The Sun.

Fair to-day; light variable winds.

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9 KILLED AT LEECH LAKE.

MORE DESPERATE FIGHTING WITH THE PILLAGERS.

Major Wilkinson, Six Privates and Two Indian Police Killed and a Dozen Soldiers Wounded—The Indians Fight Like Devils and Have the Best Position—Col. Harbach and 200 Troops Reached the Lake Yesterday—About 7,5.0 Chippewas on the Reservations and All May Become Embroiled in the Trouble—Agency Indians Promise to Keep the Peace—Our Troops Without Food for a Day and Suffered from the Intense Cold—The Men Mad as Hornets—Hot Work Expected.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 6.—There has been more fighting on the mainland, near Bear Island, on the east side of Leech Lake, to-day and several more of our soldiers have been killed and wounded by the savage Pillager band of the Chippewa tribe who have declared war. Major Wilkinson of the Third United States Infantry, six privates and two Indian policemen are dead, Capt. Sheehan is slightly wounded and a dozen other soldiers have been hit. Several Indians are known to be dead. This is the report brought by Sheehan, who has reached Walker, on the west side of the lake, on a despatch boat. Capt. Sheehan is not badly hurt, though he was hit in the abdomen. Kaybaygwaytish, chief of the Indian police, was killed.

It was impossible to bring the wounded to the town, for the Indians kept up a constant fire on the boat. The names of the killed and wounded privates have not been obtained. Capt. Sheehan says that the Pillagers do not number more than 100 warriors, but they fight as only frenzied savages can. Unless overpowered by superior numbers not one of them will quit fighting while he has any breath in his carcass. They are holding out now with the hope that the Cass Lake Indians, thirty miles to the north, will soon arrive to their assistance.

If they should arrive before our troops are reinforced the settlers will have a desperate time.

Reinforcements to the number of 200 reached here from Fort Snelling this afternoon, and the most of these men and a Gatling gun started for Sugar Point early this evening. The men are in bad temper and there will probably be hot fighting on the mainland when they arrive. It will take several hours for them to get to Sugar Point, and, therefore, they will not be able to render much assistance until daylight.

Late last evening a false report was spread in Walker that the Indians had cut the telegraph wires. This looked as if they meant business. The citizens at once held a meeting in the Town Hall and organized a home guard. Mayor Kinkle presided. A line of pickets was placed around the town. All the citizens turned out with their rifles. The pickets were relieved by fresh men every four hours. The Walker citizens were aided by twenty-five men from Brainerd, who came up on a special train with fifty rifles and a large supply of cartridges.

During the evening the Flora, loaded with blankets and provisions, steamed up the lake to where the soldiers were left, but after two hours' signalling without any answer, the boat returned, not daring to risk a landing. During the night the Vera went over to the agency and brought over all the white people residing there.

AGENCY INDIANS WON'T FIGHT.

A council was held by the agency Indians last night, at which they decided not to take the part of either side in this fight. By means of runners and signals the Indians are kept informed as to the state of affairs all over the reservation. Lieut. Humphrey made most of the agency chiefs sign promises of good behavior. They did not like to do it, but decided to accede. The signers are the head men of the tribe.

Gaygwachiwyx, a Bear Island chief, swears that the majority of the Bear Islanders are not hostile.

"I am going to stay by the whites," he said, "and many of my braves will do so."

These promises are not worth much, however, and according to the reports to-night the Indians at Leech Lake are being reinforced by Cass and Red Lake Indians in large numbers. A general uprising seems certain, as few of the Indians can be depended upon when their blood is stimulated by the noise and report of battle.

There was desultory firing from the headlands about Walker all last night. It could not be discovered what it was about, but it is thought the Indians were signalling in this manner.

SOLDIERS FIGHTING MAD.

The gang that came up from Brainerd during the night under Dr. Camp were about as determined a lot as one ever saw. There is going to be an Indian exodus here as sure as the sun rises to-morrow morning. The temper of the soldiers who left here for the front is something to make men gasp. If ever they are allowed to get to the Indians no officers will be able to hold them back.

Another expedition to Sugar Point started about 10 o'clock to-day. There were fifteen riflemen on board, picked men. The boat carries coffee and provisions. The detail was under the direction of Dr. Camp of Brainerd, an old Indian fighter, and a man who never knew the name of fear.

The troops had been without food since yesterday at noon. They have not even had a drink of whiskey to sustain their vitality. The night was fearfully cold, and the men without blankets must have suffered fearfully. Reinforcements had been wired for repeatedly.

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

The arrival of the boat to-day was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities. The Indians again opened fire and the soldiers promptly responded. In a second there was as fierce a fight in progress as that of yesterday. Gus Beaulieu narrowly escaped with his life. He had his coat bored clear through the shoulder. The firing became so hot that the boat was compelled to weigh anchor and steam out into the lake. The Indians appear to be in force. Gen. Bacon's command was too small to take the aggressive. The detachment is intrenched in a good position, and can hold out as long as the ammunition lasts.

KILLING OF MAJOR WILKINSON.

Major M. C. Wilkinson was shot through the leg while walking up and down admonishing his men to keep their heads low. He had his leg dressed, took the field again, and was shortly after shot through the body. Lying in a pool of blood, he raised himself upon his elbow and said to Gen. Bacon:

"Give them hell, General; never mind about me."

These were the last words of a true soldier. He died in a few minutes.

Private despatches just received show conclusively that Beaton of the Minneapolis Tribune, Knappen of the Minneapolis Times and Brill of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, who were reported killed last night along with all the other whites out of uniform who were near the battlefield, were alive to-day, though they had narrow escapes, having become separated from the soldiers.

Mrs. Beaton, wife of K. C. Beaton, the Tribune's representative at Leech Lake, received a telegram as follows:

"WALKER, Oct. 6.—Don't worry about me. Am all safe. K. C. BEATON."

Much time has been lost in telegraphing between a couple of unsophisticated officials here and a lot of equally ineffective people in Washington. For instance, Tinker wires:

"Reinforcements immediately. Our force annihilated."

This goes to the War Department and an hour or more later the wire ticks again from Washington:

"What is the matter at Leech Lake? Wire particulars."

Meanwhile the brave men on Leech Lake were fighting for their lives.

WALKER, Minn., via Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 6.—The barge Flora, which was said by an Indian runner to have been captured by the Indians has just returned, bringing in the dead and wounded. One man was killed at noon to-day, making seven thus far. Eleven are wounded. A teacher in the Indian school at Leech Lake Agency has just come in. He confirms the report that the agency Indians are in an ugly mood, and while he hopes that the influence of the whites at the agency may be strong enough to keep them from joining in the uprising he is doubtful about it.

Gen. Bacon sends word by the Flora that he will return to-morrow morning, when a conference will be held. The troops here may not go across the lake to-night, but are likely to wait until the arrival of Gen. Bacon.

GEN. STURGIS'S REPORT.

He Sums Up the Situation and Thinks No More Troops Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Adjt.-Gen. Corbin to-night received the following telegram from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Sturgis at St. Paul:

"ST. PAUL, Oct. 6, 1898.

"To Adjutant-General U. S., Washington D. C.:

"In answer to a telegram to U. S. Marshal at Walker, Minn., have received reply giving location of Gen. Bacon on mainland, southwest corner Leech Lake, and saying: 'Commenced fighting at 11:30 yesterday. Indians seem to have best position. Not moving. Major Wilkinson, five soldiers and two Indian police killed; awaiting reinforcements.'

"Press despatches and private Western Union despatches seem to support these statements about the killed. Reinforcements will doubtless reach the command this evening. Reliable information indicates that the Indians are quiet in the vicinity of the engineer dams to the northeast. No report yet from Gen. Bacon. Only one officer, Capt. Gerlach, for duty at Fort Snelling, and 150 men. Apprehend no need of further reinforcements unless to send to the vicinity of the Leech Lake dam to cut off the escape of the Indians. Would suggest that authority be given to utilize one battalion of the Minnesota volunteers in case of need. Report just received of the arrival of Col. Horbach's command at Walker about 4 o'clock.

"STURGIS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

INDIANS WHO ARE FIGHTING.

The Pillagers Are Good Farmers and Have Been Peaceful Till Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Indian Commissioner Jones had received no further information to-night regarding the situation at Leech Lake. The Pillager Indians, he said, numbered 1,153 and were a branch of the Chippewa tribe, which were scattered over the country near the scene of trouble. The Pillagers were well advanced in civilization, were industrious farmers, and the crops they produced compared favorably with those of the whites in that vicinity. They had heretofore been peaceful, and the only explanation he could give of the present difficulties was that they were caused by the whites. While the present trouble was purely local, it was undoubtedly brought about by the proposition to remove the Pillagers from Leech Lake to the White Earth reservation.

An item of $35,000 was originally carried by the last Indian Appropriation bill to pay the Indians for the improvements on their property, but was stricken from the bill before it became a law. Mr. Jones thought the Indians had been led to believe they would be moved and would receive no pay for their improvements, which was the beginning of their ill feeling. As a matter of fact, the Indian Bureau had no intention of transferring the Pillagers at present.

ADVICE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Minneapolis Editors Tell Him They Think at Least 600 Soldiers Are Needed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—The following telegram was sent to President McKinley last evening:

"Advices from conservative sources lead us to believe that a force of not less than 600 soldiers, preferably 800, should be at once available at Leech Lake and vicinity. We believe such a force needed, not only to rescue Gen. Bacon and the survivors of his command, but probably to overawe the agency Indians, in whose professions of friendship and neutrality no one acquainted with them puts credence.

"A general outbreak at or around Walker would probably result in the massacre of many citizens. In a country so heavily wooded the present force is in our judgment wholly inadequate. The gravity of the situation is not overestimated in the above suggestions.

"J. S. MCLEAN, editor *Journal;* E. R. JOHNSTON, managing editor of the *Times;* C. H. HAMBLIN, managing editor *Tribune.*"

CAUSE OF THE HOSTILITIES.

About 7,500 Indians May Possibly Be Involved in the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss was in consultation this morning with Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones, and the despatches from the Government representatives at the scene of the Indian outbreak were considered.

At a late hour last night Commissioner Jones received a message from Indian Agent John H. Sutherland, who says:

"Trouble at Leech Lake originated in consequence of an arrest made by a Deputy United States Marshal of an Indian on a warrant. The Indians overpowered the Marshal and rescued the prisoner. Troops were sent here to assist the Marshal in arresting the rescuers. I have been here a week doing my best to get the Indians to give themselves up and save trouble, but they would not. To-day the troops and Indians had a severe battle. The United States Marshal has called for more troops."

Should there be a general uprising it would take a great number of troops to quell the disturbance. The officials of the Interior Department were busy to-day informing themselves as to the number of Indians who may possibly participate in the revolt. The reports show a population of 7,493 Chippewa Indians scattered about on different reservations. The Pillager Indians are a part of the Chippewas, and at Leech Lake alone number 1,153. Not a great distance away is Red Lake reservation with 1,353 Indians, while at White Earth there are 1,372. The White Earth Indians are believed to be unfriendly to those at Leech Lake, but there is no reliance to be placed on anything they say against their own people.

Commissioner Jones said to-day that at first he believed the trouble was due to the intention of the Government to remove the Leech Lake Indians to White Earth against their will, but he is now satisfied that the immediate cause of the fight was the determination to arrest the Indian who refused to appear as a witness when ordered to do so by the Marshal. He remarked that should all the Indians determine to revolt there would be a serious situation indeed.

His report also shows that the following bands might also coöperate against the troops: Cass Lake, 438; Otter Tail, 220; White Oak Point, 121; Gull Lake, 324; Mille Lac, 1,120; Pembina, 238; Fondulac, 65; making, together with the others named, a total of nearly 7,500. Secretary Bliss went over the map with Commissioner Jones and located the different reservations. He said he had no fears that the other Indians in the vicinity of Leech Lake would revolt, but precautions are being taken against surprise, and the department will be prepared to cope with whatever trouble may arise.

There is a disposition at the War Department to make light of the Indian outbreak and believe that the disturbance can be promptly suppressed. The Chippewas are only 600 or 700 in number, and by no means all of these are in condition to make any armed resistance against the Federal authorities. A telegram was received by the Secretary of War from St. Paul this morning offering the services of one company of the Minnesota Volunteers, now awaiting muster out, to go and fight the Indians. The offer has not been accepted.

Secretary Bliss, late this afternoon, received a telegram from Agent Seeley of the Land Office at Duluth, Minn., in which he says that he had just come in from the field of battle and was assured that the trouble among the Indians would be confined to the Pillager tribe, with whom it began. The Winnebigoshish Lake Indians, who are in the immediate vicinity of the Pillagers, are quiet yet, and he thinks that they, with all the other tribes in the neighborhood, will keep hands off during the strife.

MAJOR WILKINSON AND HIS MEN.

All of Them Heroes of Santiago—Wilkinson's Long Career in the Army.

It was Company E of the Third United States Infantry that was first sent to Leech Lake from Fort Snelling and was attacked by the Pillagers on Wednesday. These soldiers had only recently returned from Santiago, where their regiment, which formed part of Hawkins's brigade participated in the two days' battle. Their Captain, Brevet Major Melville C. Wilkinson, passed unscathed through the Santiago campaign only to die yesterday by an Indian's bullet.

Major Wilkinson was a native of this State and was in the volunteer service all through the civil war. He was made First Lieutenant for gallantry at Antietam. He entered the service in the Twenty-third New York Infantry on May 16, 1861, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteers as a Captain in 1866. He at once entered the regulars as a Second Lieutenant of the Forty-second Infantry and was assigned to the Third Infantry, Aug. 3, 1870, in which he was made Captain April 24, 1886. Major Wilkinson's name is fourteenth on the list of Captains. He was brevetted Major in 1890 for gallant services against the Indians in the Idaho campaign of 1877.

Wilkinson's record in the Indian wars of the far West was an enviable one. It was in the Nez Percés war that Wilkinson made his record as an Indian fighter. He was attached to the staff of Gen. Howard, and on many occasions won the praise of that commander. In the battle of Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877, he commanded a Gatling gun and did fearful execution with it.

Major Wilkinson was a great personal friend of the late Gen. Mason. They were in the same regiment many years of their army life. Major Wilkinson's long residence at Fort Snelling had brought him in contact with many of the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and one and all were ready to testify to his genuine merit as an officer and a gentleman.

EXPOSITION INDIANS STIRRED UP.

Chippewa at Omaha Excited Over the Fighting in Minnesota.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—The 600 Red Men of the Indian Congress now assembled in Omaha are very much interested in the reports of fighting with the Minnesota Indians. Some of the braves at the Exposition grounds are considerably excited over the situation. The manner in which the news was circulated among the Indians is a mystery, even to Capt. Mercer, who has charge of the camp. This morning a number of chiefs came to Mercer and asked him what the "heap big fight" up North means. They listened in silence to the statements of the Captain.

There are fifteen Chippewas in the camp from near the scene of the fighting. They seemed greatly interested and talked among themselves in an excited manner for Indians. Their Chief, Owl Face Man, was asked by Capt. Mercer what he thought of the fighting. He grunted with much energy and said:

"White man much mean, but Injuns mean, too, cause not treated right. Will be heap big fight before war over cause Injuns have heap good guns."

Owl Face Man is not a head chief, but is in charge of his men here and seems very intelligent. He said his men first heard of the fighting from a half breed who read of it in the morning papers. Other Indians on the ground, especially those Apaches and Sioux from the West who know something of the fighting qualities and number of United States troops, ridicule the Chippewas for going to war. Old Geronimo, the famous old Apache chief, who has been a prisoner since being captured by Crook after his desperate fighting in the South, was an interested listener to what Capt. Mercer said to his men. He was too dignified to ask information, but evidently was much interested, because he thought a great Indian uprising was on.

When he found the fighting was confined to a little tribe away north of any territory he knew aught of he had nothing more to say. When asked by Capt. Mercer if he would like to fight the old warrior's eye flashed, but he merely grunted with disgust.

ST. LOUIS BACK IN GARB OF PEACE.

Will Sail Hence for Southampton on Wednesday—St. Paul and Paris Follow in Turn.

The American line steamship St. Louis, until recently an auxiliary cruiser of Uncle Sam's navy, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where she has been reconverted into a peaceful merchantman by the Cramps. She will sail hence for Southampton on Wednesday. The St. Paul and the Paris will follow her. None of these big liners can get a dry dock big enough on this side to complete her overhauling. That is because American shipbuilding is having a boom and there are no docks available. The London *Shipping World* says that "it means a good deal for the splendid development of Southampton as a port that in default of New York or Philadelphia possessing a dry dock sufficiently large to accommodate the four American liners, they will have to cross the Atlantic and complete their overhauling operations on this side. The St. Paul and the Paris are to leave Southampton on successive Saturdays after the St. Louis, but for the present the New York is to remain as reserve ship at New York."

This is not true. We have docks, one at Newport News, to accommodate the big liners, but they are in use. Mr. Griscom said yesterday that the over-sea rumor that the New York was to be taken abroad and lengthened fifty feet was not true. Most of the crews of the four American twin screws served on them through the war. Southampton has made preparations to give the St. Louis and her sister ships a joyous greeting on their arrival there.

CUTTER HUDSON RETURNS TO CUSTOMS DUTY.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which distinguished herself by towing the disabled torpedo boat Winslow out of danger at Cardenas after Ensign Bagley had been killed by a fragment of a Spanish shell, arrived here yesterday from the Norfolk Navy Yard. There was no berth at the battery for her, and she went to Erie Basin. She will resume her old occupation of taking customs officers down the bay to board incoming vessels.

THE PRESIDENT GOING WEST.

Itinerary of His Trip to the Omaha Peace Jubilee Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following is the President's itinerary for the trip to the Omaha Peace Jubilee celebration:

Leave Washington Monday, Oct. 10, 9 A. M. Arrive Chicago 7 A. M. Tuesday. Leave Chicago 8:15 A. M. Short stops at Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and Boone, Ia. Arrive Omaha 8:20 P. M. Spend Wednesday at Omaha. Leave Omaha 9:30 A. M. Thursday. Short stops at Creston, Ottumwa, and Burlington, Ia., and Monmouth and Galesburg, Ill. Arrive St. Louis 9 A. M. Friday, spending the day there. Leave St. Louis 9 P. M. Arrive Terre Haute 8:30 A. M. Saturday; stop 1 hour. Arrive Arcola, Ill., 11:30 A. M.; stop 15 minutes. Arrive Chicago 5 P. M. Saturday. At Chicago Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Leave Chicago 11 P. M., 20th, stopping at Noblesville, Ind., 30 minutes. Arrive Indianapolis 9:30 A. M. Leave Indianapolis 10:30 A. M. Arrive Cincinnati 1:30 P. M. Leave Cincinnati 1:45 P. M. Arrive Columbus 5 P. M. Leave Columbus 5:30 P. M. Arrive Pittsburg 1 A. M., 22d. Arrive Washington 4 P. M., 22d.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived—U. S. hospital ss Missouri, Luckhurst, Porto Rican ports.

GARCIA'S PEACE MISSION.

HE WILL EXHORT THE CUBANS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

The General Leaves Santiago for a 400-Mile Trip Through the Province—2,200 Men of Col. Perez's Force Will Lay Down Their Arms on Monday—Loud Talk from Cubans Who Want the Americans to Clear Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 6.—Gen Calixto Garcia left for the interior on his mission of pacification early this morning. He was escorted by sixty Cuban soldiers and the Cuban officers Lieut.-Col. Carlos Paey, Capt. Juan Exalante and Lieut. Antonio Exalante, formerly members of the personal staff of Gen. Garcia. The party carried ten days' rations, which were supplied by Gen. Wood. They went on horseback, and will ride 400 miles before they return to Santiago. The trip will take more than two weeks. No more than thirty miles a day can be made, owing to the wretched condition of the roads and the lack of bridges. The mountain streams, swelled by the heavy October rains, are raging torrents, and the party will have to swim them.

Gen. Garcia will first go to Jiguani, then to Bayamo and then to Manzanillo, where the largest forces of Cuban troops are encamped. After their return from this trip they will visit Guantanamo and Baracoa, travelling to those places by boat.

Gen. Garcia told Gen. Wood he believed he could induce thousands of soldiers to lay down their arms, and persuade many who have made common cause with the Spanish guerrillas in the hills, where they are plundering, to return quietly to their homes.

Word came from Guantanamo to-day that the arrangements for marching the force of the Cuban leader Pedro Perez into Guantanamo had been concluded. Col. Perez has informed the authorities here that 2,200 of his men will be ready to enter Guantanamo on Monday next, when they will turn their arms over to the Americans and disband.

The arms will be placed in the arsenal and each man will receive a certificate showing how long he served in the field and the amount of money due him.

Cubans and Americans here estimate that 500 of Col. Perez's men left him and took to the hills when they learned of the arrangement with the Americans for disbanding the force. Col. Perez will be the first Cuban leader to disband a large force since the arrival of the Americans.

The unpopularity among the extreme Republican party of Gen. Garcia's idea of securing an American loan for the payment in part of the money due the Cuban troops is becoming more pronounced daily. There was a lively discussion of the situation at the San Carlos Club last night. Gen. Colazzo said that the Cubans did not want an American loan. They wanted to know when the Americans were going to evacuate the island and turn it over to the Cubans. Gen. Portrilaes intimated that serious trouble was likely to result unless this was done soon. Gen. Colazzo said that the Cubans had got rid of one yoke only to take another. The Americans had done nothing except to enforce the old Spanish laws. They made no effort to help the people. The Cubans were competent to govern themselves and it was the duty of the Americans to get out and let them do it.

Gen. Wood has ordered Customs Collector Donaldson not to attempt to levy the old Spanish stamp tax, which requires the placing of a Government stamp on all papers, books, &c. The order has resulted in a united protest from a number of prominent merchants.

The transports Obdam and Berlin sailed this morning for the United States with a number of sick soldiers from Porto Rico and Santiago on board. Capt. Aurelius Mestre of Gen. Wood's staff, who has been intrusted with a special errand to Washington, is a passenger on the Berlin.

A scheme proposed by Cuban Republicans to obviate the necessity of Gen. Garcia obtaining a loan from the United States is to have the planters who are favorable to the Cuban cause raise $4,000,000 among themselves with which to pay every Cuban officer and soldier a small sum. The matter is being actively agitated by Gens. Lacret, Collazo, and other extreme leaders. It will be presented at the coming congress at Camaguey. It is said that the money can be easily raised if the Camaguey Congress will guarantee repayment.

The result of the elections for delegates to the Congress indicates an overwhelming majority in favor of the provisional Government. The circumstance is not remarkable, since only Cuban soldiers and citizens in the towns and districts occupied by Cuban troops were allowed to vote.

The continued importation of Jamaica negroes is still the cause of much discontent among the Cubans. Another protest was made to Gen. Wood this morning. Every boat from Kingston brings a large number of blacks. Gen. Wood's petitioners allege that many of them are escaped criminals.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Interruption of the Paris Negotiations Is Not Probable.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Marquis de Comillas, Chairman of the Spanish Transatlantic Company, has been appointed by the Spanish Commission as the commercial adviser of that body. The rumors of the probable interruption of the peace negotiations are unfounded. The correspondent of THE SUN is able to say upon good authority that the relations of the Spanish and American Commissioners are of the most friendly character.

United States Ambassador Porter and some of the American Commissioners drove to Versailles this afternoon. The Spanish Commissioners spent the afternoon in secret session.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

That Country Still Cherishes Illusions About the Philippines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—Politicians and newspapers persist in indulging in illusions concerning the possibility of making capital out of conflicts which they anticipate in the Far East between the powers, believing that Spain could turn such conflicts to profit in the settlement of the Philippine question.

The *Tiempo*, Señor Silvela's paper, urges the Government to keep this possibility in view during the negotiations in Paris, and links Great Britain and Japan with the United States as the target of bitter attacks.

A Body Believed to Be Schemm's Found in Niagara Whirlpool.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The body of a man was taken out of the Whirlpool this afternoon. There is little doubt that it is that of Peter Schemm of Philadelphia. The legs are off at the knees and the flesh is gone from there to the hips. The arms are off at the elbows, and the flesh is gone to the shoulders. The skull is bare. Five of the upper front teeth and four of the lower are out, but means of identification are found in the double teeth, which are filled with gold, as were Schemm's. The shape of the head is also like Schemm's.

Through Express Train Between New York and Atlantic City, via Pennsylvania Railroad

In order to accommodate the travel between New York and Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will continue its through express train during the fall and winter seasons.

This train leaves West 23d st. station at 1:50 P. M. (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 2:10 P. M.) week days. It is a vestibuled train composed of Pullman buffet parlor cars and Pennsylvania Railroad standard coaches.—*Adv.*

STATE BUSINESS STOPPED.

All Mississippi in a Panic Over Yellow Fever—Governor Disappears—Only Two State Officials on Duty at the Capitol.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 6.—The utmost demoralization prevails throughout the whole State on account of the rapid spread of yellow fever and the extreme gravity of the situation. The State of Mississippi has no Government practically to-day and every interest is subordinated to the paramount one of preservation from the infection of the plague. Gov. McLaurin, who at the beginning of the epidemic withdrew to the insane asylum on the outskirts of the capital, has fled to Smith county, which has neither telephone nor telegraph communication. The State association has been trying to communicate with him for three days in order to have an appeal for assistance for the entire State issued by him, but the chief executive cannot be heard from.

The Capitol building is practically closed and the necessary business of the State is at a standstill, the officers, with two exceptions, having all fled. The Treasurer's office has been closed for two weeks and the Auditor's office has not a single representative to issue warrants. Many insurance companies cannot pay their annual privilege taxes due this month, without which payment their business is unlawful, and relief acts will have to be passed by the Legislature of 1900 such as were passed at the special session of 1898. Other enterprises are feeling the effects of the situation.

Every trunk line of railroad passing through the State has fever at different places and traffic is virtually suspended. By a recent far-reaching order of the State Board of Health, no travel whatever is permitted by railroad or steamboat between places within the State. The entire passenger business of the roads is thus absolutely cut off for an indefinite period within the State.

Among the citizens the wildest panic prevails. With every announcement of a newly infected locality there is a general exodus northward. This depopulation of infected places is recommended by the State Board, whose only hope of relief is an early frost. The infection over the State is general. Twelve counties are infected and fifteen towns, among them several of the most important in the State, are depopulated. The State educational institutions are stopped and one has had the fever among the student body. The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville has three cases within the grounds and the entire student body has been exposed. The State University at Oxford is in the midst of a fever-infected town and will make no pretence of opening until a heavy frost. Other State institutions are in a similar predicament.

The destruction among the negroes cooped up in the infected districts increases. They are totally dependent upon day labor for support and when herded in this manner are reduced to fearful extremities. In Jackson 1,500 are cordoned in an infected quarter, totally dependent upon charity. Heroic efforts for their relief are being made by the Howard Association, but funds are not sufficient to relieve the distress. A movement is on foot in St. Louis and other cities to come to the rescue. Not more than 500 white citizens remain in Jackson of a total of 7,000. The fever to-day appeared in the Baptist Orphanage, an institution of the capital under the control of that denomination.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6.—The Louisiana Board of Health makes the following yellow fever report for to-day: New Orleans, 8 new cases, 1 death; Franklin, 6 new cases; Wilson, 2 new cases, 2 deaths; Houma, 1 new case; Iberville, 6 new cases; Bowie, Lafourche parish, 1 case.

Dr. H. Carter of the United States Marine Hospital Service reports that he has found yellow fever at Alexandria, but does not report how many cases. The total for the day was 24 new cases and 3 deaths.

Bowie and Alexandria have not been infected before. The appearance of fever at these places makes thirteen in Louisiana at which the disease has appeared so far. The appearance of the fever at Alexandria has brought about the stoppage of all trains on the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad. Macon, Miss., has quarantined against the world. Until frost comes it will allow no mails to be sent there. Two cases of yellow fever are reported from Hermansville, Clayborn county, Miss.

ROOSEVELT AT UNION LEAGUE.

The Old-Time War Club Gives a Reception to Republican Candidates and Editors.

The reception to the candidates on the Republican State ticket and the State Republican Editorial Association, held at the Union League Club last evening, was a most successful function. Between three and four hundred guests attended. The clubhouse was decorated with flags and palms, and all parts of it were occupied. The guests were received on the main floor. The editors, arriving early, were formed into a line extending into the picture gallery. Shortly after 9 o'clock Col. Roosevelt arrived, and he and the club were officially presented to the editors by John A. Schleicher. Then President Root escorted Col. Roosevelt upstairs to the café, where three varieties of punch were served during the next two hours. In the meantime Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, arrived, and were escorted to the café.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Root led the way to the dining room on the top floor, "to drink the health of the Governor." As the company filed out of the café every one was presented to the three State candidates, who stood by the door. Places had just been taken at the supper tables when Vice-President Hobart and Senator Hanna arrived and were received with three hearty cheers.

Among those present, besides the candidates and the editors, were Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, William Brookfield, B. B. Odell, Jr., C. C. Beaman, Paul P. Cravath, Charles F. Homer, Henry E. Howard, John R. Van Wormer, Job E. Hedges, Thomas F. Wentworth, J. Romaine Brown, James F. Sheffield, Thomas Sturgis, Geo. B. Sloan, A. B. Hepburn, Brayton Ives, A. O. Bunnell, Andrew Davidson, Anson G. McCook, D. B. St. John Roosa, Rufus Cowan, Albert Bierstadt, R. Ogden Doremus, J. Seaver Page, Sigourney W. Fay, Samuel W. Bowne, Thomas B. Clarke and Fred P. Hoff.

President Root delivered a short address of welcome after the supper.

KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Rhode Island Democrats Say They Must Not Be Given Back to Spain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—The Democrats of the State met to-day and passed resolutions on the war with Spain and other things. Incidentally they nominated John W. Hogan and Dr. L. F. C. Garvin for Congress. Neither has any chance at all of election. There were two conventions, one by each district, and although the platforms presented to the conventions differed in some respects they agreed in proclaiming that it was the sentiment of the entire party in the State that what we had won in the late war we should hold. Here are the vital planks of the platform:

"We believe the war against Spain was inevitable, was just and necessary for the sake of humanity and the progress of the world. We glory in the bravery and heroism of the men who on land and sea achieved such marvellous results. We demand that the gross incompetency of the War Department, shown in its ignorance, in its neglect to properly supply and care for the brave men who responded to the country's call, be punished.

"We demand that the faith of this country given to the Cubans shall be inviolably kept; that the Cubans shall be given every chance and opportunity to establish a stable government of their own. We believe that no nation of the world is more competent to solve the problems of the Philippines. The fortunes of war have placed in our hands this great responsibility, and we should not shirk it. Let us give back to Spain no portion of the earth to continue her misrule, on account of which we wrested from her the island of Cuba."

The Chicago platform was indorsed.

AROUND THE WORLD ON BICYCLES.

Dr. McIlrath and His Wife Arrive in London from Their Long Trip.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Dr. H. Darwin McIlrath and his wife, who, in 1895, started on a bicycle trip around the world, are in London, where they will stay for about two weeks awaiting the arrival of their manager, Mr. Frank Fowler, before starting for home. Mrs. McIlrath is in radiant health. Mr. McIlrath says that he is well, but he looks worn. As soon as he has completed a lecturing tour in the United States he intends to return to China for a long bicycle tour in the interior. He will not be accompanied by his wife on this trip. He will try to obtain a scientific man for a companion, perhaps a botanist from Kew Gardens. He wants to study the minerals, flora and fauna of China, which impressed the travellers immensely. They learned more of China than of any other country they traversed. Dr. McIlrath says that China has enormous natural resources, the value of which is utterly unrealized by the natives. Among other riches there is an abundance of gold, but the deposits are not worked, the people preferring silver.

Dr. McIlrath declares that the question of the future political ascendancy in China lies between the United States and Great Britain. The latter country already controls great interests throughout the Yangtse valley. The English must eventually occupy the provinces of Yunan and Szechuen. The Russians do not possess any interests in central China, except at Hankow.

In conclusion, Dr. McIlrath said that there was no opening for the cycle trade in Persia. There are no roads there, and only four bicycles in the country.

KITCHENER IN CAIRO.

The Sirdar Arrives in Record Time Only 74 Hours from Omdurman.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CAIRO, Oct. 6.—Gen. Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Soudan, arrived here to-day, having journeyed from Omdurman in record time, seventy-four hours. The streets were lined with troops, and he had a great reception from the populace. Officers accompanying Gen. Kitchener say that Major Marchand, the French officer at Fashoda, behaved with great moderation and courtesy. Gen. Kitchener denies the story that the French at Fashoda fired on the British, mistaking the latter for Dervishes.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Mr. Neufeld, who was a prisoner of the Khalifa for a long time and who was released when the British captured Omdurman, has written from Cairo a strange letter to his brother here, indicating that his mind has been affected by his privations. He says that he has been rescued to die of famine.

OGILVIE IS BOSS IN DAWSON.

He Rounds Up Gamblers and Disorderly Women and Collects $10,000 in Fines.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 6.—The steamer Manuence arrived from the north to-day with 200 passengers and $400,000 in treasure. The lucky men are mostly Canadians from Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

Mr. Ogilvie is ruling with a rod of iron. He recently rounded up all the gamblers and fallen women in Dawson, and collected $10,000 in fines. Law-abiding men are pleased, but the gamblers, of course, are disgusted.

CLOSE CALL FOR RUSSELL HARRISON.

Bullets Whizzed Near the Major While Stopping a Row in Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—J. M. Coleman, a Bay street merchant here, had some trouble with some soldier customers to-day, and in the row which followed he drew his revolver and fired two shots. Major Russell B. Harrison, Provost Marshal, who was present attempting to keep the peace, had a close shave, as the bullets whistled through the air close to him. Major Harrison says he stepped in Coleman's store, hearing loud talking and seeing some soldiers in there. Coleman turned on him as a meddler and ordered him out. Harrison walked off. Coleman followed him to the door, according to a Sergeant of the guard, and applied a vile epithet to him. One of the guards stepped up and knocked him down.

Coleman, who had previously secured a pistol, pulled it and fired. The soldiers then rushed in both the front and back doors and seized him, wrenching the pistol from his hands. They were bent on doing him injury. Major Harrison jumped in, and with some difficulty rescued him, and with a strong guard took him to Justice Wright's office, where he was examined and afterward released on bail for a court hearing. Coleman says that Harrison was the cause of the row.

The occurrence caused considerable discussion among the citizens, and for hours to-night a large crowd was around the store. The army officers guyed Major Harrison as being the first officer of the corps to be under fire. Harrison has been highly complimented for the good order kept here.

QUAY GOES TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Evidence in the Case Against Him Said to Have Been Withheld.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—Senator Quay and his son left here for Atlantic City to-day, the Senator declining any further explanation of the evidence from his own letters that the funds of a bank holding State deposits were used for marginal operations in stocks. The impression produced on the public by Quay's letters is subject to a variety of opinions as to whether there has been established legally the crime of conspiracy. Whether Senator Quay can be convicted in any criminal jurisdiction on the evidence shown thus far is a matter of dispute.

There is a belief that he cannot be, but the District Attorney is said to have held back a mass of other testimony in his possession relating to transactions at the bank, including Cashier Hopkins's letter copy book, which confirms the nature of the correspondence shown at the preliminary hearing.

The entire testimony will be submitted to the Grand Jury when bills of indictment are prepared for the trial.

KILLED THE GIRL'S FATHER.

An Elopement Ends in a Homicide—Elopers Land in Jail.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 6.—J. N. McKinney, living near Redfield, this county, to-day shot and instantly killed Charles Taylor, one of the largest cotton planters of Arkansas.

McKinney was eloping to Pine Bluff with Miss Cecil Taylor, and they were pursued by the girl's father, who, on overtaking the fleeing lovers, fired at McKinney. McKinney returned the shot, just as Taylor levelled his gun to shoot a second time, and put two charges of buckshot in his breast.

The elopers took Taylor's body in the wagon with them, came on to town and were married. Then they gave themselves up, and are now in jail.

CORNELIUS TOWNSEND SHOT.

A Flobert Rifle Bullet Sent by Accident Into His Back.

Cornelius Townsend, aged 27, of 95 Howard street, Newark, was dangerously wounded last night by a shot fired accidentally from a Flobert rifle. The rifle was screwed in a vise while the owner, Angelo Cuberando, was trying to extract a cartridge from its breech. The accident happened in Nolle's gunsmith shop, at 95 Howard street. The little bullet entered Townsend's back, in the region of the kidneys, and could not be traced with a probe. Townsend is in St. Barnabas's Hospital and Cuberando is locked up.

SUGAR AT COST OR LESS.

All Refiners Now Openly Sell Granulated at Five Cents a Pound.

All the sugar refining interests are now openly selling granulated sugar at five cents a pound. Owing to rebates to the grocers the net return to the refiners is such that the trade is agreed that the present price leaves no margin of profit to the refining interests.

SENDING TROOPS TO PEKIN.

BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND GERMAN FORCES ON HAND.

Cossacks and Marines Reach Tientsin—The Pekin Foreign Office Tries to Stop Them, but the Ministers Say That All Obstacles to Their Advance Must Be Withdrawn—They Will Go on to the Capital Without China's Consent if Necessary.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Oct. 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russian Cossacks and British marines, which were summoned to protect their respective legations, arrived at Tientsin yesterday, but Viceroy Yuen refused to allow them to proceed to Pekin without orders from the Tsung-li-Yamen. The British and Russian officers, acting under instructions from their Ministers, did not attempt to force their way to their destination, but awaited further orders.

Meanwhile a body of German marines arrived. During the day three prominent members of the Tsung-li-Yamen visited the legations and tried to induce the Ministers to cancel their orders for troops. The foreign representatives met in the evening and resolved to demand the withdrawal of the difficulties placed in the way of the troops, and also to demand that every facility be furnished for their journey, including special trains. Similar facilities must be provided for the other contingents when they arrive.

Further opposition is not expected, but unless the Tsung-li-Yamen moves promptly the troops will probably be moved without its consent.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen's appeal to the legations took the form of an entreaty to spare China the humiliation of bringing foreign escorts to the capital. Finding the appeal in vain, the Tsung-Li-Yamen has acquiesced and promised a special train for to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the *Times* from Hong Kong gives an interview with Kang Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, who is now under British protection. He said that the Emperor gave him an audience on June 16. Nobody else was present. Port Arthur and Talienwan had just been leased to Russia. The Emperor had an anxious, careworn appearance. He was ready to listen to any plan that promised the security and integrity of the empire. Kang told him that the weakness of China was due to lack of progress, and suggested that the Conservative Ministers be superseded by young and vigorous progressives. He adduced the example of the recuperation of France after the war with Germany, and asked the Emperor why China should be so long in recovering from the Japanese disaster. He advised the Emperor to study the progress of Japan and the advance made by Russia under Peter the Great. He also advised the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect reforms. The present Ministers, he said, were useless because they had no acquaintance with Western methods and were too old to acquire and apply them. To ask them to carry out reforms, said Kang to the Emperor, is equivalent to asking your cook to make a coat or your tailor to cook a meal.

The Emperor expressed regret, but pleaded that he was powerless to remove important officials because of the Dowager Empress. He realized the uselessness of the Chinese educational system compared with Western methods.

Kang advised his Majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers, and particularly to seek an alliance with England.

The Emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant States. He added it was a pity that the Ministers did not avert the impending trouble.

Kang said that the real power in Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the Dowager Empress's illegitimate son, Chun Ming, will probably be made Emperor.

On Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the Emperor. The first was as follows:

"We know that the empire is in very troublous times. Unless we adopt Western methods it will be impossible to save it. Unless we remove the obstructive, conservative Ministers, superseding them by young, intelligent men, with knowledge of Western affairs, it will be impossible to effect reforms, but the Dowager Empress will not agree. I have repeatedly advised her Majesty, but she becomes enraged. I am afraid that I shall not be able to protect my throne. You are hereby commanded to consult your colleagues and see what assistance you can give to save me. I am very anxious and distressed. I am anxiously awaiting your assistance."

The second letter was in these terms:

"I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have a great sorrow which I cannot describe with ink and pen. You must proceed at once outside and devise means to save me without a moment's delay. I am deeply affected by your loyalty and faithfulness. Take care of yourself. I hope before long you will be able to assist me again in organizing the empire and putting everything on a proper basis. That is my wish."

Kang visited Timothy Richard, an American missionary, and asked him to call at the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, was at Peitaiso, and Mr. Conger, the American Minister, was at Sishan.

On the 19th ominous rumors were circulated, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th Kang escaped from Pekin. He travelled by railway to Tientsin, where he took passage for Chung-King. He was astonished at the protection given him by a British cruiser, but was thankful.

He desired to thank Sir Claude MacDonald and the English nation for assuring his safety. He strongly urges prompt action by England to save the Emperor, saying that the reformers would not forget the kindness.

More Indictments in the Gill Murder Case.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned a true bill for murder in the second degree against Albert H. Oxley, Eudora Guilford and Harry Guilford. Oxley and Eudora Guilford have been at large on bail. Harry Guilford and Mrs. Rosa Drayton, the colored woman, have been in jail since their arrest. To-night Oxley is again under arrest and the police are trying to find Eudora Guilford. The police do not fear that Miss Guilford will get away. Detective Edward Cronan and Police Matron Hill will sail for Liverpool on Saturday on the steamer Etruria to bring Mrs. Guilford to this country.

No Change of Orders to the Oregon and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Navy Department officials deny emphatically that the orders for the Oregon and the Iowa to sail from Tompkinsville have been revoked. They say that the orders have not been changed in any way, and that the two battleships, with the supply vessels assigned to accompany them, ought to be ready to clear by Saturday next. Furthermore, the officials disclaim any intention of changing the orders.

West Point Football Games.

Wesleyan, Oct. 8; Harvard, Oct. 15. Go by Albany Day Line steamers, returning by rail, tickets $1.50. See steamboat and excursion advertisements.—*Adv.*