

EXTRA--6 A. M.

TROOPS GO FORWARD

Gen. Bacon's Command Will Demand the Surrender of the Indian Murderers.

If They Fail to Come In Marshal O'Connor, Backed By Troops, Will Go After Them.

Staff Special to The St. Paul Globe. WALKER, Minn., Oct. 8.—At the Indian council held at the reservation a demand was made by the government through Indian Agent Sutherland, that the men concerned in the killing of soldiers near Bear Island be given up to answer the charge of murder.

Indians at the council yesterday, was that nineteen young bucks composed the force which engaged Gen. Bacon's command near Bear Island. Gay-she-gwon-ay-yosh, or as the English version would be Strong-voice-of-the-wind was the leader and directed the plan of battle. The band excepting the killed are now on Bear Island and refuse to come in or take part in the council. It is likely that such renegades as they can induce to join them will make things lively for several months, confining their depredations to small settlements. The report that Bog-a-mah-ga-shik was killed by one of the sharpshooters is denied, the chief refusing to take part in the attack.

J. H. Beebe, a squaw man while walking along the Brainard & Northern track from Walker, to Lothrop was shot at near Lothrop. The shots Beebe claimed were fired by Indians, who were in ambush along the track.

BATTERIES CALLED OUT

Gov. Clough Promptly Answers an Appeal From Cass Lake for Arms and Ammunition.

SETTLERS FEAR A GENERAL UPRISING

Telegrams Received Last Night State the Indians Are Ugly and Acting Strangely.

One battalion of the national guard artillery, comprising Battery A, of St. Paul, and Battery B, of Minneapolis, left this morning at 5 a. m. for Cass Lake, where the people are in fear of a general uprising. The troops left on a special train over the Great Northern for Duluth, and will arrive in Duluth about 9 a. m., and will be immediately transferred to the Fosston branch of the Great Northern, arriving at their destination early in the afternoon.

The St. Paul battery is in command of Capt. Larson, and Battery B, of Minneapolis, is in charge of Capt. Bennett. Maj. E. C. Libbey was in command of the battalion. Adj. Gen. Muehlberg, Col. Roland H. Hartley, of the governor's staff, and Capt. Converse accompany the detachment.

When Gov. Clough left his office yesterday afternoon, there was every reason to believe from the reassuring reports which had been received from Cass Lake and Leech Lake country during the early part of the day that no further trouble would be experienced with the Indians. Shortly after 8 o'clock he received a telegram at his home in Minneapolis signed by E. Cummings, of Cass Lake, which led him to take action.

The first telegram Gov. Clough received yesterday, was from Gen. Alger. It is as follows:

D. M. Clough, the Governor of Minnesota—Orders have been given to the department commander to make such disposition of the Fourteenth Minnesota volunteers as you may desire.

R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

Following are telegrams received from various points in the district: Cass Lake—Hon. D. M. Clough: The situation is hard to understand. Government estimates and cruiser report trails leading to Leech Lake unusually well beaten. Men have gone from Cass Lake to Leech Lake said to be on a friendly mission. Citizens are divided as to the need of troops. We would like arms and ammunition and will see and protect ourselves and wire you as soon as anything new develops.

H. Cummings.

Walker—Gov. D. M. Clough: Everything quiet at Walker. Gen. Bacon and entire detachment of troops are here in Walker. Indian Agent Sutherland is now in conference with Chief Flatmouth and his Indians at the agency. Gen. Bacon is firmly of the opinion that the Indians are whipped and will sue for peace. This opinion is not generally shared in by those who are acquainted with the Pillager tribe.

W. C. Smith, Chief Engineer, B. & N. M. Railroad.

AITKIN WANTS ARMS. Aitkin—D. M. Clough: Send 200 stand of arms here and 2,000 rounds of ammunition immediately.

John A. Tibbett.

Grand Rapids—Gov. D. M. Clough: No damage here at present, but consider Deer River and vicinity west, on the border of the reservation, in danger.

D. M. Gunn.

Deer River—Gov. D. M. Clough: The situation here is quiet. The majority of the Indians in the immediate vicinity profess friendship. Very few are seen about this village and it is supposed they have gone in the vicinity of Leech Lake. It is feared that the Indians would destroy this village in the event of their attempting to make their escape to the border country by way of Bow String and Big Fork.

Agent.

Farris—Gov. Clough: Troops wanted. Reliable reports are that there are armed Indians within ten miles, moving north towards Farris. The protection here is inadequate.

J. W. Curo, President of the Village.

adjutant general arrived. They were sent scurrying in all directions in search of the other men of the company.

Arrangements were made shortly after 12 with the Great Northern for a special train over the Eastern Minnesota and from there the troops will be transferred some time this morning to the new Fosston branch of the Great Northern without change of cars, and taken directly to Cass Lake, Deer River and Sarris, where the troops will be distributed.

No time was lost last evening after the order from Gov. Clough was received for the sending of the troops north. The special, comprising a baggage car and three coaches, pulled out of the union depot carrying Battery A. The boys only took along their blankets, guns, one Gatling gun and camp rations for two days. Further supplies will be forwarded them this afternoon. There were about fifty-five members of the battery who answered to roll call and about sixty of the Minneapolis company, making in all 115 men.

Gen. Muehlberg yesterday issued ammunition to the detail at Camp Van Duzee sufficient for one battalion, because of the possibility of a part of the Fourteenth being called out. This was brought down from the camp shortly after midnight and taken to the union depot, where it was loaded on the cars when they arrived. About 20,000 rounds of ammunition were taken along.

Col. Hartley and Adj. Gen. Muehlberg remained at the governor's office all night and accompanied the boys to the train. Col. Hartley gave it out early this morning that one battalion of the Fourteenth regiment would be ordered to Leech Lake by the governor this morning. From the dubious advice which was received from Walker and the surrounding country he will, unless something to the contrary turns up, order out the First battalion of the Fourteenth during the forenoon.

BUSTLE AT THE ARMORY. The scenes in the armory late last night were exciting. The building was filled with members of Battery A and friends of the men all anxiously preparing to go to the scenes of the Indian fights. Thirteen strokes on the fire bell, repeated three times, had warned a number of the men that they were wanted, but many thought it was only a fire alarm and did not associate it with the call for troops.

Capt. Larson and Lieut. Groh were among the first to appreciate its significance, and they promptly responded. They found Janitor Wiley already there, and they sent him to summon as many of the men as he could find. As soon as the first ones arrived they were sent on horseback and in cabs to bring the boys to the armory.

In a very few moments the armory was filled with men busily donning their uniforms and buckling on their sabers. Among all there was a feeling of gladness that they were at last to have a chance to show their fighting qualities. They readily forgave the government for not sending them to the Spanish war, for they saw a bigger fight in prospect than Santiago. Sergeant Major Keller was upstairs sending telegrams to men in distant parts of the city.

The Gatling gun in the drill room never was regarded with as much affection by the men as it was when they gathered about it and discussed the chances of wiping the Indians off the face of the earth. There was not a rifle in the armory, but the men were told there would be 100 of them at the police station headquarters.

Each man, as soon as he arrived at the armory, got out his accoutrements, blankets, haversacks and canteens. The men were jubilant when they heard that they would start to the front at 5 o'clock.

Capt. Dorsey, of the Fourteenth regiment, went to the governor last night and asked permission to go with the battery. The permission was given and there was no happier man in the outfit than the surgeon.

The mayor yesterday placed at the command of the state officials all of the arms and ammunition that is kept by the administration at the central station. Adj. Gen. Muehlberg called on Mayor Kiefer yesterday and told him that possibly it would be necessary to send armed citizens to the seat of the Indian trouble. He said that he would like to know if he could have the use of the arms that the city had and was told that he might have whatever there was. He was informed that there was in the city armory at the station 150 rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The rifles were supplied to the battery.

IN SIX HOURS. Maj. Schaeffer Says the Fourteenth Could Mobilize a Battalion. Adj. Gen. Sturgis, of the department of Dakota, was in conference with Maj. Schaeffer, of the Fourteenth Minnesota, yesterday in regard to the moving of the regiment into the field.

The conference was the result of a note dispatched by the adjutant general to Lieut. Col. Johnson. The latter being in Mankato, left Maj. Schaeffer in command, and the latter responded to the call.

Maj. Schaeffer said the Fourteenth could put one battalion in the field in six hours. There are 102 men at the camp, of whom about ten would really be needed to guard the camp.

Company E, of Merriam park, is all within easy reach, and the companies at Princeton and Fergus Falls are also easily accessible should they be needed for service in the northern part of the state.

It is possible that they may be called upon to protect some of the frightened communities in the northern counties.

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EXTRA

4:30 A. M.

LOTHROP ATTACKED

ARMED MEN ARE GUARDING THE TOWN AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN

SURFACE SITUATION QUIET AT WALKER

TALK OF A GENERAL INDIAN UPRISING IS BY NO MEANS STILLER

THE CHIPPEWA CHIEFS PROTEST THEIR LOYALTY

Conference Held at the Reservation With Agent Sutherland, at Which the Leaders of the Reds Assured the Authorities That They Would Do All They Could to Suppress the Disorder.

Staff Special to The St. Paul Globe. WALKER, Minn., Oct. 8 (2:30 a. m.)—Thirty-five Indians put in appearance at the town of Lothrop nine miles south of here this evening. The women and children were gathered in a building and the citizens are guarding the town.

Staff Special to The St. Paul Globe. WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7 (11 p. m.)—There is a decided change in the situation at Walker tonight. Gen. Bacon is back and in command here and reports that the Bear Island Indians have abandoned their resistance and have scattered through the forests, where it is useless for the troops to pursue them.

GEN. BACON'S REPORT. WALKER, Minn. (via Brainerd), Oct. 7.—I arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition, the killed and badly wounded having been sent to Fort Snelling this morning.

The Indians have been badly whipped and have left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore.

Many talk here of a general Indian outbreak. I will ascertain facts and report later.

I find Col. Harbach at this place with 200 men, Third Infantry. I will remain myself and keep the troops here awaiting developments.

I regret the exaggerated rumors published, resulting from my inability to communicate. I have been in no danger of massacre, and need no reinforcements. Col. Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats.

abandoned their resistance and have scattered through the forests, where it is useless for the troops to pursue them. On his return trip from the island, Gen. Bacon reports that no hostile Indians were seen and all along shore white flags were flying, indicating a general desire on the part of the reds to be counted out of the trouble.

Gen. Bacon and his men arrived here shortly after noon, tired out with their long fight against the Pillagers and showing the effects of exposure and scanty food, but in the best of spirits and willing to fight Indians whenever and wherever they might be found. All of the detachment supported the assertions of the officers that at no time had they been in danger of destruction, though those who were through the Cuban campaign were willing to admit that the brush with the Indians was about as hot as anything that took place before Santiago, and that the day and night spent on Bear Island was about as trying as the time in the trenches before the affair of El Caney.

MEN ARE BITTER. The men are exceedingly bitter in their feeling toward the Indians. Their wrath was aroused by the first cowardly volley, and it was not cooled by the death of Maj. Wilkinson and the men who fell before the bullets from the Winchester. No one who talks with any of the brave band who stood out on the island can doubt that the affair last a little longer, and that they may be able to boast on their return home of the evangelizing of a number of untutored savages.

The interest of the day has been divided between the return of the heroes from Bear Island and the interest in the conference held this afternoon at the reservation between Indian Agent Sutherland and the Chippewa chiefs. In its direct bearing on the Pillager outbreak the conference had no very important effect and was not expected to have.

The other Indians are not in a position to surrender the outlaws, even if they desired to do so, and they are not very likely to go to scouring the woods for the fugitive outlaws. The conference was important largely for its bearing upon the question of a general Indian uprising in the Northwest, rumors of which have been afloat from time to time that the Bear Island braves went on the war path. On this point the assembled Indians were emphatic. They declared positively that they had no intention of taking up the quarrel of the bad Pillagers, and they reiterated in several varieties of Chippewa their determination to remain loyal to the

Great Father, and not get into trouble. Those who attended the conference in any official capacity are not garrulous on the subject of what took place, but the emphatic expression of the agency Indians to remain peaceful was about the extent of it. This assurance is seemingly backed by the action of the Indians who are coming in in considerable numbers reporting their presence to the agent and seemingly making a point of showing themselves so that it may be certain they are not on the war path.

FACTS ADMITTED. The facts as given above are admitted by all, but there are many who do not draw the same conclusions as those reached by Gen. Bacon and the other officials. Among the old settlers, and there are many, there is well versed in the Indian and his way, there is an openly expressed fear that the trouble so far from being over is not yet well begun. They do not see friendship in the assembling of the Indians to protest loyalty, but only a treacherous method of mobilizing a force at a point where it can strike a deadly blow the moment the troops are withdrawn. Much is made by those who fear the future of a warning alleged to have been given early today to a Mrs. Colby, a teacher on the reservation, who, it is alleged, was warned to seek some place of safety.

It must not be supposed that all of this alarming talk is mere idle gossip. It comes from men whose bravery has been proved, and it has been given standing by being brought officially to the attention of Gen. Bacon. The commanding officer was courteous in reviewing the presentation of the situation by those who fear the worst, and was prompt in assuring all who approached him that he would investigate the matter thoroughly. He also said that he intended remaining at Walker himself as long as there was any possible danger, and added that so long as there was reasonable fear of an outbreak he would keep at hand all the troops necessary to hold the Indians in subjection.

He did not, however, seem greatly impressed with the danger of a general outbreak, and all that was pointed out to him of suspicious and mysterious movements among the Indians did not apparently alter his views of the subject.

QUITE A CASE. Although those who fear an outbreak did not succeed in convincing the commanding officer of the troops, they are nevertheless able to make out quite a case. They have stories from Millie Lacs and from Cass Lake of great unrest among the Indians, and the fears of the people at the latter place have undoubtedly had some effect in arousing anxiety here. They point out that treachery is the natural strategy of the Indian, and point to the first volley on Bear Island as proof. They say that the Indians are not moving about in the Leech Lake country in armed bands and assembling about Walker for nothing. If not for a general uprising, what then, they ask, is the purpose? All of these things are as patent as are the facts upon which the officials base their assurances of safety, and the question resolves itself simply into a matter of which side is right.

The situation at Walker tonight is just this: Gen. Bacon is satisfied there is no further danger. A considerable portion of those whose lives and families and fortunes are at stake believe there is great danger of trouble more serious among the Indians than any which has as yet occurred. Outward appearances favor the view of Gen. Bacon. Time alone can solve the problem.

In the meanwhile, with the soldiers still at Walker, there is little prospect of immediate peril for the people here and in this immediate vicinity. Even among those who are most anxious as to the outlook the majority believe that the outbreak which they anticipate will not take place until the men of the Third are again at Snelling.

AUTHORITIES REASSURED. They Believe Now That the Worst of the Trouble Is Over.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Reports received by the officials of the war and the interior departments from the Indian outbreak are of a reassuring character tonight, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over. Gen. Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the department of which he is in command, will remain at Walker, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the imaginations of the surrounding country who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view to fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the government.

Gen. Corbin tonight said there was no basis for the report that two troops of cavalry on the way to Huntsville, Ala., had been ordered to Walker, Gen. Bacon's telegram showing he was not in need of reinforcements.

The following reassuring despatch was received tonight by Indian Commissioner Jones from Gus H. Beaulieu, 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 Gaywuche Wayhinung and Macheegubow, both of Bear Island, and Wah-bunance, of Leech Lake village, 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 registering their names in over-seers offices with the intention of remaining at this village until trouble has subsided. White Earth, Red Lake and Mills Lac Indians not affected. Think there will be no general uprising.

The following dispatches bearing on the Indian trouble were received earlier in the day: St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7, 1898.—Adjutant General Army, Washington: Official dispatch from Walker announces six bodies and eleven wounded will arrive in St. Paul tonight. No names.

Have made arrangements for immediate transfer to Fort Snelling and proper care and attention there.

Sturgis, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington, Minn., Oct. 6.—One soldier killed today and one Indian police killed, one wounded. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have now scattered in their canoes during night to the various lakes in this section. Have accompanied the boats to the mouth of the lake this season, and will return with my command tomorrow. Communication with this point rare and difficult.

Bacon, Brigadier General.

SURVIVORS AT HOME

Nine Wounded Soldiers Reached Fort Snelling Early Last Evening for Surgical Treatment.

THE DEAD BODIES, TOO, WERE BROUGHT

Maj. M. C. Wilkinson, Sergeant Butler and Four Privates Were Slain Wednesday.

FUNERALS ARE NOT YET ARRANGED FOR

There Is Some Delay on Account of the Absence of Relatives—Wounded Are All Doing Nicely, With the Exception of Jack Daly, Who Is Shot in the Thigh—Heroism of Private Burkhardt Wins Many Encomiums—Story of the Fight as Told by the Survivors Last Night.

SOLDIER VICTIMS OF BEAR ISLAND BRAVES. KILLED.

MAJ. MELVILLE GARY WILKINSON, SERGEANT WILLIAM BUTLER, PRIVATE JOHN OLMSTED, PRIVATE JOHN SCHWALLENSTUCKER, PRIVATE ALFRED ZIEBEL, PRIVATE EDWARD LOWE.

WOUNDED.

E. Antonelli, shot in leg. Le Roy Ayres, Sergeant, shot through shoulder. Edward Brown, shot in face. John Daly, shot in groin. Private Richard Boucher, flesh wound. Private Godfrey Siegler, shot through shoulder. Private Jess S. Jensen, shot in shoulder. Charles Turner, shot through right shoulder. George Wicker, shot in ankle.

Fort Snelling was in mourning yesterday and last night. No somber hangings draped those ancient parapets, but on every soldier's heart, from the commander to the humblest private, was a heavy load.

In the midst of peace they were again in war. The havoc made in the ranks by Spanish Mausers and the Cuban fever had been met with that sang frolic with which the soldier meets his fate; but yesterday there were brought into camp a half dozen comrades dead, comrades indeed, for Maj. Wilkinson, despite his rank, was the comrade of every man in the garrison in the truest sense, while torn and mangled on their couches came others, wounded by the weapons of savages in a war of savagery.

No warning had been given that these men were to meet such serious trouble. All day long the soldiers waited. News came early in the day that the sick and wounded from Bear Island would be brought back during the day. They were expected late in the afternoon, but it was 7:20 when the little train bearing the dead and the living backed into the spur at the north of the reservation.

One by one those of the boys in blue who were able to walk, five, six, seven of them, filed out of the coach and clambered into the ambulances and hurses which had been awaiting them over an hour.

"A litter," urged the fussy doctor, who accompanied the train, not the hospital steward of the fort, but another. They do not call the thing a stretcher in the regular army.

CONDITION CRITICAL. A half-dozen privates hurried to the post ambulance. "It's Daly," was whispered along the line, for Daly was worst hurt of all. A savage bullet had pierced his groin and his condition was indeed critical. Groaning with pain, the injured man was borne on a mattress to the door of the tourist car in which the men had traveled from Walker.

To bear the wounded from the cramped platform of the car would be torture. The conductor swung his lantern slowly. There was a hiss of steam from the engine, and the baggage car was started back. The coupling slackened, an alert brakeman pulled the pin. Then the engine started forward, leaving a gap of a half-dozen feet between the cars. This gave room to bring the wounded out without that terrible turn. In a few minutes the ambulances were rolling over the wooded hills to the post hospital.

Capt. Gerlach turned with a sigh as the last one went out of sight in the darkness. "Now comes the saddest part of it all," he said.

The baggage car was sealed. That was precious baggage it contained. There in the starlight the seal was broken. The baggageman called for six strong men. The half dozen, all clad in blue coats, were vaulting into the open door in a moment. In another moment they had passed out a rude pine box.

Six other pairs of hands grasped it and laid it in the sand. "Who is it?" came from twenty half-choked throats at once. The brakeman flashed his lantern on the card that marked the rough casket. "Sergeant Butler," exclaimed a tearful private.

SOLDIER DEAD. Another box appeared in the portal. It was laid beside the first, and the lantern showed the name of Private Ziebel.

Then came the remains of Private Lowe, and as the flickering rays of the lantern shone on the end of the box, then sinking to the ground, there glistened the dull red of half dried blood, an awful sign of the gaping wounds within.

Private Schwallenstucker's body was brought next, and right beside it, in grim democracy, was laid the corpse of that valiant old hero, Maj. Wilkinson, who, handgriped one wound to go to meet another and a fatal one. Private Olmsted, the first to fall to that terrible charge of the Indians, was the last to leave the car.

As the train moved away, the soldiers from the fort took the rough boxes and loaded them on a truck for carriage to the post, where they were prepared for burial during the night. It is not probable, however, that the funerals will be held until tomorrow (Sunday), as there has been some difficulty about communicating with the relatives of the dead officer and soldiers.

They will be given a military funeral, and it will be an especially impressive one, for every soldier's heart will be in it. It is likely that the body of Maj. Wilkinson will be placed in a vault at the fort to await news from his family, who are in California. The others will no doubt be interred in the military cemetery.

AS SEEN BY AYRES.

Narrative of the Battle by One of the Wounded. Sergeant Le Roy Ayres, who was seriously shot in the thigh in the affair at Bear Island, is the son of a soldier and the brother of a soldier. He went through the Santiago campaign as well as the recent difficulty, and he declares that for a few minutes it was as lively as it was during the three days battle at Santiago.

The assault was unexpected. The troops had run a skirmish line across the point, not suspecting that the

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