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IN GRAVE PERIL

SITUATION AT LADYSMITH GROWING MORE CRITICAL.

Boers Have Posted a New Big Gun on Lombard Kop, Completely Commanding the Town.

THEIR GUNNERS ARE EXPERT

SAID TO BE PLANTING SHELLS WITH GREAT ACCURACY.

Shooting So Effective that Several of the British Cannon Have Been Shattered.

SORTIE FROM KIMBERLEY

FIGHT AT CARTER'S FARM, WHERE BOERS WERE INTRENCHED.

Two British Officers and Twenty Men Killed and Thirty-One in All Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 4:30 a. m.—Again there is a complete lull in the news from the seat of war. Ladysmith has established heliographic communication with Frere, and it is reported that all was well up to Sunday. A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 2, says: "The hottest bombardment of the siege took place last Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position on Lombard Kop, completely commanding the town, and shelled our camp that day and yesterday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester regiment, where there were many narrow escapes. To-day the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of our guns have been shattered by the Boer big guns."

A dispatch from Frere camp, dated Dec. 5, says: "The Boers are firing into Ladysmith. It is rumored that 6,000 Free State troops have left Ladysmith, entertaining the gravest fears as to the safety of their own country."

A dispatch from the Boer laager, by way of Lorenzo Marques, dated Nov. 30, confirms the report that the commandoes have been closing in on Ladysmith and mounting big guns in new positions. According to the same advices, a heavy cannonade had been maintained, and a general assault had been ordered for Thursday morning, but was countermanded at the last moment.

Modder river dispatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley, but it is also asserted that a large body of the enemy has gone in the direction of Jacobsdal. It is possible, therefore, that Lord Methuen may endeavor to clear his right flank as far as Jacobsdal before continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder river for stores, guns and ammunition.

FIGHT NEAR KIMBERLEY.

The sortie from Kimberley on Nov. 25 appears to have been much more serious that had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnoissance in force by mounted troops under Major Scott-Turner, at dawn, in the direction of a ridge near Carter's farm, where the Boers were strongly intrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Major Scott-Turner proceeded along the ridge under cover and rushed the Boer redoubts at 5:25 a. m., in the face of a hail of bullets. The Boers hoisted a white flag and fired at the British under its protection before surrendering. Owing possibly to the exhaustion of their ammunition, the British were unable to follow up the attack and to seize a large Boer laager near by, especially as Boer reinforcements were seen approaching and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of thick bush.

During the sortie an armored train reconnoitered north and south, while a considerable force of British, with field guns and Maxims, advanced toward Spytfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction. Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and, viewed from the conning tower, an artillery duel seemed proceeding in every direction, except toward Kenilworth, the fusillade being terrific. At 8 o'clock, having no force sufficient to hold the position he had stormed, Major Scott-Turner began gradually retiring his men. He had a horse shot under him and a bullet went through the fleshy part of his shoulder. Several men had terrible wounds. It is alleged that the Boers used Martinis and explosive bullets, and that they frequently fired at the British ambulance wagons. The British captured twenty-eight of the enemy.

TURNER KILLED.

The War Office has received a list of casualties in an engagement near Kimberley, as follows:

Killed—Major Turner of the Black Watch, Lieut. C. W. Wright of the Kimberley Light Horse, and twenty noncommissioned officers and men.

Wounded—Captain Wallick, Lieutenants Clifford and Watson and twenty-eight noncommissioned officers and men.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether Major Scott-Turner was killed during the sortie of Nov. 25 or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie. Some of the special dispatches represent that he was killed while leading the final attack on the Boer position on Nov. 28. If this be correct, it looks like a sortie concerted with Lord Methuen.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, dated Dec. 2, says: "The Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction, to which General Gatacre will make his next move. The telegraph lines have been cut in various places and communication with Steynsburg, Bordrecht and Maraisburg has been severed. It is believed here that the Boers have occupied Steynsburg. Firing has been heard in the direction of Stormburg, probably between General Gatacre's vanguard and the Boer commander."

The first batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa, numbering 133 men, arrived in the Thames yesterday on the British transport Sumatra, which left the cape about Nov. 15.

It is reported from Cape Town that the Transvaal government still refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere regarding prisoners in Pretoria, insisting that Great Britain must inquire through Commandant General Joubert.

There is a possibility if General Buller asks for further reinforcements that a brigade of militia will be sent to South Africa with the view of conciliating the militiamen, who think that branch of the service has been slighted in favor of the reservists.

The Times prints a letter from an American citizen who left Johannesburg because he was liable to be impressed and who had learned that the United States consul was unable to protect him. He complains bitterly that the American flag was not respected in Pretoria, that his passport was not recognized and that his position was practically unbearable.

DEFENSE OF LADYSMITH.

White Holding His Own, but Subjected to a Heavy Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A budget of news from Ladysmith, which arrived today, brings the history of the beleagured garrison up to Nov. 29. In spite of the rumors of a retrograde movement on the part of the Boers the stories just received show that the garrison, although still strong, was suffering from confinement, restricted diet and the increasing volume of the Boer artillery fire, especially that of an additional heavy caliber gun placed in position 5,000 yards from the western defenses. The dispatches relate that the Boers had discovered the most vulnerable points of the garrison and that shelling was becoming disagreeably effective. The rations had been reduced and there was a great deal of sickness. Nevertheless, the troops of the garrison were in every way preparing to meet the assault which it was anticipated the Boers would carry out in a final effort to reduce the city. The belief was current in Ladysmith that the Boers were preparing for a retrograde movement after another attack. Several bodies of burghers were reported to have been seen Nov. 28 moving in the direction of the Drakensburg range, while on Nov. 29 detachments were observed journeying northward with wagons. Discord between the Transvaalers and Free Staters was also reported. There was no indication, however, that the Boers were preparing to dismantle their gun position, but that idea was prevalent in some quarters of Ladysmith that the continued shelling of the place was intended to cover the retirement of other Boer forces toward the Transvaal frontiers.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Dec. 2, via Lourenzo Marquez, Monday, Dec. 4, announces that a Boer council of war was planning a renewed assault on Ladysmith. The dispatch says: "General Joubert is indisposed and has arrived at Volksrust, across the Transvaal border, for medical treatment. A dispatch from the head laager, where Colonel Schalkburger is in supreme command during the absence of General Joubert, announces that a council of war was held Dec. 2 with reference to assaulting Ladysmith. The state attorney has arrived at the camp to advise the Boer commanders. Everything is quiet at Ladysmith. Dispatches from the west report that there was a heavy artillery duel at Mafeking during the morning of Dec. 2. All is quiet at Kimberley. Comfortable wood and iron houses have been erected at Waterfall, a few miles from Pretoria, for the rank and file of the British prisoners. Count Deville le Blois, a colonel in the French army, has joined the Transvaal forces as an authorized military attache."

The War Office has received the following from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 5: "It is very difficult to make any statement in regard to the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont eighty-one of their dead were accounted for. The enemy gave fifteen as the number killed. There is every reason to believe that the enemy's loss at Ladysmith, Nov. 9, was over 800 killed and wounded. Information from a trustworthy Boer source shows that in Hildyard's fight, Nov. 23, the enemy lost thirty killed and and 100 wounded. It is impossible to say how far these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the losses suffered. Intercepted dispatches to Joubert from a commander show that even the official dispatches contain decidedly inaccurate information in this respect."

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Dec. 3, reports that in Colonel Lord Dundonald's reconnoissance near Colenso fifteen Boers were killed and many wounded. The road bridge across the Tugela river is intact. The same message reports that President Kruger is anxious that the burghers leave Ladysmith in order to oppose the British marching in the direction of Pretoria from the west.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Monday, Nov. 27, says: "Have plenty of food, water and ammunition."

Last Woman Refugee at Home.

HAZELTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—Fleeing from Johannesburg on Oct. 3, three days previous to the opening of hostilities, Mrs. H. Dickerman, the last woman refugee to get out of the principal Transvaal city, arrived at the home of her parents, in this city, to-day. Her husband, a mining engineer, remained to guard his mining interests, in which he is associated with George Clyde, also a former Hazeltonian. Mrs. Dickerman was accompanied by her five children. They sailed along the east coast of Africa and passed through the Suez canal.

Russian and French Officers.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—Two Russian colonels, a French general and a French colonel, who have been engaged by Dr. Leyds to assist in the defense of Pretoria, left to-day for Lourenzo Marquez. They were escorted to the steamer by the secretary of the French legation here.

TOM JOHNSON'S SYNDICATE.

It Will Build Electric Street-Railway Lines in Hawaii.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—A syndicate headed by Tom L. and Albert Johnson, the street-car magnates, will build a street-railroad in Honolulu and on Oahu island, on which the capital of the Hawaiian islands is situated. Electric lines will not only be built within the city limits, but suburban lines will be constructed leading to the different points of interest and business near the city. A route will be built to the volcano for the convenience of tourists. The syndicate has absorbed the present horse-car lines in Honolulu. Ferry boats will also be operated by the new company between the various islands of the group. The company, it is said, will have a monopoly of the street-car business in Honolulu.

AT THE STAKE

RICHARD COLEMAN, A NEGRO, BURNED BY A KENTUCKY MOB.

Exhibition of Savagery in Which the Best Citizens of Maysville, Men and Women, Participated.

NEGRO BOUND WITH ROPES

DRAGGED THROUGH THE STREETS AMID A SHOWER OF MISSILES.

Vitriol and Red Pepper Thrown in His Bleeding Face and His Eyes Burned or Gouged Out

THEN TIED TO A SMALL TREE

BRUSH AND WOOD PILED ABOUT HIM AND THE TORCH APPLIED.

No Mercy Shown by Relatives of the Woman He Killed—Her Husband the Leader of the Mob.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight to-day at the hands of a mob, consisting of thousands of citizens, by being burned at the stake, after suffering torture and fright beyond description. He was dragged through the streets, and pelted with all sorts of missiles until his body was covered with blood. Vitriol and red pepper were thrown on his face, and his eyes either burned out by the acid or gouged out with sticks or knives. When he arrived at the scene of his funeral pyre he was tied to a tree, brush and limbs of trees piled about his body, and the torch applied. The best citizens, men and women, looked on or participated in the horrible execution. The mob did not form a circle about the dying man and dance and yell, as the Indians were wont to torture their victims, but otherwise the scene was a shocking exhibition of savagery.

The dreadful spectacle occurred on the peaceful cricket grounds on the outskirts of this, one of the oldest and among the proudest cities of Kentucky. The barbarities inflicted upon this young negro by citizens of one of the most highly civilized cities of the State are almost beyond belief, and can only be accounted for by the intense horror created by long consideration of the atrocious crime of which full confession had been made by Coleman. Just two months ago Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, in a moment of depravity and savagery not equaled in the annals of crime, murdered the woman who had been his benefactor. Coleman was not only employed on the farm, but had been installed as a house servant, and was trusted implicitly by both Mr. Lashbrook and his wife.

THE NEGRO'S CRIME.

On the day of the murder Mr. Lashbrook was at work some distance away from the house. Coleman was left in charge of the house. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned, when Coleman asked her to look at some work at which he had been engaged. The negro locked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed. Coleman struck her on the head, knocking her down, but not stopping her cries. He then seized a razor and cut her throat. He picked up the bleeding body and placed it on the bed, and then left the room. When he returned she was still groaning, and with an ax he struck her repeatedly on the head until he was sure she was dead.

Without any show of alarm or remorse for his crime, the negro calmly washed the blood from his hands and clothing, and went to where Mr. Lashbrook was at work in the field, and told him that he had better come to the house, as some one had killed his wife. Mr. Lashbrook did not care to take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead. Even then so great was the confidence of Lashbrook in Coleman that no thought occurred that he was the murderer. It was not until after the officers arrived that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for that by saying that he had been killing chickens. That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained, and knowing the result if that fact should become known, the officers quietly removed him to Covington, Ky., for safekeeping. He was indicted for the murder.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

Soon after his incarceration at Covington he made a complete confession of his crime to the jailer. The story of his revolting crime, including worse than murder, was told without any appearance of feeling by the prisoner. This confession becoming public, roused a feeling of indignation against the prisoner among the relatives and friends of the victim which made it certain that the officers of the law would be powerless to prevent a summary vengeance at the first opportunity. Still, the authorities at Maysville did not act on that basis. There was no call on the Governor for troops to protect the prisoner.

On Tuesday Sheriff Perrine, under orders of Judge Harbeson, with four assistants, went to Covington, expecting to return with Coleman on Tuesday night, but after reaching Covington the jailer at Maysville wired him not to attempt to bring the prisoner into Maysville at night. The trial was set for to-day. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the train on the Chesapeake & Ohio which started at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from Cincinnati and Covington. Coleman had been apprised Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was instantly stricken with fear and begged piteously to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial. He said he expected to die, but he dreaded the vengeance of a mob. When he was handcuffed on leaving the jail in Covington he was almost paralyzed and had to be assisted to the patrol wagon. The crowd about the jail there and at the Covington station added to his fear. On entering the train he seemed unable to sit down until one of the guards forced him into the seat. It developed that in the crowd at Covington, and even on the train, there were some of the relatives of Mrs. Lashbrook ready to convey information if any attempt was made to secrete the prisoner.

The prisoner and his escort arrived at 10:20. News of his coming had preceded it, and it is said the information came to James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, from agents whom he had stationed in Covington to advise him by telegraph of the prisoner's transfer. Sheriff Perrine while en route to Maysville had been informed that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the train at the depot, and he hastily prepared for the swearing in of deputy sheriffs. As the train puffed slowly into the old station the mob formed on both sides in two long but closely huddled crowds. Armed men stationed themselves at the platforms of all the cars and warned the frightened passengers to remain quiet and not to interfere. A low murmur gathered louder force as it spread up and down the lines, and its volume slowly increased to a roar as first one and then another of the waiting men plunged into the cars.

THE SHERIFF UNDAUNTED.

The sheriff and his assistants were strongly armed, and there was some resistance, as some of the leaders of the mob jostled roughly against them and hoarse demands were uttered from the outer fringes of the crowds for the prisoner. Sheriff Perrine was undaunted and walked swiftly from the car, but with no indication of panic. A step behind him followed the officers with Coleman, the latter peering affrightedly from side to side and seeking to conceal himself behind the brawny forms of his protectors. As the officers proceeded the numbers of the mob were constantly swelled by new arrivals, and all through the downtown business streets to the courthouse they were closely followed. Hundreds of stones and other missiles were thrown and revolvers and rifles were freely displayed. The prisoner was frequently struck and he presented a frightful appearance, the blood streaming from wounds on his face and head.

At the courthouse a mob of over 2,000 men, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. The demand for the prisoner was made, unaccompanied by threats by the leaders, and there were loud murmurs from the outskirts of the mob. There was a brief struggle in which weapons were hastily drawn by the officers, and then the sheriff and his assistants were overcome by sheer force of numbers and the shrieking prisoner was seized by the triumphant leaders of the mob. Up through the central portion of the town the march was taken, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target again of hundreds of missiles, and several times he sank, half unconscious, to the ground, while the crowd pressed forward, striking at him with clubs, sticks and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable. More dead than alive, he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of women joined the men. High above the noise of the mob the wretch could be heard pleading for his life, then the cry of the prisoner was answered with an oath and a blow. This spectacle continued until the grounds were reached where the final work of the mob was accomplished with torturing and burning.

STRAPPED TO A TREE.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago, in accordance with all the other arranged details of the programme mapped out by the leaders of the mob. The prisoner was dragged to the sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and larger bits of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death. James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match. Some one with a knife was vainly slashing at the prisoner's chest. By a sort of cruel concurrence of action on the part of the mob not a single shot was fired. The purpose seemed to be to give the wretch the greatest possible amount of torture. A fatal shot would have been merciful, and there was no mercy in the crowd surrounding Richard Coleman. As the flames arose he made vain efforts to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire, and his eyes rolled in a frenzy of suffering. The ropes, securing him to the tree, were burned and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile. Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails and long poles to push his body back into the flames. It is not certain how long life lasted. During the process, while his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water, his tongue protruded and his eyeballs fairly started from his head.

At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to replenish the fire and keep the body in position where it would burn. At that time a nephew of Mrs. Lashbrook was pushing the body on the burned embers, while a curious crowd of several thousand persons lingered on the scene. It is said that on the march through the city the prisoner's eyes had been burned out by acid thrown from an egg shell.

In all the thousands who constituted the mob there was not a single effort made to disguise or conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in this tragedy. They are leading citizens in all lines of business and many are members of churches.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

The coroner held an inquest on the charred remains of Coleman and rendered the simple verdict, "Death at the hands of a mob." The body was left lying there and at present writing has not been removed. Relic hunters took away teeth, and bones, and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands upon. All afternoon children, some of them not more than six years old, kept up the fires on the blackened body by throwing grass, kindling wood, brush, bits of boards and everything combustible that they could gather. This they kept up till dark.

It is related that Coleman, before committing his crime, threw pepper into his victim's eyes from a pepperbox. One of the mob used that same pepperbox today to throw pepper into Coleman's eyes as soon as he was lashed to the stake. To make sure of a good job he held open one eyelid after the other and peppered them successively, then drew the eyelids down.

County Judge Harbeson will impanel a special grand jury at once to make a

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FLOW OF TALK

HOURS OF ORATORY OVER KENTUCKY'S ELECTION DISPUTE.

Arguments Before the Canvassing Board Against and in Favor of Going Behind the Returns.

FIVE ATTORNEYS HEARD

FARLEIGH, WILLSON AND HUMPHREYS FOR REPUBLICANS,

And Peak and McQuowen in Behalf of the Defeated Candidates on the Democratic Ticket.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECHES

POWER OF THE BOARD LIMITED, THE REPUBLICANS CONTENDED.

Can Do Nothing More than Certify the Result as Returned from Counties —Democrats to Close To-Day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The floodgates of oratory were opened promptly when the election commissioners took their seats to-day, and it rolled on for hours, with a brief intermission at noon. The Republican speeches were longer and more elaborate than those of the Democrats, who were apparently saving as much as possible of their time for Judge Hargis, of Louisville, who will to-morrow make the great argument for Goebel. D. W. Farleigh, of Louisville, made the opening statement for the Republicans; R. F. Peak, of Shelbyville, performing a similar office for the Democrats. A. E. Willson, of Louisville, spoke next for the Republicans, and Lewis McQuowen, of Shelbyville, replied for the Democrats. A. F. Humphreys, of Louisville, was put down for the close of the Republican arguments and a general summing up of the case. Judge Hargis will close to-morrow. The arguments were carried on during the day in the greatest possible harmony. Not a single word was uttered by any of those participating in the discussion that might not have been spoken with propriety at a ladies' "pink tea." There is one hundred times more wrangling in the average justice shop cases than was heard in the arguments of to-day, large as the stakes are, for which the speakers were contending. The Senate chamber was jammed to suffocating by an interested throng of listeners. There was not a policeman anywhere around the building, nor was there the slightest need of one. A more orderly, quiet audience was never gathered in a church. Commissioner Ellis did all of the talking from the bench.

FARLEIGH'S ARGUMENT.

In deciding the course of argument today, it was arranged that the Democratic attorney should have the close. The Republicans agreed to open, and D. W. Farleigh, for their side, brought up the question that the board had no right to go behind the returns of the county canvassing boards. He claimed that no State in the Union permitted such action, saying that the matter had been decided in all the courts of the United States, from the Supreme Court of the Nation down. If it had been the intent of the statute, he claimed that the canvassing board had the right to go behind the returns, why should there have been anything in the statutes providing for the creation of a contesting board?

While Mr. Farleigh was citing his authorities, Commissioner Ellis interrupted several times, asking if the decisions did not show that the Court of Appeals had decided that canvassing boards had judicial power. Mr. Farleigh then entered on a long argument, designed to prove that they did not.

Commissioner Ellis asked Mr. Farleigh if, in cases where a canvassing board had positive knowledge that the returns were absolutely void, the board was, under the state statute, without power to apply any remedy?

"Absolutely no, in my judgment," was the reply.

Judge Pryor, chairman of the commissioners, during a pause in Mr. Farleigh's argument, said: "I would like to invite the attention of counsel on both sides to this proposition, and I would like to hear arguments upon it: Suppose this board does undertake to examine returns, as the statutes say it has the power to do, how does its power extend over the statutes?"

Mr. Farleigh replied: "That is a most important question and I was just about to enter upon it." He then made arguments based on the assertion that the board of examiners had no power to alter the certified results of the county boards. He quoted authorities to show that the board had no right to examine anything but certified results, as anything outside of that was only hearsay evidence and therefore not admissible. Mr. Farleigh concluded his argument at 11:45.

PEAK'S CONTENTION.

R. F. Peak, for the Democrats, then entered on an argument to show that the board was more than a counting machine even while sitting as a canvassing board as well as a board of contests. He claimed that the state board had more power than the county boards. "You appoint them," he said, "and you surely have more power than those you appoint. We don't ask you to go behind the returns," said Mr. Peak. "We ask you to consider nothing but what comes before you from the county commissioners of election.

"Why," he asked, "if this board was meant to be nothing but a mathematical machine, what was the necessity of inserting the word 'examine' in the law?" Under the old law, Mr. Peak said, the powers of the board were defined as being "to meet and open the returns." The word "examine" he claimed had the effect of giving the board the right to go behind the returns upon the county certificates.

Mr. Peak closed his address with a vigorous argument that the board had every right to go behind the returns and to accept the mass of evidence regarding alleged frauds in the city of Louisville which Secretary of State Finley declined to receive. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Immediately on the opening of the afternoon session Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, made the second argument for the Republican candidates. He began with replying to the objections raised against counting the votes of Christian, Fleming and Knox counties. The Green and Harrison contests were withdrawn, and Jefferson was passed. The question of tissue ballots came up in the Knox county case. None of these ballots, to which objection has been made by the Democrats as being of tissue are of tissue paper, as the word is generally understood. They are printed on very thin white paper, such as newspapers commonly use for the taking of proofs. When held up to the light a black mark is plainly discernable through several folds of the paper. The argument of Mr. Willson on the tissue ballots in Knox was accepted as an argument for the counties of Johnson, Pike and Magoffin, where the use of these ballots is also charged. He claimed that it was the duty of the election judges to reject the ballots when they were presented, and not wait for a number of days before sending their charges against them.

NOT AN INVALID BALLOT.

"Let me ask you a question, Mr. Willson," said Commissioner Ellis. "Would you consider a ballot invalid because it was of sufficient thinness to enable the stamp to be seen."

"No, sir."

"Is it void if the paper is actually transparent, not like this paper, but so you could see right through it?"

"That is not a matter to be considered before a contesting board," replied the lawyer. "The election officers are the ones to pass upon it in the first instance."

Mr. Willson called attention to the fact that the protests from different counties regarding the use of tissue ballots were similarly drawn up, many passages in identical language being used. He claimed that none of the votes should be thrown out on account of the paper on which they were printed for they had been accepted by the county officials and because in none of the cases where the election judges had certified against the use of tissue ballots had they certified that the votes had not been properly cast. Unless they certified to that, he said, the votes should be counted. The word "examine" in the statute defining the powers of the board, he declared, meant that the board should examine the statement of votes cast and not enter into the method of their being cast, which was a matter for a contesting and not a canvassing board.

Mr. Willson ended his argument with Nelson county.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken on account of the illness of Commissioner Poyntz, who was overcome by the heat and close air of the Senate chamber.

M'QUOWEN'S SPEECH.

Louis McQuowen, of Bowling Green, was the second attorney to speak for the Democrats. He opened with a description of the proper construction to be put on the word "examine" in the election law, which meant, he declared, far more, than that the commissioners should perform the simple physical act of looking at the returns. He then paid his attention to the tissue ballots, declaring them illegal by every proper construction of law, closing his argument with a statement regarding Republican methods in Jefferson county. He declared the certificates of election from that county should be thrown out because officials who made them up did so with the United States marshals at their backs. They were compelled, Mr. McQuowen said, to sign certificates which were false because of the attitude of the marshals. The certificates should now be thrown out, he said, because they were made under duress.

The argument at the night session was opened by Judge Alex. P. Humphrey for the Taylor side. He said the two principal issues involved were as to what the powers of the board of election commissioners are and as to what record this body has before it, his contention on the former point being that the board is merely a canvassing body without judicial power and holding that the supplemental returns from several counties and the record on which the Louisville contest is based are not legally before the board and cannot be considered. He argued that the county election commissioners, in making up these records, had exceeded the authority conferred on them by law, and also that the claim that the tissue ballots had been used in various counties was not verified by competent evidence.

The board adjourned at 9 o'clock to meet at 9:30 to-morrow morning.

NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

Democrats Favor Hitchcock and Populists Want Allen.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—Ever since the late Senator Hayward was taken sick and it was known that the chances were against his recovery, there has been considerable talk as to whom Governor Poynter would appoint to the vacancy. The only ones prominently mentioned are ex-Senator Allen and G. M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha World-Herald. The Democrats are urging the appointment of the latter, on the ground that they have not received their proportion of the offices under the fusion deals of the past few years. They also urge that the next Legislature, which must permanently fill the vacancy, will have two senators to elect, the Hayward successor and one to succeed Senator Thurston, whose term expires one year from next March. The Populists insist on the naming of ex-Senator Allen. It was reported that Allen had stated he did not desire the appointment, but a telegram from him denies this. The Populist members of Congress from Nebraska have telegraphed Governor Poynter, urging Allen's appointment, and this has been supplemented by telegrams from the Populist and free-silver senators from other States and some of the congressmen. Governor Poynter refuses to publicly, at least, discuss the matter until after the funeral of Senator Hayward.

Socialist Chase Re-Elected.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—John C. Chase, the Socialist mayor of Haverhill, was re-elected by a plurality of 223 in a total vote of 7,000. Of the seven aldermen elected three were Socialists. The issue was socialism and anti-socialism. In New Bedford the Socialist candidate for mayor was beaten by 3,000 votes.

WRECK ON THE B. & O.

Conductor Killed, Engineer Fatally Injured and Others Hurt.

MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 6.—A serious wreck occurred about 4 o'clock this afternoon on the B. & O., three miles west of here. A work train en route to Newark crashed head end into westbound freight No. 99, which was leaving a siding. One man was killed and four injured, one fatally. F. R. Woodward, of Newark, conductor of the work train, was killed. He leaves a widow and children. Harry Peterman, Newark, engineer, was fatally injured. The other men injured were the firemen on each train, and a brakeman on the work train.

FOR INDIANIANS

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fairbanks Presents a Bill Providing for the Payment of $714,470 Due the State of Indiana.

HE ALSO ASKS MORE MONEY

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC BUILDING.

Urges Increase of Limit to Two and a Half Millions, $600,000 to Be Available at Once.

VICTORY FOR OVERSTREET

HIS FINANCIAL BILL APPROVED BY REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Two Amendments Agreed To—Debate on the Measure to Begin on Monday and End with Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Fairbanks set the machinery in motion to-day to recover to Indiana $714,470 paid out by the State in interest and discounts on $2,000,000 bonds, sold in 1862, to equip, transport, feed and pay soldiers employed in suppressing the rebellion. Under a ruling of the Treasury Department in 1883 the claims of Indiana and other States were knocked out. The government does not pay interest on amounts claimed, and the department held that these claims were invalid on that account. Later, in 1891, the Supreme Court of the United States held, in a New York case identical with those ruled out under the department decision, that the "claim of the State for money paid on account of interest to the commissioners of the canal fund (from whom the money had been borrowed) was not one against the United States for interest as such, but was a claim for costs, charges and expenses proper incurred and paid by the State in aid of the government, and was embraced by the act of Congress declaring that States should be indemnified by the general government for moneys so expended."

Indiana accepted the decision of the department as final and took no appeal. Later, when the Supreme Court upheld the validity of New York's claim, an attempt was made to secure a rehearing on reversal of the ruling, but without avail. Last summer another effort was made to reopen the case. Assistant Controller Mitchell, of the Treasury Department, rendered an elaborate opinion indorsing in strong terms the justice of the claim, but declining to reverse the ruling of a former controller as being against the practice of the department. The opinion, though against the claim on the face of it, really paved the way for getting action through Congress favorable not only for Indiana, but for several other States similarly situated. Senator Fairbanks has accordingly taken the earliest opportunity to set the ball in motion. The text of the bill introduced by him to-day follows:

"A bill to authorize the Court of Claims to assume jurisdiction and render judgment in certain claims of the State of Indiana:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Court of Claims be, and hereby is, given jurisdiction to try and render final judgment in the claims of the State of Indiana for interest paid on moneys borrowed and for discounts upon bonds negotiated, and for costs, charges and expenses incurred in raising, subsisting, clothing, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops to be employed in suppressing the rebellion, heretofore filed in the Treasury Department under the act of Congress approved July 27, 1861, entitled 'An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in the defense of the United States,' and the 'joint resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of a certain act therein named,' said claims to be filed in said court within one year from the passage of this act, and said claims shall be unaffected by any statute of limitations or by any action heretofore held therein in said Treasury Department, provided, however, that either party may appeal from any judgment so rendered by the Court of Claims within sixty days from the entry thereof to the Supreme Court of the United States, and said claims shall have precedence in said courts."

A second section authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay out of any funds at his disposal the amount found for the State by the Court of Claims.

The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on claims, of which its author is a member. Senator Fairbanks also introduced a general bill of the same tenor, taking in all States similarly situated, covering about $7,000,000.

* * *

Senator Fairbanks introduced another bill, of interest especially to the people of Indianapolis. It was to increase the limit of the appropriation for the Indianapolis federal building to $2,500,000 and making $600,000 immediately available to pay for the site. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on buildings and grounds, of which the Indiana senator is a member. The basis of the plea for a larger appropriation is that in view of the higher price for building materials now prevailing it will take $2,500,000 to put up such a structure as Congress originally intended Indianapolis should have.

* * *

Before he left Washington Mr. Hernly, of Indiana, strongly urged upon Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge their duty as Republicans to insist upon the removal of Sergeant-at-arms Bright and the selection of a loyal Indiana Republican to fill his place. The position naturally belongs to Indiana, and Mr. Hernly assured the senators that there would be no difficulty in finding a Republican qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

FINANCIAL BILL APPROVED.

Accepted at the Caucus of Republican Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives gave their unanimous approval to-day to the House financial bill recently introduced and recommended its immediate consideration and passage. This was accomplished at the caucus held in the hall of the House during the afternoon by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That House bill No. 1, entitled 'A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes,' be, and the same is hereby, approved, and its imme-