

INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA.

A Heavy Battle Said to Have Taken Place Near Bear Island.

Seven Soldiers Reported to Have Been Killed in the Conflict.

General Bacon, Who Has Returned to Walker, Reports to the War Department at Washington That His Command Has Accomplished All They Can at This Season, and That the Redskins Have Scattered to the Various Islands.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—A correspondent at the steamboat landing, via Cass Lake, Minn., telegraphs to-night as follows:

"People at this place have just received word by boat from Walker to leave at once for places of safety. Parties arriving in the same launch say there has been a heavy battle near Bear Island. One man says he saw seven dead soldiers this morning. This place will be vacant by nightfall. There are about thirty men from lumber camps here, who will go to Walker this evening."

BACON RETURNS TO WALKER. WALKER (Minn.), Oct. 7.—General Bacon and his men arrived at 12:25, having no difficulty in landing off boats. Reported that at several points along the lake seen white flags, indicating surrender.

INDIANS WHIPPED. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—A special from Duluth says General Bacon has sent word that he has the Pillager Indians whipped, and does not need further reinforcements. The companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota now here do not expect to be called out.

REDSKINS SCATTERED. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from General Bacon received by the Adjutant General, dated Walker, October 6th, via Brainerd, October 7th, says that the Indians have scattered in their canoes to various islands in that section. He says that he has accomplished all that can be done here at this late season, and will return with my command to-morrow.

INDIANS STILL IN AN UGLY MOOD. MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Oct. 7.—A special to the "Journal" from Deer River, Minnesota, says that 400 Indians of various Chippewa bands are camped on Ball Club Lake and dancing. While there is not much fear of trouble, there are some hot-headed young bucks among them, and Duluth was called on for arms. Eighty rifles were sent. The leaves are coming in to town this morning, and refuse to talk. It is thought they are hesitating whether or not to join in the hostilities.

Gus Beaulieu, who knows Indians in and around Leech Lake as well as any other living man, is confident that they will ask for peace. He says that Beaulieu made a tour of the lake yesterday in the "Journal" dispatch boat Jennie, arriving in Walker last night. He brought word that four of those for whom warrants have been issued have given themselves up to the chiefs of their respective tribes, by whom they will be given up at the conference they have asked with Agent Sutherland. As proof that the intentions of the Indians are more friendly, Beaulieu points to the fact that all Indians now coming into the agency are bringing their wives and children.

Chief Gay-Gwa-Che-Way-Binning of Bear Island, who has been one of the most active in endeavoring to suppress the rebellion, assured Lieutenant Humphrey yesterday that everything would be amicably settled in the next twenty-four hours, and that he was anxious for peace. It must be confessed at the same time that Beaulieu's optimistic prophecies are not shared by the people of Walker, or supported by the reports that are constantly coming into town.

A courier came in this morning from a point twenty-five miles north, and said that during the past forty-eight hours more than 250 Indians, all armed with Winchester, have been counted by him alone, and that they are going in the direction of Bear Island.

One of the notable chiefs, who was spoken to yesterday on the point near the narrows, boasted that he had seen armed men as thick as leaves in the forest, and defied those on board the boat to fire a shot. One instructor in an Indian school said last night that despite the pretensions of friendship the agency Indians are in an ugly mood, and that their sentiments as gathered from several of their powwows he has been fortunate enough to overhear are warlike. He fears that trouble will come from this source before the matter is settled.

Dr. Hart has brought his family into Walker, and all of the white people at the agency have followed his example with a single exception—Mrs. Smith, one of the teachers. This seems to indicate very plainly in which direction the wind is blowing among these people.

People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome, and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and are thoroughly cowed. They say that if the rebels are allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before they again become defiant, and that their lives and property will not be safe unless the Indians are exterminated.

Major Wilkinson's body was sent down on this morning's train. Inspector Tinker has wired Secretary of the Interior Bliss, asking for at least 500 troops. In all probability one-fifth of that number will be sufficient, and more than sufficient to do all that remains to be done. One of the most prominent citizens here, is thoroughly familiar with the situation, and who has had much to do with the Indians, has just confirmed Beaulieu's story. He explains the migration of the Indians toward Bear Island by saying in all probability they are on the way to the

agency to sign the rolls for peace, and that as soon as this is done there will be a general hegin of Chippewas across the border. He does not think another shot will be fired. A "Journal" (Minn.) special says: Watchers around the town last night report this morning that signal lights were flashing back and forth on the opposite shore of the lake last night, and are fearful that large bodies of Indians from other reservations reached the Pillager camp during the night. The situation to-day is one of nervous anticipation, with uncertainty everywhere. The tug Flora left at 2 o'clock this morning to bring out General Bacon and his men, and pending their return there will probably be nothing done. Indications are that both sides will rest to-day, with fair prospects of resumption of hostilities to-morrow, unless the Indians surrender in the meantime or make overtures for peace.

I. A. Cummings wires General Clough from Cass Lake as follows: "We have provided ourselves fairly well with guns, and have the assurance of men who are with us. The Indians are more scared, for fear of troops, than the whites. We have sent men out among the Indians to-day, and will wire you if we require any more protection."

Another message from three citizens says that the agency is unnecessary. A "Journal" Walker special says: A conference between Indian Agent Sutherland and Chippewa chiefs now at the agency is going on, and matters are again assuming a more threatening aspect. Mrs. Colby, who is employed at the agency as an instructor, was this morning ordered to leave the agency by Indians, and has just arrived here. She fears serious trouble within the next few hours, and says that the pretext of the bucks who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions that they have come in to sign rolls is offered for the occasion. Indian Agent Sutherland, before starting, gave it as his opinion that the conference would not amount to anything, but felt it his duty to go, inasmuch as the bucks had requested it.

A rumor is current here that the two troops of cavalry from Fort Yates and Fort Keogh, which passed through Minneapolis on Tuesday on the way to Huntville, Ala., have been ordered to come to Walker as fast as they can be had.

The inhabitants here, with few exceptions, have no hope that the end is near. It is generally held that the beginning has not yet been made.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following dispatches bearing on the Indian trouble, have been received at the War Department:

"St. Paul, Oct. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: Official dispatches from Walker announce six bodies and eleven wounded will arrive in St. Paul to-morrow. Names, have made arrangements for immediate transport to Fort Snelling and proper care and attention there. STURGIS, "Assistant Adjutant."

"Brainerd (Minn.), Oct. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: Whilst protecting United States Marshal in camp at Leech Lake, a detachment of eighty men, Third Infantry, was attacked by a large force of Chippewa Indians at noon to-day. Indians fighting from heavy timber and underbrush. Indians driven back. One man was killed. Captain Wilkinson, who was in command, was killed. Sergeant Zebell, wounded. Sergeant Myers, Privates Daly, Boucher, Brown, Wyckers, Turner, Zeigler and Francony and Deputy Marshal Sheehan. "Communication is most difficult by small steamboats. BACON, "Brigadier General."

"Brainerd (Minn.), Oct. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: One soldier killed yesterday and one Indian police killed; one wounded. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have moved scattered in their canoes during the night to various islands in this section. Have accomplished all that can be done here at this late season, and will return with my command to-morrow. Communication with this point rare and difficult. BACON, "Brigadier General."

It is stated in the War Department that the last dispatch probably means that General Bacon will return with his command to Fort Snelling unless the force is actually needed for the protection of the people in the vicinity.

THE FIGHT VERY HOT FOR HALF AN HOUR. ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—A Walker (Minn.) special to the "Dispatch" says: The steamers Chief and Zella left here at 2 o'clock this morning to bring General Bacon and his men away from the mainland at the farther side of the lake. These boats took barges, around the lake, which were piled with hay for breakfast. A detachment of regulars was sent with each boat by Colonel Harbach. The Captains of the boats told Marshal O'Connor that they would not go without soldiers to protect them. They said the Indians would prevent them going to General Bacon, and that they were sure the boats would be fired upon at the narrow passages in the lake, as they were yesterday when they went out to bring back the dead and wounded.

Major P. H. Sutherland, Indian Agent at White Earth, and Dr. E. S. Hart, Indian Agent at Leech Lake Agency, were here last night to urge Colonel Harbach to send 100 men to the agency at once to reinforce Lieutenant Humphrey and his squad of twenty regulars there. Colonel Harbach replied that he had received a letter from Lieutenant Humphrey last night stating that he had no apprehension of trouble there, and that Flat Mouth, chief of the Chippewas, said he deprecated the fight at Bear Island Point, and that his tribe would give no trouble. He would, therefore, not send any soldiers to the agency.

Colonel Harbach stated to the "Dispatch" that aside from sending a detachment with the boats to bring off General Bacon and his troops, no movement would be made by him until orders were given by General Bacon. Colonel Sheehan is going about and attending to business as deputy marshal as unincumbered as if he had not been a target for Indian bullets Wednesday. He has two slight wounds and a third bullet went through his coat. Colonel Sheehan said to-day:

"There will be a big conference of Indians to-day. There will be about twenty Bear Islanders at this conference, and they will urge the Leech Lake Indians to take the opportunity to revenge themselves for the killing of members of their tribe day before yesterday. This deficiency in regular medical

CONDUCT OF THE LATE WAR.

Gen. Greene, Who Was in Charge of the Troops at Manila,

Appears Before and Gives Testimony to Investigating Commission.

Surgeon General Sternberg Sends a Letter to the Commission Containing Memoranda Relating to the Workings of the Medical Department During the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—General F. V. Greene, who was in charge of one of the divisions of the United States troops at the battle of Manila, was before the War Investigating Commission at its forenoon session to-day. He sailed from San Francisco to Manila on the steamer China, an excellent vessel, he said, which was inspected by a board of officers before it was chartered. He found the ship in good condition, but that the men necessarily were crowded. Four months' provisions and a large quantity of Quartermaster's and medical supplies were carried. With a few exceptions the cooking was carefully done, though there was some misplacement, owing to haste.

General Greene said that there was no complaint during the voyage of scarcity of supplies, but during the first two days out there was some dissatisfaction with the cooking, which was soon improved, and no criticism was heard afterward.

The details of the ocean trip and of the battle of Manila were related in a manner calling for the closest attention from the Commissioners, but covering the ground as his report on the War Department recently made public.

He spoke of the insurgents which lay between his forces and the Spanish lines. It was, the witness said, impossible to give an estimate of their number, but he thought it was about 10,000. They were well supplied with Mauser and Remington rifles, many of which they had captured from the Spanish, others they had purchased abroad.

The health of the troops was excellent, and the commissary supplies were abundant, but the water was not so good as they had expected. The men suffered some hardships. Only on one day were they without food, but during the other twenty-four days they had sufficient food to sustain life, though there was a shortage, due entirely to the inclement weather. He considered the surgeons efficient.

It had been impossible to properly supply the men with shoes, and as a consequence about 300 of the troops marched into the city barefooted after the capitulation.

General Greene thought the army regulations should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. Since the civil war the regulations had been refined until they had been gotten down to so fine a point that you could hardly move under them.

On the subject of the Brigadier General, San Francisco, was very poor. The location was made by General Otis, and General Greene felt safe in denying the report that there had been collusion with the railroad officials in choosing the site. The most flagrant evidence of neglect during the campaign was the lack of care in the case of transports at New York. Their condition was of a character that should be remedied. He had also seen green coffee used, both in Florida and at Manila.

Major Henry B. Hersey of Santa Fe, N. M., of the Rough Riders, said the camp at Tampa was low and flat, and toward the close of his stay there in July there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were, he said, well supplied from the commissary and other departments, but there were some complaints of the bearing of the supplies, who were left with the squadron at this point. He ascribed the sickness of the men in Cuba to the climate and the hardships of the campaign.

He had come north to Wikoff on the Miami, which was considered one of the best transports, but the voyage was not characterized by any special discomfort. Camp Wikoff was the most perfect camp he had ever seen.

Colonel James G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas, said that his estimates for supplies had been all right, but that the supplies were not promptly. Colonel Lee dwelt upon the natural difficulties of supplying an army of 56,000, who seemed to expect to be able to turn a faucet and get everything they wanted "on the spur of the moment." He had contended for this right, but it was conceded to him. He did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the inefficiency of officers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the commission investigating the conduct of the war, the following memoranda relating to the Medical Department of the army:

"The number of medical officers allowed by law is inadequate in times of peace. The total number allowed is 192. There are at present thirteen vacancies. The administration of the Surgeon General's office and the army medical museum requires six. Eleven are on duty at medical supply depots, and as chief surgeons of military departments. One is at the Soldiers' Home, fifty-five at general hospitals, on hospital ships and at garrison posts. Four have been disabled since the commencement of the war by sickness. Five are on duty as chief surgeons of army corps. This leaves ninety-seven medical officers available for duty with the troops in the field. Of these thirty-five have been appointed brigadier surgeons of volunteers, and are distributed among the various army corps. Since the declaration of war the loss by death has been two, and twenty-three are now absent from duty on sick leave.

"This deficiency in regular medical officers has made it necessary to employ more than 650 contract surgeons. Most of these doctors from civil life are doing good service, and many of them are thoroughly well equipped physicians and surgeons with ample hospital experience, but it has been impossible to make a careful selection, owing to the great pressure of business in the Surgeon General's office, and the urgency has been so great that it has not been practicable to have examining boards to pass upon their qualifications. I have endeavored, so far as possible, to order professional instruction before making a contract with an applicant. The number of applications has been so great and the personal visits of applicants and their friends so numerous as to constitute a serious embarrassment in conducting the business of my office.

In addition to this, there have been appointed by the President eight corps surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-four division surgeons with the rank of Major and eighty-six brigade surgeons, also three medical officers for each of the regiments of the United States Army, and twenty-five medical officers appointed by the Governors of the States.

"The very small proportion of experienced medical officers has seriously embarrassed the efficiency of the Medical Department, and many of the medical officers with the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, I would say that this corps upon leaving Tampa had only thirty-six regular medical officers, fifteen commissioned volunteer medical officers and twenty contract doctors, a total of seventy-one, or over four hundred to one. At the same time, I was informed that there were about 16,000. Additional medical assistance was sent by the hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 27th with twenty doctors on board. There was also some volunteer assistance with the coast guard cutter, the Society, Dr. Rudberg of the Swedish navy and several surgeons of the navy from ships in the vicinity.

"It has not been the expectation of the Medical Department that every wounded man would immediately receive the attention of a surgeon. No modern army makes provision for such a large number of medical officers as this would require. But attached to our army there is a corps of non-combatants known as the hospital corps, which is organized and authorized Red Cross of the army. At the outbreak of the war we had 800 hospital corps men in the service. At present there are more than 6,000. These men wear a brassard upon the left arm, bearing the Red Cross of the Geneva Convention. We have done our best to instruct them in giving first aid to the wounded, and in a majority of cases a first aid kit properly applied by one of these men is all that is required. All of the surgeons who have come from the front have testified to the remarkable results attained from the prompt application of dressings by our hospital corps men, and the fact that they saved or their comrades. The proper application of the dressings contained in the first aid packet, which is carried by every soldier, is under existing regulations, a matter in which every fighting man has special instruction.

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PARIS PEACE COMMISSION.

American and Spanish Members Hold Another Joint Meeting.

The Disposition of the Philippine Islands the Bone of Contention.

Alleged That Judge Day Has Called to Washington That Negotiations for Peace Are on the Verge of Stopping, Owing to the Refusal of Madrid Authorities to Accept the Proposals of the United States.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners again confronted each other this afternoon.

The American Commissioners held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence. During the recess they have sought to perfect the United States position in relation to the alternative or contingent attitude. The propositions are Spanish this afternoon. Thus far the form or substance of American presentation has not been disclosed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for or demand a recess from Monday until Friday. Whatever was new or stronger will possibly develop from the American side as having resulted from the conference with Major General Merritt since Monday's joint session. If the Americans were then sweeping in their demands regarding the Philippine Islands, they have certainly not been weakened by the statements of General Merritt. However, it is possible that the Spaniards will enter the session fully appreciating their position as the vanquished, although they will strenuously urge the existence of rights and equities remaining to the vanquished.

On this subject the "Gaulois" says that during the last twenty-four hours a session of the peace commission has been held regarding the negotiations. It cites the English papers' allegations that Judge Day has called to Washington saying that the negotiations for a treaty of peace are on the verge of stopping, owing to the refusal of Madrid authorities to accept the United States attitude regarding the Philippine Islands.

The "Gaulois" also cites a statement to the effect that Judge Day has been authorized to suspend negotiations if the Spaniards do not conform to the American views and declares that it affirms that this news is absolutely incorrect. It declares, however, that whereas the Spaniards at the outset were obdurate, they are now disposed to modify their intentions, owing to the firmness of the attitude of the United States. It also declares that the United States attitude regarding the Philippine Islands.

The utterances of Attorney General Griggs before the Republican Convention at Trenton, N. J., last week, are cited showing that the United States purpose is expansion. Spain is alleged to be beginning to realize this and it is said she will finally agree to give up Manila and the island of Luzon on condition that the United States assume the Philippine debt, amounting to forty million dollars, and second privileges to Spanish trade.

In conclusion, the "Gaulois" says: "We think we are authorized to say that President McKinley will agree to a settlement on this basis."

The session adjourned at 3:15 p. m. until Tuesday, October 11th. The preliminaries are finished.

TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

A Brother of Mrs. McKinley Shot and Instantly Killed.

CANTON (O.), Oct. 7.—George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. President McKinley, was shot dead at 6:30 this evening in front of the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered the body. Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived, and was dead when the physicians arrived, the physicians expressing the opinion that death was instantaneous three bullets having entered vital organs.

The position of the body indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired. The body was taken to an undertaking room and placed in charge of the coroner. Immediately after the autopsy it will be taken to the home of M. C. Barber, a brother-in-law, where Saxton, who was unmarried, made his home.

Mr. Saxton left the Barber home about 6 o'clock, riding his bicycle, and was the last seen of him by his friends. The Althouse home was dark and locked, and the neighbors said Mrs. Althouse had not been at home for the past three days. One of the neighbors said a woman who was supposed to have done the shooting had passed back of the house.

Mrs. George took her supper as usual at a downtown restaurant at 4:45 o'clock, and some time later was on a westbound car, and according to the motorman, got off at Hazlet avenue, near the Althouse home. About 9 o'clock she was arrested by the police officers and locked up. Trouble in locality here was due principally to the fact that she moved from her old home yesterday.

has been through all the intermediate courts, and was passed upon by the State Supreme Court, and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Before this occurred, on Wednesday, a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George \$1,825 on the claim set up of \$20,000 for damages. Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent. Mrs. Althouse in front of whose house the shooting occurred, several months ago began peace proceedings against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

While the officers were talking to Mrs. Oberlin, in whose house Mrs. George lived, Mrs. George was seen coming across a lot near by. As she attempted to go around the house to get in the back way, she was put under arrest by the officers and brought to police headquarters. When she was brought into the station, she seemed perfectly cool, and absolutely refused to talk.

Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department. No weapon was found on her. She was locked up to await a hearing.

Turkish Troops Will Leave Crete.

CANEA (Island of Crete), Oct. 7.—Ismael Bey, the Civil Governor of the island of Crete, informed the Mussulman notables to-day that the Sultan will withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, who on Wednesday presented to the Porte a collective note calling for a withdrawal of the Ottoman forces, and requiring an answer within a week from that date.

General Grant's Brigade.

PONCE (Porto Rico), Oct. 7.—General Grant's brigade, consisting of the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois Regiments, is expected to sail for home from Ponce about October 16th.

Japan Will Send Cruisers to China.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 7.—The Japanese Government will send two cruisers to Chinese waters for the protection of the subjects of Japan in China.

Hon. Sherman Hoar Dead.

CONCORD (Mass.), Oct. 7.—Hon. Sherman Hoar died at 6 o'clock to-night.

TROUBLE NOT OVER IN CUBA.

SPANISH DISPUTE AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES.

A Fight Narrowly Averted Between Troops Under Colonel Ray and the Spaniards.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7.—To-day a fight was narrowly averted between the Spanish garrison under Colonel Parron and the United States troops under Colonel Ray, one battalion of the Third Immunes who arrived here from Santiago to take possession of the city.

The arrival of the Americans had taken the Spaniards by surprise, and he had represented to Colonel Ray that he had received word from General Blanco informing him that the date for the American occupation had been postponed to October 10th. He requested Colonel Ray to cable for additional instructions. The latter consented to do so, and sent a dispatch to General Lawton at Santiago.

At 7 o'clock this morning Colonel Ray, not having heard from General Lawton to the contrary, sent word by Adjutant Collins to Colonel Parron that, in accordance with the instructions he would march his men to the city from the dock, a mile away, where the transport had moved at the request of Colonel Parron, and he would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the Colonel.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Colonel Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjutant Collins arrived with Colonel Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the custom house at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Colonel Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of twenty-five—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying, and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population—men, women and children turning out by the thousands to greet the regiment moved toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square. Colonel Ray visited Colonel Parron in the palace, and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter.

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Colonel Parron that Colonel Ray should take his men out of the city until General Blanco could be communicated with, it was decided not to take action until the cable offices should be closed at 6 o'clock this evening. Colonel Ray asserting that if by that time no further instructions had been received, he would take action immediately before nightfall.

In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left intact, on departing for Cienfuegos. Colonel Ray consenting to encase the colors, out of deference to Colonel Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint, and so provoke some overt act leading to bloodshed.

It was taken action as soon as the cable closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers not taking kindly to evacuation.

But some time before the cable closed, Colonel Ray received a dispatch from General Wade explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo had requested a delay until October 10th, and that the formal evacuation, therefore, was postponed. The United States troops remain in the barracks by permission of Colonel Parron.

GEN. GARCIA LOSING HIS INFLUENCE.

Not Held in the Same Respect as Formerly by the Cubans.

His Motives Looked Upon With Suspicion by the Insurgents.

Openly Stated in the Island That He is Laying a Trap for the Defeat of Cuban Independence and Working for the Benefit of the Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Santiago de Cuba, says: General Garcia left the city Thursday morning on his mission through Santiago Province, acting as an agent of the American Government to arrange the details for the disbandment of the Cuban army in the east. He will confer with the military commanders in the outlying districts, using his strong influence to induce the peaceful disarming of the Cuban soldiers and their return to work.

The Cuban leader left the city with an escort of sixty men, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Parnose, Captain Escabante, and Lieutenant Colante his aides. He will go to Jiguani, Bayama and Manzanillo, visiting on his way all the other important Cuban commands. The tour will probably occupy three weeks and his party received rations for that period from General Lawton.