

GEN. BATES' ERROR

HIS DIVISION EQUIPPED FOR FIGHTING, BUT HAD NO NEWS-PAPER MEN ALONG

THIRD AND TWENTIETH FOUGHT WITH THE BEST

ONLY RECEIVED SCANT AND TARDY RECOGNITION IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS

MAJ. JOHN A. LOGAN TELLS OF SANTIAGO

Thinks the Two Men Above All Others to Whom Credit is Due for the Conduct of the Campaign Are Gen. Lawton and Gen. Bates

Incident Showing the Latter's Magnanimity at El Caney.

Maj. John A. Logan, who, with Mrs. Logan, is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. William F. Tucker, of this city, was with Gen. Bates' brigade during the thickest of the fight at Santiago.

Although Maj. Logan is exceedingly modest in regard to any part he took in the recent war, enough is known to prove that he is not an unworthy son of Gen. John A. Logan, one of the bravest of the heroes of the Civil war.

Maj. Logan, having seen the Third regiment in active service, his visit to St. Paul is of more than ordinary interest, and he is not stinting in his praise of the bravery of the gallant Third. "Every man could be depended upon," he said yesterday, with enthusiasm, "and the Third regiment was one of the best in the field."

"Why then, was it not mentioned in the reports?" he was asked. "Well," he said, with a little laugh, "Gen. Bates wonders, too, why the Third and Twentieth were never mentioned. I was adjutant general of the brigade under Gen. Bates' command; the Third was in that brigade, you know. The general was surgeon in the Twentieth for many years at Fort Leavenworth, and he was greatly attached to it; there was no mention of our command, but I imagine I know the reason. In modern warfare, in going to the field, it is well to take along several war correspondents, but Gen. Bates encumbered himself with equipments, and brought no correspondents, and overlooked correspondents."

When we landed on the island we had seventy-two six-mule wagons, our ambulances and rations for seventy-five days, with forage for our horses and mules, and four troops of cavalry, ours, by the way, was the only cavalry brought into Cuba, and ours the only transportation in the army. In the hurry of getting all this moved, some things, of course, were overlooked, this is how we forgot our correspondents. Ours was the only division that brought transportation into the island, but the other divisions brought their correspondents."

"The congratulatory order issued on July 4 did not mention our brigade at all, and Gen. Bates spoke to Gen. Shafter about it, and he promised that it would be corrected. There was a brief mention in the second report about that long 'measuring his first fingers'—but beyond that I never saw anything."

"Of course, this must have hurt Gen. Bates, because he was ranking officer of the division, and not only that, but at El Caney he was the ranking officer. An incident at El Caney shows how magnanimous Gen. Bates is. When he was ordered to supersede Gen. Lawton, he declined. Gen. Lawton had been in the field first, and when Gen. Bates arrived, as there was little for him to do, and as there was still a heavy firing on the left, he told Gen. Lawton he would take his command there, and he withdrew from the field, leaving the glory and honor of the day to Gen. Lawton. There is but one other incident of the kind recorded, and that was when my father refused to supersede Gen. Thomas on the field, during the Civil war."

"WHAT THE THIRD DID. "Well, as to what the Third did, we were on the hill near Capron's battery, Gen. Lawton and Gen. Bates having picked out the position for the troops. There was a crossroad leading to where the First and Fourth were engaged in heavy firing, and Gen. Bates sent me to find this crossroad. I rode down the road until I came to the First and Fourth, who were under fire, and I went back and reported to Gen. Bates the lay of the ground, and where the troops were stationed, then we marched our command down the road to the right; he then took the Twentieth to the left, where the firing was hot; when the Twentieth was placed, I went back for the Third, and, with Col. Page, brought the regiment down the hill, and we were placed between Gen. Shafter and the First and Fourth infantry. In getting into position, the Third had to cross an open field, and was under fire for some time. We could see the fire from the brow of the hill, and during none of the time did I see one skulker; every man was in

his place, and every man did his duty. The Twentieth was in the stone fort to the left, together with the Twentieth (colored) infantry and the Third and Fourth. They never left the road. "In the formation of troops along the line, the First was on the extreme left with the Fourth next; then the Twentieth and the Twenty-fifth, which joined there in the assault, the Third, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Seventy were next in the line. After taking the hill, Creelman, who was wounded in the left shoulder, had been left in the stone fort; Gen. Bates knowing that I was a friend of Creelman's told me to go and rescue him or he would be killed. Taking four or five privates from the Third we crawled through a hole into the stone fort; there we found three or four hammocks of Cuban canvas, the kind commonly used in Cuba. One of these was filled with clean clothing, which had evidently just been brought in. Uniforms and other articles were piled together. We cut down the hammock and rolled Creelman in it and took him out through the hole which had been blown out by a shell, and brought him down to the hill to the surgeon, Dr. Ives, on an improvised stretcher."

"THIRD'S GALLANT OFFICERS. "This and many other acts of bravery on the part of the private might be cited. The men of the Third did very effective work; I never saw braver or more gallant men, Col. Page and Lieut. Col. Harbach are brave soldiers and gallant officers. I repeat, I never saw a better lot of men. In the ravine, which runs between the hill and El Caney (it is about 500 yards wide), these men lay under fire for four hours. Fire was opened on the town at once after the hill was taken, and the Spaniards were driven from house to house during all this time our men remained very cool and conducted themselves like veterans. There is a plaza, about as large as a city square, in the center of the town, and as the Spaniards ran across this opening they were winged every time."

"Just as Bates got his brigade ready to make a raid and charge the stone fort, Ludlow's brigade came up from the left, and the Third moved, we must cross fire with our own men, and for this reason the raid was abandoned, as we could not fire on Ludlow's men, for by this time our men had formed a semi-circle."

"As to a comparison between the volunteers and regulars, it takes time to make a soldier; for the training received and the time given them, the American volunteers made a record equal to the regulars. In comparing the soldiers of the Third with those of the Civil war, it must be remembered that in the Civil war the soldiers on both sides were volunteers. But it took time to bring them to the proficiency they reached. In our ninety days' war, we had no time; our volunteers did not have time to become veterans. One campaign is better than six months' of drilling. In a campaign the men learn to take care of themselves, and in this our army was not remiss."

"PRaise FOR VOLUNTEERS. "In our division we had two volunteer regiments. The first volunteers of Illinois, and the First of the District of Columbia, and better soldiers than these could not be found; they were well officered and well drilled. The First regiment, of the District of Columbia, had an experienced officer, Capt. Harris, who fought in the Indian campaign, and so brought experience to the present campaign. Their health was always good, in fact, our command, with the exception of the Ninth Massachusetts, had very good health all through the campaign. This was due to the good care taken of the men by Gen. Bates. But the Spaniards suffered from fever as much as our men did. When we got into Santiago, we found the hospitals full of sick soldiers."

"No, I have nothing to say in regard to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter's disagreement. But I will say this, I think that the two men above all others to whom credit is due for the conduct of the campaign of Santiago are Gen. Lawton and Gen. Bates; they proved themselves the best. I don't mean to criticize anybody, but while the others were good, these men by all odds proved themselves the ablest officers. Why, the proposition to withdraw the troops from the hill would have been acted upon but for Bates and Lawton, who insisted on the position. It was, of course, that when reinforcements were suggested they insisted on maintaining their position, and, if necessary, assaulting the city. Lawton's troops were on the extreme left, and Bates' on the extreme right, which are very important positions."

"Comparing our army with the armies of the world, I must say I have visited the armies of Europe, and I have seen the armies of Belgium and Russia, and the Swedish army and have studied their tactics and I must say after all, that there is no comparison between the armies of America and Europe. The American army is the best on earth. Down there in Santiago every officer exposed himself to danger, and among the wounded will be found a larger percentage of officers than of privates; they were always in the danger line, and they do not go into action now, they use to do in solid masses, but rather in extended order; this makes the men more self-reliant. In Cuba the men became separated and had to rely upon themselves; sometimes the officers were not near and they had to act for themselves."

TO HOLD PHILIPPINES

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR HANNA BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INSPIRED

VOICES PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Ohio Senator Says There is No Hope for Spain in the Final Disposition of the Islands—Talk Believed to Be Intended to Pave the Way for Peace Commission to Carry Out Instructions.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—The following interview with Senator Hanna concerning the Philippine question is believed to represent the views of President McKinley:

"I do not know what the instructions given to our peace commissioners are," said the senator, "but so far as concerns the negotiations which will be instituted in Paris tomorrow I can see no other result than that Spain will have to relinquish her sovereignty over not only Luzon island, but the entire Philippine archipelago. Spain has no reason to expect to be able to retain any portion of the group she went into the war and lost, and now ought to be prepared to suffer all the consequences which such a defeat implies. I regard the Philippines as lost to Spain, and that being a foregone conclusion, in my opinion, the problem which next confronts us relates to the form of government which will give the islands."

"When the Philippines question first presented itself there was a strong sentiment among conservative, far-seeing and thinking men in this country, which favored the retention by the United States of merely a naval base and coaling station in the islands—this base presumably being Manila, and the bay contiguous thereto. Since then, however, this sentiment apparently has undergone a very marked change, and now it appears that for the most part these same men, who at first believed we should annex Manila alone, are advocating the termination of Spanish rule in the whole group."

NO HOPE FOR SPAIN. "Aside from the fact that the general sentiment of the country seems to be against returning any of the islands to Spain, the United States is under obligations to the insurgents to establish a stable and enlightened form of government throughout the entire archipelago. When the war broke out the Philippine insurgents became, in a certain sense, the allies of the Americans, and it therefore is our moral duty to see to it that in the future they shall have a safe and free government, and that the United States secures assurances as to how the Philippines will be governed, we necessarily will have to make the island our wards. The peace commissioners will be called upon to secure a primitive government or control over the island and continue it until congress decides upon a permanent form of government. It seems to me that we are called upon to assume a protectorate over the archipelago, and this may be accomplished by means of the army and navy now in the Philippines and Philippine waters. What will be the ultimate fate of the islands is of course a problem for the future. Whether the Philippines will become an independent nation or a colony of the United States, or whether an American protectorate will be established, it is well understood that Spain must abide by the verdict of our peace commissioners, whatever that may prove to be, for she is in no fit condition to resume the control which she has already resulted so disastrously to lose. There is no reason to expect that our commissioners will agree to any compromise which contemplates the continuation of Spanish control over any part or all of the group."

POSSIBLE OBSTACLES. "I feel confident that we will have no further trouble in an armed way with Spain. The only obstacle with which we may have to contend is the opposition of the insurgents to our plans. It is not at all certain, of course, that we will encounter any such obstacles, though it is assuredly among the probabilities. However, from what I have read of the mission of Aguinaldo, the personal representative of the Philippines, to accept whatever form of government we will finally decide upon, so long as Spain will have no hand in its administration."

Regarding the reports which come from Paris that one of Spain's propositions to our commissioners will be that the United States pay her \$500,000 for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Senator Hanna said significantly: "We are not paying money for buying territory which we now control."

SPANIARDS RECEDING. Americans Now Occupy Fully Two-Thirds of Porto Rico. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 30.—The meeting of the military commission yesterday was private and no news was given out regarding what transpired. The American troops now occupy fully two-thirds of the island. The Spanish line, running in a semi-circle south of San Juan, is narrowing daily and the Spaniards are receding towards the capital. American business men are gathering here, seeking for markets or looking for business chances. They are investigating the prevailing conditions, but the island is not yet ripe for business operations of any great importance, and many of them are returning, disappointed, to their homes. Rumors of outlaws in the western part of the island continue, including the burning of houses and the maiming of cattle.

SPANIARDS ARE SILENT. Have Not Divulged Their Instructions as Peace Commissioners. PARIS, Sept. 30.—The United States peace commission has taken possession of its working quarters, a suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Hotel Continental, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royale, commanding the Tuilleries Gardens, and formerly used by the ex-Emperer Eugenic. American flags drape the entrance of the peace commission's apart-

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A conference was held here tonight in which Lieut. Humphrey, Chief Deputy Sheehan and the Indian agent took part. The situation was discussed in detail, but the conclusions, if any were reached, were not given out.

The understanding here is that United States Marshal O'Connor will arrive tomorrow with warrants for about twenty-five of the Indians, and that nothing will be done until after his arrival. When he does come, there will be no more time wasted, if present plans are carried out. Among the deputies and among citizens here the idea prevails that it will be foolish for twenty men, aided by such deputies as a marshal may bring, to attempt to capture 100 armed Indians. This view, however, is not shared by the men of the Third. If Lieut. Humphrey has an opinion, he has not expressed it, but the men are confident that their twenty Krag-Jorgenson's, with 100 rounds to the man, are ample for the job on hand. The lieutenant in command declines to discuss the relative numbers of the Indians and troops, but says simply that he is here to see that order is preserved while the marshal is making arrests, and that he will carry out his orders.

The troops are encamped tonight just outside of this village, Marshal O'Connor is not expected before tomorrow night, and there will be no developments before then, probably. It is not expected here that any attempt to arrest the aboriginal desperadoes will be made before Monday. Then there may be trouble. Whether the Indians will fight or not is a question. Reports received today are to the effect that they are well armed with Winchester rifles, and intend to resist the authorities. This may be true, but, at the same time, the presence even of so small a force of regulars is likely to have a quieting effect, and there are many, among them those who are best acquainted with the Indian character, who think the outlaws will submit without the least grave possible.

From those who hold to both views, however, the action of the Washington authorities is severely criticized. It would have been easily possible to overawe the Indians by numbers. This would have largely eliminated all risk of bloodshed. If there is open trouble, the people here will hold the war department to blame.

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The warrants charge the Indians with interfering with government authorities in the performance of their duties. The documents were turned over to United States Marshal O'Connor, who will leave for Leech lake this morning. En route he will be joined by four Indian deputies, whose services will be of value in effecting the arrests.

DR. TODD DEAD. Victim of Rabies Finally Succumbed to His Fate. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Dr. F. A. Todd, a prominent physician of Toledo, O., who has been a patient at the Presbyterian hospital since Wednesday, died at that institution from the effects of hydrophobia this evening. His death was the outcome of being attacked by a rabid dog on the lawn of the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane, of which Dr. Todd was assistant superintendent, a month ago. The remains will be taken to Owosso, Mich., the home of Dr. Todd's parents, at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, over the Michigan Central railway. Dr. Todd was taken to the hospital Wednesday from the Great Northern hotel, where he had been taking the Pasteur treatment. This morning he appeared to be much improved, but shortly after noon he became worse and sank gradually until evening, when he died.

FRESH LIFE IN FIRES. The Whole Forest District of Colorado Threatened by Flames. DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—Reports from the western portion of the state continue to tell of the ravages of the forest fires, which bid fair to devastate the greater part of the forest of the state. A special from Glenwood Springs, a center of the burning district, says: "The fire in the mountains near here have taken fresh life today, owing to high winds. The sun has been nearly obscured all day, and the atmosphere is heavy with smoke. The fire east of Glenwood Springs is fortunately in an unsettled portion of the county, and, aside from the immense loss by the burning of timber, no loss has occurred up to the present time. The stock on the range, as far as heard from, has escaped the fire."

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Gen. Merritt Makes Official Report of the Capture of Manila—Difficulties That Were Overcome by Patient Officers and Brave Privates—Memorable Scenes in the Streets of Manila.

"Great changes for the better have taken place in Manila since the occupancy of the city by the American troops. The streets have been cleaned under the management of Gen. MacArthur, and the police, under Col. Reeve, Thirteenth Minnesota, were most proficient in preserving order. A stranger to the city might easily imagine that the Americans had been in control for months rather than for days."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A graphic story of the taking of Manila, of conditions existing there prior to the arrival of the American troops, and of the improvements accomplished since the occupation of the city, is embodied in the official report of Gen. Merritt, made public by the war department today.

Gen. Merritt speaks of Aguinaldo's accomplishments previous to his arrival, and says: "As Gen. Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival, nor offer his respects as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the president fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority, in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs."

For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent force. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully established by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pasay road, on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligations by pre-arranged plans of mutual attack, to turn to the right and clear the front still held against the insurgents, but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs."

NIGHT ATTACK. "To return to the situation of Gen. Greene's brigade, as I found it on my arrival, it will be seen that the difficulty in getting an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask Gen. Aguinaldo to withdraw his troops from the city, and to move forward. This was overcome by instructions to Gen. Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces control of the roads in their immediate front. No objection was made, and accordingly Gen. Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line, and constructed a trench, in which a portion of the guns of the Utah batteries was placed.

"The Spanish, observing this activity on our part, made a very sharp attack with infantry and artillery on the night of July 31. The strain of the night fighting and the heavy details for outpost duty made it imperative that the Greene troops join forces with Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which had arrived on transports on July 31.

"Upon the assembly of MacArthur's brigade in support of Greene's, I had about 8,000 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for final action. During the time of the final attacks I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish line of intrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the admiral had declined to order it, unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, stating that, in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready. Now, however, the brigade of Gen. MacArthur being in position, the morning resolution was adopted, and, under date of Aug. 6, Admiral Dewey agreed to my suggestion that we should send a joint letter to the captain general, advising that he should remove from the city all non-combatants within forty-eight hours, and that operations against the defenses of Manila might begin at any time after the expiration of that period. This letter was sent Aug. 7, and a reply received next day to the effect that the Spaniards were without places of refuge for the increased number of wounded, sick women and children now lodged within the walls. On the 9th a formal joint demand for the surrender of the city was sent in. The captain general offered to consult his government if we would allow him the same strictly necessary for the communications by way of Hong Kong. This was declined on our part.

BATTLE BEGINS. "About 9 a. m. on the 13th our fleet Continued on Third Page.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

California Minister on Trial for Immorality.

DEATHS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Boynton Furnishes the War Department Official Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Gen. Boynton, commanding the Chickamauga Park, sent the following dispatch to Washington today:

Replying to request of secretary of war in your telegram yesterday, surgeons at camp report total number of deaths in camp from arrival of regulars, April 16, to date, 425 volunteers and one regular. Of this number fourteen were deaths from accidents. These figures also include deaths in the Chattanooga hospital.

SLOW PROGRESS. Little Developed in the Trial of Chaplain McIntyre. DENVER, Col., Sept. 30.—Slow progress was made today in the court martial trial of Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battleship Oregon. Almost the entire morning session was taken up in arguments between the attorney as to minor questions. Judge E. N. Bonfield, who presided yesterday for the defense, was cross-examined. Nothing of importance was developed. Benjamin H. Bayles, of Denver, a retired business man, testified that nothing was said by Chaplain McIntyre to the effect that Capt. Evans took the Iowa to the rear and kept her there during the battle.

CHANG YIN BANISHED. Opponent of Li Hung Chang Shorn of All His Honors. PEKIN, Sept. 30.—An imperial decree was published today dismissing Chang Yin Houan, the opponent in the Chinese foreign office of Li Hung Chang and former minister to Washington, and special envoy of China at Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is dismissed from all his offices and is banished to Ili, a district of Chinese-Turkestan.

CRISIS IS NEAR. China's Emperor Appeals for Protection Through Kang Yuvel. LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Globe at Hong Kong says Kang Yuvel, the Cantonese reformer, in interviews since his escape from Peking, has said he fled because the emperor informed him of a plot to depose him and kill the reform leaders. His majesty, the reform leader added, wanted Kang Yuvel to escape while there was time for him to do so, and commissioned him to endeavor to obtain protection for the emperor and for the empire.

ASSASSIN LUCHENI. Slayer of Austrian Emperor to Be Tried Nov. 3. GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—At a special session of the assize court today the trial of Lucheni, the Italian anarchist, who assassinated the Emperor of Austria on Sept. 17, was fixed for Nov. 3. An anarchist named Hugo Ramboni, accused of complicity in the crime, has been arrested.

DREYFUS AT CAYENNE. Rumor That He Has Been Released From Isle du Diabie. PARIS, Sept. 30.—It is rumored that Dreyfus has already been transferred from the Isle du Diabie to Cayenne, where he awaits a steamer to bring him to a French or an Algerian port.

CLEARED FOR ACTION. British Warship Prepared to Give Chinese Battle. HONG KONG, Sept. 30.—Kang Yuvel has arrived here on board the steamer Ballast, which was escorted by the British second-class cruiser Bonaventura. It was reported that the Bonaventura was on her way, the Bonaventura cleared for action.

SECRETARY HAY. New Head of the State Department Assumes His Duties. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—On leaving the White house today Mr. Hay went to the department of state and entered actively into the discharge of the duties of his new office. During the afternoon he received the reports of the heads of bureaus, and in many cases renewed acquaintances formed when he was assistant secretary of state many years ago. Although no appointment has yet been made, it seems to be getting the Mr. Spencer Eddy, who was Mr. Hay's secretary in London, will be his private secretary in the state department.

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PLUCK OF AMERICANS HIGHLY COMMENDED

Gen. Merritt Makes Official Report of the Capture of Manila—Difficulties That Were Overcome by Patient Officers and Brave Privates—Memorable Scenes in the Streets of Manila.

"Great changes for the better have taken place in Manila since the occupancy of the city by the American troops. The streets have been cleaned under the management of Gen. MacArthur, and the police, under Col. Reeve, Thirteenth Minnesota, were most proficient in preserving order. A stranger to the city might easily imagine that the Americans had been in control for months rather than for days."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A graphic story of the taking of Manila, of conditions existing there prior to the arrival of the American troops, and of the improvements accomplished since the occupation of the city, is embodied in the official report of Gen. Merritt, made public by the war department today.

Gen. Merritt speaks of Aguinaldo's accomplishments previous to his arrival, and says: "As Gen. Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival, nor offer his respects as a subordinate military leader, and as my instructions from the president fully contemplated the occupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants,' I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila, especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority, in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs."

For these reasons the preparations for the attack on the city were pressed and military operations conducted without reference to the situation of the insurgent force. The wisdom of this course was subsequently fully established by the fact that when the troops of my command carried the Spanish intrenchments, extending from the sea to the Pasay road, on the extreme Spanish right, we were under no obligations by pre-arranged plans of mutual attack, to turn to the right and clear the front still held against the insurgents, but were able to move forward at once and occupy the city and suburbs."

NIGHT ATTACK. "To return to the situation of Gen. Greene's brigade, as I found it on my arrival, it will be seen that the difficulty in getting an avenue of approach to the Spanish line lay in the fact of my disinclination to ask Gen. Aguinaldo to withdraw his troops from the city, and to move forward. This was overcome by instructions to Gen. Greene to arrange, if possible, with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate vicinity to move to the right and allow the American forces control of the roads in their immediate front. No objection was made, and accordingly Gen. Greene's brigade threw forward a heavy outpost line, and constructed a trench, in which a portion of the guns of the Utah batteries was placed.

"The Spanish, observing this activity on our part, made a very sharp attack with infantry and artillery on the night of July 31. The strain of the night fighting and the heavy details for outpost duty made it imperative that the Greene troops join forces with Gen. MacArthur's brigade, which had arrived on transports on July 31.

"Upon the assembly of MacArthur's brigade in support of Greene's, I had about 8,000 men in position to attack, and I deemed the time had come for final action. During the time of the final attacks I had communicated my desire to Admiral Dewey that he would allow his ships to open fire on the right of the Spanish line of intrenchments, believing that such action would stop the night firing and loss of life, but the admiral had declined to order it, unless we were in danger of losing our position by the assaults of the Spanish, stating that, in his opinion, it would precipitate a general engagement, for which he was not ready. Now, however, the brigade of Gen. MacArthur being in position, the morning resolution was adopted, and, under date of Aug. 6, Admiral Dewey agreed to my suggestion that we should send a joint letter to the captain general, advising that he should remove from the city all non-combatants within forty-eight hours, and that operations against the defenses of Manila might begin at any time after the expiration of that period. This letter was sent Aug. 7, and a reply received next day to the effect that the Spaniards were without places of refuge for the increased number of wounded, sick women and children now lodged within the walls. On the 9th a formal joint demand for the surrender of the city was sent in. The captain general offered to consult his government if we would allow him the same strictly necessary for the communications by way of Hong Kong. This was declined on our part.

BATTLE BEGINS. "About 9 a. m. on the 13th our fleet Continued on Third Page.