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GEN. BACON'S LITTLE BAND FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES

Battle Continued All Day Yesterday and Troops Are Holding Their Own.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BOTH SIDES ARE NOW HASTENING TO THE SCENE

Major Wilkinson and Six Privates Killed—General Uprising Threatened—Five Hundred Troops On the Way.

Lothrup, Minn., Oct. 6.—This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock it was learned that General Bacon and his small band of 70 or 72 men were still fighting on Bear island, but it cannot be learned what the outcome of their fighting has been up to this hour, 5 o'clock.

An attempt was made to land on the island this afternoon and rescue the wounded soldiers and get the bodies of the unfortunate bluecoats who were killed. This attempt was partly successful, so for that four bodies were recovered, and nine soldiers who were wounded were rescued, but the citizens were driven to the boat and the boat driven from the shore by the skulking redskins.

A special train with 215 of the Third Infantry from Fort Snelling, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Harbach of the department of Dakota, arrived in Walker at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Another special train will leave Brainard tonight with 200 or 250 more soldiers.

Inspector Tinker expresses the opinion that with 500 soldiers the Indians will be subdued, but thinks there will be bloodshed and may be lots of it.

It is said the Indians from the Mille Lacs reservation have started, 300 strong, to join the Leech Lake Indians, and if this is the case, it will require 500 additional troops to quell the disturbance. They are reported to be well armed and going north at a rapid rate. They will probably reach Bear Island and Leech Lake by tomorrow at daylight.

Two hunters came in this afternoon from the woods and reported a band of 15 or 20 Indians going north, and it is believed they are an advance guard of the Mille Lacs Indians, or a party of their scouts. The men were not close enough to say whether they were painted or not, but know they were armed.

The inhabitants at Walker, Lothrup and Hackensack, Minn., are terrified beyond measure, and are armed as far as arms and ammunition are procurable. Little sleep is taken by the majority of the citizens.

Since the uprising of the Bear Island Indians, the Indians at the Leech Lake agency have been quiet up till today, but word has arrived tonight from the agency that the Indians have broken out and the authorities have no control over them and fear there will be more bloodshed.

FIGHTING ALL DAY.

But No Reports Received From the Battle Ground.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—Sounds of conflict have come from Bear island all day, but people here are still ignorant of the real situation on the battleground where General Bacon and his men had their desperate encounter with the Pillager Indians yesterday afternoon.

Up to an early hour this morning there were many grounds for fear that General Bacon and his command had been annihilated. No direct word had been received from any man who participated in the first battle. Early this morning, however, the firing was resumed, and it has continued practically all day.

This makes it certain that General Bacon's command is still on earth and in fighting trim. It is now believed the soldiers are entrenched and in a position to hold out until reinforcements reach them.

Lieutenant Colonel Harbach of the Third infantry reached here late this afternoon and immediately started for Bear island. It is 30 miles distant and progress will necessarily be slow.

No courier has reached here from Bear island during the day, so it is impossible to learn the result of today's fight.

A posse of citizens succeeded in landing on Bear island, secured the bodies of four of the men killed in Wednesday's fight and brought away nine wounded soldiers. The citizens were driven to their boats by Indians firing from the bush, but no fatalities are reported.

An effort was made last night to secure intelligence from Bear island, but it failed. The dispatch boat Flora sailed close to shore and signalled for an hour, but no answering signal was returned. To land was an impossibility.

The condition of the Bacon men, even if they are safe from annihilation, must be desperate. They are ill supplied with overcoats and blankets. They have no tents. Their food supplies were short when they landed and they were in no shape to stand a long siege.

FIRST DAY'S CASUALTIES.

Seven Soldiers Killed, Including Brave Major Wilkinson.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—A special to the Journal from Walker, Minn., says: Major Wilkinson, six privates and one Indian policeman are dead. Colonel Sheehan is slightly wounded. Thirty Indians are dead. The Journal dispatch boat has just returned from the battleground. There has been desperate fighting all the morning.

The Journal boat brought out H. S. Talman, deputy marshal, and Colonel Sheehan. Sheehan is not badly wounded. He was shot in the abdomen.

While the boat was transferring wounded men she was fired on from the brush. This was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities.

The troops opened on the Indians and in a second there was as fierce a fight in progress as that of yesterday. Beaulin narrowly escaped with his life. He had his shoulder bored clear through. We handled provisions and medicines. The firing became so hot we were compelled to weigh anchor and steam out into the lake.

The Indians appear to be in force. Bacon's command is too small to take the aggressive. The detachment is entrenched in a good position and can hold out so long as ammunition lasts.

Major Wilkinson was shot and killed while walking up and down admonishing the men to keep their heads low. No braver man or better officer ever lived. The men in his command are crazed with rage. When reinforcements arrive they will wreak vengeance on the Pillagers in their own way.

The fight is not half over yet, the biggest battle remains to be fought. That strip of land must be captured or there will be heavy losses in making runs to Bear Island.

Just to show that Major Wilkinson knew his business when the fight started yesterday, he shouted:

"Steady now, make every shot count. Kill everything you see."

The squaws are more to be dreaded than the bucks, and Cuban vultures were not more to be avoided. Lieutenant Morrison has won his spurs. I never saw more splendid bravery in my life. "Aim straight," he shouted. "Don't get rattled, boys. These devils can't get us."

"Try again," he said, laughingly, as a ball touched his hat and knocked it off. The men cheered him right in the thick of it, and I know he was pleased.

AGENCY CONFERENCE.

There was a big conference at the agency last night. Lieutenant Humphrey of the agency detachment and Dr. Hart, the agency surgeon, were invited, with half a dozen bad characters who had voted in favor of joining the Pillagers.

Dr. Hart told them that if they went on the warpath there would not be a live Indian on Leech lake in a week. Lieutenant Humphrey backed the statement. After several hours' talk the Indians decided to be good Indians, at least for the present. The assurance may not be worth much.

Lieutenant Humphrey made most of the agency chiefs sign promises of good behavior. They did not like to do it, but decided to accede. Gay Gwa Chi Wyx, a Bear island chief, swears that the majority of the Bear Islanders are not hostile. "I am going to stay with the whites," he said, "and many of my braves will do so."

I am now satisfied that the survivors of the Bacon command have fallen back to the lumber camp, six miles inland from where yesterday's engagement was fought. The plan is for the 200 reinforcements now en route to go from here by train to Lathrop, march overland to the battleground, and by dividing forces as the point is approached, to get the hostiles between two fires. There ought, however, to be 400 men instead of 200 to cover the ground.

BRAVE MAJOR WILKINSON.

Major Wilkinson was shot through the leg, and he had his leg dressed, took the field again and was shortly afterwards shot through the body. Lying in a pool of blood he raised himself to one elbow and shouted to General Bacon: "Give them h—ll, general; never mind me." These were the last words of a true soldier.

The pilot box of the Flora was armored with sheet iron before she pulled out this morning. Several shots fired with Winchesters at close range penetrated, but at longer range the plating will afford protection. The boat will meet with a hot fire at Squaw Point, half way through the narrows. There is no other way.

I believe there will be 20 or 30 Indians at this place all day today. It would not be surprising if Dr. Camp's outfit landed and wiped them out.

FIFTY DEAD INDIANS.

I have just met an Indian named Mah-ge-Gub-Bo who came over from Bear Island in a canoe at 3 a. m. He says the loss of the whites is ten killed and 15 wounded. He denies that the troops have been wiped out, but says the Indians have had the best of it. Their losses, he claims, does not exceed five killed and wounded. The force will be safe and more encouragement is felt about it. I have other information that there are 50 dead Indians within a mile of the landing.

Corporal Nettle Koven, the sharpshooter, is worth his weight in gold. He dropped a couple of bucks over on the point yesterday evening with his Krag-Jorgensen at 2,000 yards. Both the Indians were distinctly seen to stagger and collapse after he had shot at them.

Our fighting preacher is worthy of distinguished mention. After the pilot was shot and I had gone aboard the Flora after the marshal's instructions, Rev. Mr. Chandler took the tiller and, with a storm of Winchester balls whistling around his head brought the boats away into port.

GROSS MISMANAGEMENT.

At a later date I am going to tell the whole truth about this expedition. I never knew of such gross mismanagement or witnessed such criminal obstinacy as has been exhibited here. The men of Bacon's command were taken out under conditions that would disgrace a militia sergeant were he responsible for them. Every life that has been lost here is a useless sacrifice. It broke my heart to see the poor fellows dropping. Had a proper force been sent here in the first place, not a shot would have been fired.

SETTLERS ALARMED.

Armed Bands of Indians In Neighborhood of Cass Lake.

Cass Lake, Minn., Oct. 6.—All the people here that have arms are sleeping on their guns tonight and it is a pitifully small proportion of the population. Men began coming in early this evening with reports of seeing Indians in parties of five to twelve and all armed, and looking as if they were looking for trouble. As night came on,

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UTAH TROOPERS DISCHARGED

LUCKY ROUGH RIDERS WHO HAVE SECURED RELEASE.

But Twenty Men Fit For Duty In the Utah Troop—Many Applications For Discharge Failed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—The following discharges and sick furloughs have been granted to members of I troop:

Discharged.—Levi S. Tenny, Chihuahua, Mexico; W. O. Ash, Mount Pleasant, Utah; S. H. Fotheringham, Arthur Smith, Beaver; Earl B. Allen, Provo; John D. B. Rogers, Idaho.

Thirty Day Sick Furloughs.—Charles H. Bates, Monroe; Orson Alleck, Beaver; J. M. Rydalch, who will leave here tonight.

Frank Jardine and Robert Forrester have been appointed sergeants to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of Sergeants Tenny and Morris.

I troop reports about 20 men fit for duty, six of whom are serving as hospital nurses. In all the troops numerous applications for discharge have been filed. A great many of these have been issued, but some of the earlier applications seem to have been overlooked.

TWO MINERS MEET DEATH

IN THE MARTHA WASHINGTON MINE NEAR SILVER CITY.

Carl Zeuckswert and Delbert Beeman Fell 300 Feet—Both Instantly Killed and Terribly Mangled.

(Special to The Herald.)

Eureka, Utah, Oct. 6.—A terrible accident occurred at the Martha Washington mine at noon today which resulted in the death of two miners, Carl Zeuckswert and Delbert Beeman.

The Martha Washington is located in the Silver City end of the district and the development of the property is being pushed by the sinking of an incline shaft which has reached the 400 foot level, the waste being hoisted to the surface by means of a skip running on a track, the employees of the mine using the skip in descending and ascending in going to and coming from their work.

Yesterday at noon Zeuckswert and Beaman gave the signal to hoist in order to go to the surface for their dinner, and it is believed that in their hurry they carelessly threw the bell rope over the front wheels of the skip. At any rate, the skip turned over when within 100 feet from the collar of the incline, throwing the men out and precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet, and when they were reached by the other employees of the company life was extinct, both victims of the accident being horribly mangled, Beaman sustaining a broken leg, while his hands were terribly lacerated.

Zeuckswert was a former resident of Salt Lake and is supposed to be about 40 years of age, while Beaman is a son of A. J. Beaman, of Dragon Hollow. At this writing Judge Whitney Goodrich, of Mammoth, acting as coroner, is holding an inquest over the remains of the deceased.

Manager William Hatfield of the Martha Washington, will arrive on the evening train.

The deplorable accident has cast a gloom all over the camp, as the victims were held in high esteem here.

GOVERNMENT FOR WAII

All Reports Concerning Commission's Policy Are Erroneous.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Senator Morgan of the Hawaiian commission arrived in Washington today and called at the White House for an hour's conference with the president. In answer to inquiries, the senator said that the members of the commission would meet here about Nov. 20 and prepare and present their report to the president and congress. He declined to discuss the report or the views of the commissioners, further than to say that the published reports of what the committee would recommend were wrong in every essential particular.

"Of course," he said, "we favor a territorial form of government, as that was plainly the intention of congress, as shown in the act authorizing the creation of the commission, but what particular form of territorial government we shall recommend cannot now be stated."

The senator, in speaking of the Philippine question, said that in his judgment the United States should retain possession of the whole group of islands, giving to the natives the right to govern themselves within certain limitations, and under the general supervisory control of the United States. Senator Morgan will leave for his home in Alabama tonight.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED.

Disastrous Collision of Freight Trains On the Burlington.

Indianola, Neb., Oc., 6.—Two freight trains collided in the Burlington yards at this place at midnight last night, causing a loss of three lives, slight injuries to four others and damage to railroad properties amounting to several thousand dollars:

The dead: Sol Brace, engineer; F. J. Wallers, fireman; William McCarl, brakeman.

The injured: Engineer Asson, Engineer Burton, Brakeman Lundberg, and a stockman, name unknown.

An eastbound freight train, standing on the main track, was run into by a westbound fast stock train. Both engines were totally wrecked. The responsibility for the accident has not yet been placed.

THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Awful Results of a Fire at Hankow, China.

London, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the government buildings and temple. It is feared that a thousand lives were lost.

Arrested For Firing Timber.

(Special to The Herald.)

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 6.—John Lucero, a Mexican sheepherder, was arrested in southern Carbon county today by the United States marshal and will be tried in the United States court for setting fire to timber on public lands. This is the first attempt in Wyoming to punish forest incendiarism.

SAINTS MEET IN CONFERENCE

President Lorenzo Snow Delivers Opening Address.

PRESIDENT CANNON ON EDUCATION

He Also Speaks of the Church's Missionary Work.

Apostle Lund Gives An Interesting Account of His Labors Among the Turks and the Success Attending Thereon—The Saints Are Admonished to Hearken to the Voice of Counsel and to Pay Their Tithing So That the Church Will Not Be In Debt.

The sixty-ninth semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints opened yesterday morning in the tabernacle. The new president of the church, Lorenzo Snow, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the two other members of the first presidency, on each hand, occupied the seat which, for so many years, was filled by the late President Woodruff.

Of the other general authorities present on the stand there were of the quorum of the 12 apostles, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, Matthias F. Cowley and Abraham Owen Woodruff; Patriarch John Smith; of the first seven presidents of seventies, Seymour B. Young, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds and Jonathan G. Kimball; of the presiding bishopric, William B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Conference was called to order by President George Q. Cannon.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Redeemer of Israel,
Our only delight,
On whom for a blessing we call;
Our shadow by day,
And our pillar by night,
Our king, our deliverer, our all.

The conference is notable as being one of the most numerously attended in the history of the church, and a more than ordinary interest is felt in the deliberations this year by reason of the recent vacancy in the presidency, and the now existing vacancy in the quorum of the 12 apostles, which may be filled at this conference.

After the invocation by Elder John Nicholson the conference was formally opened by President Lorenzo Snow, who said, in part, that he supposed that the audience now before him had come from a long distance to meet in general conference, and that they have come to better fit themselves for general usefulness in the church, and in order to better bring about this result it is necessary that all pay attention to the speakers. However, it is probably a fact that the Saints get more good from a proper state of mind than from the words uttered by the speakers.

It is a blessing that the Latter-day Saints receive more direct than others the wishes of the father. It is impossible for Latter-day Saints to move along in that path of glory unless they are more and more fitted by conduct and mode of life to receive his blessings. The Latter-day Saints are different in some respects from any other people, opportunities are before them that no other people have now, although the time will come when others will have them also. Prospects are placed before the Saints that no others have, and they should consider themselves blessed, indeed, with this blessing, and should not allow themselves to do anything that will not please God.

The brethren will address you, said the speaker, and may God grant that you shall be abundantly blessed and benefited by what you hear.

PRESIDENT CANNON.

President George Q. Cannon was the next speaker. He opened by saying that the past six months had not been characterized by many conspicuous changes, excepting the loss of the beloved President Woodruff. He then spoke of the situation in the missionary field, and remarked that more elders have returned from than have gone abroad. One thing, he said, is noticeable, however, and that is that the work is done better. There has been more care taken in the selection of the missionaries than in the past, and fewer have been sent who might do harm to the Saints by their indiscretions. There was a time when the question was asked when a young man was called upon to go, "What have I done?" and the speaker remembered, when engaged in work in California, that quite a number of elders came there on their way to Australia and it was the general talk among them that they were called in order to get rid of them.

The gentler sex look with more favor upon a young man who is called than upon one who is not called to go forth and work, and the question formerly asked, "What have I done that I am called?" is now superseded by the question, "What have I done that I am not called?" Education is becoming more and more general among the people, but the time was when it was looked upon with disfavor to get too good an education, because it was quite common for those who secured an education to get swelled up with pride and finally to apostatize. Things are different now, a great change has come about and but little of this is now seen.

He advocated education and advised all young men to secure a good education and not to neglect their advantages, advantages that their fathers did not have. The time was when almost everyone who studied law apostatized, and it became a certainty, almost, that when a young man studied law he left the church, but there was no reason for this and the rule is now changed. He remembered of President Young advising all young men to study law so as to better fit themselves for the battle of life.

It is with apprehension the speaker said that he saw the number of unemployed in our cities. There is no need for this and he grieved to see it. Every young man should keep himself in work, and when they have no employment they should not loiter about the offices and stores asking for employment, but rather strike out for themselves. If in the spring they have no work, rent a piece of land and raise their own food. There is no need for young men to go into other states for a living, they can as well earn a livelihood here. We do not want the young men to go forth, but rather to remain here and help build up Zion.

The Saints should cultivate faith. It is an essential part of their religion and one of the reasons for the requirement that workers go forth without purse or script is to test their faith.

APOSTLE COWLEY.

Apostle Cowley next took the stand. He stated that the object of conferences of the church was the strengthening of the people in their faith and their encouragement in the performance of their duties. Living in strict accordance with their covenants would give to the Saints a testimony that they were accepted of God. If one was not performing his whole duty and was not chided by the Holy Ghost he was in a dangerous condition, having deadened the spirit within him.

Elder Cowley referred to a visit of the departed President Young to President Woodruff and his admonition to him to tell the people to get the spirit of God and keep it. This injection, though apparently commonplace, was a message worthy to be delivered by a departed prophet to a living one, for it was the keynote of the life of every son and daughter of God. It was all the more necessary because of the fact that the belief generally prevailed in the earth that this Spirit was not to be given to men in this day. But the message of the elders, promising the bestowal of this Spirit, fell upon prepared ears and found faithful ones ready to accept and enjoy the promise. This promise and the organization through which it was given was destined to be perpetual and through perfection of organization interruption of the line of authority was avoided. Men were called as much by the spirit of revelation in this day as in any dispensation of the past, whether in the days of Moses, of the apostles, or any other era of the gospel light. In the days of Moses, many of the people were unprepared to receive and obey the higher laws of the gospel, and lower commandments, temporal in their nature, were given them. The same faith which was manifested by Moses was exemplified by his successor, Joshua. The lesser priesthood was retained in Israel until Christ came and restored the fullness of the gospel. The organization and power of the priesthood were restored in our day, and men had been called to positions of trust

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CUBANS ARE DOOMED

One-third the Population Will Die of Starvation.

THE HORRORS OF PEACE

SPANIARDS HAVE THE NATIVES AT THEIR MERCY.

Hold Possession of the Coast, and Will Not Admit Supplies to the Interior—Relief Must Come Within a Month—Blanco Has Troubles of His Own.

New York, Oct. 6.—The members of the Cuban junta here are much concerned about the stories received by them of the suffering from lack of food in 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 even during the war. The junta officials here maintain that the course adopted by the Spanish is resulting as effectually 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 to the junta here: "Nobody can form an adequate idea of the horrors of our position. Famine causes more deaths than have fallen before the bullets of the enemy. If within a month we do not receive much more food, a 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 statu quo provided by the protocol is that they in the town take care of themselves and the Cubans in the country, including the rural population, supposedly in camp with the insurgents, take care of themselves, all warfare ceasing. This, continued Counsel 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 advices 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, Tomas Estrada Palma, to Washington just now.

BLANCO IN DISTRESS.

Unable to Raise Cash to Meet Pressing Demands.

Havana, Oct. 6.—The Spanish authorities continue to declare their inability to evacuate the island entirely before the end of February. The Washington government, through the American commissioners, continue to insist upon prompt evacuation. The Spaniards say also, as a reason for delay, that in addition to the lack of vessels, a large proportion of their soldiers are too weak and ill to undertake the voyage in the winter season.

General Blanco is beset on all sides with grave problems requiring a cash solution. Unfortunately, the Madrid government is unprepared to meet them and the captain general is thus placed in a very delicate position. On the one hand is the navy yard strike, on the other are troops clamoring for back pay. Last week General Blanco issued orders disbanding all the provisional regiments in certain places, as, for instance, at Sancti Spiritus. The troops refused to disband unless they first received their arrears of pay. Many of them went over to the Cuban ranks.

The trip to Cienfuegos of General Bolano, General Blanco's chief of staff, is understood to be due to the seriousness of the situation. Exactly what reasons rendered the measures necessary have not been developed; but General Blanco yesterday revoked the order disbanding the irregulars.

It has leaked out that in his extremity General Blanco summoned the governor of the Banco Espanol and called upon him for an advance of money. The bank official at first refused, but finally yielded to Blanco's appeal and agreed to advance $200,000. His weakness is seriously condemned, many of the depositors threatening to withdraw their deposits.

The commercial condition of the island, instead of improving, seems to be at a complete standstill. The undisguised corruption in every branch of the administration fills all minds with distrust. There are other ominous clouds on the horizon that indicate early trouble with the Cubans, who are now openly proclaiming their readiness to fight to the last drop of blood for absolute independence. Prominent chiefs in the insurgent army have indicated their intention, as soon as the forthcoming elections are over, to come to Havana and work strenuously in behalf of independence. In this they are supported by the labor classes or pacificos, not identified with the last uprising, three-fifths of whom, it may be safely estimated, professing their intention of joining the insurgent ranks in the struggle for independence and to fight the Americans if the latter in any way oppose absolute freedom for the island.

SPANISH CAPTAIN STABBED.

Feared That Puerto Ricans Will Persecute Their Former Rulers.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 6.—The Alicante arrived here yesterday morning and will sail for Spain today with 250 sick Spanish soldiers. Tuesday, Captain Arlegui of the civil guard at Bayamo was severely stabbed by some persons unknown. It is thought he will die. He is much disliked by the islanders. The officials at Bayamo promptly made several arrests, including a prominent physician, Dr. Sthall. Captain Arlegui and Sthall have long been bitter personal enemies. The physician is known as an American sympathizer. He had to leave the island during the war, and but recently returned. When arrested he was on a sick bed, from which he was removed to the jail. Popular opinion acquits him of any connection with the stabbing.

Trouble of this character has been feared for some time at Bayamo. A Spanish resident recently asked for American protection. General Brooke replied that it was impossible to furnish this until the Spanish had evacuated the island, and that in the meantime the Spaniards must look to the Spanish authorities for protection.

The Bayamo occurrence increases the apprehension among the Spanish at San Juan, where there have been similar incidents during the last few days. There is a rumor that old scores will be settled by the islanders, and anonymous handbills are circulated, all to the same tenor. Nevertheless, if there is no interval of unprotectedness between the Spanish evacuation and the American occupation of San Juan, serious disorders are not likely to occur here.

MISERY AT HAVANA.

Dying Girl's Lovely Vigil By Her Mother's Corpse.

Havana, Oct. 6.—Owing to the vast amount of red tape required to obtain burial permits, many bodies of the poor, picked up in huts and in the streets, have been left for days until buried, even after they are taken to the cemetery. Two nights ago an old woman died in the middle of the Calzada del Cerro, a street in Havana, about 9 o'clock. At her head sat her littue daughter in the last stages of consumption, her haggard eyes red and swollen with tears. Horse cars run along that thoroughfare and many persons passed before the sad picture of distress and death. A purse was made up for the little orphan.

Next morning the body was removed, 12 hours after death. This sad and disgraceful incident occurred in the principal suburb of the city, where, apparently, no distress or want exists.

Manzanillo Is Occupied.

Havana, Oct. 6.—A dispatch received this morning from Manzanillo reports the arrival there of the steamer Reina de Los Angeles, flying the stars and stripes, with Colonel Henry Ray and 400 United States troops. Colonel Ray will receive possession of the city tomorrow.

REFORMATION OF DAWSON CITY

GAMBLERS AND OTHER OFFENDERS FINED $40,000.

Money Will Be Expended In Improving the Camp—Navigation On the Upper Yukon Is Closed.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 6.—Navigation on the Upper Yukon river is closed. The last passengers who came out from Dawson by the river on the steamers Columbian and Canadian arrived here this morning, some with hard luck stories and a few with gold. The most interesting news from Dawson relates to Commissioner Ogilvie's reforms. He is making sweeping changes and intends to make the Klondike a model mining district.

Sept. 12 a small army of the half world and gamblers were arrested and fined to the amount of $40,000. The money will be spent in improving the streets of the city. It is said that this is but the first of the round-ups planned by Ogilvie and that Dawson will have excellent roadways as a result.

Wages in the Klondike are becoming lower and lower, according to J. B. Chambers of Victoria. "The new system now in vogue was inaugurated," he said, "by Kirkpatrick and Bonner, two of the biggest claim owners of the whole district. Men were hiring with them when I left for $100 per month and their board for the winter months. Alex McDonald was also favoring the system of boarding his own men for the winter. There has been a good deal of fever and malaria in the city, though the accounts of deaths have been greatly exaggerated."

The steamer Manuense had a narrow escape from being wrecked. Entering Wrangel narrows she ran on a rock with a grind that made every man on board shiver. Fifty feet or more of the big steamer extended over the rock and everyone expected that at least a hole would be knocked in her bottom. The tide went down until one could walk nearly around the forward part of the boat, and the extreme stern was so far under water as to be nearly submerged. Twenty-four hours after the accident the boat floated off again with not so much as a plate strained enough to allow the water to come in.

INDIAN TIRED OF MATRIMONY.

His Squaw Was Unruly, So He Killed Her.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lander, Wyo., Oct. 6.—Yesterday, Daylight, a Shoshone Indian, had a hearing before the United States court commissioner for the murder of his squaw. He pleaded guilty to the charge and will be taken to Cheyenne to await the action of the United States grand jury.

Daylight, in making his plea, made a full statement and said that the reason why he killed his squaw was that she was a bad woman and was good for nothing. He said that she had broken his gun and kept him from going hunting when he was out of anything to eat. This had made him so mad that he killed her to get her out of the way. The killing occurred on the Wind River reservation some three or four weeks ago. As soon as the murder had been committed Daylight packed up his traps and tried to get away from the reservation. The Indians became suspicious and reported him to Agent Nickerson, who immediately sent the Indian police after him, but Daylight, being close run, turned and came into Lander, where he was quiet by Deputy Sheriff H. R. Tague, and after a sharp tussle was arrested and placed in the county jail. The Indian does not show that he has any compunction for having committed the crime.

Salt Lake Widow's Pension.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—A widow's pension of $8 per month was today issued to Mary J. Allen of Salt Lake, and an original pension of $6 per month to George Raymond of Warren, Ida.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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GEN. BOYNTON BACKS ALGER

Civilian Officers Responsible For the Disease.

WAS FORCED TO ADMIT CONDITIONS WERE BAD

Sickness at Camp Thomas Almost Created a Panic.

Brigade and Regimental Commanders Disobeyed the Instructions of the Surgeons—General Fitzhugh Lee Says Some of the Surgeons Were Incompetent—Tells Commission It Was Intended He Should Lead the Assault Upon Havana.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The war investigation commission held two sessions today. In the forenoon General H. V. Boynton concluded his testimony, and General Fitzhugh Lee was heard in the afternoon. General Boynton dwelt today upon the causes of disease at Camp Thomas, charging the increase towards the close of the camp to the lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sinks.

General Lee detailed the conditions prevailing at the camp at Jacksonville. He said the site was a good one, the supplies were plentiful, the men well taken care of, and that he had no complaint to make of the war department's treatment of his command. He also took occasion, in reply to a question put by Captain Howell, to say that he did not consider that he had been slighted in the war. He wanted to go to Havana, and the president had recently told him that in case it had been necessary to take Havana by assault he had intended to ask him to lead the assaulting army.

General H. V. Boynton continued his testimony before the commission. In reply to charges formulated by Surgeon Milo B. Ward of Kansas City, who said, in a letter to the commission, that the camp was without drainage, that the water was unfit to drink, that there was no proper food and that all of the 45,000 men in the camp were suffering from intestinal diseases, General Boynton said:

"Of course, in so large a camp some painful things must necessarily happen. For instance, when measles broke out, the hospitals were quite crowded. But to say that there was any purposely inflicted neglect is," he declared, "as false as it is possible to be."

These complaints led General Boynton to enter upon a general statement in regard to the condition of the camp, and to give his opinion as to the cause of it. He attributed the prevalence of disease to the kitchen and hospital sinks. They had, he said, in the latter part of the camp's history, been left uncovered by earth, contrary to directions by the surgeon general, and this fact, more than all others, he considered responsible for the spread of disease. This failure to carry out sanitary orders he thought was due to the negligence of the subordinate officers, the brigade and regimental commanders.

DISCIPLINE UNDER BROOKE.

The trouble only began after General Brooke was ordered to Washington. Prior to that time General Brooke required daily reports from the regimental officers and prompt attention to any neglect of sanitary precautions. This system and the care which accompanied it, had had the effect of keeping the camp in good condition. When General Brooke left for Washington the camp was necessarily in charge of the subordinate officers. When General Brooke returned his time was devoted almost entirely to preparation for the Puerto Rico campaign, so that he could not give so much heed to sanitary regulations as he had previously done.

General Boynton elaborated upon the strict discipline maintained by General Brooke in police and sanitary matters, but said there was a suspension of this care after the Puerto Rico campaign was decided upon. After General Brooke left there was a material increase of disease, and at one time almost a panic.

FLIES CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

Returning to the conditions subsequent to the date when General Brooke was ordered to Washington, General Boynton said the exposed condition of the sinks had encouraged the presence of a multitude of flies, which bred disease by carrying germs from the sinks to the tents. "They were," said the general, "as thick throughout the park as they ever could have been in Egypt, and they went back and forth from the sinks to the mess tables of men and officers with the greatest impunity, covering everything in sight."

General Boynton was questioned at some length as to where the responsibility for this condition of affairs lay, and he said that it lay with the brigade and regimental commanders. "I am satisfied," he said, "that the medical officers reported to them the condition and warned them of the serious consequences of failing to obey the surgeon general's orders for the covering of the sinks, but the medical officers could not give orders; they could only advise. I would not say that the commanding officers as a whole paid no heed to these representations, but many of them apparently failed to appreciate their importance, and did not give them the attention which the circumstances demanded. They should receive the attention, for instance, that officers in the regular army would have given them."

General Boynton added that he did not mean to make any reflections upon officers from civil life, but there were some things which they had to learn, and many of them were not experts in sanitation. Furthermore, most people looked upon the camp as partly temporary, and the fact that all were in daily expectation of receiving orders to move caused many to be indifferent to the future.

In discussing with Captain Howell the question of rations supplied to Camp Thomas, General Boynton volunteered the suggestion that there had been no complaints from southern soldiers in the camp. "And," he continued, "I do not believe we would have heard half the outcry that has been raised if all the soldiers had been from the south."

General Dodge said that only two or three charges had been received from the south, and they were not from soldiers.

The testimony of General Boynton