

BY TRAITOROUS HANDS

Debt of American Soldiers is Done After Oath of Allegiance.

MASSACRE NOT IN ORDINARY WAY

Many of the Murderers Are Officers Under the Government—Include President of Balangiga—Warning Given and Much Precaution Taken.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—Major Morris C. Foote of the Ninth United States Infantry, who has returned here from the island of Samar, was in Balangiga the day before the disaster to Company C. He says Captain Connell had been fully warned and had taken what he (Major Foote) considered every necessary precaution.

Information that a plot was brewing among the Filipinos came to Major Foote from a priest, who said it was in the plans of the populace at both Balangiga and Basey to attack the garrisons and that the Basey garrison was to be attacked from a cockpit in the rear of the barracks. Orders were immediately given to demolish the cockpit and extra guards were stationed.

There is intense feeling throughout the army because of the massacre, which would not be the case to any such extent had it been the work of ordinary insurgents. The latter might have been expected to commit such an outrage. Feeling is particularly intense in military circles because the authors of the massacre were pacifists, most of whom had taken the oath of allegiance and many of whom, including the president of Balangiga, were actually holding office.

Some of the after effects are already shown at many points, particularly at Baulan and Calocan, in the province of Batangas, and Manila, where disaffection is manifesting itself, although it is not likely to be allowed to go far.

On the other hand, the officers and troops at all the garrisons throughout the archipelago feel that the disaster conveys a lesson that in itself calls for increased vigilance.

Considerable interest attaches to the case of Oakley Brooks, a military prisoner to be deported. The supreme court recently issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing the production of the prisoner, but the military authorities refused to deliver him on the ground that the only tribunal having jurisdiction over a military prisoner was the supreme court. While the Philippine courts were established by the war powers of the president, the military authorities contend that they are to be regarded as provost courts until congress has acted.

The members of the supreme court and a majority of the members of the Philippine commission hold opposite views, but it is understood that the attorney general believes the military contention to be correct.

New Doctor in Theology.
ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 7.—There was a notable gathering of Catholic clergy and laity here today to witness the conferring of the degree of doctor of sacred theology on Right Rev. L. F. Kearney, provincial of the Dominican order. Dr. A. V. Higgins of New Haven, Conn., the venerable prelate of the order, conferred the degree, assisted by Bishop Moeller of Columbus, who celebrated high mass. Cardinal Martinelli, the papal delegate at Washington, telegraphed his congratulations. Fifty prominent clergymen were present from different sections of the country.

Strange Disease Among Horses.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 7.—The veterinary surgeons of northern Missouri are kept running night and day and at that are not able to meet all the demands upon their professional services. Thousands of horses are afflicted with an unknown disease, having some symptoms of glanders. Deaths are numerous. The disease usually begins with a form of influenza.

Plague in China Dying Out.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—United States Consul McWade at Canton, China, in a mail report dated August 5 last, says that the plague then had almost entirely disappeared from Canton and the hospital boats for the treatment of plague patients had been transferred from their moorings in Peari river, opposite Canton, to temporary stations below the leper village.

Postoffice in Far North.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Postoffice Inspector Clum has returned from a trip of inspection through Alaska. He reports to the department that the service is in excellent condition, more particularly in the Yukon valley, where towns have a mail service of one a week in each direction. He established the northernmost postoffice in the United States and what is probably the northernmost postoffice in the world.

LIPTON HAS ONE DAY OF REST

Owner of English Boat Remains on Erin Almost Alone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton had the first day of absolute rest yesterday he has had since he arrived. Erin was at anchor off West Twenty-sixth street, but near the Jersey shore, and its owner remained on board all day. There were very few visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and Mr. Watson had gone to Glen Cove on a visit and the duke of Alba was at his hotel in New York, so Sir Thomas had the ship to himself.

When asked about his plans he said: "After the dinner at the New York Yacht club Tuesday night, I have a number of invitations to various clubs, but I have not decided which I shall be able to accept, as my time is limited. I shall go to Chicago as the guest of the Chicago Athletic club Tuesday of next week, leaving here Monday for that place. It is not likely Shamrock will remain in commission. I am sorry it did not win at least one race. However, I am going to give Captain Seymour and the crew of the Shamrock a banquet. It will probably be Thursday night. I feel that they have done their best to make the boat win."

PRaises DEED OF CZOLGOSZ

Anarchist in London Attacks McKinley's Career.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A fairly well attended meeting of anarchists was held in a hall in Tottenham Court Road to hear a lecture on the assassination of President McKinley by R. E. Kelly of New York. The audience, largely composed of foreigners, applauded all references to "Saint" Czolgosz and his meritorious act. The speakers included Emile Mastile, the Italian anarchist, who described the assassination as "A deed of heroism." Kelly's lecture was a wild harangue in denunciation of Mr. McKinley's political career. He declared that they did not try to justify the assassination, but rather to explain it as the outcome of the oppression of workmen by capital.

"If the killing of McKinley opens the eyes of the capitalists and induces them to treat the working people better," cried the agitator, "then great good will have been done."

KRUGER IS BREAKING DOWN.

Boer President Gradually Losing His Strength, Mentally and Physically.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 7.—A. D. W. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, who has been visiting Mr. Kruger at Hilversum, found the mental condition of the former president of the Transvaal to be by no means satisfactory. Mr. Kruger is slowly growing weaker physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe in behalf of the Boer cause. At the slightest question regarding his health, Mr. Kruger exhibits intense irritation and vehemently denies that anything is wrong. The approach of winter causes anxiety, as Mr. Kruger refuses to leave Holland.

According to a remark made by a prominent Boer, the former president's condition would long since have been much worse if hatred of Great Britain did not nerve him to continue.

Midnight Thief Terrorizes.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 7.—This city is in great excitement over a series of murderous assaults upon women and girls. From what can be learned they seem to have been committed by the same person, a negro or very dark white man with his face blacked. Last night Mrs. James P. Henderson was a victim, being half killed with a club while alone in her home. Later a girl in the family named Hamilton was terribly choked by a man who had forced his way in. Mrs. Hickey, who was struck down while riding a bicycle two nights ago, is still at the point of death with a fractured skull and can give no clear account of what occurred. Several other women have recently been assaulted.

South Dakota Man Killed.
CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—J. W. Griffith, a horse dealer from Dakota City, S. D., was found with his skull fractured on top of a stock car in the yards at Fifty-first street. He died while being taken to a hospital. Griffith was supposed to have been struck while passing under the viaduct near the yards.

Preacher Shoots to Kill.
CARBONDOLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—The coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the killing of John C. Brown on the street of this city rendered a verdict exonerating Rev. Joseph McCannish, who shot him. Brown, jealous of the preacher, attacked him with a knife on the public square, but McCannish, who had been told that Brown threatened to kill him, was armed and shot his assailant through the lung.

THE LAST YACHT RACE

Columbia Wins Three Straight and the American Cup Will Stay.

LIPTON VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED

Last Race Proves Hardest of All—Shamrock Leads Most of the Way—Outdone, However, by Time Allowance—Lipton Gives Three Cheers for Columbia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—With victory flags flowing from its towering masts-heads and the ends of its spreaders in honor of its concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to its anchorage under the escort of the entire excursion fleet. It completed its defense of the honored trophy in another stirring race with Shamrock II over a leeward and windward race of thirty miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind its antagonist, but winning on time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat by forty-one seconds.

For the second time it has now successfully felled the attempt of the Irish knight to wrest from our possession the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of Erin, led his guests in three hearty hurrahs for the successful defender.

"Columbia is the better boat," he said, "and deserves to be cheered." The series of races just closed will always be memorial as the closest ever sailed for the cup and Sir Thomas, although defeated, will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean.

During both series of races not an untoward incident has occurred and Sir Thomas will return to England far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the American trophy.

Yesterday's race on paper was the closest of the series, but because of the flunking of the wind on the boat home as a contest of the relative merits of the yachts it is not to be compared with the magnificent, truly-run and royally fought battles of Saturday and those of Thursday last. The conditions of the race at the start yesterday were very similar to those of Thursday. The wind was strong and from the shore embroddering the sea with foam and piling up no swell—ideal conditions for the challenger.

The racers were sent away before the wind, each carrying penalty for crossing the line after the handicap gun. No official record is kept of the time after that gun is fired, but the experts with stop watches estimated Columbia's handicap at fifteen seconds and Shamrock's at thirty seconds. The contest of the yachts' fleeing before the following wind was picturesque, but not exciting. The big racers, like gulls, with outstretched pinions, had every inch of canvas spread, all of their light sails, including bulging spinnakers and balloon jib topsails.

While taking his defeat gamely, Sir Thomas Lipton made no attempt to conceal the honest disappointment when he talked about the races on the Erin. "I am very disappointed," he said. "I can't hide that. I thought within fifteen minutes of the finish that we had won. I was sure as my life that we had won. When I looked around the situation had changed and we had lost. It was a hard blow to be so near winning and then to lose. I should like to have got one race, just by way of consolation. It is a very hard thing to be beaten by a breath—by a few beats of the pulse."

Churchill Startles Them.
LONDON, Oct. 5.—Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking last night at Oldham, delivered himself of another severe censure of the war policy of the government. He declared that the military situation in South Africa was now "not less momentous than when the Boer armies threw themselves into Natal at the beginning of the war," and that the empire today "confronts difficulties and dangers more embarrassing than those which hung over it in the black week of December, 1898."

White and Singers Arrive.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Andrew D. White, ambassador of the United States to Germany, was a passenger on the steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived in port tonight from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg. Also on board the Auguste Victoria comes Mme. Sembrich, grand opera soprano.

Injured by Horse Falling.
LONG PINE, Neb., Oct. 5.—For three days, S. Rumolfsen, a hard working and prosperous ranchman, living north of town, has been unconscious as the result of a fall while riding a horse.

Call for Bank Statement.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, September 30.

MAKES WAR ON BEET SUGAR

Big Company Cuts Prices in Territory Where It is Produced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Journal of Commerce says: President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company was at his office this week for the first time since his illness, and it has been learned that one of his first official acts was to authorize one of the most spectacular reductions in refined sugar prices that has ever before been made. This was the reduction announced in Tuesday's dispatches. It applies only to the sections of the country in which beet sugar competes.

The cut in price at Missouri river points was to 3½ cents per pound net for granulated. On Tuesday the net quotation was 5.03 cents. In other words, Mr. Havemeyer has authorized a cut slightly in excess of 1½ cents per pound.

To understand the importance of this cut to beet sugar manufacturers it should be mentioned that the practice of the beet sugar people is to make contracts for their entire production at prices based on the selling price of the sugar combine on the date of delivery. The beet people have heretofore been easily able to dispose of all their sugar at a discount of 10 points from the American Sugar Refining company's figures. This means, if the beet people live up to their contracts, that they will receive 32.5 cents per pound for their product. It is understood, however, that the beet sugar people will refuse to recognize the cut made by the American Sugar Refining company on the technical ground that it is in restraint of trade. The beet sugar refiners of Utah, Colorado, California and Nebraska are the refiners concerned. It is expected that this cut will have an unsettling influence upon the local market, but it is not expected that it will be followed by any important cut in prices in the eastern market.

No change was made in the sugar combine's prices for eastern markets yesterday (Wednesday) and the difference of 1.10 cents per pound still holds between the price of the raw and the manufactured article.

The American Sugar Refining company people claim that beet sugar manufacturers can produce granulated sugar at 2½ cents per pound and that there is, therefore, a good profit, even at 3 cents a pound. This is denied by the beet people.

SECOND BOUT IS YANKEE'S.

Columbia Wins Another Race From Shamrock by Over Three Minutes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Columbia won in the second of the series of races with the Shamrock.

Columbia went over the course in 2 hours, 13 minutes and 18 seconds. Shamrock's time was 3 hours, 16 minutes and ten seconds.

Over the first two legs the Shamrock was ahead, due to the fact that she crossed the starting line first.

The race was in a wind blowing at from twenty-two to twenty-four knots and was a lively and inspiring contest.

Strikers Same as Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A striking example of the manner in which Russian authorities deal with strikes and strikers is afforded in a report at the state department from United States Consul Miller at Niu Chwang, under date of July 30. The men in the Niu Chwang oil factories stopped work for several days, striking for an increase in wages. The Russian civil administrator of the port immediately issued edicts giving notice that he had arrested and punished the leaders of the strike and that any of the men who refused to begin work the following morning would be arrested and expelled from the port.

Indian Massacre Reported.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Word was received that a renegade band of Apache Indians from the San Carlos reservation are in the Mogollon mountains, south of this city, and that five persons have been killed by them on Willow creek, near the old Warpath a few years ago. No particulars of the outbreak have been received.

Schley Invited to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Admiral Schley is to be invited to come to Chicago and be the guest of the Maryland society of Chicago at a banquet in his honor. The banquet will take place after the court of inquiry at Washington has adjourned.

Mrs. Roosevelt Chooses Church.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It was stated at the white house that hereafter Mrs. Roosevelt will occupy the president's pew at St. John's Protestant church at Sixteenth and H streets. This is one of the oldest and one of the smallest Episcopal churches in Washington and for many years one of the most desirable. Pews in it have been reserved for the family of the president of the United States whenever he should worship there.

NEBRASKA AT BUFFALO

Governor Savage and Party Royally Welcomed to the Pan-American.

STATE EXECUTIVE MAKES SPEECH

Tells the Throng Something of the Resources and Accomplishments of the Missouri Valley—Exercise in Temple of Music.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—In observance of Nebraska day at the Pan-American exposition public exercises took place yesterday in the Temple of Music, where songs and instrumental numbers were given by residents of Nebraska and others. Officials of the exposition and the mayor of Buffalo made speeches of welcome, and Governor Savage responded for the state. With his full staff and a number of other distinguished citizens of Nebraska, Governor Savage spent the day at the exposition. The day was beautiful, the attendance large and the reception accorded the western visitors hearty and demonstrative. In his speech Governor Savage paid tribute to his state, saying:

"One thousand miles to the westward there is a commonwealth young in years but rich in natural resources. It lies in what is known as the great Missouri valley. It is a state populated by the industrial classes. Favored by a vast area of productive soil and a climate well calculated to conserve vegetable and animal life, in no other place in this broad domain is industry more certain of reward or is life or health afforded a better safeguard. It has 2,000,000 of prosperous and contented people—well provided with the necessaries of life, not the least of which, in our estimation, is a thorough moral and intellectual training.

"Though less than two score years a state, it has large and well diversified commercial centers, the third largest live stock market in the world, a complete system of railroads, affording direct communication between the producer and consumer, and it annually produces for export more than \$150,000,000 worth of agricultural products. It has a most complete system of public schools and in addition it has a number of public and private colleges, in which are taught all the higher branches, and that, too, by the most cultured talent in the land. No hamlet is without its house of worship, nor is there a community without facilities for the mental and moral culture of its people.

"Our code of laws by which we are governed, and which regulates our domestic affairs, represents the highest ideals in jurisprudence. Justice, pure and undefiled, is the spirit of every enactment incorporated therein. This state has no bonded debt, but has in its treasury nearly \$4,500,000 in prime mercantile paper, which it holds as a permanent school fund. Its bank assets are far in excess of the standard per capita and its wealth is more equally and equitably apportioned among its citizens than can be truthfully said of any other state in the union. Its high order of citizenship is attested by its religious, charitable and educational institutions, by its numerous cities and towns well provided with all modern improvements and by its hundreds of thousands of well-fenced, well-tilled and well-improved farms. Its standard of intelligence is higher, and its per cent of illiteracy is lower, than that of any other state. This scene of happiness, contentment, intelligence and wealth is the commonwealth of Nebraska.

"As chief executive of Nebraska, permit me to bear unto you the best wishes and happy congratulations of the people of that state. That community of interest which intertwines and unites the people of all the states is as strongly entrenched in the sentiment of the people of Nebraska as it is anywhere else. While jealous of our sovereign autonomy, we are not unmindful of the fact that we are but a fraction of what constitutes the federation. We love our country and its institutions.

Found Near McKinley Vault.

AKRON, O., Oct. 4.—A man, badly hurt from a gunshot wound, was found in the tall grass near the woods at Mogadore, north of Canton. Friends removed him toward Cuyahoga Falls before he could be identified. It is supposed he was shot during the supposed attack upon the McKinley vault.

Troubles at Election.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 4.—Although the newspapers here publish congratulatory articles on the orderliness and fairness of the parliamentary general elections yesterday, which resulted in the return of a large liberal majority for the government, the fact remains that there were serious encounters in many districts, necessitating military intervention, during which the troops fired and killed or wounded numbers of people.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was a good run of cattle today so far as numbers are concerned, but the quality was rather common. There were a few pretty good westerns, but the fat steers as a general thing were common. The same was true of the corn-fed. The scarcity of good cattle naturally had a tendency to make buyers indifferent and the liberal receipts all the week also gave them an excuse for buying conservatively. The market was far from being active, and it was late before the bulk of the offerings was disposed of. There were only just a few corn-fed steers in the yards and most of those were on the commonish order. Good stuff would probably have sold about steady, but the undesirable grades were slow sale, and in most cases a little lower. There were close to seventy-five cars of cows and heifers on sale, and the market was steady to a little lower. Bulls, calves and steers sold at about yesterday's prices, where the quality was satisfactory, but otherwise they were very slow and lower. There were not very many western beef steers included in the receipts this morning, and while the good kinds sold about steady, the common grades were slow and generally a little lower. Cows sold steady to a little lower, and good heavy feeders were steady and active. Common feeders were not wanted at any price.

Hogs—There was by no means a heavy run of hogs and sellers for that reason held their droves at stronger prices. Buyers started in bidding just about steady with yesterday, but they only got a few loads, as sellers were asking an advance of 2405c. Packers would not pay it and so it was rather late before very much was done. They finally, however, were forced to raise their bids and the bulk of the hogs sold at \$5.57½ and \$5.50, or a shade stronger than yesterday. Some of the choicer loads went at \$6.25; and from that up to \$6.75.

Sheep—The receipts of sheep and lambs were liberal, making the supply for the week exceptionally heavy. Packers are evidently pretty well filled up, as they did not take hold with much life, and the morning was well advanced before very much was done. As a general thing the better grades of ewes and wethers sold at just about yesterday's prices, but the lambs they tried to buy a little lower, particularly if the quality was not very good. It was a slow market from start to finish on fat stuff, but feeders were active and sold without much trouble at fully yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Corn-fed steers, steady at recent decline; stockers and feeders were steady; grass cattle were slow; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.90; fair to good, \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; western fed steers, \$4.50; western range steers, \$2.50; Texas cows, \$1.60; native cows, \$2.00; heifers, \$1.00; calves, \$1.50; pigs, \$1.00; mixed packers, \$5.50; light, \$4.00; heavy, \$3.50.

Hogs—Market 50¢ lower; top, \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.50; heavy, \$3.75; mixed packers, \$5.50; light, \$4.00; heavy, \$3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market was steady; western lambs, \$3.50; western wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$2.50; feeders, \$2.00; stock sheep, \$1.50.

PHILIPPINE TRADE GROWS.

Exports and Imports Greater than During Same Period Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following extract from the monthly bulletin of the commerce of the Philippine islands, covering the period of nine months ending March 31, 1901, and 1900, has been prepared in the division of insular affairs of the war department. The total value of merchandise imported during the nine months ending March 31, 1901, was \$22,969,008, as against \$15,107,148 for the same period of 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during the nine months ended March 31, 1901, was \$17,363,188, as against \$12,928,464 for the same period of 1900, an increase of 52 per cent in the value of imports and 34 per cent in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was \$2,007,007, an increase of 86 per cent over the previous year, and from European countries \$11,475,871, an increase of 81 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was \$2,042,069, a decrease of 15 per cent, and to European countries \$10,768,325, an increase of 73 per cent.

SCHLEY RETIRES WEDNESDAY

Reaches Age Limit for Active List and Makes Room for Subordinate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Next Wednesday, October 9, Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit and from present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two captains to be rear admirals. Captain Frank Wildes, who was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila bay, now heads the list of captains. He was promoted for war service, and under the law his advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore, Captain Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of captains, also will enter the list of rear admirals of the navy.

When Lipton Comes West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton will be royally entertained during his coming visit to Chicago, according to the preparations being made by the committee. The date has not been set, awaiting the time to be chosen by the distinguished guest. In addition to the members of leading local clubs, invitations will be extended to foreign consuls and representatives residing in Chicago and to many personal friends.