

# The Dalles Chronicle



VOL. VIII. THE DALLES, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898. NUMBER 52.

## GENERAL BAKER HAS ARRIVED AT WALKER

### White Flags are Now Flying Along the Shores of Leach Lake—Opinion Differs as to Future Fighting

## THE CASUALTY LIST REDUCED

### Troops are Preparing to Resume Aggressive Operations Tomorrow Unless the Pillagers in the Meantime Deliver Themselves Up.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—A Journal dispatch from Walker says:

Men watching around the town report that this morning lights were flashing back and forth on the opposite side of the lake, and are fearful that large bodies of Indians from other reservations reached the Pillagers' camp this morning.

The situation today is one of nervous anticipation with uncertainty everywhere. The tug Flora left at 2 a. m. to bring out Bacon and his men, and pending their return there will probably be nothing done. The indications are that both sides will rest today with a fair prospect of resumption of hostilities tomorrow if the Indians do not surrender in the meantime and make overtures for peace.

Gus Beaulieu, who is well acquainted with the Indians, has made a tour of the lake, arriving at Walker last night. He is confident the redskins will today sue for peace. Beaulieu was informed that the four Indians for whom warrants had been issued would be given up today.

Beaulieu's optimistic prophecies are not shared by the people of Walker. A courier from a point ten miles north reports that during the past twenty-four hours 250 Indians armed with Winchester, passed in the direction of Bear Island. The agency near here has been abandoned. People in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome and are demanding that the redskins be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed.

Inspector Tinker has wired Secretary Bliss asking for at least five thousand troops. In all probability one-fifth of that number will be sufficient.

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

### Complete List of the Casualties in the Engagement Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Tribune's correspondent at Walker, Minn., en route to the scene of the engagement between company E, Third infantry, under command of General Bacon, and the Pillager Indians on Bear Island, says:

The steamer Flora has arrived here bringing in the killed and wounded. The following is a complete list of those killed and wounded in Wednesday's engagement.

Killed—Officers: Major Melville Wilkinson, Sergeant Wm. Butler. Privates—Edward Lowe, John Olmstead, J. S. Wollenstocker, A. Zebett.

Wounded—E. E. Antonello, R. Doucher, Ed Brown, John Daly, Chas. Francis, Godfrey, Chas. Jensen, A. Schuyler, C. Turner, G. Wicker.

General Bacon is unhurt and all newspaper correspondents have been accounted for and uninjured, although they were at one time under the same heavy fire which thinned the ranks of the troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harback said that General Bacon would come into Walker from Bear Island today, and a council will then be held at which it will be decided what the next move in the campaign will be.

General Bacon sent word that the Indians have scattered from his front and

taken refuge in the dense tangle of the surrounding forest. Lieutenant-Colonel Harback expects part of the reinforcements at least will be landed on Bear Island at about 6 o'clock this morning.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

### Two Braves With a Grievance Incited the Rest to Vengeance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Tribune has the following: Some facts in connection with the present trouble with the Pillager Indians at Leach Lake not generally known are as follows:

A year ago a white man was arrested for selling liquor to the Indians. The United States marshal arrested Min-Jon-Dah, a Pillager Indian of Bear Island, who some years ago gained considerable notoriety by killing Chief Hole-in-the-Day, and is reported to be a bad and insolent Indian, having killed seven of his tribe in addition to the chief, and is remarkable for his cunning and great influence with the balance of his tribe. He is a large and powerful built Indian of the dark, greasy type. He still wears the old aboriginal blanket of his forefathers, and was never known to live in any other habitation than a tepee or a small tent of birch bark.

The United States marshal arrested him as a witness against the white man for selling whiskey to them, and took him to Duluth, where the trial was held, promising him transportation from Walker to Duluth and return, a distance of 190 miles, with all expenses. When the trial was over he, it is said, had to walk from Duluth to Walker without money or food, and arrived at Walker nearly starved to death.

He swore before his tribe that he would never recognize a warrant or papers of any kind served by United States marshals.

When the fall term of court met at Duluth Min-Jon-Dah and another member of the tribe were wanted there to give testimony in another case similar to that of last fall. The marshals came and arrested the two Indians and put them in jail.

During their incarceration there was intense excitement among the Indians, and many threats of a rescue were freely indulged in by the Indians.

Finally twenty of the bucks, during the night of September 8th, made a raid on the jail at Walker, and released the two prisoners. The two Indians made their escape to Bear Island and have been ever since inciting the Indians to rebellion and resistance of the government officials, and this, coupled with the alleged Pino timber injustices, has been the means of stringing up the present trouble.

## FOREST FIRES SPREADING AGAIN

### Colorado Intermountain and State and East River Districts Devastated—Gothic in Danger.

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

A big blaze has been started on Belleview mountain, on the Maroon trail of East Rock Creek.

From the West Elk mountains come reports of the narrow escape of Crystal prospectors, who had to move camp three times in one night.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Snipes-Kinersly Drug Co.

## PHILIPPINES THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

### The United States Peace Commissioners Will Demand the Cession of the Entire Group of Islands.

## SPAIN READY TO ACQUIESCE

### She Has Hoped However to Exact a Heavy Price for the Archipelago—Her Commissioners Manifest Considerable Uneasiness.

New York, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Although the peace commissioners themselves profess perfect satisfaction with matters as far as they have so far progressed, a certain amount of inquietude is plainly discernible on the Spanish side. This appears to be undoubtedly due to the firmness of the Americans.

Report has it the United States intends to solve the Philippine difficulty by insisting upon the cession of the archipelago. This is said to be a hard blow for the Spanish commissioners.

From the few details that have leaked out, it seems that Spain hoped to deal with the Philippines under the basis established in the protocol—that is, the cession of Manila and one island for a coaling station. Now, as Manila is the key to the Philippines, the archipelago would virtually be under the control of the power holding it—that is to say, the United States. Spain, therefore, has no great desire to keep the islands under such circumstances, but at the same time, it hoped to sell them as dearly as possible, but this hope is being scattered, if it is true that America, while retaining Luzon, the most important island of the group, will insist at the same time upon the entire independence of the other islands.

It is said that the Spanish commissioners have received very definite instructions to refuse their agreement to the cession of the island of Luzon unless the United States will assume the entire Philippine debt. As to the independence of the other, the commissioners, it appears, refuse even to consider it.

From one it is reported that the American delegates intend disposing of the Philippine debt question by the appointment of an arbitration commission, of which the duty will be to go into statistics, so as to make clear how much of this debt has been actually incurred for the benefit of the Philippines, and how much for that of the Spanish government and military officials.

The intentions of the United States as just given certainly coincide with the terms of the protocol, which prescribed that Manila be retained, with an island for a coaling station.

## A CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION

### Emperor William's Interest in Cuban War Operations—The Question of American Meat.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the matter of the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. The feeling toward America generally is much more favorable than a couple of months ago. The news from the United States that the government at Washington is seriously contemplating holding the Philippines, is commented upon dispassionately by the German press, and it is significant that this week two papers of such standing as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung have published long letters from German merchants settled in the Philippine islands, in which American annexation is strongly advocated. A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung even vigorously

combats Germany making any attempt to secure a portion of the islands, citing weighty reasons therefor.

Another significant fact this week was that a delegation representing German and German-Swiss firms in the Philippine islands called at the United States embassy to express their hopes that the United States would not relinquish the islands and would not return them to Spain, which the delegation claimed would mean a recurrence of revolution and the perpetuation of commercial troubles. The delegation also asked if it might go to Paris and lay its views before the United States peace commission. The United States ambassador here, Mr. White, advised the delegation not to do so.

Mr. White does not anticipate German interference directly or indirectly, even if the United States insists upon retaining the whole of the archipelago. Councillor Schwarzenley, formerly of the German embassy at Washington, declares that Germany does not dream of putting obstacles in America's way.

Mr. White had a long conference on Wednesday last with the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow.

The imperial government last winter, goaded by the agrarians, drew up a bill to regulate the inspection of American meat exports. The bill practically meant the death of the American meat trade, and, luckily, it could not be made ready for production in the reichstag before that body adjourned. Since then, the situation has changed. The charges against American meats have invariably proved to be groundless, so that the violent press attacks have ceased. The government therefore has considerably modified the bill, which is now much less stringent, but some of its provisions are still highly prejudicial to canned meats and sausages. It is expected that the measure will be introduced into the reichstag soon after its convening next month. The entire right and a majority of the centrists favor the measure, so its passage is virtually assured.

At the scholastic's annual conference at Stuttgart, this week, Herr Leionecht made a speech in which he declared the socialist party was the only one capable of freeing the world from anarchism and war. He further asserted that Prince Bismarck, "who had more power than any other one man, was smashed by the socialists." He added significantly: "And after we have overcome Bismarck, there is no opponent we fear."

The speech of Emperor William, upholding the anti-strikes bill, furnished material for inflammatory speeches. The proceedings of the socialists' congress brought out clearly the development of the socialists into a parliamentary party of practical reform. A feature of the congress was the prominent part taken by the workmen, whose speeches in nearly every case were of a revolutionary character. They scouted promises or caution.

Dr. Miguel, the minister of finance and vice-president of the council of ministers, through his mouthpiece, the Politische Nachrichten, has issued a denial of the newspaper statement to the effect that the recent epidemics of sickness in a number of German regiments was due to American meats. He also denies that one hundred and fifty cases of trichinosis at Sandersleben, near Beinaberg, were caused by American pork. All the cases, he pointed out, were due to home-grown pork.

## DID NOT JOIN THE CONFERENCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—Federal and state authorities are now working in harmony towards quelling the Indian revolt. General Bacon offered to confer with Governor Clough, but the latter advised a conference by wire. He received the following message from Bacon:

"Situation bad. Conference yesterday resulted in nothing. No Indian chiefs there. Lumbermen all coming into Walker. Troops needed at Cass lake."

Construction crews on the northwest extension of the Brainerd & Northern, at Bemadji and northward to Cass lake have joined the refugees at Walker, and it may be necessary to send them back to work under guard, as these two extensions in the event of a prolongation of the trouble would be of great strategic value. Troops may be placed at other places in addition to the present forces at Foston line points.

From Park river the governor received a personal statement, signed by chief Ned Gay Bug Ensnaway-Rush, as follows:

"Pine Point, Oct. 9.—We, the Chippewa Indians, at Pine Point beg to state to the public that we are perfectly friendly to the whites, and have no ill feeling, and are in no way hostile. We decided at a council not to take any part whatever in the Leech lake trouble."

## THE PILLAGER INDIANS ARE DANCING

### Uncertain Feeling in Leech Lake Country.

## MORE TROOPS HAVE BEEN SENT

### The Loss of the Indians Was Six Killed and Two Wounded—Demand for the Murderers.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Nearly 200 additional troops will be scattered about the scene of the disturbance near Leech lake within a few hours. Two battalions of National Guardsmen were sent up today by the governor for the protection of the Cass Lake settlers. At midnight a special train with ninety additional regulars from the Third regiment at Fort Snelling, started north. They will be there by morning and will be placed by General Bacon where they can best protect the country. This will make four hundred regulars in and about Walker and the Leech lake country.

Reports from the scene of the trouble tonight indicate considerable uncertainty. The dancing in Bear Island is kept up, and it is looked on as one of the principal causes for apprehension. Many Indians have been seen going from other parts of the reservation toward that island. Whether they will join with the comparatively small number of the Bear Island Indians is not known. The Bear Islanders are claiming a victory over the soldiers, and this may bring more recruits. Some of them undoubtedly are going peacefully to the agency, as ordered to, for they are accompanied by their families, which would not be the case were their intentions of a hostile nature.

However a small number of Indians could do much damage before being captured or killed, for the swamps and lakes are so numerous and the general conditions such that the soldiers, unacquainted with their surroundings, would be unable to cope with the savages.

An Indian authority for the statement that their loss in the fight of last Wednesday was six killed and two mortally wounded. The same Indian says they want to fight the soldiers but not the citizens.

Demand for the Murderers.

WALKER, Oct. 8.—At an Indian council held at the reservation a demand was made by the government that the men concerned in the killing of soldiers near Bear Island be given up to answer to the charge of murder. The Indians stated that but nineteen of their number were in the fight with the troops.

## THE LOSSES IN THE NAVY

### Only Seven Men Were Killed During the Entire War.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 8.—Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been completed at the navy department.

In Dewey's fight at Manila bay not a man was killed, and every one of the nine men wounded returned to duty. In the battle of July 4th, off Santiago, one man was killed, and there were eleven wounded, all returning to duty. In the attack upon the forts at the entrance of Santiago, June 23d, one sailor was killed and eleven wounded, of whom only seven were able to return to duty.

The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-three casualties in that fight, and of the list, six marines were killed. Of the wounded, nine returned to duty. In the battle with the forts and gun-

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boats off Cienfuegos, the list aggregated eleven wounded and two killed. One man continued under treatment. The fierce battle between the torpedo-boat Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson, and the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas resulted in five deaths. The wounded afterward returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

## MURDERED AT CANTON, OHIO

### Mrs. McKinley's Brother Assassinated—A Woman Has Been Arrested for the Crime.

CANTON, O., Oct. 6.—George D. Saxton, a brother of Mrs. President McKinley, was shot dead at 7:10 this evening in front of the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body. Mrs. Anna O. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder, as trouble has been going on in the courts for some time between Saxton and the George family.

Saxton was unconscious when neighbors arrived and began investigating the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived, the physicians having expressed the opinion that death was instantaneous, three bullets having entered vital spots. The position of the body indicated that he had been on the steps of the Althouse residence when the shots were fired.

The body was taken to an undertaking room and placed in charge of the coroner. Immediately after the autopsy it will be taken to the home of M. C. Barber, a brother-in-law, where Saxton, who was unmarried, made his home. Mr. Saxton left the Barber home about 6 o'clock, riding his bicycle, and this was the last seen of him by his friends. The Althouse home was dark and locked, and the neighbors said Mrs. Althouse had not been at home for the past three days. One of the neighbors said a woman, who was supposed to have done the shooting, had passed back of the house.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclinatum, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclinatum would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

For Sale.

Full section (649 acres) of fine wheat land in Sherman county, four miles from Columbia Southern R. R. All fenced and in cultivation. Easy terms.

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