

The San Juan Islander.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Thirty-six deaths and 470 cases of yellow fever are reported in Mississippi to date.

Cuban sugar planters refuse to resume operations unless guaranteed proper protection.

The Oregon and Washington recruits who have been encamped in San Francisco for some time are to be sent to Manila.

All the furloughed soldiers of the Washington battalion and battery A, Oregon volunteers, have reported for duty, and will be mustered out.

The health of the United States troops now in the province of Santiago has considerably improved, not more than 10 per cent now being on the sick list.

An association, to be known as the Lumber Manufacturers of the Pacific Coast, has been formed, and has adopted the price of lumber from \$9.50 to \$10 to \$11 per thousand, cargo delivered.

Proposals for the cession of Porto Rico and Guam islands to the United States and providing for the independence of Cuba will be discussed by the peace commission in Paris at its next session.

The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of Cuba December 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico October 13.

A meeting of importance, it is said, will be held in a few days in some Havana province, of all the commanders of the Cuban army. Gen. Maximo Gomez will preside. The meeting will have significance as deciding the future policy of the Cuban army on the island.

The great strike at Paris may be extended, and pressure is being put on unions not affected to join in the movement. Forty thousand men are now out. Violence has already been resorted to in a few cases to cause men still working to come out. The streets of Paris are taking on the appearance of a military camp. The soldiers sympathize with the strikers.

The annual report of the commission of Indian affairs, William L. Jones, shows a general advancement in the condition of the "nation's wards." Elimination of the status of the Indians, is being pushed forward in the service, and now there are 147 well-equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 23,857 pupils.

Kansas negro soldiers stationed at Santiago will be allowed to vote in the state election.

Colonel Tyson, with a detachment of 770 men and 38 officers, has left Brooklyn for San Juan de Porto Rico.

An attempt to compromise the Leech lake trouble resulted in failure, as the Indians refused to join in the conference.

Secretary Day says the Paris negotiations will soon be ended, and the peace commission will finish its work before congress meets.

The yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana is said to be of a mild type, and the state board of health has decided to name it "yellowoid."

Secretary Alger has sent an answer to the war investigating committee, which, in the words of one of the commissioners, "does not answer."

A Madrid dispatch says evacuation will be rushed, and Spaniards will be out of Porto Rico by next week, and out of Cuba by the end of November.

President McKinley and party have gone to Omaha, where they will be guests of the Trans-Mississippi exposition and participate in the peace jubilee.

Thomas Greenwald, a private in battery I, of the Seventh artillery, was shot and instantly killed while trying to escape from Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

The members of the United States evacuation commission gave an elaborate luncheon to the members of the Spanish evacuation commission at the Hotel Trocha, Havana.

The French government is preparing for an emergency and has issued special orders to the garrisons of numerous towns near the capital to send immediately to Paris 500 infantry each.

News has been received of the finding of gold quartz at Skagway, going \$1,000 to the ton. Although the exact location is not made known, it is said to be within a very short distance of the Gateway city.

Minor News Items.
Dr. G. Q. Colton, the noted American dentist who died in Rotterdam some time ago, had pulled over 1,000,000 teeth in the course of his practice, and was the first dentist to use "laughing gas" in practice.

Robert Roberts, an English writer on religious affairs, the author of over 100 books and editor of the *Christadelphian*, of Birmingham, England, was found dead in his room in San Francisco from heart disease.

LATER NEWS.

Quite a number of the Paris strikers have returned to work.

Manzanillo, Cuba, is now fully controlled by the American authorities.

A plan to dismember the republic of Switzerland is under discussion in Europe.

Twelve men, it is said now, were killed and 23 wounded in the riot at Virden, Ill.

Mrs. Nancy Geer, wife of the governor-elect of Oregon, expired suddenly of heart disease in Omaha.

All Spanish civil courts in Philippine territory now subject to American control have resumed business.

The transport Rio Janiero sailed from Manila September 15, with a large number of sick soldiers for San Francisco.

The government now has 55 warships in course of construction. When completed, the United States navy will rank third.

Secretary Alger has wired Governor Tanner, of Illinois, placing the Fifth Illinois volunteer infantry at Tanner's orders, in case the state militia is insufficient to end the coal troubles.

The Spanish mail steamer Reina Maria Christina has sailed from Havana for Spain with 1,073 officers and troops, 651 cases of military archives and a heavy cargo of ammunition.

The government has apportioned the prize money for the men of our warships. Sampson gets the lion's share, Dewey the next largest sum, while Schley will receive less than some of the captains. The men will receive from \$30 to \$200 each.

As a result of eating canned lobsters, shrimps, and clams, two Knights of Pythias, J. I. Jones and Charles Young, who live near Rainier, Or., are dead, and Walter Furrow, of the same lodge and town, is critically ill from the same poison.

The imperial Chinese government has granted to the Peking syndicate of London the right to open and work mines and to construct and operate railroads in the empire free from Chinese control. This is the first concession ever granted by the Chinese government to a foreign syndicate.

The annual report of Land Commissioner Hermann estimates that over 11,000,000 feet of public timber has been destroyed by fire during the past 25 years. The report says forest fires form the main subject for the attention of the land office, now threatening, as they do, not only the growing forests but the forest lands whose productiveness they retard indefinitely.

The report that the treasure of the khaliha was found at Khartoum and forwarded to Cairo is without foundation.

The arrival of imported negroes at Virden, Ill., precipitated a desperate battle in which 20 men were killed and wounded.

Alexandria advices received at London say that the troops who have just returned to Khartoum are dying off like flies from enteric disorders.

Jesse James, jr., son of the notorious bandit, has been placed under arrest for complicity in the many train robberies in the outskirts of Kansas City.

The anniversary of the death of Charles Stuart Parnell was observed in Dublin with a procession and exercises at the grave of the home ruler.

A bluebook has been issued by the British foreign office, in which is published the correspondence between the British and French governments on the Fashoda matter.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, has expressed the opinion that the anti-foreign policy recently adopted by China would be modified upon representations being made by the powers.

An unknown white man was burned to death in a negro church at La Fiore, Miss, by the negroes, who thought that because the man was ill he must be affected with yellow fever. The church was entirely destroyed.

The Bear Island or Pillager Indians will surrender, and the threatened war has been averted. The recalcitrants have agreed to a conference to come into the agency as soon as details of the terms are arranged.

A terrible experience is related by Samuel Ensign, an American. He was deprived of his liberty for 18 long years, and robbed of all his worldly possessions, and thrown into a Cuban dungeon. He finally escaped and returned to his native land.

Two bloodless uprisings have occurred at Guam since American rule was established. Both were quickly quelled. Spanish priests incited the natives to deeds of violence. The American flag was hauled down on each occasion, but soon replaced by the local police. A young sailor is now running things for Uncle Sam.

A rear-end collision between two O. R. & N. trains occurred at Sullivan's gulch, near Portland. Two engines were wrecked, four box cars smashed into kindling-wood and the caboose of the first train wrecked and thrown down a steep embankment into the water. Almost miraculously no lives were lost. The trainmen saved themselves by jumping.

The French wheat crop is estimated at 128,000,000 hectoliters, the largest since 1874.

Owing to the overproduction of yarn, the ingrain carpet spinners of the Pennsylvania district have decided to shut down their mills for an indefinite period.

At white lake, near Forestport, N. Y., a deer hunter while sitting in a trap took a moving object in the woods for a deer and fired, killing instantly his 16-year-old son.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Desperate Fight at Virden With Strikers.

IMPORTED MINERS THE CAUSE

Deaths Number Eight, and the List of Wounded Is Large—Union Miners Try to Prevent Arrival of Negroes.

Virden, Ill., Oct. 14.—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 this afternoon a Chicago & Alton special train, bearing 200 negro miners from the South, arrived at the stockade around the Chicago-Virden Coal Company's mines, and immediately a terrific fight began. The list at 10 o'clock tonight stands eight dead and about 18 wounded. The dead are:

Ed Walsh, of Springfield; Frank Bilyea, of Springfield; Albert Smith, of Mount Olive; Joe Kitterly, of Mount Olive; Ernest Keutner, of Mount Olive; A. H. Breneman, of Girard; D. H. Kiley, Chicago & Alton detective; A. W. Morgan, of Chicago.

For the past two weeks, rumors have reached Virden daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city, and the Chicago & Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by vigilant miners, determinedly awaiting their arrival.

Today the Chicago & Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through en route to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags 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. H. Kiley, a Chicago & 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, and signal shots 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 moments 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 moment the train reached the stockade, the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchester, revolvers 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 Burt Tigar received a bullet in the arm and dropped from his seat. His fireman seized the throttle, pulled it open, and with a jerk, the train was under full speed, 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 Winchester, and they kept up a steady fire into the crowd of union miners. Eye-witnesses say the dead miners were killed after the train had departed. It is not known how many men were stationed behind the walls of the stockade, but an estimate placed it at between 25 and 40. Word was sent to physicians in town that their services were needed at the stockade.

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 9 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 this store, on Main street, one block from the depot, which will probably cost him his life.

A detail of militia at 10:30 tonight killed ex-Lieutenant of Police Tom Preston, of Chicago, at the stockade. He was standing outside the stockade as guard. The militia gave the by-standers the command to halt, and Preston stepped back to the gate. The militia fired and he was shot in the stomach. He was carried into the office in the stockade, where he expired.

Battery D, of Galesburg, Ill., under Captain Craig, numbering 150 men, arrived here tonight from Pana.

Adjutant-General J. C. Recco said that Preston was not killed by the militia. He said that when the guard at the stockade had dodged into the entrance at the militia's order of "hands up," a revolver shot was fired from the darkness and Preston fell, mortally wounded. General Recco said the militia did not fire a shot, and Preston was killed with a revolver by some one unknown.

The "preservation of the peace" in Europe by means of navies and standing armies costs \$950,000,000 a year.

Tobacco War Begun.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—Now that the American Tobacco Company controls the Drummond plant it is making ready for a big fight against all independent factories. A reduction of 10 cents a pound in the leading brand manufactured by the Drummond company will be announced in a day or two. When it became known that the American Tobacco Company would buy out Drummond, a 10 per cent cut was made by Liggett & Myers.

SPANIARDS GO SOON.

American Flag Will Shortly Wave Over San Juan.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 14.—It is officially announced that the American flag will be raised over San Juan October 18. The joint meeting of the United States and Spanish evacuation committees terminated today. Hereafter the American commission will meet privately to settle the final details of transfer. Today the Stars and Stripes were raised over Bayamo and Rio Piedras.

WILY SPANIARDS FOOLED.

They Planned to Collect Taxes at Manzanillo.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Manzanillo says now that the American flag is flying over that city, the Cuban element has come to the surface. The people are seemingly enthusiastic.

The mayor and collector had both received instructions not to turn over their office to the Americans, except under protest and in the presence of the consul and notary. In the office of the collector was found a cable message from Senor Montero, the chief of customs at Havana, notifying him that the military occupation of the Americans was not to affect the civil administration, which is still under the autonomous government, and to remit regularly all funds to Havana by a trusted messenger. The mayor, or alcalde, had similar instructions from the minister of justice. But Colonel Ray, the American military commander at Manzanillo, is not the man to stand nonsense. He immediately suspended the protesting officials and temporarily appointed others. Not a cent, however, was found in the treasury.

Major-General Henry Lawton, governor of the military department of Santiago, left Santiago for the United States today on the Michigan, accompanied by his aids.

Thirty cannon captured at the forts and in the trenches are now ready for shipment to the United States. The proposed plan is to give 15 of the principal cities of the country two guns each as trophies, to be placed in positions of honor in the public parks.

TERRORS OF EDMONTON TRAIL.

Terrible Experience of a California Party in the North.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 14.—E. C. Peck has returned from the Peace river and Edmonton-trail district. He reports strikes on Peace river averaging \$20 per day per man, and is confident that enormously rich finds will be made higher up where the river has not been explored. The Edmonton trail will yet unfold many stories of suffering. The Kergin party from California, 20 strong, went in in July, 1897, and reached Fort Graham in July, 1898. Forty-nine out of 60 horses starved to death, and the men were reduced to death and terrible suffering. Many deaths have occurred on the Edmonton trail. Of one party of six one died of scurvy, two were drowned, and after a year's suffering three have reached Klondike. He did not ascertain the names but knew that a large number of fatalities had occurred. The party of six referred to were from the Eastern states.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Clash Which Is Causing Trouble in the Dark Continent.

London, Oct. 14.—A prominent member of the French embassy in London expressed these views today: "The advent of the French and British on the Upper Nile ought not to be regarded as the meeting of opposing policies, which necessarily exclude one another, but as the clash of commercial interests which should be carefully defined and embodied in a permanent agreement."

"The war which has not been provoked by the question of Egypt will certainly not break out over the Upper Nile question. The issues at Fashoda will be settled in a friendly manner."

BIG FIRE IN TACOMA.

The Partly Completed Tourist Hotel Destroyed.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 13.—The Tourist hotel, under construction by the Northern Pacific Land Company, was burned tonight. Officials of the land company say the building cost as much as \$200,000, and place the loss at \$200,000, with no insurance. It was the purpose of the land company to make this one of the finest hotels in the country, and it would have cost complete over \$1,000,000. The hotel commanded one of the finest sites in the city, overlooking Puget sound.

To Extend Cuban Railway.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary Alger will recommend to congress that the existing railway system in Cuba be extended so as to form a line running directly from Cape May, at the east end of the island, to Cape Antonio, at the western extremity.

Spain Threatens to Interfere.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—The Spanish government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace between the United States is definitely signed. Immediately after peace is signed the cortes will be reorganized and measures dealing with the reorganization of the departments submitted to parliament.

Seizure Was Illegal.

New York, Oct. 14.—Deputy Quartermaster Kimball has received orders from the war department to return the Spanish prize steamer Mexico to her owners, the Spanish line. The Mexico will carry stores to Porto Rico, and will then be taken to Havana, to be turned over to her owners. She will sail from New York the last of this week. The Mexico was seized in the port of Santiago when the city surrendered, and will be returned on the ground that her seizure was illegal.

THE REPLY OF ALGER

Explains Plan of Campaign to Board of Inquiry.

WHY CHANGES WERE MADE

The Reasons for Selecting Tampa as a Base and Cause of Delay in Embarking.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Secretary Alger's reply to the questions submitted by the commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain was made public today. The secretary of war replied to the several questions as follows:

First—What was the plan of campaign decided upon immediately after the declaration of war? Was it decided to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the president's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba, to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operation of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable. Early in May a plan was partially matured to land a force at Mariel, a point about 26 miles west of Havana, reports having been received that in its immediate vicinity were high grounds, well watered and suitable for camping (troops preparatory for a movement upon Havana later, if it was deemed advisable; the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that city before the rainy season set in. Orders were issued to move on May 19, but subsequently the plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity, and also on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the enemy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible, for immediate embarkation should an emergency arise. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emergency. It may be added further that it was believed, after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern states during the summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

Second—When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a reconnaissance in force was to be made to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the different localities in Eastern Cuba. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major-General Shafter was directed to move at once on the city and province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson, June 7, stating that he had bombarded the forts at Santiago June 6 and silenced the works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there the city and fleet could be captured within 48 hours. It is proper to state that, after the date of this message, the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

Third—Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

Answer—On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparative short distance from Cuba, rendering any move of the troops possible on short notice as the progress of the blockade or any other condition might require.

Fourth—Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

Answer—All of the early camps in the South were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the major-general commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major-General Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps. A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa.

Fifth—When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 24, 1898.

Sixth—Why were the troops held in transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

Answer—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of advice received from Commodore Remy that "Spanish cruiser, second-class, and Spanish torpedo-destroyer were seen by Eagle, Nicholas channel, Cuba; destroy convey."

Atrey at Camp Wheeler.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 13.—One soldier was killed, two fatally wounded and two seriously wounded at Camp Wheeler today. Soon after the arrival of the Tenth cavalry, one of the members was arrested by a provost guard for disorderly conduct, and an attempt was made by his comrades to release him. One was shot, whereupon negroes in the train seized arms and the shooting became general. Three Tenth cavalrymen were wounded, two of them fatally.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

Equals That of Russia and All of Continental Europe.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Special reports from United States Consul Johnson, at Amoy, and Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, show an enormous increase of the foreign trade of China, and point out the great value of that part of it originating in the United States. Last year the volume of trade exceeded that for 1896 by \$2,000,000 taels, a tael being reckoned at 72.5 cents.

The value of the United States trade in China represented 15 per cent of the total, being more than double the whole German trade, and second only to Great Britain. As Consul Fowler puts it, "the value of United States exports to China is greater than that of all Continental Europe, and the Russians, European and Asiatic." His figures show that last year the exports amounted to \$20,331 taels, but these figures, he says, are entirely too small, for, owing to the Chinese method of keeping treasury statistics, a large portion of the goods coming from the United States are entered as from other countries. Consul Johnson says that kerosene no longer holds first place in the exports from the United States to China. Cotton goods is the most valuable line of trade, and 40 per cent of the exports of the cotton from the United States went to China last year, the value being over \$7,000,000.

CANAL WILL BE BUILT.

Warner Miller Says Congress Favors the Measure.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 13.—Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., has arrived here to attend the annual meeting of the Nicaragua Canal Company, of which he is president.

"The canal is going to be built," he said in an interview today. "That question was practically settled by the Spanish war and the long journey of the canal."

"Do you think congress will take hold of the matter promptly?" he was asked.

"There is no doubt about it in my mind," said Mr. Miller. "Friends of the measure claim that a large majority of both houses favor the construction of the canal, and I think the time has come when action can no longer be postponed. Dirt will fly shortly after the end of the next session of congress. That is my prophecy, and I think I ought to know what I am talking about."

UNDER OUR FLAG.

Spanish Steamers at Manila Given American Registry.

Manila, P. I., via San Francisco, Oct. 13.—In accordance with an order issued from the office of the captain of the port of Manila, permitting vessels registered as Spanish property to carry the flag of the United States, and entitling them to protection as American property, provided there could be shown a bill of sale of each of such vessels regularly authenticated by the United States consul, three steamers, the Germana, El Cano and Nuestra Senor del Carmen, have come under the American flag and are now plying between Manila and other points in the archipelago. These three vessels were among those known during the siege as "refugee" steamers, to which refugees from Manila were sent. It is expected that others will soon be put under the American flag.

The dispatch-boat Bulacan, one of the two Spanish naval vessels sunk in the Pasig river the day the city was captured, has been raised, and it is expected that she will soon be ready for service.

LEECH LAKE UPRISING.

Bear Islanders Intrenched and Preparing to Resist.

Minneapolis, Oct. 13.—The Journal's staff correspondent at Cass lake writes that Indian runners from the south passed here in the night, going north, and from them information of a more serious nature than anything heard heretofore was obtained. The hostiles at Bear Island have already learned that General Bacon intends attacking them within 48 hours, and are busily preparing to resist. The Indians are well posted on everything that goes on at Walker agency. They are strongly entrenched, and have sent out insulting messages to the whites. Their runners are busy urging reinforcement. There have passed down the waterways to Leech lake in the past three days as many Indians as there have soldiers come in on the railroad. It is estimated by wood men that there are at least 500 reds who will become hostiles on the slightest encouragement who are now within striking distance of Leech lake dam.

High Mountains Discovered.

Seattle, Oct. 13.—The G. H. Eldredge geological survey party, which has just returned from the Cook Inlet country, is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America. The peak, which towers far above Mount St. Elias, is situated in Alaska to the right of the Bushitas river.

The government topographer, it is said, took triangulations for the elevation, ascertaining by scientific calculation the exact height of the peak, which he declared to be more than 50,000 feet.

The mountain was named Bullaboh, a word spoken in exclamation by the Indian guide of the party on first beholding the wonderful peak. The members of the survey are reported to have expressed the opinion that an ascent of Bullaboh would be almost impossible, so steep are its sides.

The exports for the third quarter of the present year from the southern half of Germany to the United States are officially totaled at \$2,541,622, or \$1,100,438 in excess of amount for the corresponding quarter last year.

RIOT AFTER A MURDER

Soldiers Seize a Train at Camp Hamilton.

PROVOST GUARD KILLS A PRIVATE

Dead Man's Companions Swear Vengeance, and Attempt a Lynching—Exciting Night at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12.—As a result of the killing of a private in the Twelfth New York regiment by Provost Guard Kitchen last night, 300 or 400 members of that regiment formed a mob tonight and seized a train at Camp Hamilton, with the intention of coming to town on it and raiding the county jail for the purpose of taking Kitchen out and lynching him. General Wiley and Colonel Wood were quickly notified of the uprising, and they suppressed the mob by the most radical and prompt action. The outbreak was not unexpected, and the jail was heavily guarded. The provost guard in the city was also doubled and things are now quiet, at midnight.

The rioting tonight was the sequel not only of the fatal fight last night, but also of the drunken carousals that have been going on since pay day. Last night there were two killed and two wounded, and a lynching was narrowly prevented. The drinking and disorderly conduct is not in Camp Hamilton, but in the city, when the men get off on leave of absence.

Private Hefferman, of the Twelfth New York, was last midnight killed by Provost Guard Alvin Kitchen, of the Third Kentucky, while the former was running away from a fight he had been in at a dive, and he refused to halt when Kitchen called to him to do so. Kitchen fired twice at Hefferman, the second shot being fatal. The soldiers are still desperately enraged at the provost guard for chasing them with weapons, when they are in the city, and threatened others as well as Kitchen. Private Bailey, who was also shot while in the city last night by the provost guard, is suffering terribly from the effects of the wound in his thigh, and is in a serious condition. The two colored inmates who were shot in camp yesterday when Sergeant Green was killed by Corporal Edwards are resting easier tonight. There is more excitement in Lexington tonight than at any time since the troops were brought here.

When the 7:30 L. & N. train started to town from Camp Hamilton, a crowd of 300 members of the Twelfth New York regiment was at the depot to board it. They were armed, and were coming to town to try to get Alvin Kitchen from jail and shoot him. The operator at the station wired to the division headquarters in the camp the facts, and General Wiley wired back instructing the train to be held. He sent a battalion to the scene of the trouble, under Captain Holbrook, adjutant-general on General Wade's staff. Captain Holbrook ordered all peaceful soldiers to return to the camp.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment was placed as special guard around Camp Hamilton.

Later a report reached camp that the mob was forming in town.