

WHY THE WAR GOES ON

General Chaffee Reports Causes of Guerrilla Uprisings in Philippines.

REBELS TREACHEROUS IN EXTREME

Take Advantage of Humanity Displayed by Most American Soldiers—Intimidation that Discourages Haste in Suppressing Military With Civil Rule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The War department today made public the first annual report of Major General Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines. General Chaffee sums up the situation in the islands from a military point of view by stating that the provinces of Batangas and La Guana, in Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents. He says that to the physical character of the country, to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are amigos and foe in the self-same hour, to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and the inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination if they give information to the American forces, is due the promulgation of the guerrilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration, General Chaffee says: "The withdrawal of interference with civil affairs does not contemplate withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent. On the contrary, this should not be done hastily and when undertaken should be gradual and more in the nature of concentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable area of territory."

He therefore recommends that there be no material reduction of troops before January, 1903. The civil governments which are being organized—provincial and municipal—General Chaffee says, are both new and untried and there is but one certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos in self-government, namely, its observation by the army.

"In the government of Manila for three years, if the military influences have done nothing more, it is everywhere apparent that an excellent foundation has been laid and a turbulent and hostile community brought to observe the laws and individually be orderly. This has been done without undue harshness or great severity of treatment of the inhabitants."

In anticipation of a partial concentration of the troops in the islands next year General Chaffee submits estimates of cost for the construction of quarters and barracks. He recommends that a permanent post be constructed at once in the vicinity of Manila for a garrison of two squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and two full regiments of infantry, together with a hospital and store house, the whole to be under the command of a brigadier general. He gives \$500,000 as a rough estimate of cost for this project, and says that \$200,000 should be available immediately, in order to take full advantage of the dry season. For the construction of permanent quarters at other places which may be determined upon he estimates that \$2,000,000 is required.

General Chaffee devotes a good portion to the terrible disaster which befell Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, and which, he says, was "largely due to overconfidence in the assumed pacified conditions and in a people who to a great extent as yet are strangers to and unappreciative of our humane and personal liberty beliefs and actions."

MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK

Bill Providing a Reservation Tract in Appalachian Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Brownlow introduced in the house a bill of the last congress for the creation of a park in the southern Appalachian mountains. The bill provides that the park shall be called the McKinley National park and shall contain 4,000,000 acres.

"President McKinley when alive was an ardent advocate of this park," said Mr. Brownlow, discussing the bill. "The south loves and reveres his memory because he did more than any other man to unite this cause. That is why they want me to introduce this bill, creating the McKinley National park, in grateful remembrance of the man."

Gunboat Vicksburg Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The navy department received a delayed cablegram, dated November 25, stating that the gunboat Vicksburg went into dock for the winter at Neuchwang, China. This information relieved the naval officials of quite a little anxiety felt in regard to the welfare of this vessel. It is explained that the cable facilities near Neuchwang are very poor and accounted for absence of information.

DEPORTATION OF ANARCHISTS

Barrows Introduces a Bill for the Examination of Suspected Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Barrows has introduced a bill "to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists." The first section of the bill is as follows:

"That no alien anarchists shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States or be permitted into the United States, but this prohibition shall not be construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders other than such anarchists."

The second section directs the special board of inquiry authorized by the immigration laws to make diligent investigation concerning the antecedents of any alien seeking admission into the United States who is suspected of being an anarchist, authorizing the board to even go to the extent of examining the person of suspected aliens indicative of membership in anarchistic societies. Section three provides for the return of persons to their native countries who have secured admission to the United States contrary to law and who have afterward been found to be anarchists.

The fourth section provides that when any alien is convicted of crime in the United States court and it shall appear from the evidence that he is an anarchist the presiding judge shall direct a further hearing and if the judge is satisfied that the convicted alien is an anarchist or that his remaining in this country will be a menace to the government or society in general, he may direct that in addition to other punishments adjudged the convicted alien after undergoing such punishments shall be deported at the expense of the United States to the country from which he came, and if he returns to the United States shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years, and afterward again deported."

OPPOSE THE SENATE'S ACTION

Is an Invasion of the Prerogative of the Lower Body.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Members of the house of representatives are showing some opposition to the origination of Philippine revenue legislation in the senate, and in particular to Senator Lodge's bill, which deals with this subject. Representative Tawney of Minnesota holds that the constitutional provision that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," applies to Philippine measures, and the Minnesota member will oppose any senate bill on the subject as an invasion of the prerogative of the house.

Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and quite a number of other influential members maintain that the senate Philippine bill involves no invasion of house rights, as it extends an existing law to the Philippines, and is not a revenue measure within the meaning of the constitution. In any event the question of the right of the house over the subject is likely to be discussed on the floor of the house.

PRICES REACH HIGH LEVEL

Necessaries of Life Surpass the Record of Many Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Dun's index number, to be issued December 7, will say:

"If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1 they would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantity of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, the lowest point on record, and \$121.75 on January 1, 1860. These price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessities of life by the per capita consumption. Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact surpass all records since present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use, and agricultural operations were first begun on the present extensive scale with labor saving machinery."

Two Years of Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Tracewell, the comptroller of the currency has decided that the act of May 12, 1900, prohibits the allowance of any claim for the redemption of documentary internal revenue stamps unless presented within two years after the purchase of the stamps from the government.

The question raised was whether the two years should run from the time the stamps were purchased by the person applying for their redemption, or from the time they were originally purchased from the government.

Navy Yard Needs Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The rapid growth of the navy is the plea set up by Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to justify the submission of estimates for the maintenance of improvements aggregating \$21,526,359. He admits that these estimates are much beyond the limit supposed probable when the current appropriations were made, but declares that all the works named are considered necessary.

SENATE BEGINS GRIND

The Upper House of Congress Hard at Work on Proposed Laws.

DRASTIC MEASURES ON ANARCHISM

Several Bills Are Introduced Providing for the Death Penalty—The Immigration Measure of Senator Hansborough—Miscellaneous Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Practically the entire time of the senate yesterday was devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and the dealing with anarchists were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McComas of Maryland and Mr. Vest of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the senate. The Isthmian canal report was transmitted to the senate by the president and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who has led the movement for the canal in the past, were presented.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill for the protection of the president, which provides as follows:

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, willfully kill or cause the death of the president of the United States, or any officer thereof, ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

"That any person who shall, within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt on the life of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, or shall conspire to accomplish the same; or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years.

"That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately, although the other party, or parties, to the conspiracy are not indicted or convicted."

"That any person who shall willfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact, and shall be punished as a principal, although the other party, or parties, to said offense shall not be indicted or convicted."

Senator Hansborough reintroduced his irrigation bill of last session with various amendments. It provides for the setting aside of the money derived from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States and the collection of these moneys in a fund to be used for the reclamation of the arid lands. The secretary of the interior is given charge of this fund and of all the details of its collection and expenditure. He is authorized to make surveys and construct reservoirs where necessary and to condemn the lands necessary to do so.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state and providing that the capital shall be located at a town to be called McKinley, in honor of the late president.

Message Was Printed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president's annual message to congress went in this year for the first time in print. Two copies of the two houses were printed on paper of the same size as that which was used heretofore for the written copies. The paper is a heavy white instead of a blue tint, which has been in use. The copy was bound in brown morocco, with stiff covers, with simple gold border and lettering, the words on the front being:

"Message of the President of the United States, 1901."

Sends in Recess Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president sent a number of recess appointments to the senate with that of Geo. Lieberth of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

Scores Senator Heitfield.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 5.—Chairman D. H. Andrews of the populist state committee gave to the press a copy of a very sharp letter written to Senator Heitfield in reply to the latter's suggestion that the state committee be summoned to meet and take steps to disband the organization. The chairman flatly refuses to consider such a proposal and declares he has the support of the populists of the state in the stand he has taken.

TIME FOR PARLEY HAS PASSED

Gen. Smith Makes Short Reply to Overtures of Gen. Lukban.

MANILA, Dec. 4.—Advices from Cebu, capital of the island of Samar, report that the insurgent general, Lukban, has offered to negotiate terms of surrender with General Smith. To this offer the American commander replied that the time for negotiations had passed.

Lieutenant Commander James Helm, commanding the United States gunboat Frolic, during November destroyed 147 boats engaged in smuggling supplies to the insurgents. General Smith has ordered all male Filipinos to leave the coast towns for the interior. In order to be allowed to return they must bring guns, prisoners or information of whereabouts of insurrectionists.

Five hundred natives of Catbalogan have volunteered to fight the insurgents in order to bring peace to Samar. Of these 100 have been accepted. They are armed with bolos and spears and are doing scouting duty under command of Lieutenant Compton.

At daylight yesterday Lieutenant Baines of the Ninth infantry attacked and destroyed a rebel fort, inflicting heavy loss, and captured the officers' breakfast, which included canned goods. He found at the fort an arsenal with appliances for making and reloading cartridges.

LIVELY INTEREST IN HOUSE

Members Gather Early in Anticipation of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There was a very good attendance in the galleries of the house yesterday to listen to the reading of the first message of President Roosevelt. The members gathered early, chatting and discussing prospective legislation. The main topic was the personality of the new president. Keen interest was manifested in what he would have to say in his message.

As the hands of the clock reached 12 Speaker Henderson called the house to order. On motion of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, it was agreed that when the house adjourns today it be to meet on Friday.

The speaker announced the appointment of the committee on rules as follows: Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Mr. Daltzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and Mr. Underwood of Alabama.

HOUSE IS CALLED TO ORDER

McDowell Opens the New Session in the Hall of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The very handsome interior of the hall of representatives added much to the general impressiveness of the general scene at the south end of the capitol when Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania called the new house of representatives to order at noon yesterday. The vast chamber had been repainted regilded and completely refurnished during the recess. Many changes have been made for the comfort of both the members and spectators. The floor had been elevated to a greater angle the new mahogany desks rising tier on tier, making a sort of amphitheater effect.

CHAFFEE WARNS HIS MEN

Tells Them They Must Not Be Deceived by Professions of Faith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Following the unfortunate disaster of the Ninth infantry at Batangaga, when the troops were surprised and overcome by supposedly friendly Filipinos, General Chaffee issued a general order, designed to guard against future treachery of that kind, warning officers and men against placing too much reliance on professions of faith and friendship as yet unproved, and directing that military vigilance never should be relaxed and that every precaution must be taken to guard against a recurrence of such disasters.

Large Grain Firm Retires.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—John Dupree and his firm, Schwartz, Dupee & Co., prominent in the grain and stock trade in Chicago and the west, announced that the firm will retire from business January 1. The co-partnership expires by limitation on that date. Schwartz-Dupee, as the house is known in the trade, has been the largest and most prosperous in speculative grain trade on the board of trade since its organization in 1833.

The Pan-American congress will be asked to arbitrate the existing questions between Peru and Bolivia.

Senators Assemble Early.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In anticipation of the message of President Roosevelt, members of the senate yesterday assembled early in the senate chamber and in the cloak rooms adjoining. Many of the senators, particularly the close personal and political friends of the president, already were familiar with the principal features of the message, but the reading of the first important state paper was marked by unusual interest.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Cattle—There was a very light run of cattle, and as the demand on the part of packers was liberal the market ruled active and higher all around on anything at all good. The limited offerings of corned steers brought buyers out early and there was lively competition, particularly for the better grades. The general market could safely be quoted strong to a dime higher, and in a good many cases a sales were made that looked a good deal higher. Although the bulk of the offerings consisted of butcher stock, the cow market was active and higher. The better grades were easily strong to a dime higher. The medium grades and canners did not show much change, but still they moved more freely than they have for the last several days. Bulls also sold at good, strong prices where the quality was at all good. Veal calves and stags could be quoted strong. There were only a few stockers and feeders on the market, so that sellers had no difficulty in getting good, steady prices for anything at all desirable. The common kinds, though, were neglected, the same as usual. There were very few westerns in the yards, but it is safe to quote beef steers of good quality strong and active.

Hogs—There was not a very heavy run of hogs, and as other markets were quoted higher prices improved at this point. The market opened 10¢15c higher with the prime heavyweights selling from \$6.15 to \$6.20. The medium weights sold largely from \$6.05 to \$6.10, but the light hogs from \$6.00 down. It was not an active market, however, as buyers and sellers were far apart in their views. The bulk of the sales went from \$6.00 to \$6.05.

Sheep—There were only a few cars of sheep and lambs on sale and a good proportion of what did arrive were feeders. Anything in the way of mutton grades sold freely at steady to strong prices, as the demand on the part of packers was active. The limited offerings soon brought the market to a close. The feeder situation did not show much change from yesterday. The choicer bunches moved fairly well, but common stuff was neglected the same as has been the case for some time past.

How the Raw Eggs Helped Him.

William H. Leonard, Tammany candidate for assemblyman, was complimented on his fine voice at the close of a campaign speech and was asked what he took to produce such pleasant tones. "It's a secret," he said, "but I don't mind telling you my way. I swallowed three raw eggs on my way to the hall and kept one in my pocket as a reserve. I sat down on the pocket, and now I don't know whether it was that egg or the other three that did me good."

Col. Jack Astor's Invention.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has patented a marine turbine engine to drive vessels at high speed, which is highly praised by the experts. The Astor turbine differs from other forms in that it has no stationary parts other than the journals and foundation frames which carry it. The casing of the turbine revolves as well as the shaft, but in an opposite direction. While the shaft propels one propeller, the case, whirling in the opposite direction, moves a second screw, both screws driving the vessel.

Physicians Much Interested.

Northport, Mich., Dec. 9.—The medical men are just now eagerly discussing a most remarkable cure of a severe case of Kidney Disease in this county. Mr. Byron O. Leslie of Northport has for years been a victim of kidney derangements, with all the consequent pain and annoyance. He was gradually growing worse and as the disease advanced he became very despondent, often wondering if he would have to endure this suffering all his lifetime.

But at last he found a remedy that cured him in Dodd's Kidney Pills. He was much pleased, but did not say much about it lest the good effect he experienced would not last. Now, however, after months of continued good health he has concluded that he is permanently cured and his announcement of this has caused a profound sensation among the physicians and the people who knew of his apparently hopeless condition.

No Place for Phelps or Stone.

In some parts of Peru—for example, in the province of Jaaja—hens' eggs are circulated as small coins, forty-eight or fifty being counted as a dollar. In the market places and in the shops the Indians make most of their purchases with this brittle sort of money. One will give two or three eggs for brandy, another for indigo and a third for cigars. These eggs are packed in boxes by the shopkeepers and sent to Lima. From Jaaja alone several thousand loads of eggs are annually forwarded to the capital.

Catarth Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarth is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarth Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarth. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some men's idea of being a Christian is to look solemn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Don't wait for opportunity to call on you. Go and meet it half way.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE. Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for it. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

Hapy is the man whose smile is the same in prosperity and adversity.

Many Good Physicians and nurses use Wizard Oil for obstinate rheumatism and neuralgia. It's the right thing to do.

If a man thinks only of himself he hasn't much use for brains.

Half an hour is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

He who follows his own advice must take the consequences.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

Some people spend a lot of time in regretting things that never happen.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW? Then use DeLancey Starch. It will keep them white—16 oz. for 10 cents.

When bread is wanting, oatmeal cakes are excellent.

Florence Maybrick First Sang It.

It is generally known by this time that "Stephen Adams," the composer, and Michael Maybrick, the baritone singer, are one and the same person. An interesting fact concerning the first singing of "The Holy City" is not generally known, viz., that Mrs. Florence Maybrick was the one who first sang the words which have aided so materially in making the name of "Stephen Adams" famous. It was aboard his yacht that Michael Maybrick composed "The Holy City," and it was that Florence Maybrick first gave voice to its melodious strains.

Costliest of All Monuments.

Mrs. Leland Stanford is determined that the university at Palo Alto, Cal., founded in memory of her son, shall be one of the greatest educational institutions in the world. The magnificent Taj Mahal, that wonderful memorial tomb at Agra, in India, cost \$16,000,000, but this is less than the endowment of the Stanford university. The one monument is but a masterpiece of beauty, the other is the source of education and inspiration to higher achievements for the countless thousands in the years to come. Mrs. Stanford has given her entire time and attention to her son and to her husband, who bequeathed to her this trust of affection.

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