

JUBILEE IS OPENED.

Praise Services Begin the Great Week in Chicago.

Churches of All Denominations Are Crowded—Streets Illuminated—Ovation to the President at Auditorium.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The president of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central Saturday night at 9:20 and will be the central figure in the city's peace jubilee this week. Although much worried by his long journey over the great west and his arduous day at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, he said just before leaving the train: "Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people, and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity." This is a terse, concise expression of President McKinley's impressions of his trip so far as it has proceeded. After the city limits had been reached crowds lined the inclosures beside the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, eager to see the presidential train sweep by. Enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the president himself could not be seen. Mr. McKinley left the train at Thirty-ninth street, going directly to the home of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley had been entertained since arriving from Canton. Other members of the official party were taken care of at the leading hotels.

Jubilee in the Churches.

Men of every creed united Sunday in singing the praises of peace, and the soldiers and sailors who won the battles of the late war. In all of the churches of the city audience rooms were crowded to their utmost by people who wanted to add their voices to the universal song of triumph and gratulation. Methodists and Congregationalists, Roman Catholics and Jews, Presbyterians and Baptists, Episcopalians and Unitarians, all in the forms under which they worship, sang prayers and song, sermons and ceremony, celebrating the return of the white-winged bird and the glorious victories of American arms. The trend of the sermons was for the holding of acquired territory and for universal peace. Many of the ministers spoke of the proposed disarmament conference called by the czar of Russia, and all had words of praise for the work of both army and navy in the late war.

The illumination of the business district Sunday night attracted an immense throng. State street was packed. The crowds, the glowing electric lamps and the gay colors made a scene of bewildering beauty.

Many Faint in a Crush.

Masses, told by the thousand, surged up against the front entrance to the Auditorium at eight o'clock Sunday night, halted, then surged forward again. From out that wavering sea of humanity were borne women and men, fainting and bruised and jammed, to the quieter spots on the opposite pavement. Policemen were caught in the current and swept from their posts. Two hundred policemen braced themselves, but the crush came stronger and the tide swifter. They raised their clubs and shouted, and were answered with cries and groans. Then women fainted and men dropped in their tracks and were trampled on. Those near the victims formed hollow squares and fought their way out, carrying their friends.

Spent a Quiet Sunday.

The president rested during a great part of the day at the residence of Capt. McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. He did not attend church in the morning. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams and Mrs. McWilliams.

Peace Jubilee Inaugurated.

The national peace jubilee of Chicago was inaugurated Sunday night with unioa thanksgiving services at the Auditorium. The president attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. Applause for the president was terrific and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character, and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

HOSTILES SURRENDER.

Intelligent Bear Island Redskins Lay Down Their Arms—They Issue a Manifesto.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 17.—The hostile Bear Island Indians have surrendered. News to this effect came from Walker Saturday night. It was announced in a manifesto signed by 24 chiefs, representing all the tribes in the Leech Lake district. The manifesto says the laying down of arms was at the earnest entreaty of these chiefs, who "have the utmost confidence" in Indian Commissioner Jones and his ability to redress all wrongs which the Indians have suffered.

JUDGE DAY CALLS A HALT.

Inform Spanish Commissioners No Further Delay Will Be Tolerated—An Important Session.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to a London news agency from Paris says: Monday the peace conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commission in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and it would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent., paying only half the stipulated interest on their reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt. This, to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Puerto Rico to-day (Tuesday).

London, Oct. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: At the sitting of the peace commission Monday afternoon the American commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish commissioners thereupon remarked that Spain, having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States and the United States having denied that sovereignty henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intermission of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light.

The American commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants, that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, that they would do all that was necessary to put the island as speedily as possible in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal regularity satisfactory for the security of all.

Upon this the Spanish commissioners, with what seems striking logic, promptly replied that by the fact of the declaration just made them, and of the United States undertaking to restore legality, order and security, the United States were invested with veritable sovereignty and consequently could not refuse to accept the consequences of such sovereignty, seeing that they admittedly could not tolerate the relapse into anarchy of an island placed under their supervision and direction.

Notwithstanding these striking objections, the American commissioners persisted in their refusal and officially declared that the United States cannot be considered invested with sovereignty and that they (the commissioners) could not deviate from this definite declaration.

Friends of the United States here think it might have been better if they had proceeded more openly and if, instead of conquering the island indirectly, the Washington government had frankly accepted sovereignty in Cuba with all the rights and obligations involved.

BRITISH VESSEL BURNED.

Suddenly Enveloped in Flames Off Margate, England—Twelve Lives Lost.

Margate, England, Oct. 18.—The British ship Blengfell, Capt. Johnson, from New York, September 19, for London, was destroyed by a sudden fire off this place early Monday morning. Nine of her crew, including the captain and a pilot, perished. The survivors were landed here and at Dover.

Later it developed that the captain's wife and children, the first and second mates, also were lost. The Blengfell was passing here in a tow on her way to London at 6:50 a. m. four miles off the coast. She was suddenly enveloped in flames and smoke poured from her hatchways. Two lifeboats immediately put off to her assistance, but before they reached her both masts fell and she was burned to the water's edge. Her hull eventually drifted upon the Goodwin sands.

The Blengfell had a quantity of naphtha on board, and the smell of it was strong during the voyage, so much so that the officers of the ship had to shift their quarters Sunday evening. The explosion occurred just as the captain of the Blengfell had engaged the services of a tug, which saved the survivors. The vessel burned so quickly that her crew had no time to lower the boats.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERISH.

Bodies of Many Victims of the Mohegan Disaster Are Being Washed Ashore.

Falmouth, England, Oct. 17.—More than 100 lives were swallowed up by the sea when the steamer Mohegan went down Friday night. Although the number of victims is not so large as at first reported, the best accounts obtainable show two-thirds of those aboard perished. All day long bodies were washed ashore along the coast, and wreckage is scattered along the beach for miles. The survivors are receiving the best of attention and care. Of the 161 persons on board the Mohegan when she struck the rocks only 45 escaped, and these were nearly all picked up by a boat from the life-saving station.

Up to midnight 51 bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away, in coves, and it is expected that more will be washed ashore to-day. Many persons undoubtedly were killed by being dashed on the rough rocks who would have escaped if cast ashore on an ordinary coast. Some of the bodies are horribly mangled. A good deal of jewelry and money has been found. As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

From the best evidence obtainable at St. Keverine it appears that the Mohegan foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed; she struck twice, stopped and rapidly settled in the water. As the captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her, it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth light and the coast were visible.

The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion, heroism and coolness displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer and declare all were instantly at their posts when it was known that the vessel had been struck. The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get all the life-saving apparatus out of the ship. Members of the crew are known to have stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means by which their own lives could be saved.

The terror of the scene was indescribable. Men jumped overboard in an agony of despair and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. The officers remained on the bridge to the last, and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

A lifeboat with a load of 40 persons on its way to the shore passed many who were battling for their lives in the water whom it was impossible to save. The villagers, headed by the vicar and coast guard, stood on the shore and cheered the boat. When the lifeboat entered the little cove the fishermen waded into the sea to help drag the boat up on the beach and tenderly carried the exhausted survivors to houses which had already been prepared for their reception. The vicar attended the injured. The lifeboat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors. The trip to the wreck was fruitless so far as taking anyone from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to the shore 16 other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

A connected account of what occurred after the ship struck is not yet obtainable. It seems, however, that one of the ship's boats containing several women got away safely, but was capsized. A number of its occupants were rescued by lifeboats. Another boat with 18 hands was picked up by a lifeboat and got ashore, and two or three other persons reached land.

The night was perfectly clear, the stars were studied in the sky and the lights along the channel were visible everywhere. All the afternoon the passengers had been enjoying the scenery of the English coast, and in the early evening were eating their first dinner at sea. There was no thought of danger. The talk of the table was in full sway in the lower cabin, where a few horsemen and cattle men had gathered. Dinner plates had been cleared away, pipes lighted and musical instruments brought out for the entertainment of the guests bound so pleasantly for home. Suddenly there was a shock that caused the great vessel to tremble from stem to stern. The passengers looked into each other's faces with questioning fear. Then came confusing darkness, through which men groped and staggered to the decks. In a short time the sea had closed over many of them and all was over.

Remarkable stories of rescue continue: Robert Barrow, a seaman, performed the feat of swimming unaided through the roughest water to Cove-rack point a distance of 2½ miles. He climbed up the rugged cliff where a searching party found him early the next morning completely exhausted.

MAY YET GIVE TROUBLE.

Having Learned Many Things Since Protocol Was Signed, Spain May Fight to Retain Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Information has reached the war department that a high officer of the Spanish army very recently made the statement that had the Spaniards been aware of the condition of the American army, its inability to withstand the hardships of a campaign, its lack of medical and other supplies and general inefficiency, as told in the American papers, the Spaniards would not have given up, but would have continued the fighting for a long time to come, fully believing that they would have been able to prevent the capture of Cuba by American arms. This statement is known to have been made to the American officers now in Cuba and causes some uneasiness in official circles, as it may mean that the Spaniards are not yet ready to yield the island under the terms of the protocol.

It is believed by officials in Washington that had it not been for the outcry made regarding the army and the conduct of the war that there never would have been any question raised by the Spanish peace commissioners regarding the Cuban debt. It is pointed out under the protocol, the sole question left for the commission was the settlement of the Philippines and that nothing was said about the Cuban debt or any other Cuban question. By those who are in position to know it is asserted that the Madrid government was aware when it asked for peace, and when negotiations were opened, that it was useless to ask that the Cuban debt be taken into consideration by any commission and that it is only since the reports of the bad condition of the United States army has reached Madrid that the question has been raised.

Another matter that causes grave consideration in the war department is the temper of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the fear that the impression which now prevails there may lead them to regard the American troops of no much account and act accordingly after the occupancy by the United States. The matter has been discussed in the war department and it is probable that when the troops are sent to Cuba there will be a force of such size and character as to give the islanders a different impression of United States soldiers than they now entertain.

RECALLS ALL STATE RIFLES.

Governor Will Not Permit Sheriff of Christian County to Keep the Firearms Longer.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—On account of the shooting affray at Pana Sunday night, in which one negro shot another with a state rifle, Gov. Tanner Monday morning issued an order recalling all state rifles in the possession of Sheriff Coburn of Christian county.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—The coroner's inquest into the killing of the miners and guards in the riot at Virden last Wednesday was resumed Monday morning, and Manager Fred W. Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, was examined. Mr. Lukens' testimony failed to develop anything that has not already been brought forth. He positively declared that from the position he occupied on the inside of the stockade he had seen the miners fire the first shots at the train, and that the train guards did not return the fire until the train had nearly reached the stockade. He went into detail and told of the differences in the scale and other matters that led up to the riot. He denied emphatically that any shots were fired from the tower, from which it had been claimed that so much death-dealing lead was poured into the strikers on the outside. His testimony will be resumed this morning. Battery B and troop C, both ordered away from Virden to go to Chicago to take part in the peace jubilee, have orders to return to Virden, but it is thought that this order will be countermanded.

DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

Trains Collide Near London—Nine Persons Killed and More Than a Dozen Injured.

London, Oct. 18.—A terrible railway accident occurred Monday evening on the Great Central railway near Barnet, about 11 miles north of London. An express train running at the rate of a mile a minute came into collision with a freight train that was switching across the track at Barnet junction. The express piled up a complete wreck. Nine dead and 13 seriously injured have been recovered from the wreckage and there are others under the debris.

American Flour in Japan.

Washington, Oct. 18.—According to figures transmitted to the state department by Consul Govey at Yokohama there has been an astonishing increase in the imports of American flour at Japan. In 1892 the total import of that flour was 1,002 pounds, but in 1896 the business had swelled to a total of 32,000,000 pounds, with a marked increasing tendency. During 1897 the quantity of imports slightly fell off, but the value increased \$86,125 as compared with the preceding year.

SNOW COMES EARLY.

A Furious Blizzard Rages in Western States—Wires Are Down and Trains Are Late.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—The earliest winter storm in the southwest in 25 years and the worst early storm on record has almost completely shut Kansas City off from wire communication with the south, the west and the north. An opening on the east has alone kept the city from being totally isolated. On the south a slow wire to Fort Scott, Kan., and Springfield, Mo., has been the limit; on the west, Lawrence, Kan., was the farthest point penetrated and on the north, St. Joseph, Mo., has been the boundary. Arkansas City, Wichita and Hutchinson, Kan., on the southwest; Denver on the west, and Omaha on the north have been as silent as if off the map.

It has been raining for many hours. Shortly after midnight Sunday the rain turned to snow and the temperature dropped perceptibly. Steadily since then a heavy, wet snow, driven by a strong north wind, at points reaching the velocity of a gale, has fallen. Hundreds of telegraph and telephone poles out in the open have either been blown down by the strong wind or broken by the weight of the snow-covered wires.

At Fairmont Park, near Kansas City, where portions of the Third and Fifth Missouri and Twenty-first and Twenty-second Kansas regiments respectively, are encamped, many tents were blown down and the soldiers made to suffer acutely.

The storm came up with great suddenness and caught many unprepared. Numerous cases of suffering to man and beast will doubtless be reported when communication shall have been resumed. Railroad traffic, while more or less hampered, has not been badly interrupted as far as can be learned. In Kansas City no serious damage has resulted.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 18.—From day-break to three o'clock Monday afternoon communication with the outside world was impossible as a result of the present storm. Chancellor Snow, at the Kansas state university, reports it the earliest winter storm in 25 years and the worst early storm on record. Trees have been stripped and broken, telephone and telegraph lines demolished and other damage done. West of here the wires and poles are down for a great distance. A damp, heavy snow driven by a strong north wind fell steadily all day.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—The first blizzard of the season reached St. Louis Monday. A heavy wind blew all day at the velocity of nearly 30 miles an hour, and a drizzling rain fell. The rain began Sunday night, changing to sleet in the early morning hours and then settling down to a continuous cold drizzle. Not much damage has been caused in the city, outside of the prostration of telegraph and telephone wires. The heavy wind made landing very difficult for the steamboats along the river. The Belle of Calhoun was driven against the wharf boat and narrowly escaped an accident. At night the rain ceased, but the cold, raw wind blew steadily.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 18.—Rain has been falling in Iowa almost continuously since last Tuesday morning—over two inches of rain having fallen according to the official observation. The first snow in Des Moines this year fell Monday morning for a few moments.

DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Friends of the Admiral Declare That His Name Shall Be Presented as a Candidate.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The friends of Admiral Dewey are determined to present his name to the American people as a candidate for the presidency. At least such is the statement made on the authority of Senator Proctor, of Vermont; one of Dewey's closest friends. William Bedell, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines in this city, has received a copy of the Hong-Kong Daily Press, wherein appears an interview had by a representative of that paper with Edward Bedloe, United States consul at Canton, China. Consul Bedloe paid a high tribute to Admiral Dewey and the American seamen, and stated that he was informed by Senator Proctor that Dewey's name would be presented as above stated.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Fate of a Ten-Year-Old Boy Caught in a Blizzard in Colorado.

Denver, Col., Oct. 18.—A special to the Rocky Mountain News from Florence, Col., says: News has just reached here of the death by freezing last Saturday of the ten-year-old son of William Leolin, living six miles from here, and the possibly fatal freezing of the father. They were driving home from Florence and lost their way in the blinding snowstorm. They left the team, hoping to find their way on foot. Neither was properly clothed for cold weather, and soon the boy's strength gave out and he died in his father's arms. Leolin finally sank down from cold and exhaustion within a short distance of his own door, where he was found about eight o'clock, unconscious.