

TOLD TO CHEER UP.

British War Office Tying to See Bright Side. LONDON, Oct. 12.—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 one hundred thousand men are under training at home. We have no difficulty, therefore in keeping the field firmly up to the requisite strength by drafts, and if a further call be made, we are in a position to meet it with the utmost promptness. 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 recalling what the war office is doing, providing it applies for 314,000 persons, directly or indirectly connected with the war, 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.

CONFIDENCE IN KITCHENER. Mr. Broderick says the anxiety can be set at rest at home. The government has never interfered with Lord Kitchener, in whose vigorous prosecution of the war they have 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 9,000 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 today, said he believed parliament would be summoned earlier than usual, but would not be called to attend an autumn session, contending that only guerrillas were now in the field. He said that the British government of the Orange River colony had raised nearly as much revenue as was raised before the war.

Game Fish Saved. LINCOLN, Oct. 12.—Superintendent O'Brien of the state hatcheries, was expected in Lincoln yesterday with the fish car on his return from the western part of the state. He took the car to Peru to take game fish from a large pond owned by Tom Majors. The pond is to be drained and cultivated. Mr. O'Brien got 2,000 croppies and 500 bass from the pond and proceeded west to place them in state waters at Holdrege and Curtis. They were placed in lakes.

While attending to this work at Peru the superintendent confiscated a dog and burned it. The owner denied his right to take the property and threatened to retaliate in some way, but he has not yet been heard from.

Attack a Superior Force. MANILA, Oct. 12.—A detachment of the Twenty-first company of Macabebes encountered a large force of insurgents in Lipa, province of Batangas. Lieutenant Beau of the Macabebes was killed and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly entrenched. After two hours' fighting the Americans retreated to await reinforcements. The insurgents numbered over 300 and were armed with Remington and Mauser rifles and apparently had plenty of ammunition.

Martin a Teacher at Mauban. Martin a teacher at Mauban, was captured by insurgents while visiting a neighboring town under an escort of native police. The next day his captors, relenting, tied him in a hammock and carried him to a point within a mile of town and released him, saying he was a non-combatant.

The entire police force of Catanag, province of Tayabas, numbering eleven have been carried off by insurgents, with only with bolos. Presumably the police made no resistance, though they were well armed with carbines and revolvers.

Batlangas Break Windows. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb. Oct. 12.—The storm that visited this section last evening was the severest that has ever been known here. In less than six hours four and one-tenth inches of water fell. The rain was accompanied by considerable hail. The wind was in nearly all of the residences on the north side, in the western part of the city, were broken out and the roofs of the greenhouses destroyed.

A MILLION A YEAR

GAIN OF POPULATION SLIGHTLY ABOVE THAT AMOUNT.

Final Bulletin of Sex, Nativity and Color—Figures From the Census—Investigation in Grant County Leads to an Arrest for Horse Rustling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The final census report on population by sex, general nativity and color of the several states and territories was issued today. This last bulletin of the series covers the entire country. It shows that the males number 39,059,242 and constitute 51.2 per cent of the total population in 1900, while the females number 37,244,145 or 48.8 per cent. There is a slightly larger proportion of females now than there was three years ago. There is a difference in favor of males at the present census of 1,815,097 as compared with an excess of males for the equivalent period in 1890, of 1,560,370.

There has been an increase in total population of 13,233,631 or 21 per cent since 1890, made up of 6,744,179 males and 6,489,452 females, representing an increase in males of 20.9 per cent and females 21.1 per cent. There are 65,843,302 native born persons and 10,460,085 foreign born persons, the latter element constituting 13.7 per cent of the total population in 1900 against 14.8 per cent ten years ago. The foreign born show an absolute increase during the decade of 1,151,994, while the native born have increased in ten years, 12,081,637.

COLOR AND RACE OF POPULATION.

As to color and race, the population in 1900 is made up of 66,990,802 white persons and 9,312,585 colored persons, the latter figure comprising 8,840,789 persons of negro descent, 119,050 Chinese, 85,980 Japanese and 266,760 Indians. The corresponding figures for 1890 showed a total of 55,189,184 white persons, 7,489,788 persons of negro descent, 126,778 Chinese, 14,399 Japanese and 273,607 Indians.

The colored element constitutes 12.2 per cent of the total population in 1900 as against 12.5 per cent in 1890. The white population shows an increase since 1890 of 11,824,618, or 21.4 per cent and the colored element as a whole of 1,409,018, or 17.8 per cent. There has been an increase during the past ten years in persons of negro descent of 1,352,001, or 18.1 per cent, and in Japanese of 71,587, or 497.2 per cent. The Chinese, on the other hand, show a loss since 1890 of 7,728 or 6.1 per cent, while the Indians have decreased from 273,807 in 1890 to 266,760 in 1900, equivalent to a loss of 2.5 per cent.

Of the total white population 56,740,739 are native whites, constituting 74.4 per cent of total population, and 10,250,036 foreign whites, constituting 14.4 of the total population. Native white persons are in turn subdivided into 41,053,417 of native parentage and 15,687,322 of foreign parentage, constituting, respectively 53.8 per cent and 20.6 per cent of the total population. The native white element has increased 23.3 per cent and the foreign whites only 12.2 per cent since 1890. The native white element of foreign parentage has increased relatively twice as fast as the native whites of native parentage.

Missing Many Horses.

HYANNIS, Neb., Oct. 12.—For several months ranchmen southwest and west of here have been missing horses. Suspicion pointed toward one Roy Vincent, who stops at a ranch thirty miles southwest. Karl Gross set out two weeks ago to hunt up the missing horses and found the eight head at North Platte in possession of a resident there, who also had a bill of sale for the horses signed, he said, by Vincent. They at once telegraphed Sheriff Moran and Attorney Unkefer and Vincent was arrested and locked up. He was arraigned in county court Thursday, pleaded not guilty, and asked time to get counsel. Karl Gross, the owner of the horses, belongs to the stock association, and the case will be pushed. The man who says he bought the horses from Vincent brought the horses up from North Platte Tuesday and is anxious to see the case pushed. It was hoped last spring when Gussemmyer, the alleged horse thief, skipped his bond and left that horse rustling would be discontinued for a time, but it may require a conviction and heavy sentence of one victim to establish an impressive example. The evidence against Vincent, the officers say, is too strong to overcome.

Trial of Neely in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 12.—The war department is informed that the trial of C. E. W. Neely, on charges of appropriating postal funds in Cuba, is now in progress.

Evangelical Church Council.

LIMA, O., Oct. 11.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the grand council of the Evangelical church, Rev. Mattis C. Ranssen was unanimously re-elected president and W. H. Stark of Philadelphia was elected treasurer for the twentieth successive time. The discussions were then taken up, the chief point of interest being in the theme of "Marriage in Its Relation to Divorce." The evening was taken up with home mission services.

UNITE TO SAVE LIFE.

Many Nations Aroused by Danger to Miss Stone.

PHILIPPINES, BULGARIA, Oct. 9.—Public Interest in the fate of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the kidnaped American missionary, intensifies here. There is a widespread condemnation of the government for allowing such freedom to the Macedonian committee to enable it to engineer the outrage. Miss Stone resided here before she went to Salonica and she is well known throughout the country. The patriotic Bulgarians are incensed as they recognize that Miss Stone and her colleagues of the American missions in Bulgaria and Macedonia have been their best friends throughout the troubles. There is no lack of indications that Prince Ferdinand is imperiling his own position by permitting such license to the committee to enable it to blackmail prominent people in support of the Macedonian cause.

Consul General Dickinson, when here on his way to Sofia from Constantinople, said that it is probable if the brigands understood from headquarters that the ransom would not be paid they would release Miss Stone, as the Macedonian cause would not be helped by the murder of a woman.

TURKS TORTURE BULGARIANS.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A letter received by the Ahavas agency from Salonica, dated October 4, says: "The American consul here has just received orders to make the arrangements with the val (governor) for the payment of the ransom of Miss Stone. The United States will advance the money, afterward settling with Turkey."

"Turkish authorities have made numerous arrests among the Bulgarian population without distinction of religion, and nearly all have been put to torture in the hope of abstracting information. A prisoner named Dimitri said an understanding existed between the Protestants and the Macedonian committee and that Miss Stone was even acting in concert with them with the view of obtaining funds for a political religious propaganda. These declarations, wrung from Dimitri under torture are valueless. What is certain, is that the captain of the band designated for the payment of the ransom a place in proximity to the Roumanian frontier, which proves that he hopes to escape the Turkish police and that the Bulgarian police do not cause him anxiety.

WANTS RANSOM REDUCED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Mr. Haskell, the American missionary at Samokoff, Bulgaria, is opening negotiations with the brigands with the view of reducing the amount by the ransom demanded for the release of Miss Stone.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent: "In reply to a telegram I addressed to him today, General Zontschew, president of the Macedonian committee, denies that the committee had any hand in the abduction of Miss Stone. He adds that the committee desires the support of the civilized world for the Macedonian cause and therefore would not commit such a folly. The Turks did the deed and Turkey must be made responsible."

"M. Danew, the Bulgarian foreign minister, indignantly denies the suggestion that the Bulgarian government is not doing its best to rescue Miss Stone. He says three thousand troops are engaged in the search for her."

Denial of Real Trust.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—P. Anderson Valentine, treasurer of Armour & Co. today denied reports of a prospective consolidation of the leading spirits in the big packing industry. He disposed of the proposition so far as his firm is concerned with the declaration that Armour & Co. might expand, but that they would never be absorbed. Representatives of Nelson, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Hammond estate, who, together with Armour & Co., constitute the "big four," were equally emphatic. The total rivalry between these concerns, amounting apparently to an understanding, was admitted, but insistence was made that this would not under any circumstances lead to the formation of a practical trust in the beef trade.

Forest Fire Does Damage.

LEAD, S. D., Oct. 9.—A very damaging forest fire has been raging in the Bear Gulch mining district, fourteen miles west of this city. About 2,000 acres of fine pine timber land has been burned over, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The effective fire system of Forest Supervisor Seth Bullock, which requires every resident of the reserve to get out and fight the fire, was instrumental in putting this fire out.

Killing Follows Lung Fend.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Oct. 8.—A feud that in which four were killed, two fatally and two seriously wounded, occurred at the Big Springs Union Baptist church, over the Tennessee line, yesterday.

The feud has existed between the Virginia Morgans and the Tennessee Chadwells since the civil war. Since then thirty Morgans and forty Chadwells have been killed in the numerous

IN THICK OF FIGHT

COMMANDER HODGSON PRAISES WORK OF SCHLEY.

Story of Santiago Battle—Insists the Admiral Did Say Damn The Texans—Expression, However, Not Intended as Rebuke to Sister Ship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Lieutenant Commander Hodgson yesterday again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley court of inquiry as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Captain W. G. Folger, formerly chief of the bureau of ordinance of the navy department, but commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war. Lieutenant Dyson also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the American fleet during the Santiago blockade.

Commander Hodgson repeated and extended his story of the battle of July 3, giving the opinion that Commodore Schley's conduct on that occasion was such as that of a commander-in-chief should have been. He also explained at some length his correspondence with Admiral Schley concerning the alleged colloquy between them while the Santiago engagement was in progress. He said he had had no controversy with the commodore, but he repeated that the commodore had said "Damn the Texas" when told that the vessel was in danger.

DESCRIBES NAVAL BATTLE.

The witness in response to a request from Mr. Rayner continued his description of the naval battle of July 3, from the point where he had dropped that description at Captain Lemly's request, while he was on the stand Friday. In this connection he said: "Brooklyn did all it could. It got into action just as quick as steam could carry it there. We commenced firing as soon as the first gun on the port bow would bear and we kept the port battery firing until it turned with port helm through the arc, using the aft guns until we got all the starboard guns to bear. We got around as quickly as we could with port helm, until we almost paralleled the course of the leading Spanish vessel, when the helm was used and the ship steered a course parallel with Viscaya, which was then the leading vessel, although Maria Teresa probably was farther to the westward than Viscaya."

COLON PULLS DOWN HER FLAG.

"I remember seeing one of the thirteen inch shells on the Oregon fall well ahead of the Colon and one of our eight inch shells apparently fell in shore of the Colon. At that time the Colon ported helm hard apart. Previously to this she had ported her helm once or twice, apparently seeking a soft spot on shore. She fired her leg gun and hauled down her flag. I pulled out my watch. It was exactly 1:15. We then ceased firing and slowed down, and orders were given to get out a boat. The captain was ordered to go on board to make terms with or tell the terms of the commanding officer of the Colon."

"How far was the Oregon from the Brooklyn?" "From 1,000 to 1,500 yards on the starboard quarter."

The witness, in replying to questions, continued his report of the battle. He said that at the beginning of the fight he had given the range at 1,400 yards, but that after the loop it was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards.

Mr. Rayner: "What was the bearing of Commodore Schley during this engagement or any engagement in which you saw him?" "His bearing and manner, with respect to an officer of his rank and station in the naval service, were naturally those of a commander-in-chief of a naval force on that occasion."

The witness said that the commodore had occupied a place on a platform around the conning tower during the engagement. This, he said, was a position of danger, as the commodore was there always in full view of the enemy's ships.

"It has been stated here," said Mr. Rayner, "that the Brooklyn ran 2,000 yards away from the enemy's ships in making her loop."

The witness replied: "Any witness who made that statement, although he may have stated what he thought occurred, was absolutely mistaken."

"How far did she go from the enemy's vessel?" "She must have gone about 600 yards to the southward, as that is about the tactical diameter of the Brooklyn at that speed."

"Did this turn interfere with the Brooklyn's ability to keep up her fire?" "It did not, she continued to fire from her aft turret."

"Did you ever see the Indiana during the engagement?" "I did not. The smoke was very dense in the direction of the Indiana."

Crowd Churches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—The first Sunday of the triennial Episcopal conference was devoted entirely to missionary sermons in the various churches of the denomination in this city and adjacent towns. The attendance at all of the meetings was large. The sidewalks in front of Grace church were crowded an hour before the doors were opened and the edifice was unable to contain the throng that

RECEIVED WARNING.

Plans of Attack Told to Company C's Captain.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—Major Morris C. Foot 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 that Captain Connel had been fully warned and had taken what he (Major Foot) considered every necessary precaution.

Information that a plot was brewing among the Filipinos came to Major Foot from a priest, who said that it was 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 cock pit in the rear of the barracks. Orders were immediately given to demolish the cock pit, and extra guards were stationed.

There is an 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 pacifics, most of whom had taken the oath of allegiance and many of whom, including the presidente of Balangiga, were actually holding office.

Some of the after effects are already shown at many points, particularly at Bauan and Calocan, in the provinces 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 to themselves of the necessity of increased vigilance.

The Army and the Court.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—Considerable interest attaches to the case of Oakley Brooks, a military prisoner ordered 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 produce him on the ground that the only tribunal having jurisdiction of a military prisoner is the federal 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 pro-vice 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.

General Chaffee, discussing the matter today, said:

"I am most desirous to sustain the civil court in every possible way, but I feel that it would be very unwise in the existing circumstances to allow the civil courts to interfere in military affairs, as it is occasionally necessary for the military authorities to act in cases where it would be unwise, in the interest of the government, to make public at the time the reasons for acting. Should the claim now made by the civil courts be allowed, it would be disastrous to the influence of the army in the island. Every prisoner sentenced by a military commission would have recourse to habeas corpus proceedings. Eved Howard (an alleged deserter) is awaiting the decision in this case in order to try to secure his own release by a writ of habeas corpus."

Lifton Has Day of Rest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton had the first day of absolute rest yesterday that he has had since he arrived. The Erin was at anchor off West Twenty-sixth street but near to the Jersey shore, and her 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 for the future 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 yet decided which I shall be able to accept, as my time is very limited. I shall go to Chicago to be the guest of the Chicago athletic club on Tuesday of next week, leaving here Monday for that place. It is not likely that the Shamrock will remain in commission. I am very sorry she did not win at least one race. However, I am going to give Captain Sycamore and the crew of the Shamrock a banquet. It will probably be on Thursday night. I feel that they have done their best to make the boat win."

Big Gold Find in Arizona.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Charles R. and Porter W. Fleming of this place have arrived here from the Galluro mountains, where they report a remarkable gold discovery. The rich find is located seventy miles north of Tucson, and the even vein of ore, according to the Flemings, is 200 feet wide and 6,000 feet in length. A canon cuts through the vein for 200 feet, exposing the ore on either side

ACT LIKE SAVAGES

CONGRESSMAN HAS POOR OPINION OF FILIPINOS.

Mistake Kindness for Fear, and Would Deal With Them Accordingly—Troops Pressing Brigands—Have only a Thin Veneer of Civilization.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—Congressman Edgar Weeks of Michigan, says that judging by statements made by officials who lived among the Filipinos, and also as a result of his own personal observation, he considers the people little better than savages, having a thin veneer of civilization. He has seen no Filipino architecture beyond the Nipa shacks and no Filipino, he says, ever made a road, built a ship or reared a school house. Mr. Weeks considers that the mass of people are unfit to participate in any form of government, and thinks that the best government for the archipelago is one that will be feared, rather than loved, as the natural instincts of the Filipinos are to mistake kindness for fear.

General Smith sailed from here today for the relief of the island of Samar. He will take command of Samar and Leyte, so as to enable General Hughes to devote himself to the island of Cebu, where trouble is possible unless strong measures are adopted. General Smith will be accompanied by a battalion of the Seventh Infantry, who are anxious to avenge the disaster to Company C, of the Ninth Infantry.

Further accounts from Samar received here show that horrible indignities were perpetrated upon the dead bodies.

CLOSING IN ON BRIGANDES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—A trustworthy report locates Miss Stone's abductors on the summit of a mountain at Gultepe, on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, near Dubonitza. It is said that the kidnaping band numbers eighteen. Arrangements have been made to surround the mountain with Turkish and Bulgarian troops. It has been suggested that the abductors of Miss Stone are members of the old Macedonian committee, actuated by motives of jealousy, and that they are endeavoring to accomplish the downfall of the present committee. The Bulgarian government has promised to act vigorously.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Wu Ting Fang Chinese minister to the United States, has sent one hundred dollars to a depository here for Miss Stone's ransom fund.

New Marriage Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The action of greatest importance taken by the triennial Episcopal convention was the adoption by the house of bishops, by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-one, of canon 26, which relates to the solemnization of marriage. All of its provisions had previously been argued except those contained in section 4, which forbade the marriage of persons divorced for any cause not existing before marriage.

"For any cause not existing before marriage" is understood to refer to such cases as insanity, inability to execute a contract, the existence of a wife or husband or like reasons which practically render the marriage null and void. This section has been a bone of contention, a strong element in the church holding that the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce granted on the ground of infidelity should not be forbidden. The bishops have refused to accept this view of the matter.

The question is by no means settled, as the whole subject is now to come up in the house of deputies, where it is expected to cause a protracted debate.

Iowa P. E. O. Grand Lodge.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10.—Two hundred delegates from ten states met here today to attend the national grand lodge of the P. E. O., a secret society composed of women.

The convention was formally opened this morning, the delegates being the guests of chapter V. The P. E. O. sisterhood was organized in 1869 by seven girl graduates of the Wesleyan university of Mount Pleasant, Ia. The object was to perpetuate the friendships of college days. From the small beginning the society has now grown until it has 5,000 members and has chapters in fifteen states. The session will last two days behind closed doors.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—At high noon yesterday, at the residence of President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, occurred the wedding of his daughter, Miss Charlotte Hill, to Mr. George Theron Shade of Scranton, Pa.

Big Gold Find in Arizona.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Charles R. and Porter W. Fleming of this place have arrived here from the Galluro mountains, where they report a remarkable gold discovery. The rich find is located seventy miles north of Tucson, and the even vein of ore, according to the Flemings, is 200 feet wide and 6,000 feet in length. A canon cuts through the vein for 200 feet, exposing the ore on either side