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MRS. MCKINLEY'S BROTHER VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN

George D. Saxton Shot to Death While Making an Evening Call.

Mrs. Anna C. George, a Divorced Woman With Whom He Had Trouble, Accused of the Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

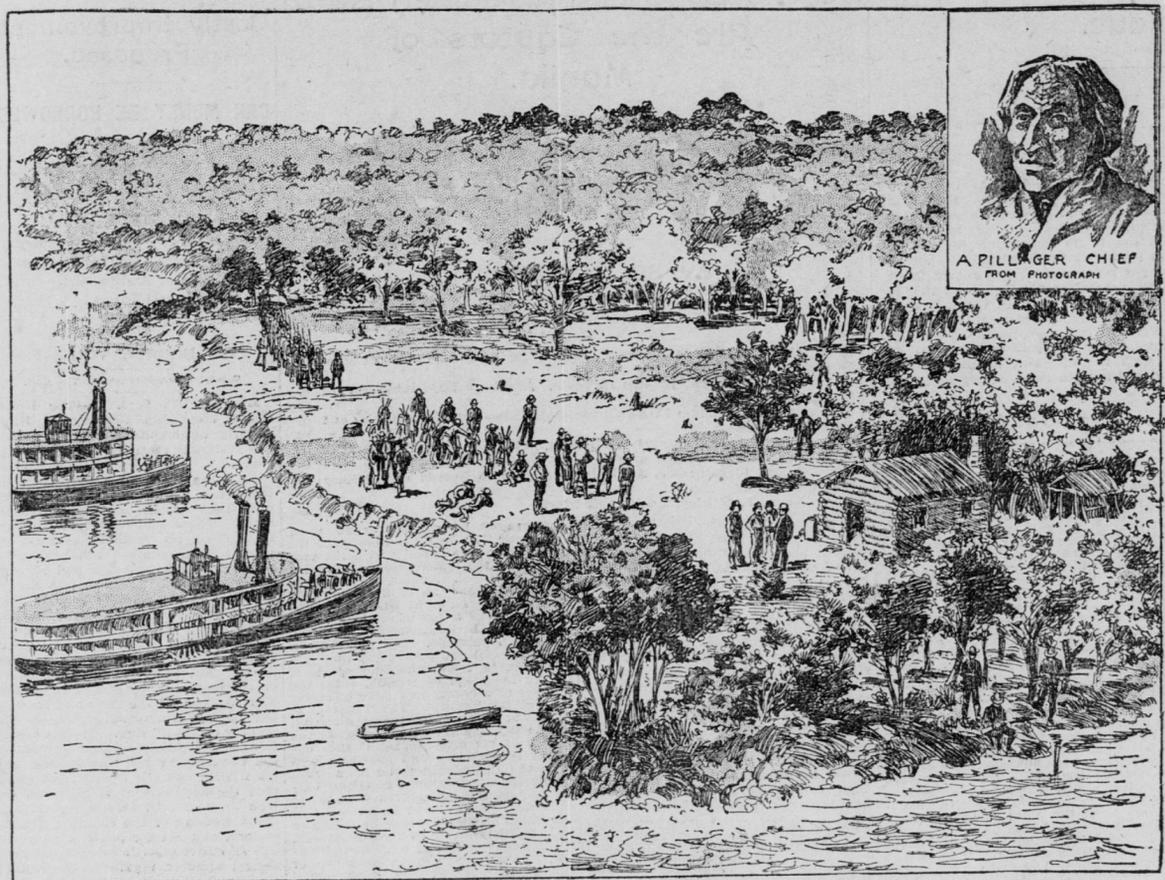
CANTON, O., Oct. 7.—George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. President McKinley, was shot dead at 6:10 this evening in front of the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body. Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of murder.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomeroy, who was present, pulled his chair in front of her and said: "Mrs. George, where were you about 6 o'clock?" Mrs. George called Turnkey Becherer and whispered something in his ear. He spoke to the prosecuting attorney and then told her that he could not grant her request. The question as to her whereabouts at the hour named was repeated. She answered in a perfectly calm and quiet tone, "Pardon me, sir; I will talk when the proper time comes." "Did you go out on the streetcars about that time?" "There was no answer to the question. "I will say to you, Mrs. George," said the prosecutor, "that if you had nothing to do with this, we will not detain you a moment." "There was no answer and the prosecutor said, "Do you know why the officers brought you here?" "No answer. "Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" "There was no answer save a slight twitching of the lips. Mr. Pomeroy then said, "It has been said to me that you threatened to kill him. Is it true?" To this and several other questions asked the woman returned no reply whatever. Mrs. George was then taken into the women's department. No weapon was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see whether there are any traces of powder upon them. She was locked up to await a hearing. It was common talk that Mrs. George would make frequent threats of taking Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Cleveland last fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave a bond, and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive. Sample C. George, the husband, is now reported to have been married to a second wife for more than a year. He is reported married, in Wheeling to Miss Lucy Graham of Alliance, and the marriage was kept secret until after the settlement with Saxton. As soon as George got his divorce money from Saxton he announced his marriage. Mrs. George claims Saxton deceived her and deserted her.

NEWS BROKEN TO MRS. MCKINLEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—When the startling news of the murder of George Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's brother, reached the White House to-night President and Mrs. McKinley had just come down stairs to receive the members of the Episcopal convention. There was a hurried conference of the officers of the White House as to what should be done to convey the tidings to Mrs. McKinley, and it was finally decided to wait until the guests had departed. The President was called aside by Secretary Porter just as the last guest bade him good night and shown a brief dispatch from Canton saying that George Saxton was shot and killed this evening. The President tenderly escorted Mrs. McKinley to the upper part of the house and there as gently as the circumstances would admit broke the news to her. Mrs. McKinley, although at first stunned by the tidings, bore up remarkably well. She expressed a desire for particulars and the President at once had telephonic connection made with friends in Canton with whom he talked personally for some time. All the officials around the White House, respecting the wishes of the President, are naturally reticent about the affair. The only announcement made officially is that the President has received confirmation of the death of Mr. Saxton and that he will go with Mrs. McKinley to Canton to-night. Secretary Porter further stated that the President would keep his public engagements in connection with the Western trip, the only change being that he would go from Canton Sunday night instead of leaving here Monday morning, as originally planned.

THE LEECH LAKE BATTLE GROUND.



Scene of the battle between General Bacon's troops and the Pillager Indians just before the firing began, as described by Colonel J. T. Sheehan, United States Marshal, and from photographs. On the right, in the foreground, is Bog-Ah-Me-Go-Shik's log house, used later as a hospital. To the left are the little side-wheel lake steamers Flora and Chief, which brought the party from Walker. On the shore, near the house, Colonel

Sheehan is engaged in conversation with several Indians, while a number of bucks who have just left the house are hastening to join their disaffected comrades in the thick timber. The troops are just returning from an excursion around the peninsula, and one party has stacked arms, preparatory to unloading their stuff from the boats. The hostile Indians were in the heavy timber in the background.

CHIPPWEAS NOW DISPLAY WHITE FLAGS

Indians Whipped by Regulars.

GENERAL BACON AT WALKER

RETURNS FROM THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING.

Reports That His Command Was Not in Danger of Massacre and Did Not Need Reinforcements.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Reports received by the officials of the War and the Interior departments from the Indian outbreak are of a reassuring character to-night, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. General Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the department of which he is in command, will remain at Walker for the present and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins.

General Corbin said to-night there was no basis for the report that two troops of cavalry on their way to Huntsville, Ala., from North Dakota, had been ordered to Walker. General Bacon's telegram showing he was not in need of reinforcements. The following is General Bacon's latest dispatch:

WALKER, Minn., (via Brainerd), Oct. 7.—Arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition. The killed and badly wounded were shipped to Fort Snelling this morning. The Indians have been badly whipped and left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here, other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak. Will ascertain facts and report later. Find Colonel Harbach at this place with 200 men, Third Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here awaiting developments. Regret exaggerated reports published, resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Colonel Harbach's coming was in good time in sending out boats.

The following reassuring dispatch was received to-night by Commissioner Jones from Guelich, a well-known Chippewa Indian, who has transacted considerable business for that band in Washington:

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—Not more than twenty-five or thirty Indians engaged in the outbreak. Chief Gaywood, Waybunung and Mahegugh Bow, both of Bear Island, and Wahbunnee, of Leech Lake village, are doing all in their power to suppress the outbreak. Chief Flatmouth arrived at Leech Lake village today with a large number of followers, and is strongly opposing the outbreak. Indians are coming into Leech Lake rapidly and are registering their names in the overseer's office with the intention of remaining at the village until the trouble has subsided. White Earth, Red Lake and Mille Lac Indians are not affected. Think there will be no general uprising.

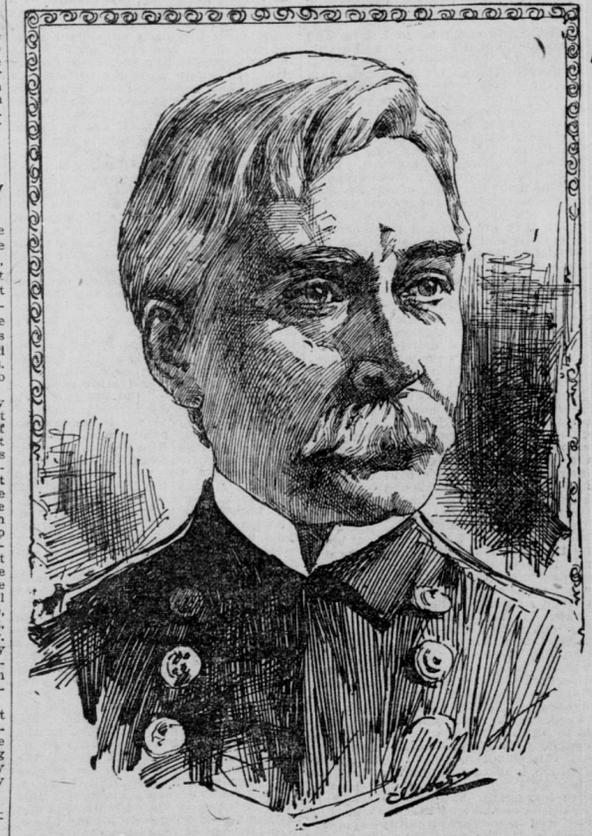
SETTLERS YET NERVOUS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—Opinions differ as to the present status of the troubles with the Leech Lake Indians, but even though nothing more follows enough has happened to cause Northwestern settlers to feel somewhat unsettled in their homes for some time to come. There is something of a panic in most of the small settlements near Walker, it being the center of the Leech Lake district, and the men in the lumber camps in that vicinity have quit work and are either on their way to Walker. The teachers in the Indian schools and others about the agency have also thought it well to change their location for the present. There have been some sensational stories from that region to-day, but they do not seem to be well founded. There was certainly no battle to-day, because the troops are all known to be in Walker, resting after their hard experiences. General Bacon returned from Bear Island on the mainland, or near there, where Wednesday night's fight occurred, to Walker to-day, bringing with him all the first detachment of troops, the dead and wounded having been sent in first and brought down to Fort Snelling this evening. There was a difficulty in embarking the men at Sugar Point, and General Bacon reports officially that the trouble is about over, as he has whipped the Indians here. Governor Coughlin sent a battery of artillery of the National Guard to Cass Lake in the morning to protect the residents of that locality.

DESERVE MEDALS OF HONOR.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—The battle of Leech Lake has developed more than one hero. General Bacon, Major Wilkinson, Lieutenant Ross, Surgeon Harris, Hospital Steward Burkhardt, Sergeant Butler, Frank Briggs and Colonel Sheehan are all deserving of medals of honor, are the first three named for the gallant manner in which they led the troops, the fourth for his inattention to his wounds when bullets were flying about his head and his apparent indifference to danger, the fifth for volunteering to carry messages across the river from Lieutenant Ross to General Bacon, which nearly cost him his life.

WATSON INJURED IN A TRAIN WRECK



COMMODORE J. C. WATSON, INJURED IN A TRAIN ACCIDENT

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 7.—Commodore J. C. Watson suffered injuries in a train accident near Colfax this afternoon, and this evening when the commodore reached Sacramento his head was in bandages and his clothes were stained with blood. The westbound overland passenger train was passing the vicinity of Cape Horn, about a mile east of Colfax, when for some reason not explained, the two end cars broke from the train. One of these cars, the first, was a private coach occupied by Commodore Watson and his suite, en route to the Mare Island Naval Station. The next and last car was a Pullman sleeper containing a number of passengers. The commodore's car was thrown with great violence against a rocky bank and the shock threw the occupants of the car out of their seats. Commodore Watson was found to have suffered a scalp wound three inches in length, from which the blood dripped freely. Nobody else in the car was injured and the occupants of the sleeper also escaped without bruises. Orders were given to transfer the commodore and party and the sleeper passengers to the cars remaining on the track, and the train minus the two derailed cars continued on to Sacramento, arriving several hours late. A wrecking crew was dispatched to the scene and is now at work replacing the cars on the track. This may take all night, and it was stated to-night that the eastbound overland leaving Sacramento at 10 o'clock would be detained at Colfax twelve hours. Commodore Watson, when he reached Sacramento, was able to receive and send telegrams, and despite his bandaged head and blood-spattered garments, appeared in good spirits. PORT COSTA, Oct. 7.—Commodore Watson and party left the train here, and were conveyed to Mare Island on the Government tug Unadilla. The commodore will formally take command of the navy yard to-morrow.

ENGLAND SEIZES MANY ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC

Cruisers Goldfinch and Mohawk Conclude a Wholesale Annexation Raid.

Head-Hunters of Rendova Capture a Village and Feast Upon the Bodies of Its Inhabitants.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The steamship Warimoo, which reached port this evening after a smart passage from Australasia and Honolulu, has news that H. M. S. Goldfinch has lately annexed the Duff group of islands, and several others of the Pacific group, in the name of Great Britain. The seizure of these islands, particularly the Duff, Cherry and Mitre Islands, is considered significant. The British warship Mohawk also seized a number of islands, the British flag being planted by her officers on the Santa Cruz Islands, the Reef Islands and the Swallow group. In her trip to the latter islands she ran on a reef and was considerably damaged. From the particulars given by the officers of the Mohawk, it seems that the Duff group numbers eleven islands, all thickly inhabited by copper-colored natives. The islands are densely wooded and of great fertility. Mitre Island is uninhabited, but Cherry Island has between 500 and 600 natives on it, the same race as the Trobrianders. The whole of the recent annexations have been placed under the control of Mr. C. M. Woodford, the British resident in the Solomon group.

Among the islands over which a protectorate has thus been declared was Vanikoro, celebrated as the place where the ill-fated ships of the French admiral, La Perouse, were destroyed. Upon another of the islands of the Santa Cruz group, seized by the Mohawk, Bishop Patterson was murdered. At the island of Utupa in the Santa Cruz group the Mohawk found a native of New Hebrides, the sole survivor of the crew of the New Hebrides cutter. Two white men and one native had been murdered by the natives about ten days previous to the Mohawk's visit, and the cutter had been burned.

From New Caledonia comes the news of the escape of a number of French prisoners. The schooner Laura was stolen by four ticket-of-leave men and they hid it in a secluded anchorage and at nightfall about eighteen escaped from the penal settlement, were taken aboard and the schooner sailed. It is thought, for Australia. The cutter was, it is said, well provisioned. The authorities at New Caledonia organized a search party and left in pursuit of the prisoners in a small cutter. The police at New Zealand and Australian ports have been warned to be on the lookout for the schooner. The head hunters, a cannibal faction of the natives of Rendova, have of late been extremely active in the prosecution of their horrible custom, and a

GENERAL LAWTON'S HEALTH WEAKENED

Applies for a Three Months' Leave of Absence From His Arduous Duties. Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 7.—General Lawton, who has been ill for the last few days and unable to attend to business, has applied for three months' leave of absence from his duties for the winter of the campaign and arduous work since he succeeded General Shafter has weakened his health, making it compulsory for him to take a holiday. General Wood will succeed him for the present.

ADMIRAL MILLER ON HIS WAY HERE

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—Advices received here to-day from Honolulu state that the United States steamship Philadelphia sailed from there for San Francisco September 29, with Admiral Miller on board.

SAMPSON GIVES WAY UNDER THE NERVOUS STRAIN

High Tension of the Past Several Months Causes the Rear Admiral's Collapse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: I am informed late to-night that Admiral Sampson is extremely ill in Havana. He has been constantly falling and is unable to do any work. Other members of his command think he should go north, but dare not suggest it. His physician was called to him in a great hurry after midnight this morning. He became worse during the day and his life was thought to be in danger, but there is no immediate fear of death. His trouble is a general giving way of his constitution under the strain of last year, coupled with chronic stomach complaint.