

entered according to their length of duct of affairs at Santiago that there

service as bishop, walking in pairs to had necessarily been some suffering in

necessary, and with a Gatling gun, if entrench himself tonight and await reneeded.

Minneapolis, Minn., October 5.-A der a Red Cross flag aboard the Flora. special to The Journal from Walker, He will recover, but his life is not Minn., says: A terrible battle was fought at 11 there are any Bear island Indians re-

o'clock this morning, thirty miles from Walker at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge Skirk's point, close to Bear island. A 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 a

high sea. 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 then ordered to line up in an open space near the shore of the lake. Charges were drawn and preparations made for dinner. 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 Skirk's house. The ball Ed. Harris, ex-marshel of ruck Walker, a halfbreed. His arm was broken. That was the signal. 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 at once carried to the rear. On the 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 to the United States court at Duluth had vanished, and not a sign was to be | in connection with liquor selling cases. seen of the eighty men who had stood Their grievances go back through 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 sup- | dians claimed that the method of disported by Major Wilkinson, looked right into the eye 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-Jorjensens opened 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 old warrier, Bog Ah Me Ge Shig, not a fiends incarnate. I don't know how many Indians there were, but there ust have been 150 or 200. Lieutenant trison, with a squad of twenty men, made a rush to prevent the recapture of Old Mah Quod, a very choice scoundrel,and Bap DwayWe Dung.The marshals had had these men under arrest and a rescue would certainly have been effected, but Lieutenant Morrison yelled "Charge!" and his squad scattered the copper colored gang.

By this time the troops were under cover. The Indians were firing in a desultory way and the order was given to charge. The soldiers rose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. They made the most of their opportunity. 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 wood work The last I heard of him he was among of the boat and every man except the the Indians with Brill and was runpilot sought cover. Some blazed away ning and the Indians firing at him. I in return with revolvers, but the range | fear for his safety, as well as for Genwas too long.

maining in this country. They will certainly murder him. Marshal O'Connor and Deputy Marshal Sheehan behaved with the utmost bravery. The latter, an old man of 60 years, but the hero of Fort Ridgeley, stood yelling at the men to keep their heads down, while he himself was standing erect and bareheaded.

inforcements. The wounded city mar-

shal of Walker was brought home un-

worth a pinch of snuff now, so long as

The young lieutenant, Morrison, is a plucky one. He had never been under fire before, but there he stood as steady as a rock and cool as an iceberg. The men behaved splendidly. O'Connor was put ashore in a hostile country and he ran four miles over thistles and through brush to reach the Leech Lake agency.

All families are being removed from the agency at this time. I am going back to the point immediately. The The business session of both houses army department in St. Paul should be notified. General Bacon is beyond telegraph communication and no boats

can reach him for three hours. 4:10 p. m.-The firing seems to have

ceased. Leave at once.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

Walker, Minn., October 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 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 Inposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive and that they were the

sufferers. In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor sellling 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 troubles with the Pillagers is an chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward sought again by the deputies. He alleged illtreatment 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 Indians had been stirred up to such a pitch that trouble apparently became unavoidable in view of the deeply seated feeling of general ill-treatment in

regard to their timber lands and their rights in general.

Minneapolis, October 5 .- A special to the Tribune from Walker, Minn., says in regard to its staff correspondent at the scene of the Indian trouble: "Have not heard of your man Beaton since the fight began at 11:30 o'clock a. m. eral Bacon and his men. The situa-A volley was then fired at the tug tion is very grave. There has been a

Dr. J. Williams, of Connecticut, the patriarch of the body, was necessarily Clark, of Rhode Island. First in point of service came that white haired pillar of Episcopacy, Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Somewhat bowed by his years of eminent service in the church, but still vigorous in action and strong in intellect. To the

voices of the choir floated through the

edifice, initiating the council with the

imposing entrance of the bishops. They

the chancel. The venerable Rt. Rev.

white robes of his office were added the crimson academic hood, hanging like a cape down his back, and the purple cap of the senior presiding bishop. Rev. Dr. McKim, of Epiphany, made the announcement of Dr. Williams' absence and that Bishop Whipple would preside over the assemblage of bishops until a presiding officer was chosen

were announced to begin at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Transports from Ponce Arrive with Soldiers

Newport News, Va., October 5.-The United States hospital ship Missouri and the transport Panama entered Hampton Roads this morning and discharged their sick soldiers. The two vessels left Ponce, Porto Rico, September 29th, the Missouri with 269 and the Panama 258 sick and convalescent soldiers, from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin and Third Kentucky infantry, Battery A., Fifth artillery and members of the engineer and signal corps. One man died at sea, and the body of Engineer Buck who died at Ponce was also aboard the Panama.

Confederate Veterans Invited to Omaha New Orleans, October 4.-Adjutant General Moormon, by order of General John B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, today issued an order stating that a cordial fraternal letter has been received at these headquarters from General T. S. Clarkson, post commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, now manager of the trans-Mississippi international exposition at Omaha, Neb., inviting all confederates to attend that exposition during the "peace jubilee week" from October 10th to 15th and desires that this generous invitation be made known to all the United Confederate Veteran camps.

A Quarantine Against the World Meridian, Miss. October 5 .- The Me-

ridian board of health today passed an order quarantining against the world and no person will be allowed to enter the city under any circumstances until frost. Members of the First and Second regiments have been employed as quarantine officers and the city will be guarded by bayonets.

The secretary of war has extended the furloughs of the First and Second Mississippi regiments until November

had exercised the utmost effort to pro absent by reason of his advanced age | tect his men. There had been, he said, and infirmity, and so too, was Bishop | a shortage of land transportation facilities for a time and there had been no tents for a week, and the roads were very fair. He revealed for the first time that he had had some feeling

portant points of Santiago and Wikoff.

the trenches, but that General Shafter

He said with reference to the con-

over the fact that his command had been given the fourth place in General Shafter's order for the landing at Santiago, when he had thought he was entitled to be allowed to land first on account of his rank.

Discussing the plan of the Santiago compaign, he said he doubted whether a more effective plan could have been adopted.

Speaking of the medical department he said that at time there were complaints, but that they were not serious. On occasions there was a shortage of surgeons, some of the surgeons

being sick or wounded. According to General Wheeler's be lief the wounded in battle were

promptly cared for by the surgeons. After the fight of July 1st, all the wounded were carried from the field that night. The witness had heard that there was more complaint of the shortage of medicine among the infantry than in the cavalry arm of the service.

Going back to Tampa, he said that at the season he was there, the first half of June, the site was without objection, but he had felt that it would be wet later in the season.

"There was," he said, "at times some shortage of supplies at the camp, but nothing," he added, "that a soldier could complain of.'

General Wheeler said he had no control over any of the supplies which were taken to Santiago on the transports when he left Tampa. This was

attended to by the different staff officers. He only knew from conversation with these that there was an abundance of the supplies of all character. Returning to the Santiago campaign he said that only two regiments had reported a shortage of rations and he immediately telephoned to the rear and the shortage, which was due to accident, had been adjusted. There was suffering when the men were compelled to lie in the breastworks. The meat was poor and they had no bread but hard tack. They were forced to lie in the sun and water alternately and necessarily there was much sickness. While they had the full quota of doctors and nurses he thought that if more had been furnished the men would have been better cared for. As for rations three days' supplies were generally issued. Whenever the troops went into action they would throw their food away as well as their packs and they often did not recover them. In reply to questions, he stated he never had heard of any shortage of commissary or ordinance supplies at Santiago, but he had been told that the had no personal knowledge on this point. He had seen some wounded

men crawling to the rear in the engagements, but as a rule after a man fell in battle, he was carried to the hospital by the medical corps. He said that as a rule the quality of hard tack was good. Where there was any deterioration it was due to local rains and not to the fact of original inferiority.

"We were there for business," he said "and we felt that prompt disembarkation was and a speedy movement to the front would impress the enemy more than anything else we could do." But if they had had the tents they would have used them. There was portation facilities toward the front. His own illness had been caused by exposure and he had not himself been supplied with a tent. "I was more shifty than some of the soldiers," he said. "I stretched a little old cloth from a tree to protect my face from the dew, but any soldier could have done the same thing."

though at the time that any precau-

He said in reply to a question that

the tents had been left on board the

transports and this had been done be-

cause of the feeling that no time

should be consumed in removing them:

tion had been neglected.

General Wheeler recommended that there should be well trained teamsters regularly enlisted and employed.

During his examination General Wheeler stated that previous to the capitulation of Santiago, General Shafter had written him a letter asking his views in regard to changing the base and attacking the forts in front of Santiago, but he said he had advised strongly against this course as it would have left San Juan hill, which he considered invulnerable, to be retaken by the Spaniards. General Wheeler denied that there had been an ambuscade at Guasima.

The entire afternoon session was devoted to the explanation of conditions at Camp Wikoff, on Long Island. The general contended that Wikoff was a model camp, the climate a salubrious one and the accommodations quite exceptional in character. He considered the hospital capacity equal to the demands upon it, and that no military camp in history was ever so well supplied in all respects as was this. Red tape methods were entirely abolished and the demands of the men were met as soon as they were properly voiced.

Washington, October 5.-General Wheeler completed his testimony before the war investigating commission today and was followed by General H. V. Boynton, who was still on the stand when the day's session closed. General Wheeler's statement of today dealt entirely with the conditions at Camp Wikoff and General Boynton's with those of Camp Thomas, where he is now in command.

General Wheeler's examination was on the line of The New York World charges. He said if there were any 'camp horrors'' on the 27th of August as charged, the commander of the camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. There probably were individual cases of suffering, but as a rule he knew the soldiers were well cared for. There was certainly no lack of food. He explained the circumstances concerning the death of Private Parrott. He said Major Beach had investigated the occurrence and had made a report. "My inquiry," said he, "developed the fact that Dr. Tabor was a little gruff to the men, but it also developed the fact medical supplies were short. Yet he | that he had proved so efficient in the field that they were devoted to him, and had petitioned for his retention in the army." He said that the charge was that the man was not sent to the hospital when he had complained just before his death. This, he though, was one of those individual cases of neglect, and he thought it was to be explained by the fact that Dr. Tabor was probably ill himself. He found this to be true in other cases. He said it was true that many soldiers would fall on the streets. He thought that The Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, all of them had been weakened by says: "Jimmie," the 14-year-old daughtheir experience in Cuba and most of them had the germs of fever in them. The general took up a statement attributed to Dr. Senn concerning the sinks. He said the sinks were cover- | ed every hour with earth or lime. He that the soil was not porous. He also found that other physicians did not oning, the lard and bacon hastened s ree with Dr. Senn as to the danger her death. ter the capitulation of Santiago, and from typhoid fever. The wells were a General Wheeler replied that it was long distance from the sinks and the

tion made not only by the surgeons but by Colonel Smart, a noted expert, and they had informed him that the water was pure.

of war had said that if it would save

one life it should be ordered and it

was so done out of abundant precau-

tion. He said he had seen a state-

ment from Dr. E. E. Smith to the ef-

fect that the drinking water was con-

taminated. He had had an examina-

Replying to some criticisms of the disinfecting plant made by Dr. GIIIman Johnson, the general said it had also a shortage at this time of trans-, been very effective and had done much good.

General Dodge asked the witness for a general expression of his opinion of the conduct of the various bureaus of the war department. Replying, he praised the work of all the supply departments, saying they were actuated by zeal and characterized by intelligence.

GENERAL BOYNTON ON THE STAND.

General H. V. Boynton, who has been on duty at Camp Thomas since July 8th, part of the time in command of the company, was examined at the afternoon session. Chickamauga Park, he said, where the camp was located, had always been considered a healthy place. The whole park is underlaid with magnesian limestone, and it was from under this that most of the water was secured. There were three sources for the water supply. The first of these was a number of springs, the second the river and the third artesian water. There are now thirty-six of these wells, and there were none when the camp site was selected. In addition to these, 1,800,000 gallons were pumped every twenty-four hours from the river and this water was distributed throughout the camp by means of pipes. The river water supply was not designed originally for drinking purposes, but for cooking, washing and other such uses, with the view of relieving the demand upon the wells and springs. However, the water had been found to be quite pure.

"It was impossible for the river water to be contaminated," he said. "'I know all about that, and I do not consider there is any foundation for that charge. There was no sewerage emptying into the stream."

General Boynton said there were no sinks nearer the wells than 200 feet. The surface of the ground was clay and the wells were all drilled through solid rock. It was, therefore impossible for the water to be contaminated from the sinks. The wells were cemented, and there was no possibility of pollution from the snrface.

In response to a queery from Captain Howell, he said that the only typhoid fever in the camp was brought in from the outside. The volunteers were, he said, located in the wooded portion of the park, but the wood was only sufficient to shade. It was not a dense forest, but it was such a one as could easily be penetrated by the sunshine. General Boynton asserted that the camp was not crowded; that the streets were only about twenty feet wide and that there was sufficient distance between the various regiments. Most of the complaints were, he said, from the typhoid fever patients who were, of course, kept on low rations as a medical precaution. At 4 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned for the day. General Boynton will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Chief, of Duluth. Inspector Tinker special train ordered here from Brainwas shot through the leg and his coat | erd by the county commissioners, with sleeves were torn to ribbons by an- arms and ammunition. We have just other ball. The Flora steamed for the received information from Washington agency under orders from Marshal that more troops are on their way here. O'Connor, who was on board, to get the | Every one is very much excited, yet twenty men under Lieutenant Hum- the situation is such as to warrant phrey, who had been left there. O'Con- it." nor 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 Indians gave us a full volley as we pulled out. Rev. Mr. Chantler, of Owatoona, Minn., who was with me in the boat, had a very narrow escape. On board the Flora, when she started for reinforcements, were Marshal Leech Lake. A Brainerd operator says O'Connor, Deputy Morrison, Indian this reported massacre is true. Agent Sutiverland and the Indian prisoners. A guard of two men under Corporal J. I. Nettokoven was sent with the Flora. She will return at once with tween the Indians and the troops is rations and annunition.

Lieutenant Humphrey was white with rage when the news reached him. His men have all eady started for the front.

The fire of the Krag-Jorgansens twenty miles distant 's distinctly audible from this point. They have been banging away all the afternoon. A man just in tells me that we lose four killso few men. Had two com- vision of the Dreyfus case.

Another special to The Tribune from Walker, Minn., later, says: "Have heard nothing further from Mr. Beaton. We are expecting the special from Brainerd every minute. Have just been advised that they will soon reach us with mirty armed men and fifty extra rifles and ammunition."

ANOTHER CUSTER AFFAIR.

St. Paul, Minn., October 5 .- An unconfirmed rumor has reached here that the soldiers and General Bacon have been massacred by the Indians at

Minneapolis, Minn., October 5 .- A telegram received at midnight from Walker, Minn., says a fierce fight bestill in progress. Marshal C'Connor reports several fatalities among the soldiers but does not give the number. A special train is coming from Brainerd with 100 armed citizens.

Revision of Dreyfus Case Assured Paris, October 5.-It is semi-officially asserted that M. Manau, the prosecuted and nine wounded up to date. There or general, has sent a report to the was mistake made to begin with in court of cassation, which ensures a re-

13th on account of the spread of yellow fever and quarantine restrictions.

Hitch as to Evacuation of Havana Havana, October 4.-(Delayed in transmission.)-At the joint session this morning of the United States and Spanish military commissioners, the

Spaniards, according to a report, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American commissioners insist that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After two hours' conference on the subject the joint commissions were unable to reach and definite agreement.

The American commissioners on their return to headquarters at the Trocha hotel, Vedado, were busily engaged in translating the stenographer's notes and in sending code messages to Washington.

Indoors and Out

"My health was very poor and I suffered from dizzy spells, rheumatism and weak nerves. I did not care to live in such a condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla has changed all this. It has completely cured me and and I am now able to work hard indoors and out." Mrs. John A. Lively, Dallas, Howell that he knew of no confusion West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operaet. 25.

The spirit of the army was such, he said, that there was no disposition to complain. They were all proud to be there and willing to undergo the hardships.

Replying to a question from Colonel Denby, General Wheeler said the regulars had shown a greater ability to take care of themselves than the volunteers.

Captain Howell asked to what he attributed he development of disease afdue to the climate and to the exposure soil was very compact, effectually made necessary. He had, he said, avoiding the danger of contamination. known of no instance of a sick or wounded man dying from want of care from the physicians. So far as he false prophesy.

knew, there was general commendaon one or two occasions there had been some grumbling in regard to general conditions. He thought there was a deficiency in the number of ambu-

mand as to the scarcity of medical sup- not."

There was no outbreak of fever as Dr. Senn had predicted; hence it was a

He admitted in reply to a charge atsmall percentage of the men in hospi- | the people. tals were without cots and were lying on the floor on August 30th. They were, however, supplied with beds and and men conducted themselves most in shipping supplies from Tampa. His heroicly and it is painful to me to see memory was not distinct as to com- | the effort to make it appear that they plaints from physicians in his com- were complaining when they were

plies, but he thought there were some Major Dimmick was quoted as havsuch complaints, and in such cases he ing charged the contract surgeons averts danger.

Ate 212 Match Heads

St. Louis, October 5 .- A special to ter of J. H. Stephens, who lives in Gonzales, tried to commit suicide by eating the heads of 212 parlor matches. She died today. After eating the matches, "Jimmie" regretted her act and tried to save her life by swallowhad examined the ground and found ing bacon and lard. Instead of being an antidote for the phosphorus pois-"H weath

The Election in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., October 5.-Georgia voted today for a governor, a full ticket of state house officers and for a constitutional amendment providing tion of the medical corps, except that tributed to Dr. Cyrus Edson that a that judges and solicitors be elected by

Hon. Allen D. Chandler, democratic nominee for governor, was elected over Hogan, populist, by not less than 70,lances, but this was due to the ex- in no case was there complaint on this 000 majority, this being more than igencies of the campaign. General account. "The fact is," he said, "that double the democratic majority for Wheeler also said in reply to Captain | the surgeons and the other officers governor two years ago. The constitutional amendment is adopted.

> Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and an addition to a set