THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

Deseret News.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

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VIVE L'ARMEE

Gay Paris Turned Into a Military Camp.

SOLDIERS CAUSE NO ALARM.

Strikers, Workmen and Military Hob Nob and Talk Politics.

ALL TRADES EMBRACED IN THE STRIKE.

Forty Thousand are Idle Today—These Numbers are Increased Hourly—Ballroom Threatened.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Paris is slowly taking on the appearance of a large camp. Troops are to be seen everywhere. Detachments of infantry or cavalry are on guard at every spot where a building is being constructed or demolished.

Every heap of stones hides a sentry, and subsidiary camps, formed of half a dozen pinafores, with masked rifles and a pictureque touch of color to the streets. Along the Cours de la Reine, the Champ de Mars and Champs Elysees, groups of workmen may be seen riding down street.

The politics cause no fear in the people. Even the strikers hail them with cries of "Vive l'armee." At some places it is said they are going so far as to applaud cuirassiers, recruitment workers hoots chaff, jeer and argue politic with the troops (here is yet that they do not smoke the cigarettes).

As for Parisians in general, they seem to look upon the troops as nothing part of a spectacle organized expressly for their benefit. Every family has brothers or sons in the army. Consequently there is a feeling of sympathy between the people and the military together.

It is stated of those strikers who hail the troops with a yelled cries of "Vive l'armee" were to have their breasts to receive the rifle butts, the soldiers, bound by the tacit approval of their officers, might throw up their weapons and if they need at all, would fire in the air.

There are at this moment on strike 4,000 bakers, 1,500 hairdressers, 1,500 wheelwrights, 2,000 masons, 2,000 house painters, 1,500 plumbers, 1,500 carpenters, 1,000 mechanics and 1,500 cabinet makers. In all, some 40,000 workmen are idle in Paris today. They numbers may be enormously increased tomorrow. No only have various participating trades decided to continue the strike, but strongly worded appeals have been sent out to those unions that have not yet joined. Among those is the railway union. It is feared, however, that the strike may soon spread to this important association. Already with a view of meeting such a contingency, the government is preparing to utilize a branch of the military, which, should the bakers join the ranks of the dissatisfied, it would have to be made in the face ground Paris. The government has taken steps to protect such men as choose to continue their work.

There is a growing spirit of opposition among strikers. They resent as an attack upon their chief strength the assertion of any department of the building trades from their strike. When permission has failed to induce Boulogne workmen to join them, a mild remonstrance has been with some energy upon some workmen. Similar cases have occurred. Yesterday surprised the other day to find a group of strikers calmly sawing through the poles supporting the scaffolding on which they were working. They hastened to get down to solid earth as speedily as possible, where they were informed to put on their coats and join the strikers in the name of the solidarity of labor.

STRIKE SPREADS.

Government Force Fraternized Rather Than Labor Trouble.

Paris, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic prediction of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread. The bakers have now entered into the strike and joined in the strikers. The city, however, is perfectly quiet and the enormous increase of the strength of the government points to the fact that the government fears no political rather than labor troubles. The strike is not a political one, but it is political and revolutionary organization and is endeavoring the disturb as if it were a strike, and it is said that a conflict between the soldiers and strikers has occurred up to the present. Not since 1871 has Paris looked like today.

A number of young men of this made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchess of Rudolstadt, the Chinese Vice-Consul, on Saturday evening. They were led by Prince Henry of Chartres and their shouts were directed against the Duchess. Some cutters working upon some scaffolding on the house, on hearing the disturbance, surprised the other day to find a group of strikers calmly sawing through the poles supporting the scaffolding on which they were working. They hastened to get down to solid earth as speedily as possible, where they were informed to put on their coats and join the strikers in the name of the solidarity of labor.

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friends, the Dreyfusards. The authorities deems the movement will strike what she considers to be a decisive blow. The premature publication of the documents was an act of rudeness and menace."

A Twelve Million Dollar Loss.

Pekin, Oct. 11.—The loan contract for the extension of the Nou Chwang railroad, signed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank calls for £2,000,000 pounds sterling, £1,250,000 at 5 per cent guaranteed on the security of the existing lines at Pekin, Shanghai and other places.

ON THE INCREASE.

Yellow Fever is Gaining a Foothold in the South.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Reports to the marine hospital today show yellow fever in Mobile is still increasing. Officials state the increase in the fever but is likely to be continued until cold weather sets in. This is thought to be at least three weeks off. The dispatches received here report the total number of cases in Mississippi up to date to be 470 with 36 deaths.

Yellow fever is thought to have occurred at Lake Charles, La. At Pensacola, La., there are 26 new cases and no deaths.

Following are the Mississippi reports of new cases for today:

Jackson, two white cases, one negro. Canton, four; Crystal Springs, four; Madison, five white, ten negroes; Harrison, one, making fifty-five in all now under treatment; Biloxi, 11; Warwand, six new cases, one death; Gulfport, one case; Camp Hutton, the new fever detention hospital at Avondale, near New Orleans, with a capacity of about 1,000 patients, was opened today.

STARVATION AND DESOLATION

Cubans Unable to Apply for Relief Owing to Entire Lack of Clothing.

All the Sugar Estates are Idle and Will Not Become Operations Unless American Protection Is Guaranteed.

Guantanamo, Sept. 24.—Colonel Ray, the military commander and governor of this district, which includes Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, has just returned from Santiago where he has been to consult with General Lee. His command consists of the 9th regiment, United States cavalry, a battery, composed of white men raised in the Southern States, the majority in Georgia.

Eight companies, consisting of 40 men, are stationed about town, coming from Guantanamo. Two companies, consisting of 164 men under Major Daly are at Baracoa. The same force but are at Sagua de Tanamo under Capt. Harris.

The health of the troops now they arrived here on Aug. 30 has not been exactly good but better. Has it been so had as it might have been, if it had not been for the tact approval of their officers, might throw up their weapons and if they need at all, would fire in the air.

There are at this moment on strike 4,000 bakers, 1,500 hairdressers, 1,500 wheelwrights, 2,000 masons, 2,000 house painters, 1,500 plumbers, 1,500 carpenters, 1,000 mechanics and 1,500 cabinet makers. In all, some 40,000 workmen are idle in Paris today. They numbers may be enormously increased tomorrow. No only have various participating trades decided to continue the strike, but strongly worded appeals have been sent out to those unions that have not yet joined. Among those is the railway union. It is feared, however, that the strike may soon spread to this important association. Already with a view of meeting such a contingency, the government is preparing to utilize a branch of the military, which, should the bakers join the ranks of the dissatisfied, it would have to be made in the face ground Paris. The government has taken steps to protect such men as choose to continue their work.

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MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY

Dreadful Destitution in Northern Towns of Santiago de Cuba.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND RATIONS

Will be Sent by Gen. Wood, but No Armed Men Would be the Recipients of Relief.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago de Cuba says:

Gen. Sanchez Roldan has arrived at Caldera. He will be an important factor in the local political situation, probably joining the ranks of La Cruz extremists. Advices from Santa Clara to the effect that the date for the meeting of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz on the 20th.

Col. Freeman of the Fifth regulars, Major Starr of the inspector generals department, and Major Corbin, the commissioner sent to inspect Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo have returned and report dreadful destitution in the northern towns.

There is absolute necessity of immediate action. Men, women and children are starving and naked.

Gen. Wood will send tomorrow Major Starr and Lieut. Brooks, his aide, with decent rations, child size and clothing to call at Baracoa, Sagua, Gibara and Nuevitas. No armed men are to be received.

The negro brigadier general of the Cuban army in the vicinity of Baracoa refused to allow his men to go who were willing to work and sent to prevent laborers on the estates passing the lines. Col. Wylie, commanding a battalion of the Third cavalry, arrested him and disarmed 25 of his men.

At Sagua the bad roads and the consequent difficulty of obtaining supplies has led to a profound sickness among the garrison. There is no forage for the mules and the Cuban troops have forced the free there to one company, putting Capt. Wylie in command of the battalion. Gen. Garcia, Castillo and Lieut. Col. Wylie, assistant to the civil governor, have added a Cuban battalion to the Sagua garrison to operate in the civil government of the province. They will expel all natives, bandits and local criminals at all ports.

The various collectives will be made under the control of the regular and the local American commander. The supremacy of the United States must be recognized by all civil officials.

Gen. Wood has issued instructions that free rations shall be given out to women and children only. The men is to aid will not work as long as they can get free food.

A Pathetic Finale.

Fostoria, O., Oct. 11.—Fred Swick, an aged German, committed suicide today. He was for many years employed about the bank and home of Hon. Charles W. Foster, ex-secretary of the treasury and when Foster failed in 1893, he lost money in the bank. He had made repeated threats to end his life because he said Foster he would commit suicide.

West Virginia's Distinction.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 11.—West Virginia is alone among all the states in the Union in having all her troops kept in the federal service. The 8th regiment has been mustered out of the service of the United States volunteers (immune) are to be mustered out shortly, and today the Fourth United States volunteers (immune) are to be mustered out at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. The latter regiment was recruited in West Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland.

A SPANISH PRIZE.

The Steamer Mexico to be Returned to Her Owners.

New York, Oct. 11.—Deputy Quartermaster Kimball has received orders from the war department to return the Spanish prize steamer Mexico to her owners. The steamer left Mexico city arrive in Porto Rico, and will from there be taken to Havana to be turned over to her owners. She was seized from New York the last of the week. The Mexico was seized in the port of Ponce when it was first rendered and she will be returned on the ground that her seizure was illegal.

REGARDING THE COMMISSION.

Spain Will Attempt to Foster Some of Her Colonial Debts Upon Uncle Sam.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Proposals for the cession of Porto Rico Guam island to the United States, and providing for the independence of Cuba, will be discussed by the Spanish commission in Paris at its next session.

Cuban revenues which were drawn up at the last meeting of the commission have been the subject of serious consideration by the American peace commission for the last few days. Secretary Day sent a telegram to the state department on Monday regarding the work of the commission, which, he says, is not very rapid. It is, however, but it was merely routine in character and simply shows that Mr. Day is not in a position to say from any instance of the agreements which they are now making the Spanish commissioners shall sign.

There is no truth in the reports from Madrid that there has been any relaxation in the negotiations and that the proceedings of the commission are not progressing as satisfactorily as expected.

As a matter of fact, in response to American demands, the Spanish commissioners have agreed to each day every demand made on them, and they suppose the sovereignty by the United States of the Spanish debt in Cuba, in the island, the annexation of Cuba by the United States. Failing in this, the Spanish are anxious to foster some of the debts be borne by the Cubans with a guarantee of some kind by this country.

From information which the authorities have received, they are they have no doubt that Spain will attempt to foster the Philippine debt upon the United States, and this information would seem to indicate that Spain has in mind a proposition which may eventually be submitted to this government, for the United States to take all of the Philippines, including the Philippine debt, and give her important advantages, commercial and otherwise, in the Philippine archipelago.

If Spain has such a proposition in view, she may as well know that it will be made at the cost for her to present it.

This government will accept no debts from Spain. It glutinous the cession of the Cuban debt, directly or indirectly. The instructions of the American commissioners are positive on this point. It is expected that the matter of the Cuban debt will come up for discussion at Monday's session, and the American commissioners will notify the Spanish commission of the alternative options of the United States at that point.

NOT PAYING OLD DEBTS

Uncle Sam Does Not Propose to Assume Spain's Indebtedness.

THE PHILIPPINES ARE NOW SHELVED.

The Commission is Engaged at Present With Affairs in the Caribbean Sea.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The peace commissioners in Paris so far from reaching a point of absolute vacuum on the question of the Philippine Islands have not as yet taken up that subject for consideration. It is true that at the very first session of the joint commission the Spanish representatives sought to raise a question concerning the sovereignty of Manila bay and town by the United States military and naval forces. The United States commissioners promptly refused to consider this point in any aspect and with some reluctance, the Spaniards gave over for the time being the effort to raise that issue.

Since then the commission, whenever meeting jointly has been engaged with the questions looking to the complete cessation of the Philippine islands. These questions are necessary to Cuba, Porto Rico and Guam and, according to the very last reports from the American commissioners, they are still under consideration.

The United States will not assume any financial indebtedness as the result of the cession or release of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It was fully expected by the authorities here that the Spanish contingent on the peace commission would make a strong effort to have the assumption of the heavy financial obligations of these islands by the United States as a condition of Porto Rico and the abandonment of sovereignty over Cuba.

But the Spanish commissioners are fully and definitely instructed on these points, and the general tone of these instructions is that such propositions were not to be assumed by the United States. No dissatisfaction is felt here in the progress made by the commission in the settlement of the questions assigned to it. It was fully understood that the more pressing would require the most delicate and cautious handling, and while the American commissioners were expected to deal with these questions with the greatest firmness, it was realized that a conciliatory disposition must be shown the Spanish commissioners, who would be obliged to at least make an effort to secure an abatement of the American demands in order to satisfy public feeling at home. It can be stated that there is no disposition in the conference of a successful outcome of the negotiations.

A Difference of Opinion.

London, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Madrid says: Paris, says the United States and Spanish peace commissioners are at entire variance on the question of the disposition of the Philippines, and that they have referred the matter to their respective governments.

Madrid and the Commission.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The semi-official Correspondencia today, touching upon the negotiations now in progress at Paris, says:

"We have formal excuse assert that the peace negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Senor Mallorca Rico has written asking for new instructions to enable him to come to an agreement with the American commissioners. Negotiations have been held at a meeting of the cabinet and the ministers have agreed to send a new set of instructions which will be sent before tomorrow's meeting of the commissioners. A minister has expressed the opinion that probably the Philippine question will not be discussed, as the American commissioners are not empowered to discuss it.

"Senor Minister Rios writes daily to Senor Sagasta and the foreign office communicates the work of the commission.

"The council also considered the repatriation of the troops in Cuba.

"By November 15, 15,000 sick men will be back and then the return of the healthy troops begins."

The minister of war, Gen. Correa, has received a dispatch from Gen. Blanco, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, announcing another victory in the Visayas islands, over insurgents from the island of Luzon, who are said to have lost 60 men killed and many wounded, besides losing all their guns, several cannon and a quantity of ammunition. Gen. Blanco adds that he considers the insurrection in the Philippine islands to be ended, and he asserts that the natives do not respond to the appeals of the insurgents.

Taking Over the Bankers.

New York, Oct. 11.—Furniture gilders in good numbers flocked to the grounds today, some to take part and others to watch the proceedings in the Cup tennis tournament of the women's championship golfer of the United States, which begins today and will continue until Friday.

The leading associations in the United States sent representatives. In all it was expected that about 34 will be entered in their name at the first to take part in medal play today.

The weather was not that could be desired.

Of those who make the round of 18 holes only will be seen qualifying, that will be paired off tomorrow at a match or hole play, the four winners to play in the semi-final round Wednesday and the corresponding two will finish the competition on Friday.

Some of the couples had gone out on their journeys around the links, the last pair to leave the first tee were Miss Cecil F. Bancroft, of Philadelphia Cricket club, and Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County Golf club.

The Nebraska Regiments.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The war department will conform to the modest request of Gov. Holcomb in relation to the Nebraska regiments. Gov. Holcomb suggested that the number in each company of the First and Third regiments be reduced to the minimum of 41 soldiers, thus allowing a number of discharges from both regiments. This will leave both regiments to the service. The First Nebraska is at Manila and the Third Col. Bryan's, is at Jacksonville.

Bacon Rises for Men.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—Gen. Bacon this morning wired to Col. Bacon, assistant adjutant general in Chicago, of the disposition of the Minnesota to send all the remaining able-bodied soldiers of the Third left at Fort Snelling.

There are only about 35 available men and these will be sent to Walker tomorrow morning.

BACON IS REINFORCED.

Men to Round Up Belligerent Indians of Leech Lake.

ELEVEN HUNDRED SOLDIERS FOR THE JOB

Is Not Going to be Caught Napping—He Will Bring Malcontents to Time.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Orders have been received at division headquarters here from Gen. Bacon, in command of the department of the Lakes, that all available men in the Fourth infantry at Fort Sheridan and the Seventeenth infantry at Columbus barracks, Ohio, hold in readiness for immediate service at the scene of the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

The United States strength of the two commands is about 1,100. In the opinion of Col. Bacon, acting commander of the department of the Lakes, if troops are ordered to the frontier it will be because a large body of soldiers is needed to round up the belligerent Indians scattered through the Leech Lake territory with as little bloodshed as possible.

THE COMMISSIONER RETURNS.

Has Been Spending Regarding Solution of Indian Troubles.

St. Paul, Oct. 11.—A Walker, Minn., special to the Dispatch says: Indian Commissioner Jones, who arrived here today, spoke the night in investigation of the causes of the Indian trouble so far as it could be learned in Walker, and is seeking to learn what settlement of the difficulty would be satisfactory to the whites of this vicinity. The plan has been for the Indians, on request of arrest, be given a light punishment and then returning those to their homes after payment in kind. The surrender of the twenty Indians for whom warrants are out will not remove the cause of the present trouble, or insure a friendly feeling among the Indians who sympathize with the Pillagers. Chiefs here generally assert that the redmen have been badly treated by the whites and that the Pillager outbreak is absolutely was the culmination of years of dissatisfaction. They therefore fear future trouble unless there is a thorough settlement now.

One More Victim.

Minneapolis, Oct. 11.—A Brainerd, Minn., special to the Journal says:

Joseph Gould, formerly an Indian trader and now a farmer, was murdered Saturday night near the Leech lake dam. It is believed that the crime was the deed of a band of Indians. Gould lived alone and his murder was discovered in his apartments. He claimed to be a cousin of Jay Gould.

Black Burglaries.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—A special to the Journal from Holland, Mich., says:

Jacob Zwaderder's grocery store at Zeeland was robbed early this morning and the safe blown open with dynamite and rifled.

It is estimated that the loss will be thirteen, although an examination has not yet been finished. Rain this morning had obliterated all trace of the robbers, but they are believed to be professionals.

PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE.

Joint High Commission on a Junketing Tour—Summary of Work to be Done.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Quebec says:

The final meeting of the joint high commission in this city lasted less than an hour and the commissioners concluded their stay in Quebec with a pleasure trip to the famous shrine of Saint Anne de Beaupre. It is stated that while great progress has been made in question is definitely settled, the commission will continue independently by the respective commissioners until the negotiations are resumed at Washington on Oct. 25.

The general opinion is that the settlement of the fishery question and the Alaskan boundary dispute is rather unfavorable. A United States commissioner said: "The fishery settlement that the demands on behalf of Canada are exorbitant. The binding privileges enjoyed by the citizens of both countries will not be disturbed; rather a tendency exists to make the arrangement more liberal.

An amicable settlement respecting the Atlantic, including the New Foundland fisheries, will be arranged.

There is little probability of an agreement on the question of the alien labor law applicable to citizens of the United States and Canada and the same may be said regarding the proposal to revise the agreement of 1817 regarding naval vessels on the great lakes. Special provisions for the transportation of prisoners and for the mutual custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other have actually been made. This will obviate delays in securing extradition papers from Washington and Ottawa.

The meeting in Washington will see the fishing treaties to a reciprocal arrangement in wreckage and salvage rights.

Regarding the work of the commission, United States Senator Foraker said:

"The outlook is that nearly every subject mentioned will be considered in due time."

Lord Herschell expressed himself as delighted with the present outlook.

Pay to Relax.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Agitation for increased salaries for officers of the navy is likely to be given prominence in this city next week. After joining with the members of the navy department at the recent ministerial conference and in behalf of setting international sentiment without the navy, Secretary Long returned to his home at the first to take part in medal play today.

The weather was not that could be desired.

Of those who make the round of 18 holes only will be seen qualifying, that will be paired off tomorrow at a match or hole play, the four winners to play in the semi-final round Wednesday and the corresponding two will finish the competition on Friday.

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and seven interpreters, arrived here today on the private yacht Dixie. The commission is being entertained by some among others, and especially those of her own nationality, and expects to go outside the earth in her vacation. Speaking of her visit to this country, she said:

"I will probably spend two weeks in Cleveland. I intended to winter in Chicago. I also intend to visit the northwest, where many of my people live. In order to study their condition and progress.

The Dixie is a splendid yacht, 85 feet long and 18 feet wide.

Forwarder Reuller Promoted.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—Lieut. Col. W. L. Alexander, who has been the quartermaster's department here for years, which he was transferred from this city to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been promoted to the rank of colonel and transferred to Washington. He will be quartermaster of the Eighth army corps (Department of the U. S. Army Camps if Hagen and will make his home at Washington.

Captain David B. Wilson, who has been the commissary at San Francisco, has been ordered to report for duty here and is expected to arrive today. Col. Alexander will turn over the affairs of his office to him at once and will start for the capital before the close of the week.

A Diversel Cotton.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—The reply of the Turkish authorities to the powers' demand for the evacuation of the island of Crete was handed to the ambassadors last night. The Turkish answer, the terms proposed, but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

SIR KNIGHTS OWN THE TOWN,

Twenty-five Thousand Uniformed Templars Parade Pittsburg.

A Gorgeous Pageantry is Viewed by a Huge Concourse of Visitors and Residents of Smokepotts.

Pittsburg, Oct. 11.—What Jerusalem was to the crusaders almost a thousand years ago, that was this city today to the Knights Templar.

From a radius of several hundred miles the towns, hamlets and villages literally poured their population into Pittsburg.

They could not have been a more beautiful day for a parade of Knights Templar, from the first modern one held in 1816 at New York city. At 9 o'clock all downtown streets were filled with delegations of the Knights Templar, who had to need the martial airs that began to rend the air were well unmasked. Long before the parade began to move all those seats were occupied and in fact every available foot of space along the line of march was filled, while windows and even roofs were alive with people. In point of numbers, it is estimated that the procession proper was made up of 25,000 uniformed Knights Templar, with their regalia, on horseback or on foot, and there were at least a million spectators along the line of the parade, which was seven miles long.

The head of the procession formed at the corner of Forbes and North avenues, Allegheny City, and at 9:30 Grand Brigadier General Gobin, the grand marshal, with his staff on mounted instruments and aides, left his headquarters in the Monongahela, and proceeded by the shortest route, at a march "The Stars and Stripes Forever," to the head of the line. Arriving at Pittsburg across the Suspension bridge, Allegheny City.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Gen. Gobin gave the command and the great parade started.

Among the wonderful scenes which unrolled every feature of today's parade, the scenes of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart, Roosevelt and Gen. Hastings was very much regretted.

The Council Postponed.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

The conference that was expected to take place today between the Pillsbury Defense and Indian Commissioner Jones, who arrived from Washington last night, will not be held. After the council held at 11 o'clock it was decided to send the runners with Gen. Bacon's instructions to the messengers sent by Father Aloysius to inform the warriors.

They are expected today, but the bags are rolling on the lake may prevent travel. Chief Flatmouth with his band of 50 camp near Leech lake, after the council and the other chiefs went to their homes.

It is said the Defense are displeased with that part of Gen. Bacon's proclamation in which he threatened to shoot down the Indians who refuse to submit. They think it is too warlike.

That will make no difference, however. The terms offered are the best that will be made and unless the Pillagers accept them, the Indian Office will be made to bring them to terms by force of arms.

WAR IMPROBABLE

The Worst that May Happen May be the Resignation of French Ministers.

London, Oct. 11.—The Paris papers all renew their comments on the Fashoda situation, but no neither side of the question is any fresh point. The affair is likely to lead to war. The worst that can happen is the resignation of M. Del Cassee, the French foreign minister, or perhaps the whole ministry, but war is not in the delicate situation of France is not brought out of the Dreyfus affair and the members of a sub-committee of the chamber of deputies, M. Bertulus, M. Ralph M. Hanot, Edwin Pierret, Smith and W. A. Gibbs have conferred with the chamberlaying service, and the end depend with that organization the importance of bringing the service into line before the house meets fully. The committee heartily approved the suggestion of a meeting during January week and to make it as practicable as time and resources will permit.

A subcommittee consisting of Richard Robert Fulton, the Rev. J. P. Brandingham, the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, the Rev. J. A. D. Shaw, the Rev. J. C. Breckinridge and Rabbi Joseph Stern were chosen to cooperate with the men appointed at the meeting and complete arrangements for the meeting.

THE FEMININE FAILING.

Only Seven Interpreters Accompany a Distinguished Lady Traveler.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 11.—Countess Adelbe Schimmelpfennig, of Copenhagen and Denmark, accompanied by her two sons

MUTINEERS!

An Attempted Rescue From the Provost Guard

BY MEMBERS OF 10TH CAVALRY

Negroes on the Train Seize Their Arms and Shooting Becomes General.

CORP. McLAUGHLIN 10TH INFANTRY KILLED

One Man Dead, Two Fatally Wounded and Two Seriously Hurt in the Fray.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 11.—A special to the Banner from Huntsville, Ala., says: That one soldier was killed, two fatally wounded and two seriously wounded at Camp Wheeler today. Soon after the arrival of the Tenth cavalry, one of the members was arrested by the provost guard for disorderly conduct and an attempt was made by his comrades to release him. One was shot, whereupon the negroes in the train seized their arms and shooting became general. Three Tenth cavalrymen were wounded, two of them fatally. The provost guard lost Corporal McLaughlin, company L, sixteenth infantry, killed.

Private Miles, Company M, and Larkin, Company L, were seriously wounded.

He Wanted a Purse.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11.—Miss Anne M. Fowler, who served as a Red Cross nurse in Cuba, is to be married today to Albert Vanthoin, a Belgian nobleman, delegate general of the Red Cross society on the staff of his majesty, Leopold II. Miss Fowler is the daughter of Dr. E. S. Fowler, of Springfield, Ill., and comes of a family of the first officers of that city. Soon after the war with Spain began, Soon after the war was carried on again by Miss Barton and was accepted in July she went to Cuba. She arrived on the battlefield at Santiago, after the surrender had occurred and did good service in aiding the wounded and sick. It was there she first became acquainted with Vanthoin.

The marriage will take place at St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church. This city, and the Princess, Belgian consul, will act as best man.

The Last Vigil.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Philomena Mikelson was found dead on the grave of his wife in Mount Olive cemetery. Mikelson was found in full uniform. A bullet wound in the temple and a revolver beside the corpse told the story of the suicide.

Mikelson's wife died five months ago and he has visited her grave daily. When he failed to appear at his call, a detail of brother officers went to the cemetery and found his body.

A Girl, a Rival, a Gun.

Mammoth, Ky., Oct. 11.—Alexander Keith, a farmer, called on his sweetheart, Miss Lou Dick, and found a rival talking to her. Angry words passed and Keith left the house, but returned in the same day. Miss Dick interfered, when Keith turned his revolver on her and shot her through the heart, killing a mortal wound. He then left.

And Then He Went to Sleep.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Kid Goulette backed his right to Joe Hopkins's jaw last night in the Lyceum theater, the result of what was to have been a 20-round bout and put the colored whirlwind to sleep.

The knockout, the first ever administered to Hopkins in his career of eight years in the ring, was delivered amid a wildly enthusiastic audience of 1,500 people at the Street Athletic club. Hopkins did some of his best work, but Goulette countered beautifully, his defense was good and he hit hard, and he failed to land.

In the third round Hopkins was blind from Goulette's one and four lefts and rights to the face. To offset this Goulette gave Hopkins a fearful thumping on the body.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Frank Stevens, who was released some time ago by the Paradise inspector Mayor in St. Louis, has been identified as the author of a bunco-steering game in New Orleans, which took place September 15. Stevens came under the notice of the Chicago police, suspected of being a bunco steerer, he called to Montgomery Ward & Co. for firearms and ammunition. The letter, which contained 2 cents in postage stamps was turned over to the inspectors and a few days afterwards Stevens was arrested in the operation of the St. Louis postoffice. The postmaster of New Ulm has identified several sheets of stamps.

Another Bluff.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government announces its intention to institute a special senate to consider the ratification and the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. Immediately after the peace is ratified all the state documents will be submitted to parliament.

A Terrible of Suffering.

Cincinnati, Oh., Oct. 11.—A hospital train from Jacksonville, Fla., with 140 patients, mostly suffering from typhoid fever, reached Newport Sunday in a driving rain.

The train was in charge of Dr. Richardson and Hospital Steward Bennett. They report no deaths en route and that the men stood the journey remarkably well. When the rain ceased somewhat the cars of the Fort Thomas electric railway were brought alongside the train and the work of transferring the patients was begun. The transfer was an agreeable relief, and the men all at the Kentucky highlands asked like a lame to the enforced soldiers.