



WHERE THE TWO COUNTRIES CLASH. England claims all that part of Africa through which the Nile river runs, while France, beginning at the French Congo, is making to control a strip of territory reaching from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean. Naturally their expeditions of conquest have met in the vicinity of Fashoda, as indicated in the map.

THE WHITES WERE AT FAULT.

Indian Commissioner Jones asserts that the Chippewa Indian outbreak was the logical result of the white man's greed. Washington, Oct. 27.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, who has been in Minnesota making negotiations which were successful with the Chippewa Indians for the resumption of peaceful relations with the government, has returned to Washington and made a verbal report to Secretary Bliss upon his work. Mr. Jones says the trouble is attributed to the methods of the whites in the vicinity, who are taking gross advantage of the Indians. In discussing the outbreak he said:

"The origin of the whole trouble was dissatisfaction with the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians on trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, 200 miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home. I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located, by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whiskey and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places."

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs committed on them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were ugly and defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered. They said they would not allow two men to bring their whole tribe into trouble and insisted on sending themselves for the two men remaining, old Bug and his son, to have them turned over to the marshal. They are still out. The Indians claimed they had whipped the soldiers and not one of their own number had received a scratch. They showed several Krag-Jorgensen, taken probably from where the soldiers had the fight, but they did not understand their use. The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—United States Marshal O'Connor last night sent the following telegram: "W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington: The press dispatches quote you as saying that you have information of an arrangement between the United States marshal and certain boarding houses for board of Indian witnesses. Are you correctly quoted?"

"If Mr. Jones stands for the interview," added the marshal, "I shall have something to say on the subject that will perhaps make fully as interesting reading as the statement which he is reported to have made."

Contracted for Torpedo Boat Destroyers. Washington, Oct. 27.—The navy department has entered into a contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of the 30-knot torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

Rescued from the Rigging. Racine, Wis., Oct. 27.—The tug Dixon and life saving crew rescued Capt. Horace Acres and crew of six men from the barge D. L. Filer yesterday afternoon. The men had been clinging to the rigging for 24 hours and were half dead from exposure. The ship was abandoned.

Grand Jury is Asked to Indict. San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The grand jury has been asked to indict Mrs. Butkin for the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane. District Attorney Hosmer has placed before the body all the evidence in the case.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Inventor Tesla asserts that he will transmit electricity from one end of the earth to the other without the aid of wires.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes in yesterday's issue of the Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants in the United States is at Niagara Falls, costing over \$5,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many large factories and supplies electric power for running the trolley lines of the city of Buffalo, 26 miles distant.

The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressure vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then at a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation, to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means of transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented, showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated electrical pressure of 2,500,000 volts.

The Electrical Review comments on Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the Arabian Nights. But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world, regardless of distance."

Demanding Their Pay and Were Arrested. Havana, Oct. 27.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the government for not paying them is increasing daily and menaces possible outbreaks, entailing serious trouble, before long. On Wednesday 80 irregulars arrived here and went to the palace to demand pay. Their attitude before Gen. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas prison, on pretext of being fed there, but they have not been allowed to leave the prison and are under arrest.

Republicans Banquet. Boston, Oct. 27.—Secretary Long received a genuine New England welcome at Music hall last night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. There were more than 800 representative republicans at the tables. The other guests of honor were Gov. Wolcott, Senator Lodge and Congressman Dingley. Secretary Long was the principal speaker.

Is Prepared to Evacuate Fashoda. Paris, Oct. 27.—The Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda, with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter. "This result," says the Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury, to the effect that as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom Great Britain is entitled to dispute Maj. Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied."

GREELY VS. SHAFTER.

The former asserts that the latter handicapped the signal corps during the Santiago campaign. Washington, Oct. 26.—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has presented Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the signal corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report Gen. Greely devotes particular attention to the organization of the signal corps for the war. Referring to the Santiago campaign he says:

"Special interest for the signal corps attaches to this siege, since the chief signal officer of the army was responsible for the inception of this campaign, which proved to be the turning point of the war." Gen. Greely then discusses the arrangement of electric and other apparatus whereby the war department to all intent and purposes, was brought near to the army and quick communication established between the commanding general and his general officers of the Fifth army corps. He intimates that the corps officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the signal corps telegraph train which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following:

"The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that visual signaling, which the commanding general of the Fifth army corps relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieut. Col. Allen furnished to Lieut. Col. Green."

Gen. Greely is confident that during the month of July the lines of communication maintained by his corps in Cuba were worth more to the nation than the cost of the signal corps of the army from its inception to the present day. He refers to the ease with which the major general commanding the army communicated with Washington, giving important information.

Gen. Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism at Santiago he says: "The operations of the signal corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Maj. Gen. Shafter, through his chief engineer, Col. George Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield, of the United States volunteer signal corps."

KILLED ELEVEN NEGROES.

Mississippians Add Another Chapter to the History of Crime in That State.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 24.—As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harkersville, Scott county, one white deputy was killed, three wounded and nine negroes have been killed by citizens of Harkersville and the sheriff's posse combined.

The trouble originated last Friday when a negro named Bill Burke had an altercation with his employer, Charles Freeman, a white man, in which the negro got the best of the difficulty. The next night a crowd of white men headed by Wallace Sibley, who was deputized to arrest the man, went to Burke's house, which is about a mile from Harkersville. When they arrived upon the scene and called for Burke they were greeted by a fusillade from negroes in the bushes surrounding the house and in the house itself. Wallace Sibley fell dead at the first volley and three more white members of the crowd were wounded. The whites returned the fire, but were unable to do any execution. There were not more than eight men in the white crowd and, finding it impossible to resist effectively they dispersed towards Harkersville.

When the crowd returned to Harkersville a large crowd gathered. They went to Burke's house and got from his mother the names of all parties in the crowd which had ambushed the men the night before. In all there were about 40 negroes. All of them had fled. Then the search for each of the proscribed darkies began. Six negroes were found and killed before the sheriff arrived.

Sunday morning Sheriff Stevenson was wired from Harkersville of the condition of affairs and he was asked to get together a posse and come to Harkersville. The sheriff lives at Morton, ten miles from the scene. Gathering 20 or 30 men the sheriff started for the place. When he arrived he was joined by crowds of citizens until the number in the posse was over 300 men. After leaving the house where the first tragedy was committed the negroes scattered. The sheriff's pursuit has resolved itself into a chase of the negroes implicated.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 25.—Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man and one negro and three white men seriously wounded is the result of the war being waged between the white and black races in the Harkersville neighborhood of this Scott county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest, but the others escaped into the swamps.

Battle Between Soldiers and Police.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Sergeant Allen, of Company I, Eighth colored infantry, was fired on by three police who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and displaying his revolver in a crowd. One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man standing in the saloon, killing him instantly. A general fusillade from policemen and soldiers followed. One of the policemen, Moseley, was slightly wounded. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

REDUCES HER DEMANDS.

Spain's Peace Attorneys Now Ask that the United States Assume Half of Cuba's Debt.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The American and Spanish peace commissioners held a joint session Monday. The consideration of the commissioners of the Porto Rico and Ladronez question has now been merged with the Cuban question and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course there is a possibility of a disagreement and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

Should the Spaniards decide to do this it will be because they wish to excite the pity of their creditors and of other nations. The cortes may then be asked to endorse their action. In fact the Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been \$150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out and \$500,000,000 contracted since 1895.

But should independent Cuba, as she doubtless would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only even in this case of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations and this at present seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means.

Finally it is said there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which in such a proposition may be placed at \$700,000,000, the interest rate to be reduced to 2 per cent. Such a proposition would not be accepted by the United States, either directly or in behalf of Cuba. The session of the joint commission began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and ended at 6:45.

The adjournment of the joint commission was until Wednesday next, Guam, in the Ladronez islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish commission.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Yesterday's joint meeting of the peace commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes and was adjourned until to-day. Both the Spanish and American commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before. The Americans fully appreciate their own serious responsibilities and also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties here is now added the critical political situation at Madrid, which may compel the president of the Spanish commission (who is also president of the Spanish senate), Senor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, Gen. Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish commission, including Senor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of peace negotiations.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico, and officials here would not be surprised if Wednesday's session of the commission concluded those subjects, leaving the commission free to take up the most important matter in the protocol, namely, the disposition of the Philippines. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality, and even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting any substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners.

Collision Results in Three Deaths.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—A rear-end collision on the Union Pacific yesterday resulted in the death of three men, and the serious injury of one other. An extra freight train was standing on the sidetrack and, the switch being left open, freight No. 27 going at a good rate of speed, crashed into the rear end of the extra. The engine was badly wrecked and four freight cars reduced almost to kindling wood.

Exceeded Its Charter Rights.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The supreme court of Illinois yesterday decided that the action instituted by ex-Attorney General Moloney during his term of office to compel the Pullman Palace Car Co. to restrict its operations to its charter limitations should stand and rendered the case to the circuit court of Cook county, where it will now be tried. Moloney's object was to compel the company to retire from the real estate, gas, water, heating, brick-making and other enterprises conducted by it at the town of Pullman and in Chicago.

MULE DRIVERS FOR NURSES.

An Arkansas Colonel Asserts that They Did Not Fill the Bill—War Investigators Finish Their Work at Anniston, Ala., and go to Huntsville.

Anniston, Ala., October 25.—The war investigating commission yesterday examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of officers and men of the regular troops as well as a number of volunteer officers. The complaints brought out were chiefly of a trivial nature, the most serious one being that of Major David Vickers who attributed the troubles in the camp of the Second division of the Third corps, at Chickamauga, to the shallowness of the sinks.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 26.—Dr. R. D. Boss, assistant surgeon in the First infantry, was the first witness before the war investigating commission yesterday. He was with his regiment and with the Fourth infantry in Cuba. He arrived at Santiago on July 10. He found the medical supplies short and was unable to secure any of them for a few days until he learned how to get them from the division hospital.

Lieut. Col. Cabell, of the Second Arkansas, said in reply to questions put by Dr. Connor that he had observed a condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second division of the Third army corps, in June, which he considered horrible. He had seen one sick man lying in the rain without the protection of even a tent fly, and he had been informed by other officers that several others had been left in the same way. He thought the doctors were honest enough, but they did not know how to get supplies.

Mule drivers had been used for nurses and he had been reliably informed that many of them were in the habit of getting drunk and on this account neglecting their patients. Maj. Charles F. King, surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, said the medical supplies of his regiment were insufficient and that there was much delay in getting requisitions filled. He thought there was a sufficient quantity of food, but said some of the men would not eat it, preferring to buy food for themselves.

Dr. Henry H. Lee, major and surgeon of the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, said he had urged the removal of the camp from Chickamauga because he considered the water bad and because of the impossibility of getting deep sinks.

After the examination of several other witnesses the commission went to Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27.—The war commission began the examination of witnesses yesterday with Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in Gen. Wheeler's absence. He had been at Chickamauga, Tampa and at Fernandina before coming here. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but quartermasters' supplies were generally slow and there had been trouble in securing tents. There was more difficulty in getting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere, because of railway congestion. Maj. Gandy, the surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa, said he had been able to fill all reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. Regular troops were easily satisfied, but the volunteers were exacting.

A number of officers who had served in the Santiago campaign and in Florida were examined. Gen. G. S. Carpenter said the sick at Santiago had suffered somewhat on account of the deficiency of medicines and medical supplies, but this was the only deprivation of which he spoke. The troops did not receive the entire ration while in the field, but he was sure that no man in the command had gone hungry.

THEY MUST DISARM.

Gen. Wood Refuses to Allow Cuban Troops to Act as Policemen—Mutterings of Discontent Among the Islanders.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 27.—Maj. Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo and military governor of that city, telegraphed yesterday that the Cuban general Rios offers 200 armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. Gen. Wood sent the following reply: "Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be issued are the complete disarmament and disbandment of the troops."

Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers who have been fighting three years and who speak the language of the country, are better fitted for garrison duty than "untrained volunteers." The Cuban general Rodriguez virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban army when he says: "We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when Cubans should be placed in the highest offices and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban government.

Gov. Bushnell Visits Camp Meade.

Middletown, Pa., Oct. 26.—Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, arrived in Camp Meade yesterday. A review of the First brigade, First division, was held in the governor's honor. He afterwards inspected the camp and made personal inquiries as to whether the men desired to remain in the service, finding a majority in favor of remaining. The Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey regiments are getting ready to vote on November 8. Gov. Bushnell told some of the Ohio troops that he did not think they would be sent to Cuba.

GLORIOUS CLOSE.

Peace Jubilee Ends with a Grand Civic Parade.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Independence Hall Re-dedicated After Being Repaired.

GORGEOUS STREET DISPLAY.

Progress of the Nation in Science, Commerce, Art and War is Illustrated by a Series of Floats—Twenty Thousand Men in the Procession.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—The great peace jubilee was brought to a glorious conclusion Friday. Beginning with last Sunday's church services and including the naval and military demonstrations of Tuesday and Thursday, and yesterday's monster civic celebration, the demonstration has been an unparalleled success throughout. The magnificent illumination of the city continued last night and the streets were jammed with people.

The exercises of the day opened with the re-dedication of old Independence hall, the historic building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new republic on July 4, 1776. The buildings which had from time to time since that date been added for use as offices of the municipal authorities have all been recently removed and the famous hall is now in its original form as 122 years ago, when occupied by the United States congress and the national government officials.

The re-dedication exercises were presided over by Gov. Hastings and were opened by prayer by Rev. Brownson. The anthem "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by 3,000 pupils of the public schools, accompanied with music by the First regiment band. The memorial poem composed by Mrs. Florence Coates, dedicated to the peace jubilee, was read by Daniel W. Hutchins, principal of one of the public schools. The anthem "Columbia" was sung by the scholars and then followed the oration by Mayor Warwick.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the audience hurried to positions from which to see the monster civic procession. A stand covering the sidewalk the entire length of the front of the historic hall had been erected for occupancy during the parade by the 3,000 school children who had participated in the dedication exercises. The mammoth trades display started at 11 o'clock, headed by Maj. Gen. Snowden and staff. More than 20,000 men were in the line, the beauty of which was enhanced by many interesting floats. Especially handsome were those illustrative of art. The float of the School of Design for Women dealt with the renaissance, the subject being "Peace Receiving the Homage of Industries." The other art schools were represented by floats typifying classic art and the mechanical trades. Among the subjects were painting, sculpture, architecture and poetry, and many of the students, costumed according to the respective periods, were in line. There were also a weaver at his loom; a dyer at his vat; a printer at his press; a potter molding his clay, with many other symbolic figures.

The commercial museums had floats descriptive of Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Four natives in costume were on the Hawaiian float, which also carried bags of sugar, coffee and other products. The same idea was pursued on the other floats representing our newly acquired colonies. One of the most striking floats was that representing the interior of the old Ross house, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. It was called "The Birth of the American Flag."

One of the most elaborate displays was that styled "Our Reunited Country." It showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood with clasped hands a Confederate and an Union soldier. "After Many Years" was the title of a float representing John Bull and Uncle Sam clasping hands across the bows of their respective cruisers. "A True Embarrassment" showed Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia standing at the threshold of the "United States Founding Asylum," at their feet a group of dusky children representing Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico clamoring for recognition.

Other floats showed Hobson's raft, Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war, and Liberty—the latter represented by Columbia and the 13 original states. The evolution of the army and navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history from 1776 to 1861. Three hundred employees of the custom house and 100 of the post office marched near the head of the line and after them came the secret and beneficial orders.

A Dispatch from Dewey.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department that everything is quiet at Pekin, that no further troubles are anticipated and that American interests there are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tien Tsin, and as navigation of the Pei Ho river, upon which Tien Tsin is situated, closes in November, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston has sailed from Taku for Chefoo.