

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

IRA L. BARE, Proprietor.

TERMS: \$125 IN ADVANCE.
NORTH PLATTE, - NEBRASKA.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The business district of CooksVille, a village near Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

Charles W. Adsit of Fort Yates, N. D., has been appointed a carpenter at Rosebud Indian agency, South Dakota.

Miss Kate Land and seven children were bitten in West Colorado Springs by a dog, which showed symptoms of hydrophobia.

John D. Rockefeller has presented 40,000 marks to the American church fund in Berlin, which now amounts to 200,000 marks.

Numerous new schools have been opened in Porto Rico with insular funds. Heretofore there were no school buildings on the island.

A further installment was paid by Turkey, owing to the contract with the Cramps of Philadelphia for a cruiser, making the total paid £70,000.

The Forepaugh & Sells show was wrecked near Baton Rouge. Four cars loaded with animal cages were badly wrecked, but none of the animals escaped.

The Italian newspapers, according to dispatches from Rome and other Italian centers, report that King Edward will pass the winter at San Remo.

United States Consul General Dickenson has left Sofia for Samokov to more readily superintend the movements for the release of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka.

Ex-Senator Shoup has resigned as a member of the republican national committee from Idaho, the resignation to take effect between December 24 and December 31.

The Ledger Monthly, founded in 1852 by Robert Bonner, and since his death conducted by his sons, has been sold to a corporation and will pass out of the Bonner family.

Malvar has issued a new proclamation, appointing himself captain-general and reorganizing the Filipino army under two lieutenant generals and four generals of division.

The committee in charge of the national confederate reunion, to be held at Dallas next year, has finally decided upon April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2 as the dates of the reunion.

The French cabinet approved the bill authorizing a loan of 265,000,000 francs in 3 per cent perpetual notes to reimburse the treasury for its outlay as a result of the Chinese expedition.

According to the statistics of the international society the sugar production of Europe for 1901 is estimated at 9, 982,264 tons which is an increase of 212,841 tons upon last year's output.

United States Marshal Bailey arrested William C. Calhoun, publisher of the Rocky Mountain Sentinel and the Illustrated News at Denver, on an indictment found against him by the federal grand jury, charging that he used the mails for illegal purposes.

Senator Francis E. Warren says, in connection with the statement attributed to Senator Fred Dubois of Idaho regarding the reclamation of the arid west with funds from the net receipts of the general land office, that the western senators and congressmen are practically united on a plan of action for the coming session of congress.

According to a dispatch from Tokyo there is no foundation for the report of a Japanese loan to Korea.

Henry B. Harrison, governor of Connecticut from 1885 to 1887, died at his home at New Haven, Conn. He was 80 years old.

Madame Wu Ting Fang, wife of the Chinese minister to the United States, arrived on the 30th on the steamer Gaelic from China. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Wu Su Ching.

Northwestern university at Chicago has been given \$15,000 by a donor whose name is withheld. "The man is a graduate of Columbia," said Dr. Robert D. Sheppard. "He is a Methodist and physician in Ohio. The money was not given for any specific purpose."

The 125th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington will be celebrated in New York November 10.

John Segrist, center rush of the Ohio State university foot ball team, died from injuries received in the game with Western Reserve.

The president has made the following appointments: War—Second lieutenant, cavalry, Howard R. Smallley; second lieutenants, infantry, Alfred A. Hicks; assistant surgeon of volunteers, rank of captain, Edward N. Bowen.

Joseph Shaffer of Montana, twice tried and twice convicted of murder in the first degree, and twice sentenced to be hanged, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court. Four years ago Shaffer killed a man named Hawkins in Butte.

CEBU IS A LOYAL ISLE

Over Five Hundred Insurgents Surrender to Gen. Hughes.

SAMAR OPERATIONS EFFECTIVE

Malcontents Spread False Rumor That Government is Discouraged—The Ninth Infantry Again Attacked—Our Troops Suffer Loss of Two.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—General Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the island of Cebu, consisting of 450 men and sixty officers, with 150 rifles and eight brass field-pieces.

The pouring of troops into the island of Samar is believed to have had a good effect on the Cebu insurgents, who had been wavering for some time. The malcontents kept up the conflict by saying that a majority of the American troops had left the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—An important cablegram was received at the war department this afternoon from General Chaffee. It follows in part:

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Adjutant General, Washington: The following from Brigadier General Hughes: Surrendered forces Cebu island have come in. Laid down arms in good faith in obedience to demand of people for peace; 150 rifles, eighty-one brass pieces, sixty officers, 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory Bohol island; may move additional troops there to force settlement.

This settles, for the present at least, the disturbance heretofore existing in Cebu. Future disorder in that island may be easily preserved if the people are disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately. CHAFFEE.

General Miles has recommended that the Eleventh cavalry and the Twenty-eighth infantry be sent to the Philippines. Two regiments are all that the secretary desires to order to the Philippines at present. These regiments are to take the place of regiments in the Philippines to be brought home which have been serving there three years or more and the terms of enlistment of men about to expire. The order will not interfere with the department's plans for reducing the army in the Philippines. The regiments which are to be returned as soon as the troops are ready are the Fourth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry. These regiments have been longest in the islands.

Advices just received here from Catbalogan, island of Samar, say that twelve men of Company G of the Ninth infantry, under command of Sergeant Willford, who had been sent from Bassy to San Antonio to investigate and report in regard to the number of bolomen in the vicinity, were attacked by 140 insurgents, who rushed on them with great violence, killing two of the soldiers and wounding two others.

Willford remained cool and collected during the attack and the survivors say he acted splendidly. Fourteen of the insurgents were killed. Captain Bookmiller of Company G recommends Willford for a medal of honor and Privates Swanson and Vero for certificates of merit.

U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT.

America Shows the World Surpassing Treasury Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year says that the treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the treasury and in the general stock. The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$87,685,337, an increase of \$20,444,485 over those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue.

On the side of the expenditures the total of \$509,967,353 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1899. The surplus of \$77,717,894 was slightly under \$2,000,000 less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt the aggregate receipts were \$1,146,489,306 and the aggregate disbursements \$1,077,963,052.

To Resume Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The secretary of the treasury announced this afternoon that he would resume the purchase of short 3, short 4 and short 5 per cent bonds on a basis of 1.726, and of long 4 per cent bonds on a basis of 1.906.

London Good to Sir Thomas.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Upon landing here today on his return from the United States Sir Thomas Lipton was given a hearty reception.

ISSUES DISTRESS WARRANT.

France Sends a Fleet Along to Assist in Collecting From Turkey.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The officials of the French foreign office confirm the report that a division of the French Mediterranean fleet, composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, has proceeded from Toulon to the Levant to make a naval demonstration against Turkey.

A foreign office communication to the correspondent here of the Associated Press said:

"The squadron sailed with sealed orders and proceeds first to a Greek port, the island of Syra, I think, where the admiral will receive definite instructions as to carrying out his sealed orders. I am not at liberty to say what the sealed orders are, but the seizure of the customs at Smyrna will probably be a very effective way of convincing the sultan that France's patience is exhausted and that we have decided to enforce an immediate execution of the Turkish government's engagements. We, however, are very hopeful that the sultan will not compel us to go to that extreme."

"Our squadron will not reach the Greek port before Sunday. The Turkish government has thus still three days of grace and we trust in the meantime to receive complete satisfaction. We have acted very considerably toward Turkey, hoping up to the last moment that she would carry out her engagements, and it is only now, when we find there is no serious indication of her doing so, that we have reluctantly resolved to put stronger pressure to bear in the shape of a naval demonstration."

TURKEY TO REFUSE PAYMENT

Preparing Defense for Ransom Demanded by Miss Stone's Captors.

CONSTANTINOPE, Nov. 1.—The Turks are already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for the repayment necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. The porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnaping of Miss Stone and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey, and that the latter shall refuse to pay money expended in her behalf. A high Turkish official this morning informed a representative of the Associated Press that the refusal of the claims would be founded on these contentions: That Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling; second, that she did not notify the authorities of her intention, in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the foreign consuls always take when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire; and third, that the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians, that the coup was planned in Bulgaria and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

ROOSEVELT TO PRESS BUTTON

President Will Formally Open West Indian Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt was today invited to attend the South Carolina Institute and West Indian exposition to be held in Charleston, S. C., beginning December 2. The president said he would attend, if public business did not prevent.

The committee suggested February 12, Lincoln's birthday. This caught the president's attention and he said he would attend on that day if possible.

The president promised to open the exposition on December 2 by touching a button in the White House. The committee which saw the president was headed by F. W. Wagner, president of the exposition.

AID TO REBELS MEANS DEATH

Philippine Commission Drafts an Act Against Treason.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—The Philippine commission has drafted an act against treason and sedition. The penalty prescribed for treason is death and the act is framed to include those persons giving aid and comfort to the insurgents. Persons who utter seditious words or who write libels against the United States government or the insular government are punishable by the imposition of a fine of \$2,000 or ten years' imprisonment. For breaking the oath of allegiance a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment for ten years is fixed as the penalty. Foreigners are placed under the same laws as the Americans and natives.

Every Infantryman Must Go.

ALDERSHOT, England, Nov. 1.—It is understood that as a result of the conclusion reached by the cabinet every available effective infantryman here will be sent to the front in South Africa between now and Christmas. Departure of the cavalry brigade from Aldershot (orders to which effect were received there last night, the troops to start for South Africa the middle of November), will leave but one regiment.

WEST TO GET A SHOW

Her Interests to Be Discussed in the President's Message.

IRRIGATION FOR THE GREAT PLAINS

President Roosevelt's Familiar With the Needs of the West and Intends to Do What He Can in the Way of Providing the Same—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Irrigation for the arid and semi-arid states is to be seriously considered in President Roosevelt's first message to congress, and it will be accorded as much space as will the part devoted to reciprocity and the isthmian canal. This is the judgment of the western senators and representatives who have seen the president in relation to this important question.

Elwood Mead, irrigation expert of the Department of Agriculture, also confirms the view that irrigation will have serious consideration in President Roosevelt's message. He had a long conference with the chief executive today. Mr. Mead reviewed the whole subject of irrigation with the president, who is no stranger to the wants of the west.

"Having lived for many years in the arid section of the country, President Roosevelt did not have to be told of the present conditions of that section," said Mr. Mead. "Our talk was along definite plans for the reclamation of the arid lands, and I hope some plan satisfying all interests for the upbuilding of the west can be formulated upon which we can all agree."

Captain J. H. Culver of Milford, Neb., who has been in Washington several days on matters connected with the War department, said today that orders had been issued for the Fifteenth infantry to prepare for transportation to the Philippines. Captain Culver's son is second lieutenant of one of the companies of this regiment, although at present unassigned. Captain Culver returns from nearly three years' service in the Philippines enthusiastic in praise of the wonderful possibilities of the archipelago.

MISS GOULD ACCEPTS THE TRUST

Two Duties Are Imposed Upon Young Woman Philanthropist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Miss Helen M. Gould tonight announced that she had accepted the position of vice president of the McKinley Memorial association. "I shall," said Miss Gould, "gladly serve on the committee and accept the office and do all I can to help build the monument to the memory of the late president. It is a worthy undertaking and I am heartily in favor of it." Miss Gould also said that she had accepted the invitation to be a member of the Board of Women Managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1903.

Carrying Coals to France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Consul General Skinner, at Marseilles, under date of October 4, informs the state department of increasing success of American coal in the French market. During the first half of 1900, says Mr. Skinner, 457,732 tons of English coal arrived at Marseilles, as against 7,779 of American. From January to July of this year, however, the figures stood 389,303 tons of English and 97,622 tons American.

German Waiters 8 at Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The thirty German waiters who arrived in this country early in the present month on the steamer Mongolian have been ordered by the treasury department to be deported. Upon landing in New York the waiters were arrested under the contract labor law. After an investigation of the case it was held that they were here in violation of the law. They took an appeal to the secretary of the treasury.

Browder Ruling Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The secretary of the interior formally abrogated what is known as the Browder ruling, which in effect holds that it is the duty of the service to fill the regular government schools before permitting drafts on the Indian children for sectarian school enrollment.

More Troops for the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The war office sent orders to Aldershot last night directing that a brigade of cavalry be prepared to start for South Africa by the middle of next month.

Perkins Praises His System.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Charles T. Yerkes today testified before the arbitrator appointed to decide on the electrical system for underground railroads. He reiterated that he would not be connected with any but the direct current system. Mr. Yerkes said he had electrified 500 to 600 miles of street car lines in Chicago, which, equipped with this system, has never had a single death occurring as the result of electricity.

HIS BRAIN AT LEAST NORMAL

Physicians Holding Autopsy on Czolgosz So Announce.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Naturally almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed towards discovering whether the assassin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carlos MacDonald, Dr. E. A. Spitzka and Prison Physician Gerin.

The top of the head was sawed through the thickest part of the skull, which was found to be of normal thickness, and it was the unanimous opinion after the microscopical examination that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosz's mental condition, except insofar as it might have been perverted, responsible for the crime.

The autopsy was completely shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka of New York under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carlos MacDonald of New York and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain. All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the autopsy and all concurred in the finding of the examiners."
"JOHN GERIN, M. D."
"CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D."
"E. A. SPITZKA."

BUFFALO BILL LOSES HORSES

One Hundred of His Show Horses Killed in Wreck in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A head-on collision occurred at Linwood, N. C., between Buffalo Bill's train and a freight train. The master of the show train was badly hurt and the engineer and fireman of the same train received slight injuries. About 100 of Buffalo Bill's horses were killed and the four cars containing them totally wrecked. One car of the freight was demolished. Neither engine left the track.

Buffalo Bill's train was traveling as second section to fast freight No. 72 and, according to orders, had the right of way. It is said that the freight conductor overlooked the fact that there was a second section to the fast freight, the accident being due to this oversight.

Lessons in Building Roads.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A special good roads train similar to the train recently run over the southern lines of the Illinois Central road was sent out by the Southern railroad with the object of giving practical lessons in road-building in the southern states through which the road passes. The officials of the National Good Roads association, including President Moore and Secretary Richardson, are in charge of the train and will conduct good road conventions in the principal cities and towns visited.

Cockran Thrown From a Horse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Bourke Cockran was severely injured by being thrown from his horse while riding about his place at Sands Point, N. Y. There was no witness to the accident. Mr. Cockran was riding a spirited horse and was either thrown or the horse stumbled. When he was found he was unconscious on the ground and was suffering from bruises and a cut on the head, from which there was a considerable flow of blood.

Shot Dead by His own Gun.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 30.—While Milton McCoy and Earl Meyers were duck hunting on De Soto lake, four miles south of Blair, McCoy was accidentally shot and lived only a few minutes. The two men were out in the middle of the lake when it began raining and they pulled for the shore. McCoy stepped out on the bank and pulled out the gun, muzzle foremost.

Mourning Period is Over.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President Roosevelt and party occupied two boxes at the New National theater last night and witnessed Daniel Frohman's company in "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment."

Schoolmaster Painted Red.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Oct. 30.—Herman Dormier, a school teacher, was handled roughly by a mob here and given a coat of red paint, the result of his expressed sympathy for President McKinley's assassin.

Shut Out From Public View.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. Superintendent of Prisons Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out and the prisoner was out of public view.

PENALTY IS NOW PAID

Assassin of President McKinley Executed Early Tuesday Morning.

SHOWS NO SORROW FOR CRIME

Says He Killed McKinley Because He Was an Enemy of the Working People—The Current, When Turned on, Does Quick and Effective Work.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At 7:12½ o'clock, Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President William McKinley, paid the extreme penalty enacted by the law for his crime. He was shocked to death by 1,700 volts of electricity. He went to the chair in exactly the same manner as have the majority of murderers in this state, showing no particular signs of fear, but in fact doing what few of them have done—talking to the witnesses while he was being strapped in the chair.

"I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people—the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

These were his words as the guards hurried him into the chair.

A moment later, mumbling through the half-adjusted fat straps, he said: "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

Czolgosz slept soundly all night.

Warden Mead gave the signal to have the prisoner brought in and at 7:11 o'clock Chief Keeper Tupper swung the big steel doors leading to the condemned cells, and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following and the chief keeper walking in front.

The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms as if either to support him or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled, but they held him up and as they urged him forward toward the chair he stumbled again on the little rubber-covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect and with his gray flannel shirt turned back at the neck he looked quite boyish. He was intensely pale and as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect his chin quivered very perceptibly. As he was being seated he looked about at the assembled witnesses with quite a steady stare and said:

"I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people—the working people."

His voice trembled slightly at first, but gained strength with each word. And he spoke perfect English.

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin. As the pressure on the straps tightened and bound the jaws tightly, he mumbled:

"I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished his last statement when the strapping was completed and the guards stepped back. Warden Mead raised his hand, and, at 7:12:30, Electrician Davis turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tenseness. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back, reducing the current volt by volt, until it was cut off entirely. Then, just as it has reached that point, he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was reduced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again Dr. MacDonald stepped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested that the current be turned on for a few seconds again. Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

From the time Czolgosz had left his cell until the full penalty was paid less than four minutes had elapsed. The physicians present used the stethoscope and other tests to determine if any life remained, and at 7:17 the warden, raising his hand, announced: "Gentlemen, the prisoner is dead."

Issues Peace Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Under date of Caracas, Oct. 28, E. Gonzalez Esteves, Venezuelan consul general, has received the following cable from President Castro of Venezuela: "Internal peace has been today proclaimed. Commenting upon the dispatch Consul General Esteves said: 'The revolution, so far as Venezuela is concerned, is quashed. This proclamation was made on the anniversary of the birth of that great patriot, Bolivar.'"