

# INDIANS FIGHT.

### A Band of Redskins Attack United States Troops.

#### A Rumor that the Soldiers Were Massacred—The Troubles at Leech Lake, Minn., Culminate in a Bloody Conflict Near Bear Island.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—A battle was fought Wednesday morning, 30 miles from Walker, at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's Point, close to Bear Island. The detachment of 100 men under Gen. Bacon landed on the point shortly after 8 o'clock. After landing, a sortie of the bush was made in all directions. No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then ordered to line up in an open space near the shore of the lake. Charges were drawn and preparations for dinner made. The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when the first shot was fired. It came from Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's house. The ball struck Ed. Harris, ex-marshal of Walker, a half-breed. His arm was broken.

That was the signal. Immediately the firing became general from all directions. Three of Bacon's men dropped and were carried to the rear. On the instant the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang for cover, without waiting for orders. Like a flash the blue column vanished and not a sign was to be seen of the men who had stood erect but an instant before except here and there a little patch where a gray hat might be made out. Gen. Bacon's voice was heard high above everything admonishing his men. The general stood straight up and, supported by Maj. Wilkinson, looked right into the eyes of the red devils. "Steady, men," he called; "keep cool now, keep cool."

Again there came a volley from the Indians and that was what the troops had been waiting for. The Krag-Jorgensen opened up just as the Pillagers made a terrific rush. Half a dozen of them dropped and the rest fell back, yelling like fiends. I don't know how many Indians there were, but there must have been 150. Lieut. Morrison with a squad of 20 men made a rush to prevent the recapture of old Mah-Quod, a very choice scoundrel, and Bap Dway We Dung.

The marshals had these men under arrest and a rescue would certainly have been effected, but Lieut. Morrison yelled "charge" and his squad scattered the copper-colored gang. By this time the troops were under cover. The Indians were firing in a desultory way and the order was given to charge. The soldiers rose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off shore. A score of bullets tore through the woodwork of the boat and every man except the pilot sought cover.

A volley was then fired at the tug Chief, of Duluth. Inspector Tinker was shot through the leg, and his coat sleeves were torn to ribbons by another ball. The Flora steamed for the agency under orders from Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, to take the 20 men under Lieut. Humphrey, who had been left there.

Lieut. Humphrey was white with rage when the news reached him. His men at once started for the front. The fire of the Krag-Jorgensen, 20 miles distant, is distinctly audible from this point. They banded away all the afternoon. A man just in tells me that we lost four killed and nine wounded, up to date.

Bacon's men have their blood up. The fighting third has seen its dead. Bear Island as well as its dangerous vicinity will be gutted. A fatal mistake was made in failing to send a Gatling and a Hotchkiss gun. They could have been used with magnificent effect, especially the Gatlings. No word has come from the front for several hours, which fact is considered somewhat ominous. The most serious report is that the troops with Gen. Bacon were massacred, the general himself being said to be among the dead. Three newspaper correspondents were in the fight and one report is that they were killed, while another says they are now prisoners in the hands of the Indians.

The Pillagers and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their present outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases. Their grievances have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of timber on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both unemancipatory and expensive and that they were the sufferers.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Bliss received a telegram last night from Indian Inspector Tinker, announcing a fight with the Pillager Indians in Minnesota. It did not say how many were killed. Marshal O'Connor wired Attorney Gen. Griggs that a general Indian uprising was imminent. On receipt of these advices Secretary Alger ordered reinforcements sent to the scene at once, and with a Gatling gun if needed.

**Bank Robbed of \$60,000.**  
Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 6.—At noon yesterday \$60,000 in bank notes was missed from the vault of Monson's bank here. The vault had been opened by the regular combination. Officials and police refuse to give any details.

**He Certainly Deserves It.**  
Washington, Oct. 6.—The administration will recommend to congress the revival of the grade of admiral, and the promotion to that rank of Rear Admiral Dewey. Secretary Long made this announcement yesterday.

"UNCLE SAM IS TREADING ON THE TOES OF EUROPE."



## RUIN RODE THE WAVE.

### The Hoosick Valley Suffers from a Great Flood—Railroads Badly Damaged.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7.—One of the worst floods that has ever visited this region struck the Hoosick valley Wednesday night, when damage to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars was done. Rain fell steadily for 18 hours in Washington and northern Rensselaer counties and in western Vermont. At Hoosick Falls an immense flood poured through the center of the village, washing away buildings, undermining foundations, caving in streets and sidewalks and doing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 damage. The torrent rushed along to North Hoosick, carrying away the electric railway track and leaving a gorge 20 or 30 feet deep. The tracks of the Fitchburg railroad were washed away in many places.

Between Greenwich and Johnsville, on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, 150 feet of the roadbed was washed out. Traffic will be suspended ten days and the mail transferred by way of Schuyler. Nearly all of the 12 or 13 bridges on this branch of the Delaware & Hudson have been swept away. The electric railroad tracks at Bennington, Vt., were washed away, streets flooded and houses washed away. At Hoosick Falls it was necessary to rescue the girls employed in the Hall-Hartwell collar factory by means of ladders.

**Abdicates in Favor of His Brother.**  
London, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Mail says: I learn that, owing to family and party pressure, Prince Victor Napoleon, chief of the French imperialists, will abdicate in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is regarded as a friend of Emperor Nicholas. Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now 34 years old, is the second son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon. He is colonel in the Russian army.

**Returned True Bills.**  
Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7.—The grand jury has returned true bills for murder in the second degree against Eudora Guilford, Harry Guilford and Rose Drayton, of this city, and Albert Oxley, of Southington, all charged with being implicated in the death of Emma Gill. Oxley has been arrested and the police are after the others.

**Four People Drowned.**  
Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7.—N. L. Weatherbee, commodore of the Troy Yacht club and three companions, S. J. Malory, Mrs. William Breslin and Miss Elizabeth Savage, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in the Hudson river three miles north of this city, Wednesday night.

**An Appeal for Aid.**  
New York, Oct. 7.—Dr. W. T. Jenkins, of the health board, has received the following telegram from the postmaster at Oxford, Miss.: "Situation here critical. Fourteen cases and six deaths. Apprehend danger. Have 600 negroes to feed and take care of. If possible obtain us aid."

**Dr. Guilford to be Extradited.**  
Hartford, Conn., Oct. 7.—Gov. Cook has issued extradition papers calling for the return to America of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is now held in London, England, as a principal in the killing of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Pond murder in Bridgeport.

**Fever Record Grows.**  
Jackson, Miss., Oct. 7.—Jackson's fever record grows. For Thursday it is seven new cases and one death. Two of these cases are in the Baptist orphanage, an institution located two miles northwest of town, in which there are a large number of children.

**The Title Died With Her.**  
Richmond, Va., Oct. 7.—The Virginia grand camp of Confederate Veterans has adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as the "daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

## WORSE THAN WAR.

### Starvation Kills More Cubans than Did Bullets.

### PLAN OF EXTERMINATION

### Blanco Carries It Out by Forbidding Food Importations.

### ARMY IS IN GREAT DISTRESS

### A Letter to the Cuban Junta in New York Depicts the Horrors of the Situation and States that Relief Must Soon be Given or Thousands Will Die.

New York, Oct. 7.—The members of the Cuban junta here are much concerned about the stories of suffering from lack of food received by them from the Cuban army. Letters have come which state that the condition of the army and of the rural population in Cuba is now worse than during the war. The junta officials maintain that the course adopted by the Spanish is resulting as effectively in causing death to the Cuban insurgents and pacificos as did the policy of reconcentration and extermination adopted by Weyler.

Following is an extract from a letter received by Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the junta here:

"Nobody can form an adequate idea of the horrors of our position. Famine causes more deaths in our ranks than have heretofore the bullets of the enemy. If within a month we do not receive much food, more than one-third of the Cuban army and of the rural population will cease to exist, and even a month may be too late."

Counsel Rubens said this extract was but one of a score or more similar ones received by him. The Spanish hold the coast towns and the Cubans control the interior. The Spanish maintain that the status quo provided by the protocol is that they in the towns shall take care of themselves and the Cubans in the country, including the rural population supposedly in sympathy with the insurgents, take care of themselves, all warfare ceasing. This, continued Rubens, is carrying out the policy of reconcentration and necessarily of extermination, as the Spanish will not allow the importation of food through the coast towns.

To lay before the president the advice of this nature received here and to urge if possible the speedy insistence by the American peace commissioners at Havana of the discontinuance of the excessive Spanish duties on food importations is said to be the chief reason for the visit of the delegate, Thomas Estrada Palma, to Washington just now.

Havana, Oct. 7.—Owing to the vast amount of red tape required to obtain burial permits, many bodies of the poor, picked up in huts and the streets are left for days unburied, even after they are taken to the cemetery. Two nights ago an old woman died in the middle of the Calza Del Cerro, a street in Havana. At her head sat a little daughter in the last stages of consumption, her haggard eyes red with tears. Horse cars run along the thoroughfare, and many persons stopped before the sad picture of mistress and death. A purse was made up for the little orphan.

**Wolcott is Renom a ted.**  
Boston, Oct. 7.—Gov. Roger Wolcott was unanimously renominated by the republican state convention yesterday. W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, was renominated for lieutenant governor.

## IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

### The Duke of Connaught May be Sent to Dublin to Succeed the Earl of Cadogan.

A genuine vice royalty, with one of the royal family as its head, and with all the functions, ceremonies and gayeties of a court under genuine regal auspices, is about to be established in Ireland.

There is no reason to suppose that the new movement, which has been discussed for at least half a century, will have any special effect on the feelings of the Irish people; but, coming as it does concurrently with the establishment of the county councils, it is of peculiar interest. One thing may be



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. (He May Succeed Earl Cadogan as Viceroy of Ireland.)

regarded as certain, that those who will profit by the increased expenditures and the creation of new offices which such a semiregal court will afford, will be well pleased, and these muster strong in Dublin.

Beside, the time is coming when the command at Aldershot will have to be vacated, and there being no prospect that the "soldier son" of Queen Victoria can be commander in chief, to the detriment of soldiers who are not quite such carpet knights as the duke, some soft job must be found for him, and he can at least claim the fitness that he was born and christened for the semi-imperial purple which he will probably wear.

It may be that that was in the minds of the father and mother when the string of names he bears was conferred upon him. His first name was conferred upon the youngster in compliment to the greatest Irishman of his time, the duke of Wellington, and it was natural that he should be destined for the military service. His other name, Patrick, was obviously intended as a compliment to the people from whom, when he became of age, he took the title of duke of Connaught, and he has so far kept up with the tradition that he has named one of his daughters Patricia.

But apart from these things there is no doubt that the duke of Connaught is as amiable and as able as any member of the family, and he is almost as popular as his elder brother, the prince of Wales. He was born May 1, 1850, and as soon as convenient entered a military school and started upon a military career which has at least been distinguished by the rapid promotion, so that now, without having seen active service except a few weeks in Egypt in 1882, he is holding the second highest military command. The question of reorganizing the establishment, as affecting Dublin castle, may not be a fruitful in the next parliament of a series of debates, and may result in a rehabilitation if not a cleansing of certain tenets; but that the prince will be his mother's representative in Ireland soon there is little doubt.

## LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

### He Owes a Large Share of His Enormous Wealth to Stanley, the Explorer.

King Leopold, of Belgium, who has announced his intention of visiting America in the fall, is considerably richer than his famous kinswoman, Queen Victoria, and his wealth, says the Philadelphia Evening Post, is



LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. (One of the Wealthiest and Worst Princes of Europe.)

largely due to a whitman American newspaper man. It seems that when Henry M. Stanley was following Livingston through Africa, he saw the immense possibilities of the Kongo country. He headed an expedition for which King Leopold furnished the funds, and staked off for that monarch the boundaries of a vast domain in the interior of Africa which has since become very valuable.

To float this mighty project shares were almost given away, but the king retained for himself the lion's share, and now, since a railway has been run through, the shares are worth millions of dollars. On Leopold's death this vast domain passes into the possession of the state, but meanwhile his income from this source is princely, and Stanley has become immensely wealthy for his part in the work of enriching Leopold.

## GEORGE H. DANIELS.

### A Western Man Who Is Highly Respected in the East.

### One of the Cleverest Railroad Authorities in the Country—His Rise in Life Reads Almost Like a Romance.

When George H. Daniels was called by the Vanderbilt interests to take the place of general passenger agent of the New York Central road he brought a fund of information and a knowledge of the duties of the office that only a long and severe training could develop, and his success in the administration of the duties of his office has proved the wisdom of the appointment. To-day Mr. Daniels is one of the best-known and most efficient railway officials in the United States. He is tactful, and discharges all of the duties of his office like a trained diplomat.

Mr. Daniels was born at Hampshire, Ill., on December 1, 1842, and when 13 years old entered the transportation business as a rodman in the engineering corps of the North Missouri railroad. From this he advanced rapidly, until in 1872, when only 30 years old, he became general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago & Pacific railroad. After serving two years, from 1880 to 1882, as general ticket agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, Mr. Daniels entered a somewhat different line of work—as commissioner of the Iowa Trunk Line association. After ten months' service in this place he was elected commissioner of the Colorado Traffic Association and Passenger Committee, which was merged into the Central Traffic association, of which Mr. Daniels was elected vice chairman, and also chairman of the Chicago Eastbound Passenger committee. This was his position in 1889, when he was appointed general passenger agent of the New York Central.

Mr. Daniels fitted into his office at once, and immediately developed a comprehensive grasp of all the minute de-



GEORGE H. DANIELS. (General Passenger Agent New York Central Railroad.)

tails of the business. His railroad training had been of a broad nature, but in his new place he found demands requiring the treatment of a diplomat. While he had an immense fund of knowledge, at once minute and comprehensive of the traffic conditions of the country, yet he was called on to thoroughly not only all of the legitimate methods adopted by reputable officials for securing business, but also all the underhand methods sometimes used by unscrupulous or insolvent companies for obtaining traffic. He showed great tact in handling all these perplexing questions, and in the years of his service has been unflinchingly loyal to his company, keen to recognize and meet the demands of the traveling public, and judiciously liberal in treating questions affecting in a contrary way his company and the public.

One of the features of Mr. Daniels' office is the neat publications which he created and now issues from time to time. While they are for the purpose of advertising the road, yet they are neat and attractive, and are widely read for the interesting data contained within them. He has also undertaken and accomplished many radical reforms, until it is safe to say that the office is one of the most admirably equipped and best managed in the country, and the road owes much of its popularity with the traveling public to the exertions of the general passenger agent.

The social side of Mr. Daniels is charming. He has, says the New York Tribune, a rather quaint personality, and is a delightful companion and a staunch friend. He is a member of the Lotos club, and for the last five years has been president of the Quaint club, a social organization that embraces in its membership some of the best-known business and professional men of New York city, and which is widely known for its odd conceits and curious doings. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Transportation club, and is now on the board of managers. He has a host of friends, and is personally known to almost every railroad man in the country.

## The Founder of Yale.

It is not generally known, says the Home Magazine, that Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale university, lies buried in the churchyard at Wrexham, North Wales, about ten miles from Hawarden. The following lines are inscribed on his tomb in front of the church door: Born in America, in Europe bred. In Africa traveled, and in Asia wed. Where long he lived, and thrived, in London dead. Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's even. And that his soul through mercy's gone to Heaven.

These quaint lines had become almost effaced by the "tooth of time," when, a few years ago, a party of Yalensians visited the church, and, seeing the state of things, had the lettering recut.

## VICEROY OF INDIA.

### George N. Curzon, Husband of a Chicago Girl, Appointed to This Exalted Office.

The husband of an American girl has been appointed to the most prominent position under the English government, that of viceroy to India. Not only is this selection considered a tribute to the genius of Mr. Curzon, but it is looked upon also as the highest compliment that could be paid to his American wife.

Mr. Curzon is a statesman of extraordinary talents, and is eminently acceptable to public opinion as a worthy successor to the earl of Elgin to direct



GEORGE N. CURZON. (From the Latest Photograph of India's New Viceroy.)

the welfare of the most important dependency of the imperial government.

Until his present appointment Mr. Curzon was parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs in the foreign office. He will go to courts which are dazzling in oriental splendor, and whose magnificence far exceeds any of the courts of Europe. The salary of the viceroy of India is 20,000 rupees or more than \$7,000 a month, and besides this there are enormous allowances and perquisites.

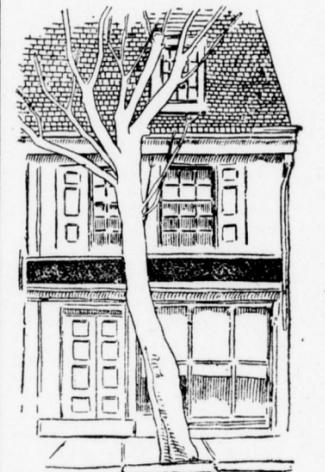
Mrs. Curzon, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, is a woman of world-famed beauty and a favorite of England's most exclusive set.

As vicereine she will possess a power that is almost absolute in all matters of ceremony and function, and she will be held in most sacred reverence by the people over whom it is her husband's good fortune to rule. Her kind heart and generous impulses will influence her husband to make his administration one of wisdom and beneficence, and the knee of our American girl will bend to but one woman in the world, Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, for the wife of George N. Curzon will be herself queen in everything but name.

## BETSY ROSS' HOUSE.

### Birthplace of the American Flag to Be Restored to Its Original Condition at Once.

On the 1st day of September the birthplace of "Old Glory," 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, passed into the possession of a society which will restore it to its original condition and preserve it so. This is the home of Betsy Ross, who in 1777 gratified the desire of Washington when he made known his wish for a flag made of 13 stars and as many stripes. The so-



BETSY ROSS HOUSE. (Known to Fame as the Birthplace of the American Flag.)

city having the matter in hand is the American Flaghouse and Betsy association, with headquarters in the Quaker city. The house is owned by Mrs. Charles Mund, who will be paid \$25,000 for it, that being the price she asks. This amount is to be raised by popular subscription. All classes of political and religious belief are represented in the project. Betsy Ross was born at Philadelphia in 1752. Her parents were Quakers, and her father assisted in building Independence hall.

## Divorce Law in Burmah.

When a Burmese husband and wife decide to separate, the woman goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for their use. She brings them home. She and her husband sit down on the floor, placing the candles between them and light them simultaneously. One candle stands for her, the other for him. The one whose candle goes out first rises and goes out of the house forever, with nothing but what he or she may have on. The one whose candle has survived the longer time, even by a second, takes everything. So the divorce and division of the property, if one can call that a division, are settled.