The St. Paul Globe

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FIGHTING BEGINS IN STREETS OF PEKIN

Situation in China Has Grown Worse, Rather Than Better, During the Landing of European Forces to Protect Their Countrymen

Adherents of the Chinese Emperor Seeking to Have the Empress Dowager Deprived of Power and the Rightful Ruler Reinstated.

LONDON, June 12 (3 a. m.).—The last message out of Pekin to reach London left there yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, going by way of the Russian telegraph through Siberia, the Tien Tsin line being cut. It was as follows:

"Gen. Tung, a Mohammedan, extremely hostile to foreigners, arrived here this morning and had a long audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is seemingly friendly to the Boxers. Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the foreign office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners.

"The dispatch of more marines was in response to a telegram from the ministers to the consuls at Tien Tsin for additional troops. Conveyances have left Pekin to meet the troops coming by the first train.

"The arrival of the empress dowager has rendered the city somewhat more quiet than it has been recently. The Protestants have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge, and they have a small guard. The Catholics are concentrated north of the cathedral, under the protection of a French guard of twenty-five men, who will hold out to the end. I am convinced that Pekin, especially the Tartar city, is safe."

At Tien Tsin the viceroy finally consented to furnish transport for a relief force of 400 under an American commander. The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by tomorrow. More massacres of Christians are reported.

FIGHTING IN PEKIN.

Shanghai, under yesterday's date, reports that there had been street fighting in Pekin early Sunday evening. The Russians are making large purchases of canned provisions at Shanghai, and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to treaty ports. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday at 11:40 p. m., says:

"Reports from the Un-Nan-Fu district say that the French minister has telegraphed that a crisis is imminent, and that he is advising all foreigners to evacuate Un Nan."

All telegrams indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disaster has spread from the neighborhood of Pekin to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to being attacked in returning from the foreign club, the Belgian minister has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legation. Two thousand troops are nearing the city, and the advanced guard is due to arrive today (Tuesday).

Dispatches from Copenhagen say that Russia has given "adhesion to the scheme for a demonstration." The Russian minister in Pekin, who also acts as the envoy for Denmark, is credited with having sent a dispatch to the Danish foreign office to the effect that a demonstration has been planned under the leadership of England and Russia, in which all the great powers and several of the smaller will take part. The latter are not to be called upon to send troops, as there are enough on the spot, but they are asked to delegate the right to hoist their flags to the great powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought under the flags of all Europe. Japan and the United States have been informed and agree to the arrangement.

TO RESTORE THE EMPEROR.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Weng Tung Ho, Emperor Kwong Hsu's tutor and confidant, who was dismissed by the dowager empress after the coup d'etat in 1898, sends with the special sanction of the emperor and his party, including three viceroys, a message to the people of the West. In part it is as follows:

"His majesty is convinced, through trustworthy sources, that the loyal support of many scores of millions of the Chinese will be accorded to his proposals for putting an end to the state of anarchy brought about by the action of the empress, Hsi Tsi.

"The government of China being virtually non-existant, the emperor proposes that the foreign powers, whose troops dominate the capital, shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which his majesty is confined a prisoner, shall declare Empress Hsi Tsi and her present ministers to be usurpers, and shall bring Emperor Kwang Hsu to Nankin, New Chwang or Shanghai, wherever the said foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese empire, under the new conditions.

"It is proposed by his majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through his majesty."

The message suggests that the protectorate should abolish certain boards in Pekin, appoint new ministers, abolish the existing so-called army and establish a gendarmerie under foreign officers, take control of customs, posts and telegraphs and work them through Chinese officials and establish a uniform currency, readjust taxation and insure the freedom of religion.

CHINA RIPE FOR CHANGE.

Weng Tung Ho, who predicts a peaceful existence of such a regime, goes on to say:

"China is ripe for the change of tide which the reactionaries vainly seek to stem. If it should so be on the other hand that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, they have before them the huge task of facing dense millions, who, although lacking training, and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance, and would be able to wear out the patience of any European rulers seeking to govern them without regard to their prejudices.

"The conquest and division of China would be possible with 100,000 troops, but to retain and govern would require 1,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work. The task would end with the most unhappy results for both conquered and conquerors.

"His majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment until the plan of granting the emperor's rights to govern his own and restore the happiness of this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the powers are guiding and protecting his majesty and do not intend to swallow the country themselves the soldiers will return to the allegiance from which the empress diverted them."

RUSSIA ACTING ALONE.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says:

"All the naval forces, except the Russians, are acting under the orders of the British admiral. It is reported that the head of a foreigner has been seen exposed on a pole northwest of Tien Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Pekin and Tien Tsin to Shanghai.

"There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yang Tse district. All classes of natives in the north display intense hostility towards foreign residents, and the Chinese soldiers point their guns at foreigners as they pass."

ACTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The Chinese crisis continues to be an absorbing topic at the foreign embassies and legations in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is that it will be confined to mob outbreaks and will not eventuate in a territorial dismemberment involving the various powers.

The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, is naturally disturbed at the seriousness of the reports, but in the complete absence of official information he believes the reports are magnified, and that the underlying causes of the attacks upon the foreigners have not been given. A true knowledge of this point he thinks will permit a much better judgment of the situation.

In some foreign quarters it is believed the Chinese government will give some indication through its ministers abroad of its views on the landing of foreign troops and its reported inability to cope with the troubles, but not a word has been received here.

The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Tong Ku, June 11.—Secretary of Navy: In case all communication Pekin cut, not able go alone; if other nations go will join to relieve Americans pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalions of marines from Manila has been urgently requested. Answer. —"Kempff."

Upon receipt of the above, Secretary Long sent the following cablegram to Admiral Remey, at Manila:

"Navy Department, June 11.—Remey, Manila: Send by Solace immediately with dispatch to Kempff one company of marines, arranging if practicable that after landing Solace shall continue homeward voyage as previously ordered. —"Long."

The following undated dispatch has been received at the navy department:

"Secretary of Navy: Forces landed by different nations. Opening communications to Pekin. Americans joined. —"Kempff."

Admiral Kempff also reports the arrival of the Monacacy at Taku.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The following cable from Pekin was received today at the Methodist Episcopal board:

"Pekin, June 9.—Massacre native Christians. Situation foreigners critical. Press Washington. —"Davis. —"Gamewell."

This came direct from the missionary society at Pekin, of which Messrs. Davis and Gamewell are in charge. A copy of the message was at once sent to President McKinley. In repeating the cable message to the president, Rev. A. B. Leonard, the missionary secretary, added the following:

"This means our people are in great peril and greatly need such protection as our government can afford."

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, June 11.—From a high official of the foreign office the correspondent of the Associated Press received the following statement today regarding Germany's attitude in the far East:

"Germany adheres to her idea of joint action by the powers in China. Thus far the powers have been acting together harmoniously, and there is no indication that any power means to take a separate advantage."

MISSIONS ABANDONED.

BOSTON, June 11.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has received a cablegram from Pekin City, dated yesterday, confirming the press dispatch that Tung Cho has been abandoned by the missionaries, and that the missionaries are safe at Pekin, but that the native converts have been massacred and scattered. There were sixteen missionaries at Tung Cho; nineteen native helpers; 213 native communicants; 500 native adherents, and 450 Sunday school members. The total number of pupils in the educational department of Tung Cho was 220. Of the sixteen missionaries, four or five are known to be in this country on furloughs.

FRANCE IS IN LINE.

PARIS, June 11.—In the chamber of deputies this afternoon M. Denys Cochin, Conservative, asked the government if adequate measures had been taken to arrest the insurrection in China and protect the French flag. The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying, said China was a country of secret societies, and that any one of these give the signal for the insurrection. The acts of the rebels, he added, showed that for them the enemy is Western civilization. They attack schools, missions, railroads and telegraphs, and even at Pekin the insurrection has its accomplices who are ready to join it. Continuing, the foreign minister said:

"A community of danger dictates to the powers their reasons. I wish to set aside all questions of divergent views among them. What I affirm is that the surest guarantee of safety for each is a united front. If the Chinese government does not seek to repress the insurrection, of which it appears neither alarmed nor even surprised, it must expect new and grave misfortunes. I have placed at the disposition of the French minister all our naval forces in Chinese waters, and have instructed him to keep in constant communication with his diplomatic colleagues, among whom the most complete accord has not ceased to reign. The legations have just notified the government of China and the dowager empress that an end must be put to this peril, which menaces the empire and European interests. Otherwise the powers will act for themselves."

REGARDED AS FAVORABLE.

Return of China's Royal Family to Pekin.

LONDON, June 11.—The return of the emperor of China and the dowager empress to Pekin from the summer palace is regarded as a hopeful sign, but otherwise there is no favorable news from China, with the exception that there is evidence of a continued perfect understanding between the various powers and the announcement that the imperial guards will probably arrive at Pekin today. Should these prove insufficient to restore order, Russia is apparently preparing to deal with the crisis, judging from a dispatch from St. Petersburg, which follows:

"As a result of an understanding between the Russian government and the other powers, a dispatch has been sent to Port Arthur, ordering that 6,000 men of the Russian garrison there shall be held in immediate readiness to leave for Tien Tsin, whenever the Russian minister at Pekin asks for their assistance, or circumstances require their intervention."

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, 4,000 Russians, with twenty guns, have already been landed at Tien Tsin, and are marching in the direction of Pekin. Shanghai rumors, however, must be accepted with caution.

The London Missionary society received a dispatch from Tien Tsin yesterday, saying all the society's missionaries in North China are safe; but that those stationed west of the city of Pekin have been obliged to seek refuge at the British legation.

A dispatch from Pekin dated Saturday evening, June 9, says:

"A body of forty 'Boxers,' armed with knives have looted and burned the Pekin club, race track and grand stand buildings. Another edict, issued this morning, orders the military governor to police the streets with cavalry and infantry. Nevertheless, in the neighborhood of the legation, the street continues thronged with the roughest kind of a mob, ready to break out at the slightest provocation.

"United States Minister Conger has sent twenty marines, and the British minister, Sir Claude R. Macdonald, twelve marines to guard the Methodist mission compound, where members of all denominations of Protestants had gathered. The Roman Catholics, assembled in the North cathedral, West Pekin, have a small guard of French marines, but the converts have been well armed by Bishop Favier and will desperately resist attack.

"Business is practically at a standstill. Constantly increasing streams of Boxers parade the streets at their pleasure, much to the alarm of the merchants, although thus far there has been no looting of native shops."

STORY OF REVOLT.

It Began Much as Did the Terrible Tai Ping Rebellion.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A dispatch from London says:

"The Boxers revolt has begun in the same way as the terrible Tai Ping rebellion, and there is no 'Chinese' Gordon in sight to suppress it by craft as subtle as the Oriental wiles. Russia is the only power prepared to deal with the situation in an effective way, by sending a strong military force to Pekin, but there will be grave risks of war with Japan if this be done, and European complications will arise if there has not been a prearranged policy sanctioned by the powers.

"The only practical proposal which London military men make is that the Chinese regiment now at Wei Hai Wei shall be sent to Tien Tsin and reinforcements from Hong Kong and India. It is also suggested that several divisions of regulars can be spared from South Africa when the war ends, and their places be filled by the retention of the yoemanry, militia, volunteers and colonial forces. The war has not ended and the Boxers and Russians are not likely to wait for the surrender of Kruger. It is easy for leading writers to assert that a strong British policy is urgently needed if imperial prestige is to be maintained in the far East, but they are prudent enough to avoid committing themselves to any definite scheme of action. A real good ground for hope is the probability that Lord Salisbury has not been taken by surprise and that he has entered into engagements with Russia and Germany by which the present emergency can be met. Certainly the anarchy, which, according to midnight dispatches from China, shows no signs of abatement, cannot be allowed to continue and Great Britain must either consent to have Russia act decisively or present an alternative policy of a practical nature, such as to the deposition of the dowager empress or collective European control with a military force behind it.

Dispatches from Pekin at midnight indicated the the Tsung Li Yamen protested strongly against the employment of large foreign forces in the capital, and that the insurrection was spreading rapidly through the country.

A trained official, who has spent many years in China, last night said that the situation could hardly be worse, and that the dowager empress was apparently playing the game directly into Russia's interests. There were from 20,000 to 30,000 Russian troops close at hand, and there was nothing to prevent their entering Pekin if they chose to do so.

The Mail correspondent in St. Petersburg says there is not the least doubt that Russia's intentions are to act independently of other powers, even if momentarily seeming to be in accord with them. A report has reached St. Petersburg from Shanghai to the effect that the Russian government has compelled the Chinese authorities to agree to the construction of a line of railway from Kiah Kta, about 110 miles due south of Lake Baikal, to Pekin. The whole of Northeastern China would thereby be brought within the grip of Russia.

NORTH-WESTERN COLLISION.

Engineer Killed, and Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, Injured.

DES MOINES, Io., June 11.—About 9 o'clock this evening as the regular passenger train on the Chicago & North-Western was pulling out for Ames it came into collision, about three blocks from the station, with a special passenger train that was coming it. Engineer Thomas Smith was killed, but the other engine men jumped and were not hurt. Both engines were demolished, but the rest of the trains remained on the track and were not injured. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Gov. Shaw was on the outgoing train, bound for Chicago and Philadelphia, and received a cut on the temple and a bruised arm, but was able to go home, and when seen by a reporter had retired, and will be able to resume his journey tomorrow. Mrs. B. F. Jones, of Ames, was also slightly hurt.

DEWEYS AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Were Greeted by a Great Crowd of Enthusiastic People.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11.—One of the largest crowds of people ever assembled in Grand Rapids greeted Admiral and Mrs. Dewey as their special train rolled into the union depot from Detroit this afternoon. They alighted amid enthusiastic cheering, and the thunderous welcome of an admiral's salute of seventeen guns. Under the escort of Edwin F. Uhl, former ambassador to Germany, the party went at once to Morton house.

The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey later went for a drive through the suburbs of the city, accompanied by Mayor Perry and Congressman Smith. In the evening they were the center of attraction at a public reception in the city hall.

WERE GLAD TO GET IT.

Creditors of Earl of Yarmouth Settle at Big Loss.

LONDON, June 11.—At a meeting today of the creditors of the Earl of Yarmouth it was agreed to accept an offer of a cash composition of ten shillings in the pound. The earl's father, the Marquis of Hertford, settled with the creditors, who apparently were glad to close the offer, and it was said the earl intended to return speedily to the stage in the United States.

SOME RAIN HAS FALLEN.

But the Famine Situation in India Is Unchanged.

LONDON, June 11.—The viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has cabled to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, announcing that a good rain has fallen in Southern India; that there have been scattered showers elsewhere, and that the meteorological reporter forecasts a good late monsoon. The hot weather, however, still prevails, and the famine relief situation has not altered. There are now about 5,802,000 persons receiving relief.

I. T. U. ELECTION.

Official Count for First Half of Ticket Completed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—The official count of the ballots cast for officers of the International Typographical union has been completed for the first half of the ticket. The count shows:

For president, S. B. Donnelly, New York, 9,606; James Lynch, Syracuse, 14,143; first vice president, C. E. Hawkes, Chicago, 10,560; J. W. Hayes, Minneapolis, 9,064; S. L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis, 3,557; fourth vice president, J. T. Canary, New York, 10,910; C. B. Enough, St. Louis, 9,255; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, Denver, 20,227; trustees Union Printers' home, William Almison, Nashville, 13,423; Daniel Black, Detroit, 11,511; John A. Churchill Philadelphia, 8,826; E. W. Patton, Columbia (Washington), 9,840; S. T. Pfund, Hartford, 6,839; L. C. Shepard, Chicago, 9,076; R. L. Tatem, Philadelphia, 6,510; J. W. White, Kansas City, 8,678; Bernard Wolf, 7,372. The four receiving the highest votes for trustees are elected.

NOVEL INQUIRY.

It Will Be Instituted by the Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The industrial commisison has decided to enter upon an inquiry into domestic and household service and its relations to employment and other industries, and has named Miss Gail Laughlin, of New York city, to conduct the inquiry for it. Miss Laughlin is a graduate of the law school of Cornell university, and a practitioner at the New York bar.

BOERS ARE NOT BEATEN

PRESIDENT KRUGER ASSEMBLING AN ARMY AND SENDING SUPPLIES TO LYDENBURG

GREAT FORCE AT MACHADODORP

FIFTY THOUSAND BRITISH TROOPS CLOSING IN ON BOERS NEAR KROONSTAD

THE REVERSE AT ROODEVAL

Later Details Show It to Have Been as Disastrous as First Reported—Many Boers Surrender.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times says:

"At Machadodorp President Kruger has assembled 12,000 Boers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point at Lydenburg. The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border today."

OVERWHELMING FORCE.

LONDON, June 12, 3:30 a. m.—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on. South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended, and, as Gen. Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated at from 400 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11, 8:35 p. m., says:

"Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to Gen. Brabant in the Ficksburg district."

Machadodorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lourenzo Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the new comers living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donkerspoort, in the southern extremity of the Free State, or Orange River Colony, ten miles from Norvalspont. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago.

The Boers still cling to Laing's Nek, but Gen. Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction. Lord Roberts has wired Cape Town that, prior to Wednesday, he liberated 151 officers and 3,500 of the rank and file. The Boers, consequently, only took off 900.

A Boer deserter who arrived at Maseru yesterday asserts that 7,000 Boers participated in the Rooekrantz engagement, that Gen. Olivier was killed and Gen. de Villiers mortally wounded.

ROODEVAL AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 11. — Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, in command of the lines of communication in South Africa, reports that in the disaster to the British troops June 7, at Roodeval, where the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communication, the Fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment was all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and fifteen men were killed and five officers and seventy-two men wounded, many of them severely. The Boers returned the wounded to the British. The officers killed were Lieut. Col. Baird-Douglas and Lieut. Hawley. The wounded include Col. Wilkinson and Lieut. Blanchard, of the Canadian infantry.

The following telegram has been received from Charles Knox:

"Kroonstad—The following casualties, reported from Roodeval, June 7, received from Stoneham, commanding the Imperial Yeomany hospital, dated Rhenoster river, June 8, received here by flag of truce, June 10: The Fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment (the Sherwood Foresters) killed: Col. Baird-Douglas and Lieut. Hawley and fifteen of the rank and file; wounded, Col. Wilkinson, Capt. Bailey, Lieuts. Hall, Lawder and Blanchard, and fifty-nine of the rank and file; the Shropshire light infantry, one; Cape Pioneer Railroad regiment, seven; ammunition park, Royal Marines and Imperial Telegraphs, one each; post-office corps, one.

"Stoneham reports that many were severely wounded, and that the remaining Fourth Derbyshire were taken prisoners, except six of the rank and file in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names."

METHUEN FIGHTING.

It is inferred that the Boers captured over 500 men, and as late as June 10 held positions cutting off the British forces north of Kroonstad from reinforcements. A dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker says Gen. Methuen was fighting within ten miles of Heilbron June 6, as follows:

"Cape Town, June 10 (Sunday).—Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein this morning that Methuen, with the greater part of his division, was fighting early in the morning of June 8, ten miles south of Heilbron, where Colville was reported to be with the Highland brigade. Methuen left Lindley June 5, with supplies for himself and Colville, leaving Paget to hold Lindley with a sufficient force and supplies.

"Kelly-Kenny has ordered Knox to press in the enemy's outposts, believing the enemy's strength to be exaggerated.

"All is quiet and there is no anxiety as regards the district to the south. Communications north of Kroonstad have been cut since June 6."

The news that the shutting off of Lord Roberts' communication with the outer world was accompanied by such a serious loss came like a bolt from a comparatively clear sky. In London, until the news came, it was thought that the destruction of the railway was accomplished by the Free Staters, who were avoiding, rather than annihilating the British detachments stationed at the point attacked.

BOERS SURRENDER.

VENTERSDORP, June 11.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to Gen. Hunter, and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair.

1—Fighting in Pekin's Streets.
Kruger Collecting His Forces.
Leech Lake Indians Ugly.
Ireland Spoils a Sensation.

2—St. Paul's Police Shake-Up.
John J. O'Connor Takes Hold.
Appeal to Gen. Douglas.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
State Federation of Labor.
St. Louis Strike Situation.

4—Editorial Page.
Donnelly's Letter of Acceptance.
McCleary Carries Mankato.

5—Sporting News.
Otis in Washington.

6—News of Railroads.
N. P.'s Bullish Crop Report.
Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago July Wheat, 73 1-4c.
Bar Silver, 60c.
Stocks Irregular.

8—Bold Robbers Failed.
Supreme Court Decisions.
State Guard Inspection.

WENT ASHORE IN A FOG

SCHOONER JASON PARKER IS WRECKED ON AN ISLAND.

MANITOWOC, Wis., June 11. — The schooner Jason Parker, of Racine, bound from Racine to Sutton's bay, light, went on the South Manitou Island, in a dense fog, early today, and filled with water.

She was manned by Capt. Henry Harvig and his son John, with Chris Johnson and Charles Foster, of Racine, as sailors.

The vessel was becoming a wreck and was stripped of all her valuable rigging, which was stored in a fisherman's shanty.

BELLE BOYD IS DEAD.

FAMOUS SPY, OF CONFEDERATE FAME, EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

KILBOURN, Wis., June 11.—Belle Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease, at Kilbourn, tonight, where she had gone to lecture. She was fifty-seven years of age, and known all over the country.

WHITE FOLKS TO DIE

LEECH LAKE INDIAN PREDICTS THEIR COMPLETE DESTRUCTION BY A BIG WIND

GREAT SPIRIT TOLD HIM SO

OR ELSE IS WAS THE SPIRITS IN THE STOLEN BOTTLE

VILLAGERS FEAR PILLAGERS

Indians to Be Saved by Congregating on Squaw Point, Which They Are Doing—Firewater Is Responsible.

The fact that the Indians on the Leech Lake reservation were not disarmed at the time of the trouble a year ago last fall, but have retained the Winchesters with which they made war on the whites, has kept the people of Walker apprehensive, and every indication of restlessness on the part of the Indians has put the settlers in a state of alarm. So long as the company of soldiers was stationed at Walker, the Indians made no overt demonstration, but since the troops were withdrawn, May 27, the red men have become emboldened, and it now looks as though trouble was assured unless they are awed into quietude by a display of soldiers.

A citizen of Walker, who left there Friday evening, gives the Globe the following version of the situation. He said:

I believe the present disorder amongthe Indians would not have developed if they had not got hold of a lot of liquor. A week ago Saturday night a party of bucks broke into a beer house, and when the custodian checked up his stock next morning he found that it was short two cases and two kegs of beer, a half barrel of brandy, a keg of wine and a case of seltzer. The seltzer, however, was found a short distance away in the woods, where they had stopped to sample the spoils. You know an Indian will cheerfully accept kerosene oil or flavoring extract as a substitute for firewater, but he draws the line on such effeminate beverages as sodawater. He wouldn't even carry it home to his squaw and papooses.

As soon as the firewater took effect the courage of the red men arose and then it appears, a bright young fellow by the name of Day-dug-guance saw a chance to make a play to elevate himself in the community. Probably inspired by the stolen firewater, he proceeded to have a dream, in which, so he told his folks, the Great Spirit appeared to him and told him that a great wind was soon to be sent to sweep all the white folks off the earth, and that the only safe place for the Indians when the blow came on would be Squaw Point, and that all that wanted to stay and enjoy the land without the irritating restraint of Indian agents must gather on the point and bury their possessions, as the wind even there would be rather brisk.

Day-dug-guance's story struck the outfit as a good one. A complete extermination of the white man was what they favored, and if the Great Spirit would make a clean sweep they were willing to let him choose his own means of accomplishing it. They immediately began moving to Squaw Point, and when I left Friday evening I should judge a couple of hundred had gathered there and were entrenching for the big blowout.

So far as I heard there was no dancing. Day-dug-guance evidently wanted to get up an original affair, and not being the most expert terpsichorean artist in the tribe he didn't care to lose his lead by letting the push indulge in that diversion.

Capt. Mercer, who is acting Indian agent, stood for the proceedings till Wednesday evening. That day the Indians called their children home from the government school, and he concluded that it was time to call a halt. So he sent out some Indian police and gathered in Day-dug-guance, who finding his story going so well, had by this time declared himself the Messiah for whom the red man had so long been waiting, and that he would have general management of the big wind when the Great Spirit got it pumped up.

Friday before I left Walker word came from the Episcopal minister on the White Earth reservation that a young Indian over there was giving out a big wind story very much like the dream of Day-dug-guance, and the people of Walker believe there is a move on for a general uprising of the Indians all over with a resort to their Winchesters if the big wind does not show up as predicted.

Of course a certain class of residents of Walker, who profit by the tourist travel, do not like to have the fact known that Walker people do not feel safe, but the situation, I have no doubt, will soon be put before the governor with a request that he ask for a return of the troops to stay indefinitely. This was talked of before I left.

The fact that the Indians allowed Day-dug-guance to be arrested shows their faith in the Great Spirit's cyclone plan, and for a time at least their actions will depend on the supply of liquor. It was, I heard, put in the hands of a committee and may be made to last for some time yet.

I know I voice the feeling of nine-tenths of the people of that region when I say that the only security for the whites is a good sized force of soldiers stationed within easy reach. The Indians are vengeful and a leader is likely to arise any day and make bad work there.

FEDERATION WOMEN THERE.

Excursion to Leech Lake Reached Walker Last Night.

The Great Northern took out a large party of women, members of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, yesterday, en route for the Indian reservation at Leech lake. The trip is a side issue of the recent convention of the federation in Milwaukee. The ladies occupied two special cars furnished by the Great Northern, and will make a trip through the proposed national park region. They will visit Leech lake, stopping at Walker, Cass Lake and other points adjacent to the park reserve, and will return by way of the head of the lakes, making a trip over the Fosston extension of the Great Northern. The ladies were brought up from Milwaukee by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN EASTERN AFRICA

LONDON, June 11.—Col. Willcox, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition, cables from Phrapsu, under date of June 9, as follows:

"Have just received a message from Col. Carter, from Kwisa, reporting that he advanced June 6, effecting a junction with Col. Hale, at Bekwai. He found the rebel forces strongly fortified at Dompoassi. The fight continued for a long time, and the enemy were dislodged, but on account of the loss of seven European officers, wounded, and ninety other casualties, he was unable to advance, and returned to Kwisa. There is no news from Kumassi. Hall is at Esumeja and Bekwai, which is friendly.

"Kokofu and Adansi are in a state of rebellion. The Donglassi are probably joining the rebel forces."

The commandant at the base cables to the colonial office as follows:

"Cape Coast, June 9.—Following is the purport of a dispatch received from Capt. Hall:

"'Esumeja, May 24.—Collected the forces at Esumeja, Egenisi and Bekwai, May 22. Considered it necessary to find out the strength of the rebel forces to the front and flank before advancing on Kumassi. The plan of the rebel forces was to hold our front at Ejumem and outflank us from Kokofu. Garrison was left behind at Egenisi. The remainder of the forces were concentrated at Esumeja, where we left fifty men and a Maxim. Told King, at Bekwai, to advance to Abadon as soon as he heard rifle fire, or encountered serious opposition.

"'Within half an hour met resistance in Kokofu village, repulsed the natives and burned the village in their sight. The Kokofu main villages were then attacked. Eight thousand held them for half an hour. Was unable to advance, but successfully withdrew.

"'Lieut. Edwards and six men were wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable. Decided to hold Esumeja and to keep communications open for news of the main body.'"

ASSUMES A SERIOUS ASPECT.

Controversy Between Mr. Reid and Newfoundland Government.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 11.—Mr. Reid, the railway contractor, is coming here from Montreal, to confer with the cabinet regarding its refusal to sanction the transfer of his manifold interests in the colony to a limited liability company. The situation is decidedly serious.

The government persists in refusing to grant to Mr. Reid the concession he desires, and he continues to shut down all progressive enterprises not absolutely essential to the operation of the railway. Unless the difference is speedily adjusted the colony is likely to suffer.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SPOILS A SENSATION

ROME, June 11.—The Osservatore Romano publishes a letter from Archbishop Ireland to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, warmly protesting against a recent statement by the Journal de Geneva, which he characterizes as "rubbish"—that he wrote to the Duke of Norfolk denouncing the doctrine of the temporal power of the pope, and the methods of the congregations and the Roman curia.

Mgr. Ireland declares that he speaks and thinks with the pope on such a serious matter, and he reserves to himself the right to repeat there declarations by word of mouth to Cardinal Rampolla, when next he visits Rome, in order to receive the papal benediction.

TO GO AFTER TAYLOR.

Sheriff Sutter Will Ask for a Requisition.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 11. — Sheriff Sutter held a conference with Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin today, and afterward said that a requisition for the extradition of W. S. Taylor will be asked, but that he will be too busy to go to Indianapolis with the requisition for several days.

Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, who is here, does not believe Gov. Mount will honor the requisition.

MUTINY IN PORTO RICO PENITENTIARY

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 11.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutinied today, refusing to take breakfast, or to work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the warden in the face.

The penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of twenty members of the Porto Rico regiment, and jail authorities, fearing that the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, called in the guard, whereupon the prisoners attempted to rush the troops, who fired three volleys at the wall or into the air.

Three of the convicts were injured by splinters, though not seriously.

The military authorities then called out a company of regulars. This assis a co, however, was not asked for by the civil authorities, and the native company had quelled the disturbance before the regulars arrived.