

## MERRIAM SAYS DRILL

Former Commander of Department of Missouri Urges Constant Practice.

## MAKES OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Report We Filed in Washington Tells What We Would Advise—Needs of Departments of Lakes—Greater Quarters for Prisoners Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In his capacity of commander of the department of the Missouri, General Henry C. Merriam has made an annual report to the war department. He devotes particular attention to the necessity of better drill work by the soldiers caused by the income of many troops. General Merriam says there is a notion too often prevalent in the army, especially among the older officers, that a soldier who has once learned the drill regulations, the mechanism of tactical and castronic exercises, may be excused from drill without detriment, forgetting that bodies of men can maintain the power of collective action only by frequent collective practice even in the simplest exercises. General Merriam strongly indorses the recommendation of Captain Michle of the Twelfth cavalry for a change in the military drill. He says that even with the recent improvement which has rendered the bit less severe upon the mounts of young horses there is still a considerable percentage of horses made victims by undue severity in the use of the bit. He believes a return to the double rein is fully justified for at least half of each troop.

Other recommendations are that the calibre of the cavalry revolver be enlarged and that a knapsack or pack be supplied to the infantry soldier in place of the blanket bag. A significant statement by Chief Surgeon Callibo is that, with comparatively few exceptions, youths under 20 years of age are not able to bear up under the hardships and privations of an active campaign.

Surprising progress toward the goal of self-support by the Apache prisoners of war is recorded in an appendix by Captain Sayre, in charge of those prisoners. He shows that they now have on hand 2,784 head of cattle of their own raising; that they have built many miles of new fences and repaired as much more of the old and that no clothing was issued to them during the year. On the other hand these Indians are suffering severely from tuberculosis and there were thirteen more deaths than births among them. They are declared to be generally a moral, industrious, truthful, honest and docile people.

Major General Otis, in his annual report for the department of the lakes, says that all buildings in the department have been maintained in a fair condition, although many have been without occupancy and show disintegration from the climate.

General Otis says that a decided want in his department is greater accommodations for general and garrison prisoners. The post guardhouses have become overcrowded. With the recent rapid recruiting deserters appear to be increasing, and at the date of the general's report—August 7—there were considerably over 100 such prisoners confined in the guardhouses of the department. The central states, from which a large portion of the United States army is drawn, General Otis says, seem to give great advantages in the way of concealment and occupation to the absconding soldier, and hence the post guardhouses of the department of the lakes contains representatives of many military organizations stated above the limits of that department. The enlarged reward, however, which is now paid for the arrest and delivery of deserters has greatly decreased their former comparative immunity from punishment.

## Weyler Will Ask for Pensions.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—In the forthcoming budget, according to El Emparcial, General Weyler, minister of war, will ask an increase of expenditure exceeding 2,000,000 pesetas for the payment of pensions and military rewards in connection with the war with the United States.

## No Bubonic Plague There.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Hamburg asserts that there is no foundation for the rumors that bubonic plague has developed in Cuxhaven.

## Key Note is Heard Abroad.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.—A savage free fight between circus men belonging to the Barnum & Bailey show and a crowd of people occurred near Liege, where the circus has been performing. Several persons were injured and a number of arrests were made. The fight grew out of a quarrel between the Belgian ticket sellers and the staff of the circus. Many stones were thrown at the carriages by the mob as the public was leaving.

## RANSOM IS IN REACH.

Miss Stone's Captors Could Profit by Coming Quickly into the Open.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The situation in the case of Miss Stone tonight is that Missionaries Baird and Haskell are still trying to get in touch with the brigands in order to agree on the amount of the ransom. It is scarcely likely that this agreement will be reached for some days. As soon as word comes from the missionaries that the amount of the ransom has been determined upon, a member of the United States legation will start for the place with the money.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—According to reports received here from Sofia, the captors of Miss Stone demand that the ransom shall be deposited at Samokoff, Bulgaria. A Bulgarian cattle drover, who was an eye-witness of the kidnaping, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the outrage, at the instance of the United States consul.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Kidder, Peabody & Co., who are handling the funds for Miss Stone's ransom, said today that they would be unable to make public anything concerning the amount of funds in their hands, in spite of the new appeal for contributions made last night, owing to an understanding with the United States government.

In speaking of the ransom today, Rev. Judson Smith said: "In my judgment the only safe way to act is to have the money demanded by the brigands as a ransom on hand in Turkey at the earliest practicable moment."

## LIBERAL POLICY WITH NAVY.

Congress is to Be Urged to Be Generous in Matter of Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is probable that a liberal building policy with respect to naval ships will be urged upon congress at the approaching session. No authorization for new construction was given by congress at the last session owing in part to a disagreement as to the respective merits of single and supported turrets. Congress contented itself with a direction to the Navy department to submit full plans for two battleships and two armored cruisers to it at the approaching session, so that the body could itself choose between the designs.

Secretary Long, however, does not regard himself as estopped by this direction from recommending the construction of additional warships and as a full year has been lost in the execution of the naval bill from the scheme laid down by the Policy Board and as more time has been lost through the great delay in construction of the ships already authorized and contracted for, owing to the steel strike, a considerable increase must be recommended in order to avoid falling hopelessly behind in the erection of the ideal American navy.

## WILL ORGANIZE PORTO RICO.

American Federation of Labor Sends the Necessary Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The American Federation of Labor, having decided to make an effort to secure the proper and thorough organization of the working people of Porto Rico, President Gompers has appointed Santiago de Iglesias, a Cuban who has lived in Porto Rico a number of years, to take charge of the work. He will leave New York for Porto Rico in a day or two. He has full commission as the representative of the American labor movement and takes with him the first charter for the organized workers of Porto Rico.

## Are Armed as Assassins.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of La Patrie says a telegram has been received at the Portuguese capital from Rio Janeiro asserting that two Italians were arrested Friday evening last in the corridor of the presidential palace by an officer of the guard. Both were armed with revolvers and daggers. In Rio Janeiro it is believed they are anarchists and intended to assassinate President Campos Sales.

## Wheat Crop of the World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The department of agriculture announces that three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 agree that the crop is larger than either of the two preceding years.

## Long Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Long has returned to this city from his home in Hingham, Mass.

## Robbers Still Making Hay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Bank of Marysville at Potomac, a village twenty miles east of this city, was entered by robbers and between \$1,200 and \$1,600 in currency and silver taken. To get into the safe two charges of nitro glycerine were used. A young man by the name of Moorehouse heard both explosions and started to ascertain the cause. When he reached a point near the bank he was stopped by one of the robbers.

## SOLDIERS CALLED OFF

Constantinople Reports that Washington Asks Turks to Desist.

## FEARS FOR LIFE OF MISS STONE

Some More Danger in Close Pursuit Than in Waiting Quietly—The Ransom to Be Paid Over at Once—Arrangements for the Transfer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—In compliance with a request from Washington, the search by Ottoman troops for the abductors of Miss Stone, the American missionary, has been abandoned, it being feared that the brigands would kill her, should they be closely pursued. Arrangements are now being made to pay the ransom demanded.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The misunderstanding existing in various parts of the country, indicated especially in private advices received here as to the progress of the fund to ransom Miss Stone, the missionary, is considered to be sufficient reason for the issuance of another appeal for funds by the clergymen who signed the first one. The idea is to impress upon the people of America the danger which still threatens Miss Stone. The second appeal follows:

"BOSTON, Oct. 11.—To the People of America: The promptings of our hearts compel us to issue a second appeal to the people of America to come to the rescue of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan mountains for a ransom of \$110,000. Nearly one-half that sum is yet to be raised. Private advices yesterday to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to raise the full amount at once. The story of a thirty days' respite is absolutely discredited in the best informed localities.

"The public should not be deceived by the idea that the American board, as such, will pay any of the ransom. It has officially declared that it could not, although its members have unanimously expressed sympathy with the movement. Will not pastors, tender-hearted women, patriotic men and representatives of commercial and financial activity everywhere, will not every one aid by giving and soliciting until the entire fund is in hand? A life is at stake, the life of a Christian, a missionary, a patriot and a noble American.

"All contributions should be sent direct to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire street, Boston, or Barling, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall street, New York. All money contributed will be returned to the donors in case its use is not necessary or in the event of its being hereafter returned by or through the United States government.

"JOHN L. WITHROW, "Park Street Congregational Church.

"GEORGE C. LORIMER, "Tremont Temple Baptist Church.

"JOHN GALBRAITH, "Bromfield Street Methodist Church."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—After detailing the story of the abduction of Miss Stone the Spectator remarks:

"President Roosevelt and the Washington cabinet maintain justly that the sultan is responsible, as it is his misgovernment which provokes and protects brigandage, and they intend to demand reparation from the porte. It will not be limited, we imagine, to £25,000. The porte will be required to punish the authors of the outrage, and as Turkey is sure to shuffle and America is tired of being played with, a naval demonstration is quite on the cards. The sultan will of course yield to the first show of force."

## Commandant Letter to Die.

MIDDLEBURG, Cape Colony, Oct. 12.—Sentence of death has been passed on Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel whose command, composed almost wholly of rebels, was captured by Major Scobel, south of Petersburg early last month. Lord Kitchener has confirmed the sentence.

Five of Lotter's comrades have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life; one a youth, has been sentenced to twenty strokes with the rod, followed by imprisonment until the close of the war.

## Mason Agreeable on Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Mason of Illinois, who returns to his home today, called to assure President Roosevelt that the report that he intended to fight the new canal treaty was entirely erroneous.

## Notes for Snow's Funeral.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 12.—Arrangements for the funeral of Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon church, who died in this city, were perfected at a meeting of the church authorities today. The funeral will take place Sunday. Special rates on all roads will be made and many thousands of visitors are expected from points in Utah and surrounding states. The body will lie in state at the Bee Hive house Sunday.

## HEALTH OF SOLDIERS IS GOOD.

General Wood Makes Favorable Report of Conditions in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The department has made public the annual report of Major General Leonard Wood says the general conduct of the American troops in Cuba continues to be excellent, and, as heretofore complaints against them from civil authorities and individuals are extremely rare. The total number of deaths of officers and enlisted men during the year was 67, a percentage of less than 1.26. Yellow fever has now been almost driven from the island owing to the energetic war on the mosquitoes and the sanitary precautions adopted. However, during last summer five officers of General Wood's staff were taken ill with yellow fever and three of them died. Among the headquarters employes there were forty-eight victims of yellow fever, with eleven deaths.

General Wood devotes a good part of his report to a statement of the results of the tests of the artillery in fortifications left by the Spanish and summarizing these he says: "The behavior of the guns and carriages was rather better than was expected by the artillery officers.

## NATIONAL PURITY CONGRESS

Social Reformers Discuss Evils and Methods of Eradicating Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Methods for abating social evils and placing the human race on a higher level of purity were discussed in hopeful tones by speakers at the session of the National Purity convention.

Charles L. Plymate of Crawfordsville, Ind., spoke of "Neglected Factors in the Problem of Life"; Rev. Jesse Jones of Halifax, Mass., read a paper pointing out cures for the social evils; Mrs. Minetta Tinny of Kirwin, Kan., discussed "The Purity Problem," and Hatty A. Schwendener, M. D., of St. Joseph, Mich., laid great stress on "An Ounce of Prevention." In rearing a nearly pure race, M. E. Eckler read an interesting paper under the caption, "Abolitionist and Rescue Work in Holland and Java," with both of which problems she is familiar. Charles A. Mitchell, of Marionville, Mo., urged earnestly for parental watchfulness over boys in the periods when their characters are forming.

## BOTHA SLIPS THROUGH NET

Boer General Evades the Cordons, Crossing Pivanna River.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The wholly unsatisfactory situation in South Africa continues to call out the most severe criticism. Lord Kitchener wires that General Botha has crossed the Pivanna river twenty miles north of Vryheid, which means that he has again escaped the British cordons.

General Buller, in a speech this afternoon, complained of the general criticism, especially in the newspapers, of himself. He admitted he had advised General Sir George White that it would possibly be necessary to surrender Ladysmith, but, bearing in mind all the circumstances of the case, he was quite prepared to let the public judge of the justifiability of the newspaper attack.

## Delegates to Prison Reform.

LINCOLN, Oct. 11.—Governor Savage has appointed the following delegates to the annual congress of the National Prison Reform association, to be held in Kansas City November 9 to 13: E. D. Davis, G. W. Martin, John Davis, Henry V. Hoagland, Prof. C. E. Prevey, Z. S. Branson, Lincoln; John T. Mallieu, Kearney; Horace M. Clark, Geneva; Rev. Joseph Ruessing, West Point; John J. Donahue, John Power, Omaha; W. Waddington, Beatrice; J. M. Kreader, Fremont; S. N. Taylor, Grand Island; William Brower, Nebraska City; Clause Mencke, Blair; Miles Mitchell, South Omaha.

## Veterans Name a Kansas Man.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—The business session of the Union Veteran Legion was held yesterday. Among the prominent speakers at the meeting were General W. W. Dudley, former commissioner of pensions, and Corporal Tanner. Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting and the following officers were elected: National commander, J. Edwin Brown, Washington; surgeon general, C. W. Stowe of Saline, Kan.

## Dies at Age of Ninety-One.

GENEVA, Neb., Oct. 11.—John McClung died at his home in this city at the age of nearly ninety-one years. He came to this county about twenty-two years ago.

## Most Called It an Accident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Johann Most was tried in the court of special sessions on a charge of violation of the penal code in publishing, on September 12, an article in his paper entitled "Murder against Murder." Most testified that the article had been published years ago and that he had copied it in his paper March 14, 1885. The use of it just at the time of the murder of McKinley, he said, was an unfortunate coincidence.

## WAR OFFICE DEFENDS

Secretary Broderick Answers Criticism of Its Alleged Apathy.

## KITCHENER GIVEN ALL HE ASKS

A Statement of the Number of Men in the Field and Others Available—Asks England to Cease Its Fretting Concerning the Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The secretary of war, Mr. Broderick, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent's offer to raise fresh troops or do anything else to assist the government, declines the proposal and in doing so lengthily reviews the British position in South Africa, obviously in answer to the persistent and searching criticisms of the ministerial journals and members of parliament that the government is languidly content to let the war drag on. Mr. Broderick says, to begin with, that nothing Lord Kitchener has asked for has not been promptly met. He adds:

"We have, roughly, 200,000 men and 450 guns in South Africa, and over 100,000 men are under training at home. We have no difficulty, therefore, in keeping the field fairly up to its requisite strength by drafts, and if a further call be made we are in a position to meet it with the utmost promptitude. Notwithstanding this, there seems to be an impression abroad that the close of the war is retarded by a scarcity of troops or the want of mobility of our columns."

This impression Mr. Broderick combats by reciting what the war office is doing, providing supplies for 314,000 persons, directly or indirectly connected with the war, in feeding 248,000 horses and mules and maintaining four months' reserves of food for men and animals. Sixty-nine mobile columns, perfectly equipped, are now in the field and 10,000 remounts are being landed monthly, besides those captured.

Mr. Broderick says the anxiety can be set to rest at home. The government has never interfered with Lord Kitchener, in whose vigorous prosecution of the war it has entire confidence. He points again to the vast extent of the country.

Alluding to Lord Kitchener's sending back poorly trained yeomanry, Mr. Broderick replies that they would have been trained earlier but for the opinion of military advisers in South Africa and at home, up to November, 1900, that no fresh troops were needed.

"When Lord Kitchener asked for 3,000 more," says the war secretary, "the government sent out to him 61,000 fresh troops during the first six months of 1901, besides arms for 20,000 local levies."

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Oldham, said he believed parliament would be summoned earlier than usual, but would not be called to attend the autumn session, contending that organized resistance in South Africa really ended a year ago and that only guerrillas are now in the field. He said the British government of the Orange River Colony had raised nearly as much revenue as was raised before the war.

HEILBRON, Orange River Colony, Oct. 7.—Thirteen of Kitchener's scouts have been captured in a Boer ambush.

## Must Have Regular Diplomas.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—The state board of medical examiners today began a crusade against all who practice medicine without regular diplomas. Six warrants were issued by the district court, three for osteopaths, two for regular practitioners, who are alleged to have failed to comply with the law, and one for a magnetic healer. Similar action is said to have been taken at Colorado Springs, Durango and other towns in the state.

## Roosevelt Names Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The president made the following appointments: Justice—Eugene R. Hendricks, United States marshal, territory Hawaii. War—Second lieutenants of cavalry, Walter H. Neill, George R. Somerville; second lieutenant of infantry, Vernon W. Boller, Samuel T. Mackalla.

## Expects News of Miss Stone.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday (Thursday), says: "The United States legation here confidently expects to receive news of Miss Stone today."

## Give Venezuela a Square.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—On the 30th of September the navy department issued an itinerary for the battleship Indiana. It was to take a number of landmen aboard on a training cruise through the West Indies. The publication was misinterpreted, as indicating a demonstration on the coast of Venezuela. Indiana was to approach no nearer that country than Port of Spain, but no movements will be reported.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Cattle—There was not a very heavy run of cattle and as the demand was fairly good the market was active and fairly steady on most lines of desirable cattle. Receipts included about twenty-five cars of corn-fed steers, and while the market was not what would be called brisk, still not far from steady prices were paid. Owing to the fact that there were quite a few offered buyers took their time, and in some instances sellers thought they had to take a little less than the same kind have been selling for of late. There were only about thirty cars of cows and heifers on sale and packers took hold and bought up the desirable kinds at strong prices. Sales were made that looked fully a dime higher. There was a fair trade in stockers and feeders, and there was not much change noticeable in the prices paid. Anything at all desirable was picked up in good season, and even the common kinds sold without much difficulty for as much as the same kind sold for yesterday. There were not very many western range steers in the yards today, good enough for killers and those that were offered sold at steady prices. Cows and strong where the quality was good.

Hogs—There was not an excessive supply of hogs in sight, and as the demand was fairly liberal the downward course in the price of hogs was checked. Packers at this point started out and tried to buy their hogs steady with yesterday—but sellers were holding for better prices, so it was a little late before the market opened. When trading did finally begin it was generally at an advance of nearly 3¢. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$12.15 and \$12.15, and as high as \$12.30 was paid.

Sheep—There were only a few cars of feeders in the yards and practically nothing was offered to make a test of the market for mutton grades. As was noted yesterday, however, fat sheep and lambs are just about 20¢ higher than they were at the close of last week. Feeder buyers took hold in good shape today and bought up what was offered at fully steady prices. Everything was disposed of at an early hour.

## KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Choice fed steers and grass beefs were 5¢ to 10¢ higher and others were steady; choice dressed beef steers, \$5.90; 6.55; fair to good, \$5.90; 6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00; 2.45; western fed steers, \$4.75; 5.25; western range steers, \$3.50; 4.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00; 3.50; Texas cows, \$2.00; 2.45; native cows, \$2.00; 2.50; heifers, \$1.90; 2.40; canners, \$1.50; 2.00; bulls, \$2.50; 3.00; calves, \$1.50; 2.00. Hogs—Steady; top, \$6.55; bulk of sales, \$4.00; 4.50; heavy, \$4.50; 5.00; mixed packers, \$4.00; 4.50; light, \$3.00; 3.50; pigs, \$1.50; 2.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong and 5¢ higher; lambs, \$3.75; 4.50; western wethers, \$3.10; 3.40; ewes, \$2.75; 3.15; feeders, \$2.75; 3.00; stockers, \$1.75; 2.15.

## BANDIT LEADER MEETS FATE

Brigand Suspected of Kidnaping Miss Stone is Shot Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Three battalions of the Bulgarian infantry regiment marched through the country between Dubnitsa and Samakof and searched the villages of the Rilokosters district, in one of which it was reported the brigands had concealed Miss Stone, says the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. Colonel Gaschoff, at the head of a searching party, composed of 300 Bulgarian infantry and 500 dragoons, is scouring the ranges of Dooport and the Rhodopegebirgen.

The American consul general at Constantinople has arrived at Sofia with an evangelical pastor from Philadelphia, a dragoman, and both are taking energetic steps with the Bulgarian government to effect Miss Stone's release.

The reputed leader of the gang who killed Stambouloff has met his fate. Suspected of being associated in the capture of Miss Stone, he was shot dead on the frontier near Kostendit. Though \$1,000 reward had been placed on the head of the murderer of Stambouloff, Hallo, the name under which he was known, was too influential a ruffian for the Bulgarian police to arrest.

Four additional brigands have been captured near Tschepino and a band of twenty, fully armed, were discovered near Dubnitsa and driven into the mountains again.

## TORNADO APPEARS IN KANSAS

Wires Down and Nothing Obtainable Concerning Damage or Loss of Life.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 12.—A special to the Capital from Clifton, Kan., says: At 6:30 o'clock last night in a clear spell that followed a heavy storm of rain and hail a large tornado cloud could be seen to the southwest and approaching the town. The fire bell was rung and the people were panic stricken. The storm, however, swept about two miles to the west, traveling in a northeasterly direction. A committee of citizens drove at once to the path of the storm. L. C. Hoar's house and outbuildings, two miles west of here, were found entirely swept away. The family had escaped to the cellar. On account of the darkness the committee could no longer follow up the damage. The path of the tornado was from forty to eighty rods wide and swept everything clear before it.

## Defeat Government Troops.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Advices from Ciudad Bolivar, announce that the Venezuelan revolutionists commanded by General Geronimo Rivas have attacked and defeated the Venezuelan government troops under General Arostegui and he has been taken prisoner. It is announced that the Venezuelan troops have joined arms with the revolutionist troops from San Felix, and the force commanded by General Africano was defeated.