that the situation is well in hand and that the rebellious are practically surrounded by soldiers.

#### War to the End.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 11.—War will be declared against the Bear Island Indians if they do not surrender the 20 men for whom the marshal holds warrants. The United States government is committed to this policy by a communication sent to all the camps of the Chippewas Monday afternoon. It was formulated at the council here Monday and is as follows:

"To All Rebellious Indians: The government makes law for you as well as for the whites, and punishes all alike who disobey the law. The Bear Islanders must come in and surrender the men whose names are written on the marshal's list. The others will be permitted to return to their homes and be good. If they do not come in and surrender without delay they will be hunted and killed or captured by the soldiers in both winter and summer and not allowed to return to Bear Island. The government has many soldiers already here and around the lake and will have many more if needed."

ARTHUR W. TINKER, United States Indian Inspector.

Gen. Bacon will await an answer and in the meantime will strengthen his guards at strategic points. He regards the outlook as less threatening, at least for the moment. He is hopeful that the Bear Islanders, when they find their backs are not to be held responsible for the killing of the soldiers, will hasten to take advantage of this easy way open for their escape. Others, including United States Marshal O'Connor and a majority of men prominent in this crisis, have no faith in the red men, and believe force will be necessary to make the fighting Pilgrims respect the law.

#### Will Take No Chances.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Officials of both the war department and the interior department are inclined to the belief that the seriousness of the Indian uprising in Minnesota has been exaggerated. They are not disposed, however, to take anything for granted. Adj. Gen. Corbin has telegraphed Gen. Bacon that he could have all the troops he might deem necessary to quell the demonstration of the hostiles. The Fourth infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seventeenth infantry, now at Columbus barracks, have been placed at Gen. Bacon's disposal. Both regiments are prepared to move to the scene of the uprising at a few hours' notice.

#### Militia Start for Reservation.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—At ten o'clock Monday morning 130 men of the Fourteenth Minnesota left for towns on the Fosston extension of the Great Northern road on the northern border of the Leech Lake reservation. Lieut. Col. Johnson was in command and had with him Maj. Schaeffer, Capt. Holmes, Adj. Winne, Capt. Surgeon Dorsey, Lieut. Baker, Brislin, Smiley, O'Brien and Quartermaster Cox. The men carried tents, 100 rounds of ammunition and several days' rations. They are mostly from companies E and I, but all the 12 companies are represented. They will be stationed mostly at Farris and Bemidji. The special train goes by the Eastern Minnesota to Duluth, thence west on the Fosston line.

#### Armed Bucks Move South.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—A special to the Journal from Cass lake says that armed bucks are undoubtedly proceeding south. Calls were received from Bemidji for troops, but none were sent, as this was considered the more crucial point. There is considerable apprehension and an undoubted necessity for troops to allay panic in the small towns along this line.

#### Declare Their Loyalty.

White Earth, Minn., Oct. 11.—A grand council composed of 30 chiefs and head men, including leading mixed bloods of the White Earth reservation, representing some 3,000 people, was held here Monday. Resolutions were adopted deploring the sad state of affairs existing at Leech Lake and denouncing the authors of the mischief. A petition of loyalty to the government was signed by all present.

#### Ordered to Chicago.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A delegation headed by Gov. Tanner succeeded in having the converted yacht Wasp ordered to Chicago for the use of the naval reserves.

## A STATE OF PANIC.

### Thousands Are Fleeing from Yellow Fever in Mississippi—Starvation Is Imminent.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 10.—With every hour the panic in Mississippi continues, and all who can are fleeing from the dread yellow fever. Nine carloads of fugitives passed through the city Saturday night, and every train for the east or north is crowded with those who have means sufficient to warrant such a step. With the great majority of citizens, however, flight is impossible, and among these thousands are already in the direst need. Mercantile houses are closed, manufacturing plants shut down and all business abandoned, throwing employes out of work, which means in most cases actual starvation. Few of the wage-earning classes are thrifty, and the loss of salaries leaves them dependent upon public charity for food. It is estimated that over 6,000 are suffering for the necessities of life, and this number does not include thousands within reach of private charities.

At present there are 17 infected towns in the state, including Ridgeland, Madison county, reported at a late hour, where there are a number of northern people. These people came here from Illinois and established a colony. They have been advertising and booming the town, raising vegetables and fruit for shipment north, and this visitation is a heavy blow to them.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 10.—An unknown white man, stricken with yellow fever, who had taken refuge in a negro church, was burned alive Saturday

## LOSSES OF THE NAVY.

### During the Late War Seventeen Sailors Were Killed and Sixty-Seven Wounded.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Seventeen sailors killed and 67 wounded was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the navy department. In Dewey's great fight in Manila bay not a man was killed and every one of the nine men wounded returned to duty. In the battle of July 3 off Santiago one man was killed and there were 11 wounded, all returning to duty. In the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago, June 22, one sailor was killed and 11 wounded, of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were 22 casualties in that 100-hour fight and of the list six marines were killed. Of the wounded nine returned to duty.

In the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos the list aggregated 11 wounded and two killed. One man continues under treatment. The fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas resulted in five deaths. The wounded afterwards returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan the casualties numbered eight with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties occurring in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the 67 men wounded

## SLAIN BY OFFICERS.

### A Kentucky Desperado and His Best Girl Are Killed While Resisting Arrest.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—The Enquirer's special from Owensboro, Ky., says: Howard Clark, who was wanted in Louisville for murder and burglary and his girl, Hattie Mahoney, were both killed while resisting arrest on the Indiana side of the river near here Sunday. Clark was wanted for the murder of Officer Heffernan at Louisville last August, and was attempting to escape by rowing down the Ohio river in a skiff. Word had been sent along the river by telegraph to arrest him. Officers from Owensboro were in pursuit when Clark tied up his skiff on the Indiana side and took to the woods. When detected at burglary in Louisville he killed the officer that caught him. When the officers came upon him Clark and the girl both opened fire in the most desperate resistance. Clark was well armed and the girl also. Both Clark and Hattie Mahoney were shot dead, riddled with bullets in the fight that ensued and the escape of the officers was most miraculous.

## REPUBLICANS MEET.

### Hold State Convention in Massachusetts and Renominate Gov. Roger Wolcott—The Platform.

Boston, Oct. 7.—The state convention of the republican party was held in Music hall.

The platform adopted commends the administration for the conduct of the war, comments upon the generally favorable industrial conditions, reaffirms the St. Louis platform and indorses the plan for a stronger army and navy and the reorganization of the national guard. Concerning Cuba and the Philippines it calls for a policy "which shall insure them the fullest blessings of freedom and self-government."

Gov. Roger Wolcott was unanimously renominated, as was also W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, for lieutenant governor.

## THE TIME SET.

### President Says Spanish Troops Must Be Out of Puerto Rico by October 18.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Puerto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18, and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed. In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date the United States commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all of the functions of government.

## A Fatal Collision.

Indianola, Neb., Oct. 7.—Two trains collided in the Burlington yards at this place at midnight Wednesday night, causing the loss of three lives, slight injuries to four others and damage to railroad property amounting to many thousands. The dead are: Sol Brace, engineer; E. J. Walters, fireman, and William McCarl, brakeman. The injured are: Engineer Anson, Engineer Burton, Brakeman Bundberg, and a stockman, name unknown. An east-bound freight standing on the main track was run into by a west-bound fast stock train. Both engines were totally wrecked. The responsibility for the accident has not yet been placed.

## Spain Makes Reply.

Paris, Oct. 8.—At Friday's session of the joint peace commission, which lasted only 50 minutes. The Spanish commissioners presented Spain's reply to America's demands regarding Cuba and Puerto Rico. The tenor of the reply is eminently satisfactory. Spain yielding on all essential points. No allusion was made to the Philippines in the Spanish reply, as it dealt exclusively with protocol matters, and the Philippines are not mentioned in that instrument.

## An Officer Slain.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Policeman Bernard Kuebler, of the Twenty-second street station, was shot and killed early this (Monday) morning on Wentworth avenue near Twenty-third place, by one of two suspected burglars. Kuebler's partner, Officer John J. O'Brien, started in pursuit of the men. During the chase he shot one of them in the back. The fugitive was captured. His companion escaped.

## Discredited at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Such information as has reached the state department here respecting the reported death and assassination of the emperor of China goes to entirely discredit the stories that he has been poisoned or that he is dead. It is not possible to say positively just what sources of information are available, but it is known that they are regarded as entirely reliable by the state department.

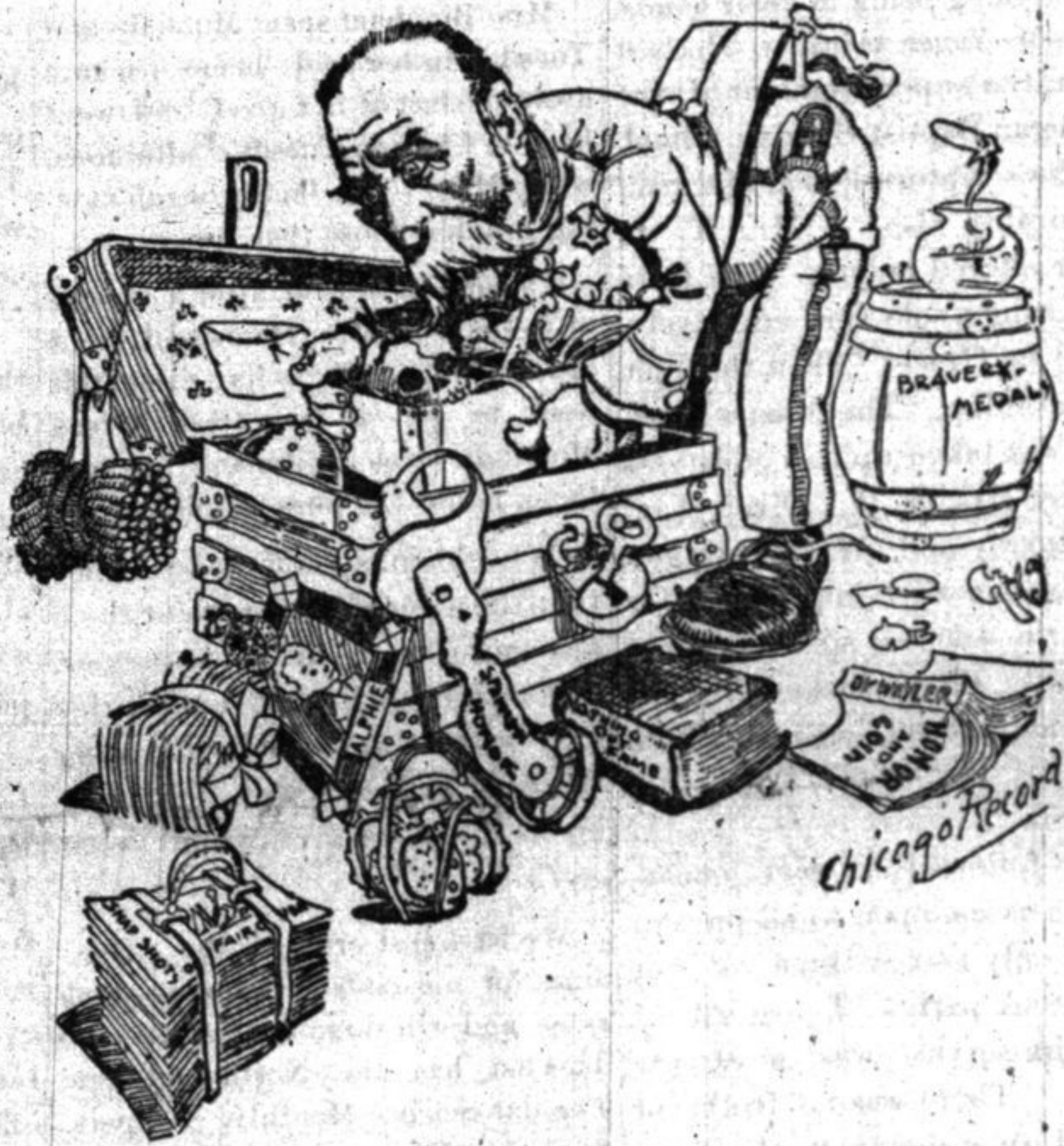
## The Title Expires.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 7.—The Virginia grand camp of confederate veterans adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

## Navigation Closed.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 11.—Representative Mason, who has just arrived from Dawson, reports that navigation on the Yukon is now closed. The last steamer to leave for St. Michaels was the Sarah.

## GEN. BLANCO HAS BEGUN TO PACK UP.



near Philips, a small country town in Leflore county, Miss., within 200 miles of the state capital.

## Soldier Threatened with Lynching.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11.—This city is all excitement over the threat of the members of the Twelfth New York and the First territorial regiments to take from the county jail and hang Alvie Kitchen, a member of the provost guard, who on Sunday night shot and killed Private Henry Nygran, of company B, Twelfth New York. The jail is surrounded by 150 soldiers supplied with four rounds of ammunition, the provost guard has been doubled and two companies of the Third Kentucky are in the city to protect the life of their man. Policemen Delaney and Hanley approached a crowd of Twelfth New York men they suspected of being members of the gang intending to lynch Kitchen, and the officers were overpowered and badly beaten. Private Nygran was shot and killed before daylight Sunday by the provost guard while running away to evade arrest.

## Yacht Capsized.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7.—N. L. Weatherby, commodore of the Troy Yacht club, and three companions, Stephen J. Mallory, Mrs. William J. Breslin and Miss Elizabeth Savage, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in the Hudson river, three miles north of this city, Wednesday night. The bodies have not been recovered. The accident was due to the swift current in the river occasioned by the prevailing freshet, which threw the yacht against a wire strung near Riverdale camp, which place the party left at nine o'clock in the evening to return to this city.

## Blanco to Hold Havana.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The Spanish commissioners were instructed Monday that if the demands in regard to the Philippines are insisted upon by the United States, Gen. Blanco, whose army is now reprovioned and supplied with arms and ammunition, and consists of veteran, acclimated troops, will not evacuate Havana and its defenses until the Philippine question is settled on the basis of the recognition of Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago.

in the war, 54 were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

## HAS FAIRLY COMMENCED.

### The Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 7.—With the arrival of Grand Commander H. H. Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, and the opening of the headquarters at the Monongahela house, the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar may be said to have been fairly commenced. From this time on small bands of knights will arrive and by Saturday night the first commanderies will be here. Some commanderies from distant points are now on their way here, but intend stopping at various points of interest. The executive committee is hard at work and little in the way of preliminaries remains to be arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. The latest estimate of the knights expected here places the number at 30,000.

## The War Investigation.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Three witnesses were before the war investigating commission Friday, Gen. Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila; Col. Lee, chief quartermaster, at Camp Thomas, and Maj. Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt rough riders. Each admitted the possibility of individual cases of suffering and discontent, but all said that the vast majority of complaints were exaggerated, if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that no army was ever so abundantly and luxuriously supplied as was the American army in the Spanish war.

## OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

### Spain Notified That Troops Will Take Possession of the Island December 1.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Instructions have been sent to the United States military commission in Cuba fixing December 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease. The commissioners, acting upon these instructions, have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island. This order was not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States.

It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before that time. By December 1 it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order. The proclamations that have been issued by the president, establishing customs rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

On October 18 Maj. Gen. Brooke will assume control of the island of Puerto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will not have left Puerto Rico at that time; if so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. In the language of Secretary Alger, the United States will be the host, and the Spaniards the guests after October 18. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol. The custom houses, the money received for customs and the government of the islands will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. The present custom regulations under proclamation of the president will prevail.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The Spanish government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. Immediately after peace is signed, the cortes will be convened and measures dealing with the reorganization of all the state departments will be submitted to parliament.

Washington, Oct. 12.—When the attention of the officials of the war department was called to the statement made in Madrid that a strong force of Spanish troops would be kept in Cuba until the treaty of peace had been signed, it was simply stated that there had been and would be no change in the orders to the United States troops, and that the instruction given to the American military commission in Havana to take possession of the island on December 1, irrespective of the presence or absence of the Spanish officials, would be rigorously adhered to. The Spanish troops may stay in Cuba for a time after that date if evacuation is not complete, but they will be no longer the masters of the island, and United States officials will administer all of its affairs.

Paris, Oct. 12.—After a fourth joint session—lasting from two o'clock Tuesday afternoon to a quarter past four—the American and Spanish peace commissions adjourned without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol. Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each commission to its government, for embodying in the final treaty. The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up. The Spanish commissioners have presented written views, expressions and propositions to which there have been written rejoinders. These, in the original and in translations, have been read at the joint sessions, while during the recesses they have been respectively digested and responses formulated to them, rendered into both English and Spanish for the next joint session.

The Spanish, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt so presented for American assumption covers the expense of the ten years' insurrection, the recent insurrection and the war with the United States, as far as Spain's outlay in the war can be classified against Cuba. The Americans probably have replied that if indeed any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing insurrections or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

## Had Served in the Senate.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12.—Benjamin Stark, one of the most prominent citizens of eastern Connecticut, died Monday night, aged 79 years. In middle life he was a prominent resident of Portland, Ore., and a pioneer in the upbuilding of that city. In 1862 he was appointed United States senator from Oregon to fill a brief vacancy and was an Oregon delegate to the national democratic convention of 1864.