

CONCLAVE OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Parade at Pittsburg a Success Beyond All Anticipation.

Was the Greatest Turnout in the History of the Pennsylvania City.

Estimated that a Million People Witnessed the Gorgeous Cavalcade as It Passed Through the Streets—California Commanderies Attract a Great Deal of Attention.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The parade of the twenty-seventh triennial convalescence of the Knights Templar is now an event of history. It was anticipated in the way of gorgeousness, splendor and general all-around success will be amply realized, that is all but the rain, which was not expected. In point of numbers—there were 20,000 marchers in all—easily doubled similar occurrences of the past, and as far as the appearance of the men, their uniforms, the trappings of their horses, as well as the perfect condition of their movements were concerned, Pittsburg has never seen anything to equal it.

The day started in a most beautiful way in the sky, a soft gentle breeze blowing, and long before the booming cannon announced the start of the marchers, there was a multitude of people packed together in an impenetrable throng along the line of march. The number of onlookers on the streets, in the windows, on roofs and in the reviewing stands have been variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people.

At 10 o'clock the wonderful cavalcade had completed its formation, and the march began, and three hours later the last detachment passed the same point. The rain commenced at 1:30 o'clock, and for awhile it looked as if the parade would be broken up, but no, the Knights walked along with the same spirit and displayed the same magnificence as they had done under the sunshine. The crowd soon began to recognize this, and the volleys of cheers and applause that had been thunderous before now burst forth in perfect tornado. Such encouragement could not but have its effect, and the result was the line remained unbroken until the end came.

The arrangements were all perfect. Streets were roped in and guards composed of the members of the E. A. Tenth Regiment, N. P., and of Battery B, who have recently been mustered out, were stationed all along the line. Hospital corps had been organized, and accompanied the parade in various places, but fortunately their services were not in great demand.

The splendid uniforms of the California commanderies, their golden swords and their charges attracted a great deal of attention all along the line. The social feature of the convalesce took place to-night at the Duquesne Garden. This was the first time that the gathering did not break up until after midnight. Duquesne Garden is an immense building, and it is estimated more than 8,000 Knights with their ladies attended the reception.

WAS A GREAT EVENT. PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—What Jerusalem was to the Crusaders almost a thousand years ago was this city today to the Knights Templar. From a radius of several hundred miles the towns, hamlets and villages literally poured their population into Pittsburg.

There could not have been a more beautiful day in a parade of Knights Templar from the first convalesce held in 1816 at New York City. At 8 o'clock all down-town streets were filled with detachments of the paraders, and as each had its band the martial airs that began to rend the air were well calculated to inspire the greatest enthusiasm. Seats had been erected all along the line of march to accommodate 200,000 people. Long before the parade began to move all these seats were occupied, and in fact every available foot of space along the line of march was filled, while windows and even roofs were also swarmed with anxious sightseers. It is estimated that the procession proper was made up of 25,000 uniformed Knights moved along in carriages, on horseback or on foot, and there were at least a million spectators along the route of the parade, which was seven miles long.

Considering the wonderful success which signaled every feature of today's parade, the absence of President McKinley, General Wheeler, Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Hastings was very much regretted. The head of the procession formed at the corner of Cedar and North avenues, Allegheny City, and at 9:30 o'clock Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin, the Grand Marshal, with his staff of mounted lieutenants and aides, left the headquarters at the Mount Vernon, and accompanied by the strains of Sousa's march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," made his way down Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, across the suspension bridge into Allegheny City.

THE SITUATION AT LEECH LAKE.

Looks Much Brighter, According to Inspector Tinker's Report.

Hostile Indians Are Now Willing to Hold a Council With Authorities.

Troops Held in Readiness to Depart for the Scene of the Trouble in Case the Negotiations Fail to Bring About Peace With the Redskins.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Interior Department received the following telegram late this evening: "Walker, Minn., Oct. 11th. To the Secretary of the Interior: Runners from the hostile camp came to the agency last night and reported that the hostiles are willing to council at Sugar Point. A delegation under direction of Father Aloysius started for that point to-night. The situation seems to look brighter.

"TINKER, Inspector."

INDIANS ARE STRONGLY INTRENCHED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The "Journal" staff correspondent at Cass Lake, Minn., wires: Indian runners from the south passed here in the night going north, and from them information of a more serious nature than anything heard heretofore was obtained. The hostiles at Bear Island have already learned that General Bacon intends to attack them within forty-eight hours, and are busily preparing to resist. The Indians are well posted on everything that goes on at Walker and at the agency. They are armed with rifles, and have sent out insulting messages to the whites. Their runners are busily urging reinforcements from other branches of the tribe. These have passed down the waterways to Leech Lake in the past three days as many Indians as the whites have soldiers come in on the railroad.

A number of Indians passed up Cass Lake this morning, and seventy others are now camped eight miles northwest from here, women and children going steadily northward. Twenty cavalry bucks, four in each company, were sent to the agency, and went up the Mississippi River into Leech Lake last night. It is estimated by the woodsmen here that at least 500 reds who join the hostiles on the slightest encouragement are within striking distance of Leech Lake dam. Chief Chipewa Pine, Estimator Seale came in from Brainerd last night. He brings the most alarming reports yet. He said: "Bacon will make another attempt in the next day or so. He is determined to get the Indians or their bodies. If he does not succeed he will make a break for the Big Fork country. He cannot follow them, and they will have time to do awful damage to the settlers, straggling villages and railroad property as they flee. I consider the situation extremely critical, both here and along the line. The time for the men to start back to work to-day, but only where the troops can protect them."

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—General Bacon this morning wired to Colonel Sturgis, Assistant Adjutant General in charge of the Department, to send the 20th and 21st regiments to the Leech Lake front. There are only about twenty-five available men, and these will be sent to Walker to-morrow morning.

The "Journal's" staff correspondent at Walker, Minn., wires: Indian Commissioner Jones was welcomed by the chiefs, who seemed glad he had come. He was informed that runners from the Bear Island camp brought word that the whites were to come to a conference except soldiers and their families. If soldiers came they would fight. They wanted to go to Sugar Point, where the battle was fought for a conference on the pretext that steamers could not land them at their camp. The messengers received thirty bucks in the camp and they claimed they had lost nine killed and two squaws wounded in the battle.

SOLDIERS UNDER WAITING ORDERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Orders have been received at division headquarters from General Bacon in command of the Departments of the Lakes and the Dakotas to have the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan and the Seventeenth Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, held in readiness for immediate service at the scene of the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

The united strength of the two commands is about 1,100. In the opinion of Colonel Barr, Acting Commander of the Department of the Lakes, if they are ordered to the frontier, it will be because a large body of soldiers is needed to round up the rebellious Indians scattered through the Leech Lake territory with as little blood as possible.

REDS BADLY TREATED.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—A Walker, Minn., special to the "Dispatch" says: Indian Commissioner Jones, who arrived last night, spent the night in investigating the causes of the Indian trouble, so far as it could be learned in Walker, and in seeking to learn what settlement of the difficulty would be satisfactory to the whites of this vicinity. The plan has been for the Indians to submit to a peace conference, and then return to their homes after promising to be good. The surrender of the twenty Indians for whom warrants are out will not remove the cause of the present trouble, because a large body of soldiers is needed to round up the rebellious Indians who sympathize with the fugitives. Citizens here generally assert that the reds have been badly treated by the whites and the battle that resulted so disastrously was the culmination of years of dissatisfaction. They therefore fear future trouble unless there is thorough settlement now.

THE STRIKE AT PARIS.

Continues to Spread, Though the City is Quiet.

Explains in Detail the Actions of the War Department in the Selection of Rendezvous Camps for the Large Number of Soldiers Called Into the Service During the Conflict With Spain.

Secretary Alger Replies to Questions of the Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Charges of Mismanagement.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic prediction of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bricklayers and woodcarvers to-day decided to join the strikers. They proceed to an entirely quiet, but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison here points to the fact that the Government fears political rather than labor troubles.

The strikers' Central Committee is a political and revolutionary organization, and it is organized in a disguise as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and strikers has occurred up to the present. Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike. A number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchesse de Euzes, on the Champs Elysee, on Sunday morning. They were led by Prince Henry of Charles and Count Sabran de Pontevès, and cheered a passing squadron of cuirassiers with cries of "Vive l'armee." They then proceeded to an anti-revolutionist meeting presided over by M. Milevoje, where they shouted "Vive le Roi." They afterward dispersed.

Two Train Robbers Confess.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Oct. 11.—In the Criminal Court to-day William Hathaway and James Haddock pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing a Burlington passenger train near this city the night of August 11th last. Sentence has not yet been passed. The three alleged accomplices of the Hathaways pleaded not guilty.

Supplies for Destitute in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department to-day received the following: "Havana, Oct. 11.—George D. Melick, Assistant Secretary of War: The United States Commission landed free of duty supplies for destination at ports of Bahia Honda, Calabran and Matanzas. WADE, Major General."

Pana Mine Trouble.

PANA (Ill.), Oct. 11.—Thirty blacks who assaulted in Illinois Central Railroad yards yesterday apparently intending to board freight trains and leave the city, have been dispersed by the provost guard. The mines are practically idle to-day. The negroes having received pay, decline to work.

DISPOSITION OF PHILIPPINES.

HAS NOT YET BEEN TAKEN UP BY PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Discussion of Members So Far to Questions Relating to Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Peace Commissioners in Paris, so far from reaching a point of absolute variance on the question of the Philippines, have not as yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at a very first session the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to raise a question concerning the occupancy of Manila Bay and town by the United States military and naval forces. The United States Commissioners promptly refused to consider this point in any aspect, and with some reluctance, the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue. Since then the commission, whenever meeting jointly, has been engaged entirely with three questions to the complete exclusion of the Philippines. These questions relate entirely to Cuba, Porto Rico and Guam, and, according to the very last reports from the Americans to Washington, they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cession or release of Cuba and Porto Rico. It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the Peace Commission would make a strong effort to have the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands, the condition of the cession of Porto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba, but the American Commissioners were fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tenor of the instructions was that such obligations were not to be assumed by the United States.

No dissatisfaction is felt here at the progress of the commission in the settlement of the questions assigned to it. It was fully understood that the issues presented would require the most delicate and cautious handling, and while the American Commissioners were expected to deal with these with the greatest firmness it was realized that much consideration must be shown for the Spanish Commissioners, who would be obliged at least to make an effort to secure an abatement of the American demands in order to satisfy public feeling at home. It can be stated that there has been no diminution in the confidence of the Administration in the satisfactory outcome of the peace negotiations at Paris. When that city was selected as the meeting place by the Peace Commissioners, at the most earnest and repeated prayer of Mr. Cambon, it was understood that the American Commissioners would be obliged to bear up against a strenuous pressure from the pro-Spanish element in the French press, but this had all been discussed before the Commissioners sailed from America, and the President was satisfied that the men he had selected to represent the United States were of sufficient individual strength to resist any outside influence. LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at entire variance on the question involving the disposition of the Philippines, and that they have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Alger's reply to the questions submitted by the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain was made public to-day. The Secretary of War replies to the several questions as follows: "First—Plan of campaign decided upon immediately after the declaration of war. Was it decided to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn? Answer—The plan of campaign was decided by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the President's proclamation, the holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or available. Early in May a plan was partially matured to land a force at Mariel, a point about twenty-six miles west of Havana, reports having been received that in its immediate vicinity were high grounds, well watered and suitable for camping troops, preparatory for a movement upon Havana later, if it was deemed advisable; the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that city before the rainy season set in. Orders were issued to move on May 19th, but subsequently plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity, and also on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the enemy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible for immediate embarkation should an emergency demand it. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emergency. It should be added further that it was believed, after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern States during the summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

Second—What was the Santiago campaign determined upon? Answer—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a second invasion of the island was to be made to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the different locations in Eastern Cuba. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this the military force under Major General Shafter was directed to move at once on the city and province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7th, stating that he had bombarded the forts at Santiago on June 6th, and the distance from the city to the camp at Fernandina was 10,000 men were there the city and fleet could be captured within forty-eight hours.

It is proper to state that after the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men. Third—Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations? Answer—On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparative short distance from Cuba, rendering any movement of the troops possible on short notice as the progress of the blockade or any other sudden condition might require.

State University Regents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Board of Regents of the University of California met this afternoon, Regent Phelps in the chair. The committee to whom was referred the resignation of President Kellogg, recommended that said resignation be accepted, to take effect March 23, 1899, and that on that date he be elected Emeritus Professor of Latin. Action on the resignation was postponed to the next meeting.

Estate of Joseph M. Wood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The appraisers of the estate of the late Joseph M. Wood, capitalist, filed their report with the County Clerk to-day. The estate is appraised at \$273,505. It consists of large land holdings in the southern part of California, amounting in value to \$78,700. The remainder consists of real property in this city valued at \$200,000.

M'KINLEY'S VISIT TO OMAHA EXPOSITION.

The Presidential Party, on Arrival at the Nebraska Metropolis, Greeted by the Largest Crowd That Ever Lined the Streets of the City.

Buildings Gorgeously Decorated With Red, White and Blue and the Carnival Colors and the Streets Strung With Lines of Incandescent Lights.

OMAHA, Oct. 11.—President McKinley and the other members of the Presidential party from Washington were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by the largest crowd that has ever lined the streets of the city. For several hours before the train reached the depot the sidewalks along the streets over which the President was to pass were densely packed by citizens of Omaha and visitors from all parts of the country.

The Presidential Reception Committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives, met at the depot. Each member of the committee, with his wife, was given a particular guest to escort to the proper place in the line of carriages which was in waiting, and they performed the tasks allotted to them without a hitch. As soon as all were seated the procession started, under escort of the Equestrian Club of Omaha, for the City Hall.

Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the streets and in every window kept up a continuous ovation. The buildings were gorgeously decorated with red, white and blue, and the Ak-Sar-Ben colors, red, yellow and green, and numerous pictures of the President appeared in the windows of stores and offices. The streets were also strung with lines of incandescent lights over each causeway and arches of colored red, white and blue, every street crossing, making the whole line of marching as light as day.

At the City Hall the party alighted and the visitors were assigned to seats on a temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of forty thousand men, many of the same which had taken part during the last week in the Ak-Sar-Ben parade of Tuesday and the electric parade of Thursday, and the two gorgeous parades combined made a magnificent spectacle.

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"We have, too, a good national conscience and we have the courage of destiny. We have much to be grateful for in the stirring events of the past six months. The army and navy of the United States have won not only our praise, but the admiration of the world. (Cheers.) Our achievements on land and sea are without parallel in the world's history. During all these trying moments the people of the United States have stood together as one man. North and South have been united as they never have been united. Like ours must act together. That is what we have been doing recently, and we want to continue to act together until the fruits of our war shall be embodied in solemn and permanent settlements.

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At De Witt the President was greeted by another gathering. He said: "I cannot be indifferent to the very generous greeting that has been given me since I have entered your great State. At every point your people have made me feel entirely at home. Indeed, there is no part of this glorious country where every citizen may not feel at home, and I regret to leave you at this very interesting moment."

At this point the train pulled out, but not before three large bunches of flowers had been thrown at the President. The stop at Mount Vernon, the seat of Cornell University, was so brief that the President had only time to say: "I am very glad to meet you all." Tumultuous cheering was indication enough that the crowd was equally glad.

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