



THE HERALD



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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE PILLAGING CHIPPEWAYS

They Resist the Soldiers Sent to Subdue Them

A GENERAL UPRISING IS IMMINENT

A Desperate Fight With a Detachment of Santiago Veterans Under General Bacon Results in Four Soldiers Dead and Nine Wounded

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Official dispatches received here tonight brought to the authorities the sudden realization of an Indian uprising of more than ordinary dimensions. The dispatches began coming about 6 p. m., two of them coming to Secretary Bliss, who, as head of the interior department, has charge of Indian affairs, and a third to Attorney General Griggs from one of the United States marshals at the seat of the uprising. The first dispatch to Secretary Bliss was as follows:

"WALKER, Minn.—Secretary of the Interior, Washington: The Indians, twenty-five miles from here on the mainland of North Bear Island, opened fire on the troops under command of General Bacon without warning this morning at 11:30. I fear the army in the field is not strong enough to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How many are hurt on their side I cannot now tell. A large force should be sent there at once. It is now war and the government must protect the people. I have a slight scratch on the arm and left leg. Please wire me instructions."

"TINKER, Inspector." Another dispatch from Inspector Tinker followed shortly afterward as follows:

"To Secretary of Interior, Washington: Trouble was caused by Indians firing upon troops first; situation as bad as can be; feeling among Indians hostile and meant to fight to the end. More troops needed at once. They cannot get here too quick."

"TINKER." For Hopkins went to the war department and delivered Secretary Alger's message to Adj. Gen. Corbin. The latter, in the meantime, had received from the attorney general a dispatch received from the United States marshal, as follows:

WALKER, Minn.—To the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.: Have more troops sent here immediately. Battle begun on Bear Island. Look for general uprising of Indians. Gen. Bacon in the field.

O'CONNOR, Marshal. The war department had received no dispatches from Gen. Bacon or from any of the military authorities in the department where the uprising had occurred. This caused some surprise and doubt as to the extent of the question as to the list of casualties.

Gen. Corbin was inclined to believe that the reports were magnified.

Gen. Bacon is the commanding officer of the department of the Dakotas, with headquarters at St. Paul, and the Third Infantry is stationed at Fort Snelling, just outside St. Paul; so that, if need be, this large force could be called to Gen. Bacon's assistance. As commanding officer of the department, it was pointed out that Gen. Bacon has full authority to move all the forces within his department where he deems such action necessary to meet an emergency. Aside from the Third Infantry there are cavalry troops within easy reach of St. Paul and the seat of the trouble, although it was the view at the war department late tonight that Gen. Bacon would not have any need for any cavalry, if in-

deed, he needed any infantry beyond the hundred men now at the front.

Gen. Corbin inclined to the view that a hundred regulars were more than a match for all the Indians which could be assembled at the place of the present trouble. Gen. Bacon will be given a free hand, however, and every facility afforded him by the authorities here if he feels in need of reinforcements.

Indian Commissioner Jones read the press reports of the conflict with great interest, but up to a late hour tonight had not received any advices from Indian Agent Sullivan, in charge of the White Earth agency where the uprising occurred. A dispatch was sent to the agent this morning but the operator at White Earth reported the agent had gone to Walker, near which point today's fight took place.

Bacon's Advance MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—The Journal staff correspondent wires from Walker, Minn.:

General Bacon, with his Santiago veterans from the Third Infantry, left early today for Bear Island, determined to bring the recalcitrant Pillager Indians to terms at once and by force if necessary. He chartered two steamboats and a large boat and had a Gatling and a Hotchkiss gun aboard with which to clear the island of possible ambushes. The men are under the immediate command of Captain Williamson. A Corporal's squad will be sent from Fort Snelling across Leech Lake from Walker to protect government property and records at the engineering station. It is also possible that the soldiers from the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers at Duluth will be sent to protect the government dam at Winnebago.

There are some apprehensions here of a general Chippewa uprising. The various branches of the Chippewas in the city have about 600 fighting men and could make much trouble if they joined the Pillagers. The authorities, however, do not share in the apprehension and believe the matter will be speedily settled. Gus Beaulieu, who has Chippewa blood in his veins, and who is a fast friend of the tribe, is confident that he can settle the difficulty. He went to Bear Island last night, promising to bring in Dogahamahlesing, the cause of the trouble and the leader of the malcontents.

Later—the Indians are apparently determined to resist the troops. Captain Ed Lucian has just come in with the tug Vesper. She had to put in to Bear Island last night on account of heavy weather, and was at once seized by the Pillagers. Her crew were put out and the boat tied up by the Pillagers. They threatened Lucian with death unless he revealed the strength of the military forces and the time a start would be made from Walker. Lucian could not give the information they wanted and was held until daylight this morning and then released.

He says the bucks were in war paint and feathers. General Bacon has landed his detachment on the mainland opposite Bear



THE NEW FAKIR

Island through a heavy surf. There was no hostile demonstration and no Indians in sight. The tug is being scoured in an attempt to find them, but they appear to have retreated in the direction of Cass Lake.

The authorities think the Indians will make their stand at Little Boy Lake, thirty miles east of Leech Lake, where conditions favor them. Several armed bands of Indians have been seen, apparently making for a rendezvous. The settlers are terror-stricken, but General Bacon says every precaution has been taken for their safety. A heavy gale is blowing and the air is full of snow, making operations on the lake difficult. It is expected that the Indians have retreated in to Little Boy Lake, it is likely the forces will be brought back here and taken by train to Leech Lake and thence marched across country.

A BATTLE FOUGHT

Indians Driven Back but Not Decisively Defeated

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Journal from Walker, Minn., says: A terrific battle was fought at 11 o'clock this morning thirty miles from Walker, at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk point, close to Bear Island. The detachment of 100 men, under General Bacon, was landed on the point shortly after 8 o'clock. The landing was effected with considerable difficulty owing to the heavy surf. After landing, a sortie of the bush was made in all directions. The soldiers went through the thick undergrowth very carefully and with every precaution taken against ambush. No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock.

The men were ordered to line up in an open space near the shore of the lake. Charges were drawn and preparations for dinner made. The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when the first shot was fired. It came from Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's house. The ball struck Ed Harris, ex-Marshall of Walker, a half-breed. His arm was broken. That was the signal, and immediately the firing became general from all directions. It seemed that a shot came from every bush. Three of General Bacon's men dropped. They were immediately carried to the rear. On the very instant that the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang for cover without waiting for orders. Like a flash the blue column had vanished and not a sign was to be seen of the eighty men who had stood erect but an instant before, except here and there a little patch where a gray hat might be made out.

I heard General Bacon's voice high above everything, admonishing his men. The general stood straight up, and supported by Major Wilkinson, looked right into the eyes of the red devils.

"Steady, men!" he called. "Keep cool, now. Keep cool."

Again there came a volley from the Indians, and that was what the troops had been waiting for.

The Krag-Jorgensen opened up with a frightful rattle, just as the Pillagers made a terrific rush. Half a dozen of them dropped and the rest fell back, yelling like fiends.

I don't know how many Indians there were, but there must have been 150 or 200. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off-shore. A score of bullets tore through the frail woodwork of the boat and every man except the pilot sought cover. Some blazed away in return with revolvers, but the range was too long.

A volley was then fired at the tug Chief, of Duluth.

Inspector Tinker was shot through the leg and his coat sleeves were torn by another ball. The Flora steamed for the agency under orders from Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, to get the twenty men under Lieutenant Humphrey, who had been left there.

O'Connor escaped death by a miracle. The Indians fired a volley directly at him. Brill, the newspaper correspondent, and also Beaton, fought bravely with revolvers. They took desperate chances several times and came out safely.

"The steersman of my tug, Jennie, is shot through the arm with a Winchester ball. He is very badly hurt. The Indian Agent Sutherland and the Indian out, Rev. Mr. Chandler of Owatonna, Minn., who was with me in the boat, had a very narrow escape. On board the Flora when he started for reinforcements were Marshal O'Connor, Deputy Morrison, Indian Agent Sutherland and the Indian prisoners. A guard of two men, under Corporal Nettokoven was sent with the Flora. She will return at once with rations and ammunition."

Lieutenant Humphrey was white with rage when the news reached him. His men have already started for the front. The fire of the Krag-Jorgensen, twenty miles distant, is distinctly audible from this point. They have been banging away all the afternoon.

A man just in told me that we lost four killed and nine wounded to date.

Beaton, who has been shot in the arm, is fighting Third has seen its dead.

Bear Island, as well as its dangerous vicinity, will be butted.

A fatal mistake was made in failing to send a Gatling and Hotchkiss gun. They could have been used with magnificent effect today. The Indians had fired twenty-five shots before the troops returned the fire.

General Bacon will entrench himself to-night and await reinforcements. The wounded City Marshal of Walker was brought home under a Red Cross flag aboard the Flora. He will recover, but his life is not worth a pinch of snuff now, so long as there are any Bear Island Indians remaining in the country.

Marshal O'Connor and Deputy Sheehan behaved with the utmost bravery. The latter, an old man of sixty years, but the hero of Fort Ridgely, stood yelling at the men to keep their heads down, while he himself stood erect and bareheaded. Young Lieutenant Morrison is a plucky one. He has never been under fire before.

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TO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Pennsylvania day observed at Omaha.

Postmaster General Smith gives his views of duties and privileges growing out of the war with Spain.

Ohio Republicans open the fall campaign in eighteen of the twenty-one congressional districts of the state.

Senator Foraker speaks at Wooster.

Chaplain MacIntyre continues to make blundering excuses before the court-martial convened at Denver.

Governor Budd orders the extradition of Mrs. Botkin on a murder charge preferred by Delaware authorities.

Meager reports of the South Atlantic storm indicate heavy loss of life and enormous property damage.

The triennial Episcopal council in session at Washington.

Gen. Wheeler's testimony before the war investigating committee followed by that of Gen. Boynton; both praise the management at Camp Wikoff and Thomas.

Pillaging Chippewas in Minnesota resist United States troops; a general official denial is made through the Chinese legation at Paris of the reports of the death of the Chinese emperor.

Senator Quay and his son held for trial on the charge of misappropriation of public money.

But there he stood, as steady and firm as a rock, and as cool as an iceberg. The men behaved splendidly.

O'Connor was put ashore in a hostile country, and for miles over thistles and through brush, to reach the Leech Lake Agency, he pluckily pushed his way.

All families are being removed from the agency at this time.

I am going back to the point immediately. General Bacon is beyond telegraphic communication and no boats can reach him for three hours.

410 p. m.—The firing seems to have ceased. I leave at once.

When Last Seen MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says, in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of Indian troubles:

"Have not heard of your man, Beaton, since the fight began at 11:30 a. m. The last I heard of him he was among the Indians. He was firing at them, I fear for his safety, as well as for Gen. Bacon and his men. The situation is very grave. There has been a special train ordered here from Brainerd by the county commissioners, with soldiers and ammunition. We have just received information from Washington that more troops are on their way here. Every one is much excited, yet the situation is such as to warrant it."

Another special to the Tribune from Walker, later, says:

"Have heard nothing further from Mr. Beaton. We are expecting the special from Washington every minute. We have just been advised that they will soon reach us with 20 armed men and 50 extra rifles and ammunition."

A Reported Massacre ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached here that the soldiers and Gen. Bacon have been massacred by the Indians at Leech lake. A Brainerd operator says this reported massacre is true.

Bitter Weather ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—Reports from Crookston, Fosston, Hallock, Aitken and a dozen other northern mining points indicate that a heavy snowstorm is in progress. Threshing has been suspended. There was a light snowfall in this city.

Cause of Trouble WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Pillager and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth reservation claim to have many reasons for their present outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes over attempts to bring in some of the Indians to the United States court at Duluth in connection with liquor selling cases.

Their grievances go back through many years, and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of timber on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive, and that they were the sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth, without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies. The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is an old warrior, Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward hunted by the deputies. He alleged ill-treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth, and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way he claimed to have been treated. The United States marshal insists that the old man's story is unfounded, but the reds have been stirred up to such a pitch that trouble apparently became unavoidable. In view of the deep-seated feeling of general ill-treatment in regard to their timber lands and their lands and rights in general.

Conflicting Reports WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—A hard fight with the Indians occurred today, and the reports from the scene of the battle on the other side of Leech lake are somewhat conflicting, although all reports agree that the result has been considerable shedding of

(Continued on Page Four)

PEACE COMMISSION WORK

Does Not Warrant Sensational Stories Circulated

THERE IS ONE THING VERY CERTAIN

If the Spanish Representatives Attempt Unduly to Delay Proceedings the American Commissioners Will at Once Be Recalled

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It can be stated on authority that the various stories published relating to the work of the peace commission now in Paris, wherever they assume to indicate a failure of negotiations, renewal of hostilities and the dispatch of a naval force to the Spanish coast, are purely speculative. As a matter of fact, the commission has not progressed so far with its work to warrant the attempt to draw a conclusion as to the outcome. It is not even possible to predict the length of the session with any accuracy.

The proceedings may last one month or three. That will depend entirely upon the view taken by the American commissioners of the situation in Paris. If they are convinced that the negotiations are being conducted with sincerity on the part of the Spanish commission there will be no effort made to force them beyond reason. But if it should appear that the Spanish position is not subject to change; that it is irreconcilable with the American demands and that the Spanish, knowing this, are simply prolonging the proceedings, our commissioners are likely to be promptly recalled. The Spanish government is now fully informed through its commissioners of the exact extent of America's demands. Whether these are absolute and not subject to abatement cannot be ascertained here, for the responsible officials declare that it would be extremely bad policy to make any admission on this point.

Terms Not Fixed

But the impression in official circles is that, while the conditions are absolute in general scope, yet there may be opportunity for amendment in slight details. As to these details, Admiral Dewey is one of the most trusted counselors of the American commissioners. Such information as he has been able to collect has already been mailed to the commissioners, and in addition the authorities have called certain extracts from the admiral's observations which are believed to be of special importance just now. It is believed that with his usual modesty, the officer has refrained from expressing any opinion upon the very essential point as to the extent of the American demands in the matter of territory in the Philippines. He has not directly suggested that the whole group be taken, nor that our claim be limited to Manila bay and the contiguous territory, but he has called attention to the one very important consideration which has seemed to escape general observation up to this time and which has been laid before the American commissioners—that with all the advantages in a commercial way possessed by Manila, the place is indefensible unless Subig bay is also held by the United States.

Better Than Manila

This particular bay is on the whole remarked as being superior from a strategic point of view to Manila bay, and the Spanish government has evidently been of the same mind, for before the outbreak of hostilities it was able to embark upon an extensive scheme of defensive work in Subig bay.

Merritt's Advice

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The United States Peace Commission had its usual session today from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. The commissioners continue the conference with Major-General Merritt and practically concluded an

extended canvass of the Philippine situation. The members of the commission refused to disclose the views of General Merritt or Admiral Dewey in regard to the Philippines.

Nothing could be learned as to whether the General or Admiral had recommended the retention or evacuation of the Philippines by the American forces. But it developed that Admiral Dewey handed General Merritt a communication setting forth his judgment on the matter and that the General submitted this to the commission with reports from the American military officers at Manila, touching on the conditions prevailing in the islands.

General Merritt concluded with a declaration of his judgment in the matter and it may be said that he arrived in Paris hoping the United States commission would press for the retention of the Philippine archipelago.

It is also true that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine Islands before the departure of General Merritt was such, and was so ordered, with a view to the complete holding of the Philippines by the United States.

The United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, gave a dinner this evening to the American peace commissioners and to Major Gen. Merritt. Gen. Porter tomorrow will take the peace commissioners and their wives to Versailles in a four-in-hand coach. They will return to Paris the same evening.

Sagasta Has Doubts

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The government has sanctioned the sale to the South American republics of the Spanish gunboats lying in Cuban water. A newspaper having declared that Major Gen. Merritt has asserted that the Philippine Islands must be annexed to the United States, Premier Sagasta, in an interview, has replied, saying that he does not believe the statement attributed to the general, which, he adds, is not in conformity with the peace protocol.

The Manila Tariff

MANILA, Oct. 5.—The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel, accompanied by the collier Nero, have gone to China.

Owing to protests and petitions from the merchants of Manila, Gen. Otis has postponed the operation of the new customs and tariff regulations until November 10. The general has concluded that the proposed schedule needs revision before it can be consistently applied to the small section of the Philippines now occupied by the American forces. In the meantime the existing duties will be applied, with the exception of merchandise purchased in the Spanish dominions since April 25, which will receive treatment similar to that applied to the goods of neutral nations. The revision of the schedule will probably be entrusted to Capt. Joseph Evans of the commissariat department.

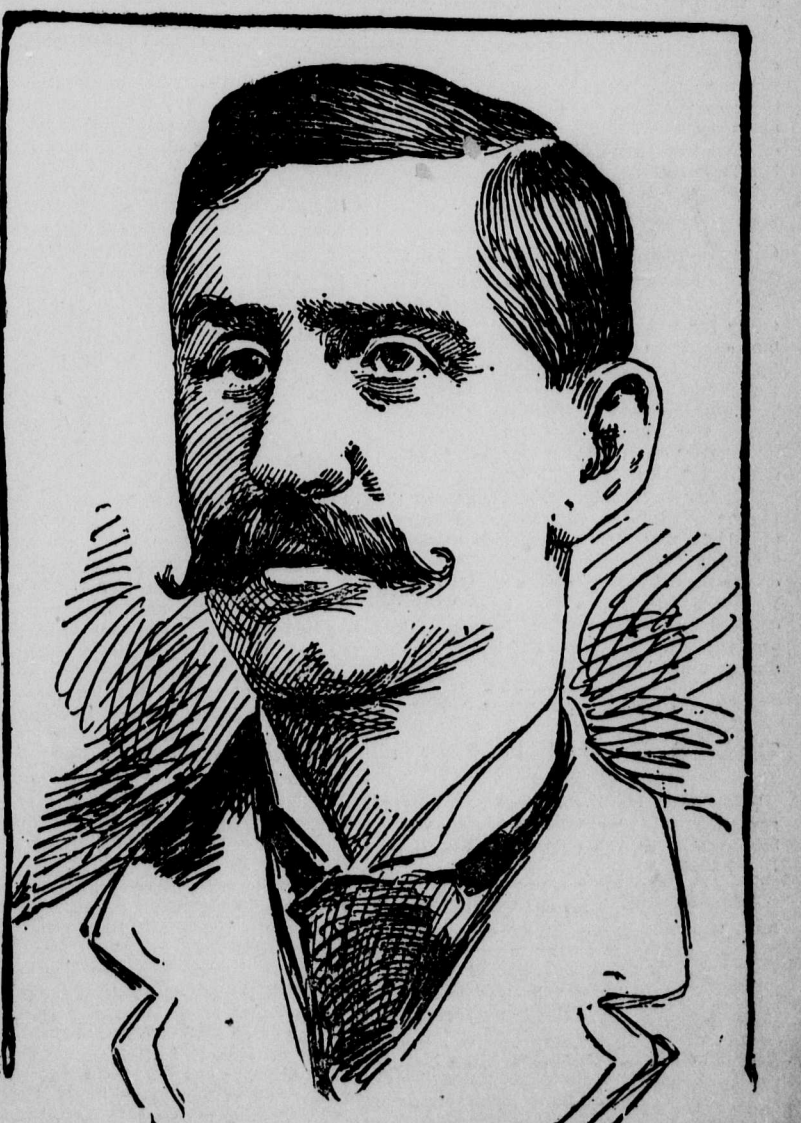
New Instructions

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: As a result of a consultation at the White House between the President, Secretaries Hay and Long, fresh instructions regarding the Philippines have been addressed to the American commissioners in Paris. They do not materially alter those given to the delegates before their departure for France, but are on a new point brought up



PAUL DEROULEDE, LEADER OF THE ANTI-DREYFUS RIOTERS

Paul Deroulede, a well-known member of the chamber of deputies, was the leader of the anti-Dreyfus riots in Paris Sunday. M. Deroulede is known as a man who has supported all the wild schemes of the past few years. He is a poet and an enthusiast, the founder of the League of Patriots, and the most ardent admirer of the late Gen. Boulanger. In the war of 1870 he served with distinction and was decorated for bravery in the field. His poems have been crowned by the academy.



W. H. "COIN" HARVEY

Selected as Manager of National Fusionist Affairs