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FREE TREATMENT

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"Hyomei" Regular Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c. Extra bottles, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer), 25c. "Hyomei" Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the story of "Hyomei," mailed free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,

20-21 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HITS THE FARMER

Continued From First Page.

sample of wheat and immediately upon receipt of sample, took it to the inspection office and had it inspected and sifted and wired you result. We have not heard from you in reply. We hope we may be favored with your shipments this year. We think, although Mr. Clausen, the chief inspector, who is here today, says this will grade No. 1 northern; it is very choice wheat, and while he would not commit himself as to it grading No. 1 hard, we think, basis of present standard of inspection, it will grade No. 1 hard without a doubt. In the event of your shipping to us we will make every effort to secure No. 1 hard grade on it. Yours truly, —The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

McKindley & Nichols, Grain Commission, 521 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn. Room 9, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 19, 1898.—F. Goodsell & Co., Moorhead, Minn.—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 17th inst. at hand; also sample of wheat by express. We would work hard to get No. 1 hard for wheat like the sample. We will give you dockage in this letter, also. Market closes steady at 66 cents for No. 1 northern. Yours truly,

—McKindley & Nichols.

Barncord said No. 1 hard. It sifts No. 1.

Deponent further says that Barncord, whose report is given above of grade No. 1 hard and dockage one pound to the bushel, is the chief deputy inspector at Duluth.

Deponent further says that he has sifted a sample of said wheat and that from such test one pound dockage is as much as ought to be made.

—F. Goodsell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898.

—George L. Hall, Notary Public,
(Notarial Seal.) Clay County, Minn.

BELIEVES HE WAS DEFRAUDED.

State of Minnesota, County of Clay—ss. N. T. Lunder, of the city of Moorhead, in said county, being duly sworn, says that he is the owner of a farm in the town of Highland Grove, in said county, and has been such owner of said farm for twenty years last past. That said farm has been occupied by Algott Swanson for the past two years as tenant of deponent.

That there was raised on said farm in the season of 1897 about 1,300 bushels of wheat. That about 500 bushels of said wheat was sold at the elevator at Hawley, in said county of Clay, and at Lake Park, in the county of Becker, and was graded at each of said elevators as No. 1 northern. That about 500 bushels of said wheat was shipped to Duluth in May, 1898, and was graded as No. 3 northern. That said wheat was sold in Duluth on the 10th day of May last, and on that day No. 3 northern was worth 50 cents per bushel less than No. 1 northern. Deponent further says that he believes he was defrauded by reason of wrongful grading at Duluth 50 cents on each bushel so graded at Duluth.

—Nels T. Lunder.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1898.

(Notarial Seal.) —C. A. Nye,
Notary Public, Clay County, Minnesota.

NEVER RAISED BETTER WHEAT.

State of Minnesota, County of Clay—ss. Ole E. Tangen, of the town of Kragnes, in said county, being duly sworn, says that he has lived in said town twenty years, and during all that time has been engaged in the business of farming. That about Sept. 8 he shipped to Ames, Brooks & Co., at Duluth, 3,013 bushels and twenty pounds of wheat in cars numbered 8,842, 4,140, 48,053 and 7,530. That there was deducted from said wheat 150 bushels and 50 pounds as dockage. That the first two cars above named contained 1,247 bushels and 40 pounds net which was graded "rejected." That the other two cars contained 1,614 bushels and 50 pounds net which was graded No. 2 northern. That said first two cars of wheat was blue stem wheat and the other two cars was Scotch Fife wheat, and all of it very fine quality of wheat. That said Ames, Brooks & Co. reported to deponent that there was some cockle in the wheat, and that it was bleached.

Deponent further says that said wheat was threshed early, and was not in the least bleached. That said Scotch Fife wheat was No. 1 hard wheat, and that said blue stem wheat was at the least of the grade of No. 1 northern, and that the dockage of all of said wheat was excessive and beyond reason. Deponent further says that his farming during the past twenty years has been principally raising wheat, and that he has never raised any better wheat than he has the present year, and which was shipped as aforesaid.

—Ole E. Tangen.

Sworn before me this 3d day of October, 1898.

(Notarial Seal.) —John M. Dahlby,
Notary Public, Clay County, Minnesota.

EXCESS OF DOCKAGE.

State of Minnesota, County of Clay—ss. Alfred Olson, of the town of Kragnes, in said county, being duly sworn, says: That he was foreman on Oliver Dalrymple's farm twelve years, and a portion of the time he had charge of said Dalrymple's elevator; that he shipped the present year to Duluth 12,299 bushels of wheat. That the dockage on said wheat amounted to 537 bushels, or about three pounds to the bushel. That 8,750 bushels of said wheat graded in Duluth No. 2 northern, and 3,549 bushels of said wheat graded No. 1 northern.

That deponent has carefully eliminated every particle of dirt or foreign substance from one-half bushel of his wheat, and had it weighed on Druggist McNab's scales, and it weighed less than 7½ ounces, including the paper which enclosed the package. That said half bushel so cleaned contained as much cockle and dirt as the average of his wheat shipped as aforesaid. That during the past fifteen years in which deponent has been engaged in raising wheat he has never seen better wheat than the wheat shipped as aforesaid.

That said wheat was entirely free from smut and was, in fact, No. 1 hard wheat, according to all rules heretofore known for grading wheat. That deponent was defrauded by reason of such wrong grading 6 cents per bushel on all of said wheat so graded No. 2 northern, and 1 cent per bushel on all of said wheat so graded No. 1 northern, amounting to the sum of $565.49, and was defrauded by reason of such excess of dockage out of the sum of $202.42, amounting in all to the sum of $762.91.

Deponent further says that he is struggling under difficulties to pay for a farm on what is known as the crop payment plan.

—Alfred Olson.

Sworn before me this 8th day of October, 1898. —John M. Dahlby,
(Notarial Seal.) Notary Public,
Clay County, Minn.

INDIANS ARE UNEASY

BUT GOV. CLOUGH THINKS THE SETTLERS FEEL AMPLY PROTECTED

UNLESS THERE IS A CHANGE

Indians at Pine Point, Through M. H. Craig, Assure the Governor of Their Friendliness—At Cass Lake the Chippewa's Are Also Said to Be Without Hostility—Gen. Bacon Expected Here Today.

Telegraphic advices received by Gov. Clough yesterday, from the seat of the Indian troubles, indicate that all danger to the towns has passed, as troops are distributed all along the line of road. As far as the state is concerned the forces now on duty are wholly adequate to protect those living in the towns against any general uprising, the danger of which is now generally thought to be past.

Gov. Clough summed the situation up yesterday, when he said:

"We have now 450 men including all the troops distributed from Deer river east and south to Leech Lake, and three companies under order at Duluth, which I consider at this time ample to protect the settlers in the vicinity. No more troops will be called out unless there is some radical change in the situation, as it now exists. The Indians are very restless and are roving through the country. They are not acting naturally. Some of those living on the reservation and thereabouts are very frightened, but there is a more conservative set of men who are not frightened, but are worried. The arrival of the troops have relieved the fear of the settlers and there is a generally better feeling. We have called out the troops to protect against any contingency which may arise in the future. The government now has plans on foot to punish the Pillagers.

"The troops will be kept up there until all misgivings upon the part of the settlers are set at rest."

One of the important developments of the day was a telegram received by the governor from M. H. Craig, of Pine Point, which tells of a council of Chippewas which was held yesterday morning, which resulted in an expression of friendliness to the whites, in a communication addressed to Mr. Craig, a homesteader, by Chief Ned Gay Dug Enanoway, who is the recognized head of the Chippewas at Pine Point. The telegram reads:

NO ILL FEELING.

"Gov. Clough: I have received the following in person today, from the chief himself at Ponsford, who brought it out personally to me:

"'Mr. Craig: We, the Chippewa Indians at Pine Point, beg to state to the public that we are perfectly friendly to the whites and have no ill feeling or are in any way hostile. We have decided at the council to take no part in the Leech lake trouble whatever.

—'Ned Gay Dug Enanoway, Chief.'"

Col. Roland H. Hartley, of the governor's staff, returned from Deer river, Cass lake, yesterday. Col. Hartley lived among the Chippewas for some time and was able to talk with the redmen in their native tongue. At Cass lake he talked with "Old Man Fischer," the chief of the Chippewas at that point, who expressed hospitality and assured Col. Hartley of a friendly feeling on the part of the Indians around Cass lake. The chief seemed to think that Gen. Bacon had killed quite a number of Indians, but he thought that the Indians considered that they had won a victory and would make a further stand against the troops. Col. Hartley said, in discussing the situation:

"Both the artillery companies are well quartered, in the hotels and railroad stations at Cass lake and Deer river, and are drilling every day. The presence of the troops has greatly reassured the settlers, and Gen. Muehlberg keeps well posted as to the situation at all other points along the line. The Fourteenth regiment men will be stationed at Bemidji and Farris some time this afternoon or tonight, and this will give all who live along the line adequate protection.

Early yesterday morning Gov. Clough received the following message from Gen. Bacon: "Orders sent Sturgis yesterday to send two companies of the Fourteenth volunteers along Fosston branch. No change this morning.

"—Bacon."

The following other messages were received by the governor yesterday from the seat of war. One from Maj. Libbey, stationed at Cass Lake, read:

"Keep me posted by wire as to movements and situation at Walker, Bear Island and elsewhere. It is absolutely necessary in order that I may act intelligently."

Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg wired from Deer River:

"Have scouts out to get reliable information. The people are more frightened all along the line. More troops should be stationed west of here. Bemidji very much excited. If nothing happens I will return to St. Paul at noon."

BUSY AT THE FORT.

It was a busy day at Fort Snelling yesterday. Acting under orders from the officers at the scene of the Indian disturbances, ten days' rations for the 302 regulars of the Third infantry, who are out to quell the disturbances, were sent to the front, as well as 15,000 rounds of ammunition.

Besides the above request came another to send up all clothing and camp equipage on hand to help out the companies of the Fourteenth regiment now in the field. There was no surplus clothing at the fort and an order for a large amount had to be given to equip the regulars. However, there are on hand about fifty tents, and a few axes and picks will be sent to the front.

There are still at the fort between 100 and 150 soldiers, who are able to enter active service. These men are daily expecting a call to the front, and at night they are sleeping on their arms. Naturally they are anxious to fight the redskins, if for no other purpose than to avenge the deaths of their six brave comrades and the injuries of those now in the hospital.

The injured men in the fort hospital, who were shot in last Wednesday's bloody battle, are all improving nicely and no further fatalities are expected. However, the condition of Private John Daily, who had his thigh bone shattered and whose left leg was amputated yesterday, is very critical, and it is feared that he may not recover. He is at the city hospital, St. Paul.

The requisition for additional rations, ammunition and equippage for the troops of Gen. Bacon and Lieut. Col. Harbach proves that the redskins are not whipped and that these experienced army officers expect a vigorous campaign before the crafty Indian is brought to time.

BATTERY BOYS SENT.

Those Who Were Not Reached at First Left Last Night.

Capt. G. C. Lambert, adjutant of the national guard artillery, left last evening over the Great Northern for Cass Lake, accompanied by a squad of men from each of the Twin City batteries. When the call for the battery boys was issued by Gov. Clough on Friday night, there were some members of the company who could not be reached. Those who were left behind were taken up last night and will join Maj. Libbey's command this afternoon at Cass Lake.

Eleven members of Battery A went, and ten from Battery B joined the detachment when the train arrived in Minneapolis shortly before 12 o'clock.

The boys will arrive in Duluth this morning, and will take the morning train to Cass Lake over the Fosston branch of the Great Northern. The following members of Battery A, St. Paul, were in the party: Sergeant Paul Fisher, Sergeant J. C. Peterson, Privates Ditmarson, Walter G. Guerney, William McIntyre, Hugh McElhinny, Harry Hanft, St. George, Max Wurzinger, Troyber, C. Kocié.

Battery A has been stationed at Cass Lake since Saturday night, and unless there is some change in the plans of the governor the detachment which left last night will remain at Cass Lake with the main body of the St. Paul company.

It is the intention of the governor to take care all the towns needing protection north of Leech Lake, and if appeals come from any of the smaller settlements, the command, both at Cass Lake and Deer River, will be split up and be placed where they will be of the greatest service.

Evidently Cass lake will be about the center of disturbance if any comes to a head along this line of road. Reports have been coming in here continually of danger at Bemidji, but there is no immediate trouble there. Specials are waiting on both the east and west divisions of the Great Northern from this point to convey troops wherever needed at a moment's notice. Gen. Muehlberg wires from Deer River that Battery B will move here whenever wanted.

DULUTH SOLDIERS START

On Their Way to Do Guard Duty in the Indian Country.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 10.—One hundred men of C and G companies, Fourteenth regiment, Minnesota volunteers, under command of Capt. Resche, left here at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon on the Eastern Minnesota train for the Indian country. Their first destination is Bemidji, where they will be located to guard against outbreaks of Indians in that section and to stop the hostiles if they attempt to retreat north. There were sixty men from Company C and forty men from Company G. They were accompanied by Capt. Teare, of Company G, who expects orders to command his own men.

PRIVATE DAILY BETTER.

His Leg Was Amputated Between the Knee and Thigh.

Private Daily, of the Third infantry, who was wounded in the battle with the Indians at Bear island, underwent a second operation at the city hospital yesterday, when his injured leg was amputated between the knee and the thigh.

Already weak from four days' suffering and loss of blood, Daily's condition was rendered serious as a result of the operation, and it was feared he might not survive the shock.

Last evening, however, he was somewhat improved and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

BATTERY A BOYS.

Quartered in Cars at Cass Lake Awaiting a Call.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Oct. 10.—While there is no apparent sign of actual danger here today, everybody is prepared for trouble.

Battery A is quartered in the Eastern Minnesota coaches, on which the party came up, three cars and a baggage. They have plenty of blankets and lots of room, while the cars are warm and very comfortable. Not a man is sick. Maj. Libbey went up the line on a special this morning to look up the situation at Farris and towns west of it.

DECIDEDLY AMERICAN.

Manila Press Indulges in Abuse of American Methods.

MANILA, Sept. 1 (via San Francisco, Oct. 10).—The Spanish newspapers in Manila are reveling in the unprecedented atmosphere of freedom and criticise the American authorities in a way they never would have dared to criticise their own government, for the Spanish censor has now joined the great army of unemployed, and the United States censor confines his attention to cablegrams going abroad.

The Oceania and Popula of Aug. 31 contains a fierce article, entitled "Chaos," pointing out that no other word can describe the condition of Manila under its new rulers. The article complains that the American authorities have removed public officials and have failed to appoint their successors, thereby creating great confusion and hardship to the population of the Philippines. The editorial says:

"Thousands of poor trades people, laborers, contractors and others have been doing business for the municipal authorities of the different wards, and now everything is stopped, and the poor people cannot even get the money due them for work done or goods supplied prior to the surrender. To thousands in this city one small silver dollar makes all the difference between starvation and contentment, yet all the dollars in the treasury have been seized by the Americans. Perhaps some day all debts shall be paid, but the artisan, the street sweeper, the small storekeeper, who does not know where tomorrow's dinner will come from, cannot feed his family on the song of 'Some Day.'"

MORE SOLDIERS OUT.

Quite an Exodus of Typhoid Victims From Minneapolis Hospitals.

There was quite an exodus of soldiers from the Minneapolis hospitals. St. Mary's discharged five, while one each left Northwestern and Asbury. Each of the discharged patients went to his home on a furlough, pleased at the kind care and skillful treatment accorded them in the hospitals here, but happy at being able to return to their respective homes. Each one was a typhoid fever patient and all have been ill over a month, having been left here when their regiment, the Fifteenth, went East to Camp Meade.

Those discharged from St. Mary's hospital are: Joseph E. Stevens, Company H, Brewster; Peter Sodergren, Company K, 1108 Tenth street south, Minneapolis; Odin M. Hanson, Company K, Rushford; Ralph Grave, Company A, Long Lake; Stephen Stephens, Company G, Luverne. Private Wilfred Burnell, Company A, left Asbury hospital and returned to his home at Cloquet, Minn., and Private Henry Cook, Co M, was able to leave Northwestern hospital.

From each and every hospital came the report last evening that their soldier patients were convalescing as rapidly and satisfactorily as can be expected. Most of the boys have been victims of typhoid fever and now they are in the stage of convalescence, while their strength returns but slowly.

Fort Snelling hospital reported encouragingly. Several of the Fifteenth regiment patients were discharged from there yesterday and left for their homes in various parts of the state.

BOYS REPORTED DEAD.

Long List of Those of the Thirteenth Who Are Gone.

Louis Baily, whose name appeared among the list of the dead at Manila, was, according to the record in the adjutant general's office, a member of Capt. Spear's company, E, of St. Paul. He was born in Lake City and was 21 years of age. He enlisted at St. Paul April 29.

Marion Coulton's name does not appear upon the muster roll of the Thirteenth regiment. He may have been one of the recruits who joined the regiment after it reached San Francisco.

Jesse Stegner, another of the men reported to have died of malarial fever, was a member of Company I and lived in Minneapolis. He was a pressfeeder by trade and was 22 years of age.

The name of William Ball, which was given as one of the typhoid fever patients who died, but such a name does not appear on the roster of any company. There is a William Bell, member of Company G, who lived in Minneapolis, and was 20 years of age and was a printer.

Capt. Bacon in Charge.

Capt. G. V. Bacon, Company I, Fourteenth Minnesota infantry, United States volunteers, received orders from Gen. Bacon through Col. Sturgis, his adjutant general, to take command of Camp Van Duzee, assemble his company as rapidly as possible, and await orders to move to the front.

HIS CLOTHES RIDDLED

COL. SHEEHAN IS BACK FROM BEAR ISLAND THE WORSE FOR WEAR

SUIT LIKE A PEPPER BOX LID

Chippewa Braves Pierced His Garments in Several Places, Beside Perforating His Person in Some Places as Well—Story of the Bravery of the Troops Under Gen. Bacon's Command.

With frock coat, vest and pantaloons riddled with bullet holes, Col. Timothy J. Sheehan, deputy marshal and one of the heroes of the Leech lake battle, sat in his home at 831 Ashland avenue last night and modestly recited some of his experiences in the fight.

"The fight," said the marshal, "was a lively one. It was give and take for thirty minutes. Gen. Bacon fought in the ranks with a gun, and Maj. Wilkinson and Lieut. Ross behaved gallantly, urging the men to keep cool and steady. Our troops maintained their ground in splendid style, and so did the Indians. There was no advantage on either side. As fast as Bacon found an opportunity to move against the Indians he kept at them until they finally quit the field.

"I saw Maj. Wilkinson wounded the first time, but I did not see him killed. I was on the right flank and Wilkinson had just gone along the line when he was shot in the leg and was taken to the hospital. Then he resumed the fight but I did not observe him after that. I was busy with some Indians that were behind a fence on the right flank. I ordered a squad of men and deputies and police to charge the Indians. The Indians had the advantage and it was at that time that I was wounded across the stomach. I fell and bruised my shoulder and hip against a log. That was my second wound. I was struck by a bullet just as I was about to shoot at an Indian. The bullet passed through my right sleeve and grazed my forearm. Then a bullet passed through my trousers and several through my coat. Altogether six bullets passed through my clothes.

SHORTER THAN RIDGELY.

"It was not such a roaring, rattling fight as that at Fort Ridgely, which lasted four days, when 180 men held out against 1,200 Sioux warriors, but it was a sharp, keen, cutting battle. There was not a moment while it lasted, when there was not a fusilade. The firing was continual and there was no cessation. To an outsider, not used to such things, it probably appeared bad, but to one who likes that sort of thing and can appreciate it, it was beautiful.

"How many Indians were engaged? My opinion is that there were between 50 and 100 in the fight. There was no ambush, no surprise, though we were not exactly prepared for attack. We were putting out pickets when the battle commenced. I do not want to criticise anybody, but I would not have risked a fight with such a small force of men as we did. But Gen. Bacon evidently did not appreciate the temper of the Indians. He did not realize that the situation was so serious. But, when he found himself in for a fight, he fought with his men and proved himself every inch a soldier. I never before saw an officer of his rank handle a gun with his men.

SOME NEWSPAPER HEROES.

"The newspaper men acted bravely. They did all that men without arms could do, and, when they saw that they could be of service to the wounded, they did everything for them. They crawled with their faces to the ground and carried the wounded men from the field, and they assisted in removing the dead, and they are worthy of all praise. I make no exceptions to this statement.

"Did I save their lives? Well, perhaps I was the cause of preventing them from being killed, but that was an incident. I tried to be useful wherever possible. It was a hot fight, and everybody had something to do. I kept cool. The warmer the battle got the cooler I became, for I knew we would have to win or bust.

"Marshal O'Connor was removing some prisoners when the battle began. He had the Indians on the boat and was preparing to arrange for the reception of others when the Indians opened fire. I had arrested two men and O'Connor had taken three white men for selling whisky to the Indians. The Indians whom we did not capture were among the warriors in the battle. I saw several of them during the fight, but of course did not get them. They are now on Bear island, Leech lake and the point.

CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

"We held a conference yesterday with Flatmouth's braves, but it was very unsatisfactory. Flatmouth and the other chiefs had promised to appear, but they did not attend the council. They were represented by their braves, who had no authority to speak for them. The purpose of the Indians was to learn all they could of our plans, without explaining their own intentions. There was to be another conference today, but I could not wait to attend it. If the council today did not accomplish anything, it is my opinion that further parley will be useless, and the only thing to do is to wade in and wipe the Indians out. There is no doubt in my mind that the young bucks from Cass lake are with Flatmouth's tribe at Squaw point, and they want to fight.

MAKE THE BAD ONES FIGHT.

"There should be no more temporizing. The only thing to do is to round them up. Make the good Indians come into the agency and make the bad Indians fight. They could be starved out if they declined to engage in battle or to repent. They are hemmed in on the north by troops and Bacon's men on the south. If they want fight, shell them out and set fire to a few of the islands and in that way they could be rounded up before winter. The government cannot give up the fight until it subdues the Indians. The Indians are the aggressors and they must be punished. They know they have broken the law and they do not know how to get out of it. Even in council they have no excuses to offer.

"As to the number of Indians killed in the fight I saw one dead Indian, and our men brought in six Winchesters, which seems to indicate that six Indians lost their lives."

Col. Sheehan was asked when he would return to Leech lake.

"I shall rest at home," he said, "a few days, and then if I am wanted I shall go back. But I hope I have fought my last battle with Indians. I have had all the glory there is in war and I am satisfied. I seldom shed tears, but when I saw the bodies of Maj. Wilkinson and his five brave men whose lives were sacrificed in a fight with such worthless wretches as the Chippewas, I cried.

"I thought there would be trouble with the Indians when I went up there this time. I know most of them, having been agent there for several years, and from my frequent visits to the reservation, and this time the Indians who were accustomed to greet me with open arms, refused to shake hands and scowled at me. That proved to me that trouble was brewing and there was no telling when it would break out. When an Indian is your enemy you do not know what moment he may turn upon you."

Col. Sheehan took one of Marshal O'Connor's prisoners to Brainerd yesterday on his way to this city and turned him over to a deputy marshal there, who escorted him to Detroit, where he will be tried. He was one of the white men, but Col. Sheehan did not know his name. "Now," said the colonel as he shook hands with the reporter, "don't make me too prominent in this affair. Don't put in any fireworks."

HE BLAMES BEAULIEU.

Inspector Seeley Discusses the Indian Trouble at Walker.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 10.—W. E. Seeley, of Brainerd, chief timber estimator on the Red lake reservation, is in Duluth today, and he says that it is important that the government should send a thousand troops into the Leech lake country at once.

The only way to settle the trouble, he claims, is to surround the hostiles, pen them up and corral them, and then to capture or kill them off. He also makes charges against Gus Beaulieu, who he claims is largely responsible for the trouble. He even charges that Beaulieu has been keeping the Indians informed of the movements of whites during the last few days.

Beaulieu, it will be remembered, filed charges at Washington against Seeley and his estimators, and Seeley now claims that Beaulieu worked up dissension among the Indians.

ORDERED TO WALKER.

Capt. Roach Will Report to Gen. Bacon for Service Against Reds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Capt. George H. Roach, commander of Company B, Seventeenth United States infantry, at Columbus Barracks, O., has been ordered to report to Gen. Bacon at Walker, Minn., for duty in connection with the Indian troubles in that locality. A telegram directing that Capt. Roach be detached from his post for service in Minnesota was received by Col. Thomas F. Baker, acting commander of the department of the lakes.

Capt. Roach has had considerable experience on the frontier in treating with belligerent Indians, and that circumstance is thought to have caused his selection to serve with Gen. Bacon. Capt. Roach is now on his way to Walker.

MR. BLISS HAS DOUBTS.

Does Not Believe All He Sees in the Papers About Indians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—W. E. Curtis wires as follows to the Record from Washington:

Secretary Bliss and the officials of the war department do not credit the sensational reports that are telegraphed to the St. Paul papers and repeated to the other papers of the country. They do not conform at all to the official telegrams received at the war and interior departments. Both the Indian agents and the military authorities in Minnesota are keeping a vigilant watch over affairs. They report that only a small portion of the Pillager band is in a state of insurrection and that no assistance or even sympathy is being offered them by the members of the neighboring tribes. On the contrary, the secretary of the interior is advised from most reliable sources that the old men of the Pillager band are using all their influence to prevent any further disturbance and to persuade the offenders to surrender themselves.

Gen. Bacon reports that the hostiles number only thirty or forty young bucks, who have scattered in the woods, and that no trouble is expected or feared from the remainder of the band.

Under the instructions of the president they will be hunted down like any other criminals. The United States marshal has been directed to arrest at all hazards those who were charged with illicit whisky selling. It is proposed to treat them just as if they were white people and punish them with the full penalty of the law for the effect upon other tribes. It will not do for the government to back down now.

As already stated in these dispatches, the trouble began with the attempt to arrest petty offenders, and not only they but every man who has assisted to resist the authority of the government will suffer for it. The difficulty of detecting and convicting the offenders is realized, but pressure will be brought upon the other members of the tribe in order to secure their assistance. This is the principal reason why Commissioner Jones has gone to Minnesota. He will endeavor to convince the head men that it is their duty to assist the government in the enforcement of the law and in bringing to punishment those who violate it.

Quiet at Deer River.

DEER RIVER, Minn., Oct. 10.—Everything is quiet here. The men under the command of Capt. C. C. Bennet and Lieut. Bruce are quartered at the Deer River house and at the Quigg. Mr. Denham, city attorney of Duluth, and party have arrived from Winnibigoshish and say that old men, squaws and children are moving north to the Big Fork and Bow String country alone. Fighting bucks are supposed to be over in the vicinity of Cass Lake.

Bemidji Worried.

BEMIDJI, Minn., Oct. 10.—A rumor this morning that the Indians were coming caused a stampede. The people were greatly excited and massed at the court house.

Catholic Archbishops at the Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Catholic archbishops of the United States and a number of the prominent clergy are assembling in the city to attend the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Catholic university and of the archbishops this week. That of the trustees of the university, of which Cardinal Gibbons is president, will commence tomorrow. There are no questions to come up likely to lead to long discussions.

Colorado Forest Fires.

MARBLE, Col., Oct. 10.—The forest fires are gaining momentum again, the fall of snow a week ago in the Elk mountain range having proved only a temporary check. The cattle herds are being moved from the Muddy Meadows as prairie fires are sweeping them. The inter-mountains country is ablaze in several places, one of the heaviest of fires devastating the country between Slate and East rivers and the Pittsburg breakers. The town of Gothic is again threatened.

Killed in a Well.

BOONE, Io., Oct. 10.—Superintendent Leasure, of Clinton, and C. P. Anderson, of Boone, employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in the water supply department, were killed at the railroad well in this city today, while putting in a new pump. C. F. Case went down also and had an arm broken. The pump, weighing over a ton, fell on them.

Killed His Negro Rival.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—Charles Kemm, a private in Company E, Second Missouri volunteers, stationed at Lexington, Ky., who is now here on a furlough, today shot and killed Leslie Wesley, a negro with whom he found his wife living.

Senator Kyle Convalescent.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who was stricken with paralysis at the Forest City house, some weeks ago, has so far recovered that he will leave for Washington on Thursday.

$10.00 to Omaha and Return for Peace Jubilee.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will sell tickets Oct. 11th, good returning to Oct. 16th, at rate of $10.00. Make berth reservations early to secure good accommodations.

Ticket office, 396 Robert Street, Ryan Hotel Block.

Through Cars to California.

Tourist Car running through to Los Angeles leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday evening via "North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.—the pioneer through car line from the Twin Cities to California.

For tickets at lowest rates and other information call at 413 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, and 395 Robert street, St. Paul.

$10.00 to Omaha and Return for Peace Jubilee.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will sell tickets Oct. 10th and 11th, good returning to Oct. 16th, at rate of $10.00. Make berth reservations early to secure good accommodations.

Ticket office, 396 Robert Street, Ryan Hotel Block.

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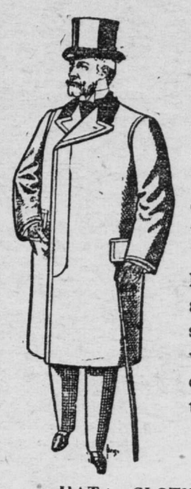
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Overcoats, $10, $15, $20.



The Overcoat that'll suit one man won't suit another. Some like an extremely short coat, while others prefer one below or to the knees. Short coats are all right for the young, smart set, but are not quite so becoming to the dignity of maturer years. However, that's a matter for you to determine. We have coats of all lengths—short, long and medium. Prices, however, are distinctly short. Meltons and Kerseys lead in popularity, perhaps; but we have other handsome stuffs equally desirable. Drop in today. A visit tells the story best.

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RATIONS WERE SHORT

WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION BOARD GETTING SOME FACTS

DELAYS WERE DANGEROUS

Shortage of Supplies at Santiago Might Have Proved Serious Had Relief Been Delayed—Better Methods Might Be Applied in Event of Another War—Witnesses Catechized More Closely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The war investigating commission had three witnesses before it today, Capt. Culver, of the Grigsby rough riders; Dr. Hysell, chief surgeon of the Second division, located at Camp Thomas, and Maj. Gallagher, who was in charge of various commissary depots in the Santiago campaign. Dr. Hysell's testimony dealt with the sanitary and hospital conditions at Camp Thomas. He said that there was less typhoid fever in the troops of the Second division than in the other divisions, and stated that, under his advice, the division had secure its water from outside springs instead of from the Chickamauga river, as he considered the river water liable to be impure. Dr. Hysell said the typhoid fever had been imported into camp from the outside, and that the increase had been due to the failure to properly cover the sinks and to the prevalence of flies. He did not think it possible to effectually isolate typhoid fever cases, as they proved so difficult to detect in their early stages. All reasonable precautions had been taken in locating the camp to prevent the development of disease. He admitted that in case of another war by the experience of the past more effective means could be provided.

The examination of Dr. Hysell was conducted by Dr. Connor, of the commission, and was very searching from a medical standpoint.

At the afternoon session the commission examined Maj. Hugh J. Gallagher. He had served as depot commissary at Siboney, San Juan and Santiago, and recently occupied that position at Montauk Point. At Siboney the rations, he said, were forwarded almost as rapidly as landed. Only small quantities could be landed, but the commissary, during the stay at Sibiney, had been able to meet all requisitions made for rations by the troops, and no one was ever refused. He heard no complaint of lack of rations at the front. At first they were able to forward about 10,000 rations per day. From Siboney the depot was moved to El Paso, seven miles inland. At this point there were never enough rations on hand for even a day ahead, and it was impossible to fill all the rations. There was a shortage of coffee and sugar, which continued for two or three days, because of the high surf at Siboney. All the rations were good, but in some cases the hard bread would be injured by sudden showers. When this happened the bread was thrown aside and new issued. Some potatoes, onions, tomatoes and canned beef had been thrown away at Santiago, being spoiled. Maj. Gallagher said there was said to be a shortage of lighters, but he was not able to say whether this was true.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE.

Col. Denby pressed for information as to the reported shortage of coffee, and Maj. Gallagher said there were two days when the men were without this article. A storm was the immediate cause of this deficiency, but if there had been a sufficiency of lighters this deficiency would not have occurred. The major said that to his knowledge there was not a shortage of any other article of food during the campaign.

Mr. Denby told him there was a complaint of a deficiency covering a month's time, but Mr. Gallagher said he knew nothing of it.

"Suppose," asked Gen. McCook, "this shortage of rations had lasted for seven days instead of two, what would have been the result?"

"We would probably have had to fall back," replied Mr. Gallagher. "Men cannot fight on short rations."

Maj. Gallagher said that of the five civilian assistants he had had, two were inefficient and indifferent to their duties. They were Capt. Lord, of New York, and Capt. Ryan, of Kansas, Maj. Gallagher said the commissary supply at Montauk was abundant and good, while he was at that point.

Gen. Beaver today received a letter from Mrs. Hugh Lang, of Brooklyn, who participated in the relief work at Montauk Point, relating to her interviews with President McKinley when he visited Camp Wikoff. She was reported to have said that "two men were carried out in a dying condition, in order to get rid of them." This, she says, she did not say, but she asked if in passing through the wards the president did not notice the number of empty cots. He replied that he had noticed them, and she requested him to ask why the men were in the detention and in some of the regimental hospitals. The letter continues:

"I will also ask you to go back of the conditions at the time Gen. Wheeler arrived and investigate why no preparations were made to remove and care for our sick and suffering soldiers. I neve saw more unselfish and self-sacrificing work under the most trying circumstances than was exhibited by the executive officers of Camp Wikoff, Paymaster Heysings and Majs. Brown and Thompson. The sight at the general hospital was appalling until the general work was taken up by Lieut. Durfee, of the Second engineers."

ISSUE EVADED.

Secretary Alger's Response to War Board Inquiry Not Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Washington says: Secretary Alger has sent an answer to the war investigating committee which, in the words of one of the commissioners, "does not answer."

"In the first place," said this commissioner, "we asked who had been influential in selecting the camp sites. The only answer vouchsafed is that Gen. Lee selected the camp at Jacksonville. I don't think any other camp is mentioned, but this omission will no doubt be remedied in the supplemental report for which we will call on Secretary Alger."

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The president has appointed Myron D. Taylor to be register of the land office at St. Cloud, Minn. Lemuel C. Burris and Napoleon Bainsworth, of Indian Territory, both Indians, have been appointed coal and asphalt inspectors for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Soo Line Local Leaves St. Paul 8.50 A. M.

This train will run as far as Pembine, arriving there 12:30 a. m., returning leaves Pembine 3:00 a. m., arrives St. Paul 5:05 p. m. Above train daily except Sunday.

Cinderella's fairy god-mother, with one touch of her magic wand, transformed the maiden's rags and tatters into the richest silks and satins. There are thousands of young women to-day who need a