

CEBU IS A LOYAL ISLE.

Over Five Hundred Insurgents Surrender to General Hughes.

Operations Against the Rebels in the Island of Samar Has a Good Effect On the Natives

Manila.—(Special).—General Hughes reports the complete surrender of the insurgents in the island of Cebu, consisting of 450 men and sixty officers, with 150 rifles and eight brass field pieces.

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

Washington, D.C.—(Special).—An important cablegram was received at the war department from General Chaffee. It follows in part:

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

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

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

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

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

DEATH GOES WITH A KISS.

New York.—(Special).—John Chartrand, manager of a skating rink at Hoboken, N. J., is dead from the effect of a pistol wound in his head and his wife is under arrest pending investigation. Mrs. Chartrand's story was that her husband has been unable to provide for her of late and for that reason she had gone to live with her mother. She visited her husband at the rink and remained with him all night. She says that when she was about to leave the rink her husband took out a revolver and offered it to her. Chartrand had arranged, she says, to go on a hunting trip to be gone ten days and Mrs. Chartrand was to have taken care of the rink during his absence. He gave her the revolver, she says, to protect herself during her stay at the rink.

Mrs. Chartrand says that she put her arms around her husband's neck to kiss him goodby and the revolver in some way was discharged. The bullet entered Chartrand's head behind the left ear and he died before he could be taken to a hospital.

GO BACK TO THEIR LOOMS.

Fall River, Mass.—(Special).—There will be no strike for more wages in the print cloth mills Monday and for the present the wage question here is settled. The textile council met and its action was summed up in the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The several unions affiliated with this textile council have taken ballot of their members and failing to get the requisite four-fifths vote as agreed upon, this council agrees that the wages question is off for the present and advises the members of the respective organizations to remain at work."

The point of the resolution is that it finally settles the question of a strike on next Monday.

Shoup Leaves Committee.

Salt Lake City.—(Special).—A special from Boise, Idaho, says that ex-Senator Shoup has resigned as a member of the republican national committee from Idaho, the resignation to take effect between December 24 and 31. The reason for the senator's resignation is not known. Chairman Gooding of the republican state committee has called a meeting of the delegates to the last national convention to take action in regard to Senator Shoup's successor.

ELOPERS ARE WED IN STREET CAR.

ELOPERS WE DIN Street car Louisville, Ky.—(Special).—J. M. Kildwell, a grandfather, from Oldham county, led Miss Lucy Wilson, a blushing maid of forty summers, up to the front of a bobtailed country street car and they were married by a hastily picked up preacher whom the accommodating driver had provided. It was the bride's first matrimonial venture, but the groom's third, and he got through with it just in time.

As the preacher said "I declare you man and wife" a foam-covered horse brought up a mud-covered buggy on a gallop. Two stalwart sons of the old groom piled out. The father waved his hand gayly to them through the window.

"Too late, boys," he laughed. "It's done." Then the boys drove off without offering congratulations.

Charlie Ashcraft, the driver of the car that runs from Louisville to Highland Park, eight miles, was just starting on his 1 o'clock run when an old man with a woman halled him. The first question after getting aboard the car was for a magistrate. Ashcraft offered the country policeman, but he would not do. Then they hid him they must get married and quickly.

"They're following us close; whip up," begged the man. The little mule never made the eight miles so quickly before. None of the passengers wanted to get off. It was too much sport.

As the car stopped at Highland Park the driver spied Rev. A. Staul, a minister. In five minutes the runaway was man and wife.

THE PLAGUE FOUND IN LIVERPOOL.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The United States consul at Liverpool has cabled to the state department that two cases of bubonic plague and a few other suspicious cases have developed in a hospital in Liverpool. The facts were communicated to the marine hospital service. Surgeon General Wyman has cabled Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, who did similar work in the outbreak at Glasgow some months ago, to proceed immediately to Liverpool and investigate the outbreak and keep this government advised of the situation.

This is the first outbreak of plague in Liverpool in the recollection of authorities here. No immediate danger to United States ports is apprehended, although there will be a much more rigorous examination of incoming vessels and passengers from Liverpool by the health authorities taken hereafter. The official report received here does not indicate whether the cases were of the virulent or mild type.

Rome.—(Special).—The port of Liverpool, England, has been declared infected with bubonic plague. Arrivals from Liverpool at Canadian ports will undergo the customary infection.

Bordeaux, France.—(Special).—Ministerial instructions have been received here to disinfect all vessels arriving at Bordeaux from Liverpool.

IOWA ROBBERS AROUSE BANKERS.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—Early this morning the Des Moines police were asked by telephone to send detectives to Union county to work on a bank robbery case at Arispe, on the Great Western railroad, sixty-five miles from this city.

The discovery that the bank had been robbed was made this morning. The deed was done during the night while a heavy rainstorm prevented suspicion and covered the tracks of the robbers. The bank is a private one, managed by Burr Forbes & Son. The safe was blown open and about \$400 taken, chiefly in silver and small pieces. The safe, or vault, was a new one, and considered perfect. The door was blown off with dynamite or nitroglycerine and the safe wrecked. A larger amount in a smaller safe nearby was not secured. It has been customary for the bank to have on hand between \$2,500 and \$4,000, according to the bank's Des Moines correspondents.

It is believed at Arispe that the robbery was committed by two men and that they departed following the Great Western tracks northward, but the heavy rain which fell during the night makes it impossible to get any trace of the men.

Glass Supply is Regulated.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(Special).—The board of directors of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, which has a productive capacity of 20 per cent more than the entire consumption of the country, spent the entire afternoon in considering a proposition of M. Jules Gernaert, engineer and general manager of the selling agency of the Belgium Plate Glass interests, for an international trade agreement, which is to take in Belgium, Russian and German plate glass producers. The plan is to cut off all overproduction, as well as to fix a minimum price and divide the markets logically.

The municipal council of Havana has rejected all bids for sewerage and paving because it has not the necessary funds and because it disapproves of the specifications and conditions under which the bids are made.

Herr Hilderbrandt of Halle on the Saale has presented Emperor William with his villa at Aroo in the Tyrol. His majesty has accepted and will turn it into a sanitarium for German officers.

Justice Wright at London has ordered the compulsory liquidation of the London and Globe Finance corporation.

Eleven lives have been lost and great damage done by floods in the mountains streams of Messina.

FINANCES OF UNCLE SAM.

United States Shows World Surpassing Treasury Conditions.

Gold in the Treasury Surpasses All Records and Exceeds Any Amount Held Elsewhere.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his report of the transactions of his office during the last fiscal year, says that the treasury was never stronger than at the close of that period. The operations, which were of the first order both in variety and magnitude, resulted in noteworthy changes in the paper currency, as well as a steady and healthful growth of gold in the treasury and in the general stock. The net ordinary revenues for the year were \$587,685,337, an increase of \$20,444,485 above those of 1900, which were the next highest recorded. The increase came from each of the heads of resource, but chiefly from internal revenue.

On the side of the expenditures the total of \$509,967,353 has been exceeded only four times, in 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1899. The surplus of \$77,717,984 was slightly under \$2,000,000 less than in 1900. Inclusive of the transactions affecting the public debt, the aggregate receipts were \$1,146,489,306 and the aggregate disbursements \$1,077,662,952.

For the first quarter of 1902, although the act of March 2, 1901, was operative, reducing the revenue, the receipts were only \$3,417,990 less than for the like period of 1901, while the expenditures for the same months were reduced by almost exactly \$20,000.

The reserve of \$150,000,000 in gold required by the financial law of 1900 has been kept intact by the daily substitution of gold coin and bullion out of the general fund for the notes redeemed. These redemptions, which amounted to \$24,697,858 for the year, do not indicate any preference for gold over paper, but simply the desire for large denominations, which are most conveniently supplied in gold certificates.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASH. After making certain deductions from items not available in general payments the free cash was \$156,911,664, which was distributed among the ten offices of the treasury and the twelve offices of the mint, including \$104,416,973 in the national bank depositories. In the first quarter of 1902 the deposits in national banks increased \$7,097,855, while the available cash balance was reduced by \$6,913,244.

The issue of the 2 per cent consols of 1930 in exchange for the loans maturing in 1904, 1907 and 1908 was continued up to December 31, 1901, from the time the total amount of the principal converted reached \$449,490,750. These transactions involved the payment of an aggregate sum of \$45,409,607 in money.

On April 1 was begun under the order of the secretary of the treasury the purchase of bonds of the same loans, at a price computed to earn 1.726 per cent. Up to June 30 the purchase amounted to \$14,339,520 of principal, at a cost of \$18,257,928. By this process and under a notice of the secretary of the treasury September 10 inviting offers to sell to the government \$20,000,000 of bonds including the loan of 1905, purchases were carried up to \$40,477,990, at an aggregate cost of \$49,428,436.

Of the funded loan of 1891, on which interest ceased August 18, 1900, bonds with face value of \$31,705,250 were redeemed during the year, leaving a balance of \$274,600 outstanding and in the new fiscal year payments reduced the balance to \$12,500.

Although the aggregate of the debt has been slightly increased, the swelling of the figures was due to the enlarged issue of gold and silver certificates. On October 1 all but \$46,134,950 of the new 2 per cent bonds were held by the treasury or national banks as security for circulating notes and public deposits.

NEW USE FOUND FOR PUMPKIN.

Flora, Ill.—(Special).—A new use has been found for the pumpkin in Southern Illinois. An apple evaporator at Noble is being used for drying the fruit, and the product finds ready sale in the markets. The pumpkins are cut into long strips and dried very much in the same manner as apples. These strips are then pressed into cakes. It is claimed that 90 per cent of a pumpkin can be evaporated. The dried fruit has been tested by bakers and hotels in various cities and pronounced superior to the canned article. In this section of Illinois the pumpkin grows to an enormous size and is unusually prolific. Specimens weighing seventy pounds have been exhibited in this city during the last season. The growers are paid at the rate of \$3 per ton, and many farmers have grown a ton to the acre in their cornfields, despite the unprecedented drought.

Plate Glass.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(Special).—M. Jules Gernaert, the commissioner appointed by the Belgium Plate Glass companies, submitted a proposition to the board of directors of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company which, if put in operation, would curtail the production of plate glass to the actual demands of the country. The Pittsburg company has a capacity for the production of 20 per cent more glass than the country can consume.

GREAT AMERICAN SYNDICATE FORMED.

St. Petersburg.—(Special).—The Novost says the representative of a great American syndicate have just left St. Petersburg for the purpose of buying or leasing all available land along the Siberian railroad. The syndicate is provided with more than 15,000,000 roubles. Nothing is known in American circles about such an undertaking.

The Bourse Gazette devotes two columns to an analysis of the project of Murray A. Verner of Pittsburg to invest \$50,000,000 in electric traction in St. Petersburg. It calls upon the municipal council to weigh carefully what is offered against what is asked and not to reject the American proposition without conclusive reasons.

The citizens demand improved service and experience with municipal operation has not encouraged them to expect it from the present city government.

The Russian government, according to the Transcaucasus correspondent of the Novos Vremya, has not decided what will be done with the 40,000 Armenian fugitives who have gathered in the transcaucasus district since 1893. Those who desire to do so may return to Turkey at their own expense. Those electing to remain may seek admission into a peasant commune. If some remain whom the communes refuse to admit they must apply for admission into a local organization of Meschanes or ordinary unprivileged subjects.

After 1903 all must be Russian subjects or quit the empire. Those who came after February, 1901, will not enjoy the privileges granted to earlier arrivals, but must be deported. Twenty years after becoming subjects of the czar the Armenians may acquire land.

NORTHWESTERN RAISES ITS WAGES.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Thousands of employees of the Chicago & Northwestern railway system are to reap the benefits of an increase in wages. Nearly all the trainmen in the employ of the corporation will be benefited. Beginning tomorrow the advance in the schedule goes into effect.

The rise in wages directly affects the conductors, brakemen and baggage-men employed on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha division of the system.

The action of the company is a direct result of the conference held between the officials and leaders of the employes' organizations. These conferences have extended over several weeks. The demands of the men were finally conceded by the company officials to be just and the decision to grant the advance was adopted. The meetings were entirely friendly and at no time was there any sign of any disagreement.

The advance is regulated according to the present wages earned. The percentage of increase has not been made public, but officials are authority for the statement that the amount will average \$10 a month.

ON TRAIL OF THE FILIPINO CHIEFS.

Manila.—(Special).—Advices from Catabalogan, capital of the island of Samar, say General Smith has reliable information regarding the whereabouts of the insurgent leader, Lukban, who is being hard pressed. Small skirmishes take place daily. Catabalogan was under fire yesterday. General Smith expects to clear the island of insurgents by Christmas.

Colonel Robe of the Ninth Infantry, in his official report of the Balangiga disaster, in regimental orders, praises the magnificent heroism of the dead American soldiers. To the survivors he says:

"Your splendid, courageous, defensive and aggressive warfare at Balangiga has gone into history as a rare achievement of your regiment. I am proud of you. To you and to those who fought and fell the army is indebted for a superb demonstration of what the bravery of a few determined men may accomplish under most unequal and unfavorable circumstances."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON IRRIGATION.

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

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

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

Seven Insane.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—This week seven soldiers admitted to the Soldiers' home have gone insane. This is a peculiar characteristic of the institution. Heretofore they have been kept at the home before being sent to the hospital. This rule will not be adhered to hereafter. Those sent this week are William Von Dreesky, William H. Crisswell, Sherman E. Drew, Napoleon Jacob Ludwig, John B. Howe and Bryan O'Connor.

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The Rev. O. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with patrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler

Rabbi of the Cong. Bual Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901. Drs. Taft Bros' Medicine Co. Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER

Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros' Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros' Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington str

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St. N. Y. City.

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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On November 5th and 19th and December 3d and 17th, the Missouri Pacific Railway will sell tickets to certain points in the South, Southeast and Southwest, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. Final return limit, 21 days from date of sale. For further information or land pamphlets, address W. C. Barnes, T. P. A., Omaha, Neb. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. C. E. STILES, A. G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Many a hard chain is made up of soft snags. English and obstinate people alone suffer from neuralgia or rheumatism—they can always secure Wised Oil and be relieved.

GOOD LANDS CHEAP.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. have announced low rate excursions for homeseekers to the farming and grazing country along their lines for October, November and December, 1901.

Rate: One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Minimum round trip rate, \$3.00. Dates Sale: October 15th, November 5th and 19th, December 3d and 17th. Limit: Twenty-one days from date of sale.

Stopover: On going trip at any point west of Platte, Lehigh, Surprise or Cordova. Continuous passage on return trip.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. traverses the best farming portions of Nebraska and the most extensive hay and grazing lands in Nebraska, Wyoming and the Black Hills portion of South Dakota.

Ask any North-Western Line agent for further particulars and write for maps, folders, pamphlets giving population of counties, cities and towns and other detailed information. J. G. Cable, Traveling Passenger Agent, F. E. & M. V. R. R., Denver, Ia., or J. R. Buchanan, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Canadian authorities do not hesitate to draw a line on freedom of press. "To bell with the duke," said William Stove, when Cornwall was passing through Toronto. The duke did not but William did—to tell for us all.