The Goodland Republic.

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UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

Treasurer Roberts' Annual Report Contains Interesting Statistics.

Last Year There Was a Net Decrease of $117,358,388 in Expenditures—A Surplus of Revenue of $79,527,060 for the Year—Per Capita Circulation.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, on the operations and conditions of the treasury, was submitted to Secretary Gage Monday. Mr. Roberts says the growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions of his office. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were $587,240,852, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1866, the next highest, by $47,291,288. The increase of $51,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed from all general sources, but chiefly from customs and internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures there was a net decrease of $117,358,388 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of $89,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of $79,527,060 in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were $1,387,229,262, and the disbursements $1,195,943,472, a large increase on both sides over the previous year. With the exception of July, 1899, when there was a deficiency of $8,506,832, a surplus was realized for every month of the year, the one for June being the largest at $17,895,159.

The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900, is estimated at $2,113,294,983, an increase of $180,810,744 in 15 months, of which $94,440,930 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase per capita was from $25.38 to $27.01. The per capita of gold at the latter date was $10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1897.

On October 1, 39.24 per cent. of the total circulation was in gold and gold certificates, 26.45 in silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes, 15.36 per cent. in United States notes, and 15.11 per cent. in national bank notes. It is a significant comparison that on June 30, 1890, the percentage of United States notes was 22.58. Two years earlier it was as high as 32.07. While the volume of United States notes, treasury notes and silver certificates is limited by statutory provisions, the stock of gold is constantly growing. The metallic stock of money is estimated for October 1, 1900, at $1,059,288,820 in gold, $566,353,367 in silver dollars and bullion, and $86,000,748 in fractional silver coin, an aggregate of $1,711,644,935.

MOROCCO REFUSES TO PAY.

United States Will Dispatch a Warship to That Country to Enforce the Collection of a Claim.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The government of Morocco has declined to meet the demands of the United States for the payment of indemnity on account of the killing by a mob of Marcus Essagin, a naturalized American citizen. The latest request was made by United States Consul Gumfere and the latest declination of the government of Morocco was accompanied by an intimation of its freedom from liability under the terms of the convention between Morocco and Spain. The state department has come to the conclusion that the consul's representation will be more effective if he is supported morally by the presence in Morroccan water by a United States warship and it is probable he will make visit to Fez to again present the case as a passenger on a vessel to be selected by the navy department for that purpose.

Fearful Wreck Off Nova Scotia.

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 12.—The shore of this county for ten miles east and west is strewn with the wreckage of the hull and cargo of the steamer City of Monticello which foundered Saturday morning and 25 bodies of victims of the disaster have been recovered from the sea which is raging with terrific fury.

Death of Henry Villard.

New York, Nov. 13.—Henry Villard, the railroad magnate and financier, died at his summer residence at Dobbs Ferry early Monday. Mr. Villard was largely interested in the Oregon & California railroad and for a time was receiver of the Kansas Pacific.

A Success in Point of Attendance.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Official statistics show that the Paris exposition was a gigantic success from the point of attendance, which was double that of the exposition of 1889. When the gates of the exposition of 1900 closed last night more than 50,000,000 persons had passed through.

Burned 200,000 Bushels of Wheat.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 14.—Fire Tuesday destroyed the Wichita Falls mill and elevator. Over 200,000 bushels of wheat were burned with the building. Loss, $140,000.

PHILIPPINE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Director General Vaille Says Natives Do Little Letter-Writing and Are Slow to Acquire English.

Washington, Nov. 14.—F. W. Vaille, director general of posts of the Philippine islands, in his annual report to the postmaster general shows a surplus of $19,628 to the credit of the Philippine postal service. The revenue to June 30 last was $117,848 and the expenditures $98,220, making both years of the department's existence show a surplus. Decided progress has been made in opening post offices. It has been the endeavor to have an officer in charge as clerk wherever the number of troops made it impracticable for the army mail orderlies to do the work. Mr. Vaille says the correspondence between the natives on the islands is "as near nil as that of ranchers and plainsmen at outs army posts in the states." There are now 21 post offices under the charge of Americans, of which 11 are money order offices. Thirty-seven other offices are in charge of army officials for the sale of stamps and the handling of registered matter.

The Filipinos have made little progress in acquiring a knowledge of English. Railway postal service has been maintained on the only railway line in the Philippines. The report urges new post office quarters in Manila. Following our occupation of Manila all prices have increased and rents have been raised everywhere. The letter-carrier service at Manila is reported as an eyesore and an abomination but it is stated must continue until there can be secured a sufficient number of English-reading Filipinos, added to which difficulty is notorious dishonesty of the native servants. During the year 37,734 money orders were issued for $1,526,310, against less than $500,000 last year. The report says the time is not ripe yet for civil service examinations for appointment to this service. It is predicted that with the withdrawal of American troops and the consequent turning over of the telegraph to the civil government the telegraph operators will have to act as postmasters in all but the largest towns.

FACTS ABOUT INDIANS.

Commissioner Jones Tells What They Have Cost the Government from 1789 to Date—Opposes Annuity System.

Washington, Nov. 13.—From the annual report of Indian Commissioner Jones these facts are taken:

The total expenditure by the government on account of the Indian service from March 4, 1789, up to and including July 30, 1900, has been $908,358,217. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended last July amounted to $10,175,397. Of this amount at least $2,230,000 was devoted to the cause of Indian education. Under the head of obstacles to self-support of the Indians the report deprecates the ration system, annuity payments and the leasing of allotments. The ration system, says the report, is the corrollary of the reservation system. The Indian population of the United States is about 267,900, of which 45,276 receive a daily ration. If the Indians' claims for full rations as a right is conceded the commissioner predicts that the time when they will be self-supporting lies in the very distant future. If it comes at all. The commissioner urges that the indiscriminate issue of rations stop at once. The old and helpless, he says, should be provided for, but rations should be issued to the able-bodied only for labor, while those who have been educated in Indian schools should depend entirely on their own resources. Annuities distributed last year aggregated $1,507,543, the per capita ranging from $355 down to 50 cents.

There were 258 Indian schools of all kinds conducted by the government and an increase of 1,412 pupils in enrollment and 1,142 in average attendance shown over the previous year. About 800 of the 34,000 eligible school children are unprovided for. Compulsory education of the children is strongly indorsed and congress is urged to authorize the commission to place everyone of school age in some school, the selection of the school to be left largely to educated Indians' parents.

The report controverts the commonly accepted theory that by constant contact with the whites the extinction of the Indian is only a matter of time. It says it can be stated with a great degree of confidence that the Indian population of the United States has been very litle diminished from the days of Columbus, Coronado, Raleigh, Capt. John Smith and other early explorers.

Jesse James' Widow Dead.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Zerelda James, wife of Jesse James, the outlaw, died at her home in this city yesterday morning after an illness of ten months. In January of this year Mrs. James was attacked with the grip. Complications developed and she had been confined to her bed almost continuously since she first became ill. Her body will be buried at Kearney, Clay county, where Jesse James is buried.

Oklahoma Returns.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 14.—Complete returns from the Third senatorial district show that J. J. Schaeffer, republican, is elected instead of Freeman Miller, democrat. This complicates matters still further in the legislature, giving the republicans and fusionists 12 members each with E. Duffy, populist, from Cleveland county, holding the balance of power.

The Kentucky Has Passed Morocco.

Algiers, Nov. 14.—The United States battleship Kentucky has arrived here. Her captain reports that the ship behaved splendidly in the heavy weather encountered in the Atlantic. The Kentucky will leave Thursday after coaling for the China station.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Help Rendered to 364 Vessels on Board of Which Were 2,655 Persons, of Whom 48 Were Lost.

Washington, Nov. 14.—S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life-saving service, in his annual report to Secretary Gage, says that at the close of the fiscal year the establishment embraced 229 stations, 194 being on the Atlantic, 58 on the lakes, 16 on the Pacific and one at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of operations of the service during the year was 364. There were on board those vessels 2,655 persons, of whom 2,607 were saved and 48 lost. Six hundred and 73 shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations, to whom 1,447 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in disaster was $6,127,508, and of their cargoes $3,342,690, making a total value of property imperiled $9,470,198. Of this amount $7,234,698 was saved and $2,235,500 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 61.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 329 casualties to small craft, such as small yachts, sail boats, row boats, etc., on board of which were 781 persons, of whom five were lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at $267,070, of which $256,770 was saved and $10,300 lost.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Large Increase of Undelivered Mail Over Last Year—Many Letters Contained Cash and Valuable Papers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The annual report of the superintendent of the dead letter office shows the large increase of total receipts of undelivered mail matter over the previous year of nearly ten per cent. The number of pieces of matter received from all sources was 7,536,158, against 6,855,983 for the preceding year. Letters and parcels held for postage numbered 144,619, and the misdirected 422,793. Nearly 35,000 letters were received which bore no addresses whatever. The letters addressed to the guests of hotels and undellvered numbered 269,624. The total number of unclaimed parcels of all descriptions was 180,914. There were 660,461 pieces of mail matter addressed to foreign countries and returned from there as undeliverable. The number of letters and parcels opened was 6,676,003, an increase over the preceding year of 9½ per cent. There were 50,553 letters containing an aggregate of $44,140 and letters containing drafts, notes, money orders, etc., of the face value of $1,136,645. Foreign letters and parcels found undeliverable and returned to countries of origin numbered 606,412.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

It Considers the Appropriations for the Academies for White People—A Talk on the Disfranchisement Acts.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Freedmen's Aid and Southern society met at Newark, N. J., yesterday with Bishop Edward G. Andrews presiding. There was a long discussion preceding the consideration of appropriations for the academies for white people. It was explained that the field of the academies was among the poor whites and they were doing fine work both in instruction provided by the schools themselves and as feeders for the Fort Worth and United States Grant universities.

Bishop Mallalieu, in talking on the subject, spoke of the effect on the aims of the society of the disfranchisement acts of the south. He said: "I hope to see the day when the flag shall protect all Americans on American soil." This started a debate on disfranchisement, the speakers connecting it with the question under consideration by the idea that the work among the whites in the states which had passed "disfranchisement" laws should be increased rather than diminished.

RUSSELL HARRISON OUT.

Son of the Ex-President Gets Honorable Discharge from the Army, His Services Being No Longer Needed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, inspector general, United States volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect December 1, his services being no longer required. Col. Harrison is a son of ex-President Harrison and has served in the volunteer establishment since the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Two Transports Reach Manila.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Gen. MacArthur telegraphs that the transports Grant and Port Albert have arrived at Manila. The Grant sailed from San Francisco October 10 with six officers and 615 men. The Port Albert sailed from Seattle September 23 with animals and forage.

Iowa's New Normal School Building.

Cedar Falls, Ia., Nov. 14.—The cornerstone of the new state normal building here was laid Tuesday in the presence of a number of distinguished persons. The building will cost $103,000.

A BASIS FOR TREATY.

Foreign Envoys at Pekin Agree Upon What China Must Do to Escape Her Present Difficulties.

London, Nov. 13.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin Sunday, says:

Pressed by the common desire for a speedy termination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms, to be presented in a conjoint note which, subject to the approval of the governments, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon 11 princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)

Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals. The tsungli-yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries.

The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Pekin and the sea.

Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing boxers.

The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but no compensation for native Christians. The words missionary and Christians do not occur in the note.

Fierce Battle with the Rebels.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 13.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in south China. The Triads have rebelled in Kwang Si and Marshal Su, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, is asking for more men to suppress them. A battle was fought at Tsan Choo, on the Tsung Chi Li border, between a body of imperial troops and boxers. Gen. Yuan's troops numbered 8,000 and the boxers 12,000. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the defeat of the boxers with great loss. Their leader, Chen, refused to retreat, and when the fight was lost fought with 300 desperadoes in a ravine until all were killed. His head was taken and hung on the walls of the city. Six thousand rebels were killed.

More Chinese Heads Fall.

Pekin, Nov. 6, via Shanghai, Nov. 10.—Four of the leading officials of Pao Ting Fu, including Ting Yang, the acting viceroy of Pechili, and Gen. Kuswing, were put to death November 5, under the sentence imposed by the tribunal of the allies.

EIGHT THOUSAND DROWNED.

A London Correspondent Tells of Fearful Loss of Life Among Chinese on the Amur River.

London, Nov. 14.—The Globe publishes a letter from a Belgian gentleman who has been traveling to Pekin via the Trans-Siberian railroad. He describes, under date of September 6, what he saw in the Amur river. His account surpasses in horror those previously published. He says:

The scenes I have witnessed during the three days since the steamer left Blagovetchensk are horrible beyond the powers of description. It is the closing tableau of a fearful human tragedy. Two thousand were deliberately drowned at Morzo, 2,000 at Rabe and 3,000 around Blagovetchensk, a total of 12,000 corpses encumbering the river, among which were thousands of women and children. Navigation was all but impossible. Last week a boat had to plough her way through a tangled mass of corpses lashed together by their long hair. The banks were literally covered with corpses. In the curves of the stream were dark, putrid, smelling masses of human flesh and bone, surging and swaying in the steamer's wake. The captain vainly ordered full speed ahead. The sight and smell will be ever with us.

From Blagovetchensk to Aigun, 45 kilometers, numerous villages studded the bank, with a thriving, industrious population of over 100,000. That of Aigun was 20,000. No one will ever know the number of these who perished by shot, sword and stream. Not a village is left. The silence of death was around us, the smoking ruins of Aigun on the right, with broken down, crumbling walls and shattered, roofless houses.

COST OF THE NAVY.

Paymaster General Kenny Gives the Expense of Construction and Repair of Ships and Pay of Marines.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The annual report of Paymaster General Kenny, of the navy, deals in large figures. He shows that last year he spent $10,659,000 on account of construction and purchase of ships, $3,933,000 for repairs to ships, $11,715,000 to keep ships in commission, including pay, $1,589,000 for the marine corps, and $56,083 for the naval militia.

The paymaster general says that the naval storehouse at Cavite has proved of great value as a supply base, and the bureau intends to meet the demands of the fleet for supplies without purchasing on the station as far as possible. The refrigerator ships have been employed with the most satisfactory results, and have been a veritable boon to the men.

National W. C. T. U. Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president, has issued the call for the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, which will meet at Washington, November 10 and continue in session until December 7.

GEN. M'ARTHUR'S REPORT.

Military Governor of the Philippines Tells of Conditions There.

20 Per Cent. of This Year 8.79 Per Cent. of Our Troops Were Sick—From January to July 24 Officers and 971 Enlisted Men Died.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Maj. Gen. MacArthur, commanding the army in the Philippines and military governor of the islands since May 5, 1899, has partment. A considerable portion of the report relates to events which took place previous to the date when he assumed command, and he publishes some of the correspondence and proclamations of the Filipinos obtained before that time. He refers to the change in Aguinaldo's plans in abandoning his army organization and starting a guerrilla warfare. The conditions of the country have afforded advantages for such a policy, he says, as they have enabled the insurgents to appear and disappear at their convenience. At one time they are soldiers, and immediately after are within the American lines in the attitude of peaceful natives. A widely scattered formation of Filipinos quickly followed the guerrilla warfare which led to a corresponding dissemination of American troops, there being 53 military stations in the archipelago November 1, 1899, and 413 stations September 1, 1900. This resulted in a large number of minor affairs, many of which did not assume the dignity of a regular combat, though the casualties between the dates stated were 268 Americans killed, 750 wounded and 55 captured, the Filipino losses during the same time being 3,227 killed, 694 wounded and 2,864 captured.

Gen. MacArthur says the extensive distribution of troops has strained the soldiers of the army to the full limit of endurance. He says the apparent desultory work has demanded more of discipline and as much valor as was required during the period of regular operations against concentrated field forces of insurrectionists. Gen. MacArthur speaks in the highest terms of the service rendered by the troops amid all labors and hardships. Continuing, he says:

The Filipinos are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves a large number would gladly accept American supremacy which they are gradually to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property. They have been maddened, however, during the past five years by rhetorical sophistry, and stimulants applied to national pride, until power of discriminating in matters of public concern or private interest has been almost entirely suspended. As a substitute for all other considerations the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of consequences.

The effort to institute municipal government under American auspices carried the idea of exclusive fidelity to the United States. But this met with difficulties where Filipinos were placed entirely in control and secret municipal governments were organized in various towns under insurgent auspices to proceed simultaneously with the American government and often through the same personnel. Presidents and town officials acted openly in behalf of Americans and secretly in behalf of the insurgents, and paradoxical as it may seem, with considerable apparent solicitude for the interests of both.

In June, 1900, out of a total of 63,284 troops there were 5,563 sick, or 8.79 per cent. The number of deaths in the army has steadily increased, and diminution of the death rate can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by some guerrilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time progresses and the men become more and more debilitated by the tropical service the more marked will become the ratio of deaths. For the six months from January 21 to July 21, 1900, there died 24 officers and 971 enlisted men, of whom four officers and 204 enlisted men were killed in action, and three officers and 43 enlisted men died of wounds, the other deaths occurring from various diseases. There is an average of 4.7 daily. The war has impoverished the native population and the native army has drawn all available medical supplies and native physicians and there has been great suffering among the outlying residents. There is a scarcity of medical officers in the Philippines.

There is in operation in the island 2,141 miles of land and cable lines with 315 offices in direct communication with Manila.

To Force Rebels to Surrender.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The administration has planned its winter campaign in the Philippines. Three weeks ago Gen. MacArthur sent to Washington his plan for quelling the insurrection in the islands. It contemplates prompt activity and energetic employment of the volunteers during the next two months, in conjunction, of course, with the regulars.

The volunteers in the Philippines will not be brought home until after the 1st of January. It is now said that the improvement in the transport facilities has made it possible to delay the debarkment of the troops until that time, two months later than it was originally intended. This affords a better opportunity to complete the plans made for attack on the insurgents. As soon as the fighting season opens in the Philippines an attempt will be made to force the insurgents to surrender.

Insurance Policies Exempt.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The federal court of appeals, Judge Henry C. Caldwell presiding, has just decided that life insurance policies are exempt from bankruptcy proceedings.

MARCUS DALY DEAD.

The Great Copper King and Antagonist of ex-Senator Clark Expires in New York City.

New York, Nov. 13.—Marcus Daly, one of the leading mine owners of the world, 60 years old, died in his apartments in the Hotel Netherland at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Dilation of the heart and Bright's disease of the kidneys, with resultant complications, were the immediate cause of death, though Mr. Daly's illness dated back several years.

Marcus Daly was born in Ireland in 1842. He came to the United States early in life and since 1876 had been a citizen of Montana. At the time of his death he was president of the Amalgamated Copper company. In politics he was a democrat. The differences between Mr. Daly and W. A. Clark have attracted much attention. The trouble started years ago over some water rights near Butte which Daly wanted and which Clark had bought, forcing the other to pay a very high figure.

WANTS ALL TO REMAIN.

At a Cabinet Meeting Tuesday President McKinley Expressed the Wish That His Official Family Remain Unbroken.

Washington, Nov. 14.—At the meeting of the cabinet Tuesday President McKinley, discussing the recent elections and their results, expressed the hope that every member of the cabinet would remain in his official family during the next four years. He regarded the results of the elections as an indorsement not only of his own ideas and policies, but also of the administration of every department of the government.

At the cabinet meeting each of the members furnished a forecast of his annual report, but none of the reports was in shape for formal presentation. It was practically decided that the recommendation in the message on the subject of war revenue taxes will advocate a small reduction, scaling down the total revenue about $15,000,000. Just where this decrease will be made has not been determined.

ORDERED FROM PORTO RICO.

The President Reduces the Armed Force in the Island and Designates New Military Commanders.

Washington, Nov. 13.—By direction of the president the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on December 15, 1900, and the island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys thereto will be attached to the Department of the East and designated the District of Porto Rico. One battalion of the Eleventh infantry and the squadron of the Fifth cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein and sent to New York city. Brig. Gen. Davis, now in command of the Deparment of Porto Rico, will repair to Manila, Philippine islands, and report to the commanding general for assignment to duty as inspector general of that division.

This order was issued after a full cable consultation with Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, and after Gen. Davis had made his recommendations. It was the opinion of Gov. Allen that the reduction of the force in Porto Rico would be eminently satisfactory to the people of the island and that the force to be retained would be ample for all present purposes. This order leaves in Porto Rico the Eleventh infantry and batteries F and G, of the Fifth artillery. These troops will be under the command of Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, who is now in command of the native regiment.

DISPATCHED BY SEA.

Superintendent Brooks, of the Foreign Mail Service, Gives Valuable Statistics from His Department.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Capt. N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, says in his annual report that there were 8,325,016 pounds of mail matter dispatched by sea to foreign countries during the fiscal year. Of this, 5,722,453 pounds were for transatlantic destinations, almost 2,500,000 going to Great Britain. The transatlantic mails increased 429,847 pounds over the previous year. The aggregate cost of the foreign mail service was $2,158,033. It is estimated that $4,218,804 was received by the post office department as postage on articles exchanged with all foreign countries.

Four Lives Lost in a Hotel Fire.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 13.—A fire accompanied with a terrible fatality occurred here Monday morning, resulting in the total destruction of the Gifford house, a large three-story frame building. The list of dead is as follows: Heck Clark, Rebecca Owens, Shelby De Hart and Curley Berry, all of Poplar Bluff. Fatally injured: Etta Hargrovem, Poplar Bluff; Winslow Stowe, Tenpessee. A dozen people were more or less injured, but will recover.

Filipinos Showed Little Interest.

Manila, Nov. 13.—The results of the election in the United States have been quietly received here. So far as the Filipinos are concerned no noticeable change in the situation has ensued, nor is any likely to occur in the immediate future.

THE BRUTE IS CAPTURED.

John Porter, a Negro, Confesses to Murder of Louise Frost.

Was Caught in Denver and After a Long "Sweating" He Made Full Confession Wednesday Evening—Threatened With Burning at the Stake.

John Porter, a negro section man, confessed to Denver officers Wednesday evening that he was the one who assaulted and murdered little Louise Frost near Limon last Thursday evening, as told in last week's Republic.

It was supposed at first that a negro employed on the Frost ranch was the guilty party, but this proved incorrect.

A colored man by name of Porter and his two sons, Arthur and John, worked on the railroad section at Limon. They were not at work on the afternoon of the outrage and left Limon suddenly. They were found in Denver and arrested on suspicion.

Incriminating evidence was found laying the crime to John Porter. A bloody bone-handled jack-knife was found on the elder Porter, which belonged to his son, John. A place was found where clothing had been burned at Limon, and a bloody handkerchief near the box car that the Porters had occupied.

Before leaving Limon last Thursday night the Porters sent their old clothes to Lawrence, Kan., where they formerly lived, and these were returned to Denver for inspection.

The younger of the two sons, Job Porter, who is 17 years of age, finding the web of evidence being wove about him, confessed to the crime to Denver officers at five p. m. Wednesday.

He rehearsed the details of the outrage and murder and told where they would find the pocketbook, taken from the little girl, in a privy vault in Limon. Searchers found the purse where the negro said it could be found.

The murderer has a bad reputation in Lawrence, Kan., where he formerly lived. He was sent to the reform school for horse stealing, and later sent to the state reformatory for criminal assault on a girl.

His manner of telling the details of the murder was as stolid as though he was telling of the killing of an animal.

The people about Limon are greatly excited, and when the brute is taken through there on the way to Hugo, the county seat, he will probably be taken off the train and lynched by the enraged citizens.

It is said threats have been made to even burn the culprit at the stake.

Pope Prays for McKinley.

New York, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says:

The pope, in receiving Bishop James Trobec, of St. Cloud, Minn., took occasion to express the most cordial sentiments regarding Archbishop Ireland in particular and Americans in general.

Referring to the result of the recent elections in the United States the pontiff said:

"I pray God to so illumine President McKinley's mind that he may avoid he dangers of imperialism."

The Price of Salt Is Doubled.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The National Salt company yesterday put up the price of common table salt of a fair quality to $2.50 per 100 pounds. The price before was $1.10 per 100 pounds for the same grade. The National Salt company controls directly 95 per cent of the salt output of the country, and is able to dominate the remaining five per cent of the production.

The principal mills of the National company, which is commonly known as the salt trust, are in Michigan.

Small Pox in Rawlins County.

Atwood, Kan., Nov. 10.—State Health Officer W. B. Swan, of Topeka, has examined all of the patients in the small pox district, near Chadron, in Rawlins county. He pronounced the sickness genuine small pox, and a rigid quarantine of the infected district has been ordered.

Prosperity Emphasized by Election.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 10.—The McKenna rolling mills here closed to-day for an indefinite period. About 300 men are affected. Lack of orders is given as the cause of the shut down.

To Suppress Filipino Junta.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Great Britain will be requested by the government to suppress the Filipino junta at Hong Kong. The administration has had this in contemplation for some time, and now that no political obstacle presents itself, the action is to be taken without delay. The Hong Kong junta has furnished the Filipinos with arms and ammunition for weeks.

The Center of Population.

Columbus, Ind., Nov. 14.—The census bureau has announced that the center of population of the United States is Columbus, Ind. Ten years ago it was located at Westport, 12 miles east of here. Citizens of Columbus have been claiming the centership for several years.