

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT OMAHA FAIR.

A Great Celebration in Honor of William McKinley.

Thousands of People Give a Hearty Welcome to the Chief Executive.

The President Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Success of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and Refers to the Lessons of Patriotism Taught by the Late War With Spain.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—The third day of Omaha's peace jubilee and "President's" day at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition opened with a lowering sky. About 10 o'clock, however the sun burst forth in all its radiance, making the hearts of thousands glad.

In the first carriage was the President with Gordon W. Wattles, President of the exposition. They followed General Miles, General Greeley, General Wheeler, Secretaries Gage, Bliss and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, the members of the diplomatic corps, Secretaries of Legation and press representatives.

The vast crowd that had gathered to President McKinley's leaving the club building was ably controlled by Major Clarkson, general manager of the exposition.

President McKinley probably never received a more enthusiastic greeting than that which awaited him at the exposition grounds. By far the greatest people cheer.

"Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and fellow citizens: It is with genuine pleasure that I meet once more the people of Omaha, whose wealth of welcome is not altogether unfamiliar to me, and whose warm hearts have before now evoked from me the people cheer."

"My greeting is not alone to your city and the State of Nebraska, but to the people of all the States of the Trans-Mississippi group participating, and I cannot withhold congratulations at evidence of their prosperity furnished by this great exposition. It testifies that the people have not deserted them, and that prosperity is again with them, it is found here. This picture dispels all doubt."

"In an age of expositions they have added yet another magnificent example. The historical celebrations at Philadelphia and at Chicago, the splendid exhibits at New Orleans, Atlanta and Nashville, are now a part of the past, and yet in influence they still live, and their beneficent results are closely interwoven with our national development. Similar rewards will honor the authors and patrons of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The contribution will mark another epoch in the nation's material advancement."

"One of the great laws of life is progress, and the frequent interchange of this law has been so strikingly illustrated in the United States. A century and a decade of our national life have turned doubt into conviction; changed experiment into demonstration; revolutionized our methods and won new triumphs which have challenged the attention of the world. This is true not only of the accumulation of material wealth and advance in education, science, invention and manufacturing, but above all in the opportunities to the people for the own elevation, which have been secured by wise free government. Hitherto in peace and in war, with additions to our territory and slight changes in our laws, we have steadily enforced the spirit of the Constitution secured to us by the noble self-sacrifice and far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors. We have avoided the temptations of conquest in the spirit of gain. With an increasing love for our institutions and an abiding faith in their stability, we have made the triumphs of our system of government in the progress and the prosperity of our people an inspiration to the whole human race. Confronted at this moment by new and grave problems, we must recognize that their solution will affect not ourselves alone, but others of the family of nations. In this age of frequent interchange and mutual dependency, we cannot shirk our international responsibilities if we would; they must be met with courage and wisdom and we must follow duty even if desire opposes. No deliberation can be too mature or self-control too constant in this solemn hour of our history. We must avoid the temptation of undue aggression

PILLAGERS READY TO SURRENDER.

Bear Island Indians Willing to Make Terms.

Want No More Trouble With the Troops Under General Bacon.

Now Only Remains for the Terms to Be Arranged, When the Hostilities Will Come Back to the Agency—Food Getting Scarce With the Redskins.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12.—A Walker, Minn., special to the "Dispatch" says: The Bear Islanders or Pillager Indians will surrender, and a war has been averted. It only remains for the terms to be arranged before the hostilities will come into the agency. Father Aloysius Homanutz, Gus H. Beaulieu and Chief Gay-Gwa-Way-Bimung, the Peace Commission members who left on the Flora last evening for the hostile camp, got back at 4 o'clock this morning. They got to the camp at Black Point at the mouth of the Boy River at 9 o'clock last night. Indians on watch responded to signals, and the three Commissioners went ashore in a skiff, carrying flour, bacon, sugar, rice, tobacco and canned goods. They met a large number of the Indians back in the woods, and were given a cordial greeting. Hands were shaken all around, and the battle of a week ago was talked over. The Indians alluded to it as a "little fun."

The agents said that none of their number were killed or wounded. Bus-Ah-Mah-Go-Slig was not in conference with the Peace Commissioners, but his greetings were shouted back and forth across the little bay between him and the Commissioners. He waited all day for the emissaries to appear, and left for his house about the bay soon after. Indians on watch responded to signals, and the three Commissioners went ashore in a skiff, carrying flour, bacon, sugar, rice, tobacco and canned goods. They met a large number of the Indians back in the woods, and were given a cordial greeting. Hands were shaken all around, and the battle of a week ago was talked over. The Indians alluded to it as a "little fun."

General Graham believed that the proximity of the tents to one another at Camp Alger was responsible more than any other cause for the sickness there and said the medical officers also were of his opinion. He thought the water for bathing purposes and habits of the men in eating food other than that prescribed by regulations had had a bad influence. The beginning of the history of the camp there were no bathing places, but later the men were marched several miles in brigades once a week for baths. There had been no lack of medical supplies, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient.

General Graham testified to temporary shortages of hospital linen, ice and other supplies at Camp Alger, but did not believe any deaths had been caused thereby. He positively denied the surface drainage had found its way into the wells.

General Graham declared Camp Meade to be an ideal camp, and well supplied. General Graham said that he would recommend that in the future there should be regular officers in volunteer camps; that camp tents should be further apart than now, and that arrangements should be made for cremating all effete matter.

General Graham said some of the officers from civil life had proved efficient, but that others were inefficient. Some of them were, he said, too old to learn.

BLOODSHED AT VIRDEN, ILLINOIS.

Clash Between Union Miners and Imported Negroes.

Terrific Firing, Resulting in Many Losses of Life.

Seven People Killed and Eighteen Wounded the Latest Estimates of the Battle—The Little Town Comparatively Quiet at a Late Hour Last Night.

VIRDEN (Ill.), Oct. 12.—The little town of Virden is comparatively quiet tonight, after a day of riot and bloodshed, the long expected clash between the union miners and imported negroes.

At 12:40 o'clock this afternoon a Chicago and Alton special train bearing 200 negroes from the South arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's mines, and immediately terrific firing began. The list at 10 o'clock to-night stands eleven dead and eighteen wounded.

The dead: Ed. Welsh, Springfield; Frank Bilyeau, Springfield; Albert Smith, Mount Olive; Joe Kiltrey, Mount Olive; Ernest C. Cooper, Mount Olive; A. W. Morgan, Chicago; D. H. Kiley, Chicago and Alton detective. Wounded: Ansk Ankel, Mount Olive; Gustav Westepee, Mount Olive; Ed. Upton, Springfield; Thomas Jennings, Springfield; Joe Hannes, Gerard, shot in leg; Joe Runk, Gerard, shot in hand; Joe Easton, Mount Olive, shot in stomach; Joe Sprig, Mount Olive, shot in arm; Bart Tigar, engineer Chicago and Alton, shot in arm; J. F. Eyster, Superintendent Climax Trading Company, shot and beaten.

It is said that six men were wounded inside the stockade, but this has not been verified, and those inside the stockade refuse to communicate with outsiders. For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virden daily that a train had brought negroes from Alabama to the city, and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners determinedly awaiting their arrival. To-day the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through a mile north of the station, displaying a flag on the rear, indicating that a special was following. Immediately the word was spread, and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade half a mile north of the station.

D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform, to see that it was not tampered with. At 12:40 the special train passed the station, and signals were fired from the south end of the train, announcing the special's arrival. Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few minutes after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed, and while he was talking with two citizens, he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed. The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the negro passengers returning the fire. The miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester and revolver and firearms of all descriptions. The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. The miners and the train were enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the shooting sounded like a continuous volley.

Engineer Bur Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled the train up, and the train was stopped. The train was carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield. How many were wounded is not known. The train stopped at the stockade but two minutes. Its departure did not cause the firing to cease. The tower of the stockade was filled with sharpshooters, armed with Winchesters, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eye witnesses say that miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men are stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate is placed at between twenty-five and forty. It is claimed that six within the stockade were wounded, but those inside refuse to hold any communication with the outside, and nothing authentic can be learned. Word was, however, sent from the stockade to the physicians in town that their services were needed. The supply and provision store of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is known as the Climax Trading Company, with Superintendent J. F. Eyster in charge.

At 2 o'clock, after the firing at the stockade had subsided, an attack without a parallel in the history of the trouble, was made on Eyster in his store on Main street, one block from the depot, which will probably cost him his life. He was sitting in his store when his telephone rang, and he was instructed from the stockade to secure physicians and hurry them to the place. Eyster jumped into his delivery wagon, and securing two doctors, rushed to the mines. He returned to his store, climbed out of his wagon, and was just entering the door when the cry was raised that Manager Fred Lukens was with him. A rush, a throng of infuriated miners, pressed toward the store. Eyster ran behind a counter with a revolver in each hand. The miners pressed hard after him, and as Eyster sprang upstairs, he and the miners began shooting simultaneously. He ran to the top of his building and jumped behind a chimney, while the miners ran into the street and opened fire on him again. Chips flew from the brick chimney, and Eyster ran from cover across to the top of another store, firing into the street below as he ran. From there he crossed to the roof of the Bank of Virden, where he reloaded his revolver.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gen. Graham Continues His Testimony Before the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Graham continued his testimony before the War Investigating Commission. He furnished a report showing the percentage of sickness in his command from the 1st of May to the 31st of September.

The statement showed a gradual increase for the entire period, the highest percentage being 6 per cent, toward the end of September. General Graham believed that the proximity of the tents to one another at Camp Alger was responsible more than any other cause for the sickness there and said the medical officers also were of his opinion. He thought the water for bathing purposes and habits of the men in eating food other than that prescribed by regulations had had a bad influence. The beginning of the history of the camp there were no bathing places, but later the men were marched several miles in brigades once a week for baths. There had been no lack of medical supplies, but some of the medical attendants were inexperienced and inefficient.

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COLORADO POLITICS.

A Court Decision Against Teller Silver Republicans.

DENVER (Colo.), Oct. 12.—Judge Butler, in the District Court to-day, decided that Charles A. Teller, Chairman of the National Silver Committee, had no authority to remove Richard Broad from the Chairmanship of the State Committee for Colorado, and that the Broad faction of the party was entitled to the name and emblem on the ballot. The Teller Silver Republicans, who fused with the Democrats and Populists, will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The committee of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists to fill vacancies on the State ticket has named Judge James Glynn of Leadville as candidate for Governor, in place of Simon Guggenheim, who declined. The ticket as far as completed, now stands as follows: Governor, James Glynn; Lieutenant Governor, John Calderwood; Secretary of State, H. S. Tamm; Treasurer, Dr. Orlando Kling; Attorney General, Whitman Brown; Auditor, George Ash; Regents of the University, Herbert George and Mrs. F. A. Lyons.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

Unveiling of the Statue at Lansing, Michigan.

LANSING (Mich.), Oct. 12.—Upward of 30,000 residents of other portions of the State were here to-day to witness the unveiling of the statue of Austin Blair, erected on the State House grounds to commemorate the life, deeds, and character of Michigan's famous war Governor.

A feature of the occasion was the presence of Major General Shafter, who received a great formal reception before the exercises of the day began. Thousands of veterans of the civil war were present, and many of them marched in a parade. An impressive feature was the torch and blood-stained battle flag of 1861. The parade was reviewed by Governor Pingree, General Shafter, Department Commander Patrick of the G. A. R., members of Congress and others. The statue was formally accepted by Governor Pingree.

The oration of the day was delivered by United States Senator John Patton, Jr., of Grand Rapids. Archbishop Chappelle. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is here attending the meeting of the Archbishops at the Catholic University, received a cablegram from Rome yesterday appointing Chappelle of New Orleans as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. He will retain his position at New Orleans, his new field being a special mission. Archbishop Chappelle is now at Rome.

Railway Official Dead. BOSTON, Oct. 12.—John M. Forbes, Sr., President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, died at his home in Milton to-day.

RAIL ACCIDENT NEAR TEMPLETON.

A Freight Train on the Coast Division Wrecked.

Several Cars Leave the Track on a Sharp Curve.

TEMPLETON, Oct. 12.—West-bound freight train No. 24 on the Coast Division was wrecked at Havel, six miles south of here to-day. The engine and several cars left the track on a sharp curve, rolling down an embankment fifty feet. The engine, tender and three cars jumped over and ahead of the engine.

Engineer McIntyre, the fireman and two brakemen, who were on the engine at the time, were badly scalded. Engineer McIntyre was badly scalded about the head, and also had his head broken. Brakeman Clem Powers was very badly scalded. The fireman and the other brakemen were not seriously injured. The men were taken to San Luis Obispo on a special train. The track was cleared at a late hour this afternoon. All east-bound trains were delayed seven hours. The cause of the wreck is as yet unknown.

Horrible Cruelties Perpetrated Upon Political Prisoners in Salvador. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The steamer City of Panama arrived to-day from South American ports. The vessel brings news of executions and horrible cruelties perpetrated upon political prisoners in Salvador.

Referring to the execution of prisoners, "El Clarion" says that at Armenia, a small city of the Republic, Los Veza de Isalco, a prominent citizen, was shot, while Don Angel Vasquez and Don Defin Barrios died in prison as the result of cruelties on the part of General Araya. In the police station Don Venancio Salzar and Don Jesus Valdez were tried up by the thumbs, and Colonel Don Servando Peraza and Don Virgilio Valencia were shot. These officers had distinguished themselves in the army under the regime of the former President.

Continuing, "El Clarion" asserts that twenty ladies have been expelled from Salvador, among whom is the wife of Don Macario Martinez, one of the most prominent citizens of Salvador. Furthermore, under the direction of General Villages, five persons were shot in San Pedro, while at San Miguel many were executed by General Villa Vicencio.

It appears also that the editor of "El Latigo," a journal of Salvador, incurred the displeasure of the Government, owing to the publication of several articles in his journal in defense of certain students, and was publicly whipped.

BURTIENNER CONFESSES.

Acknowledges That He Killed Brown.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 12.—Augustine Burtienner has confessed to an Associated Press reporter that he killed Frank Brown. In an interview at the County Jail this morning he said: "I killed that man; he tried to catch me."

This is the first time the man has consented to talk of the crime. When he was asked where he was when he was going yesterday morning, he said he had been hunting before Brown was killed. The fellow is hard of hearing, in addition to being sullen and morose, and seemingly of low intellectuality. After some hesitancy, he said in slow, careful words that he was after birds.

"Where were you going?" "To the Tully place," he answered. "Had you been hunting before you saw Brown?" "The man hung his head and looked steadily at the floor, his lips twitching, but he said not a word. The question was repeated: "Had you been hunting?" "Then the man threw up his head and interjected: "I killed that man; he tried to catch me."

He would say no more, and refused to make any explanation, dropping into the sullen, silent mood which he continually maintains. It would appear that the man was out for a hunt when he crossed Brown's field, at which time the killing occurred. If this be not true, then some explanation as to why he was there with a gun will be in order.

Bradley Held to Answer. SANTA MONICA, Oct. 12.—Albert G. Bradley, the inmate of the Soldiers' Home, who shot Governor Smith of the Peace Giddinger of this place to-day and held to answer to the Superior Court on a charge of assault to commit murder. His bond was fixed at \$10,000. His mental and physical condition is very bad, and a complete collapse is expected before he comes to trial.

A Little Girl's Terrible Death. SAN JOSE, Oct. 12.—A little three-year-old daughter of J. E. Garrett, while playing with some matches yesterday afternoon, was frightfully burned. Her injuries were so serious that she was insensible when found. She died this morning about 6 o'clock, after intense suffering. She had inhaled the flames.

Rail Accident in Oregon. PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 12.—In a rear-end collision to-day between two freight trains on the Oregon Railway and Navigation, two engines and a number of freight cars were badly damaged. No one was injured.