New-York Tribune.

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TWELVE STATE ELECTIONS.

SIX GOVERNORS TO BE CHOSEN AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

MANY RIVAL TICKETS IN SEVERAL STATES—FORECASTS ON THE EVE OF ELECTION DAY.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Elections will be held in twelve States to-morrow. Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland and Massachusetts will elect Governors and other State officers, Nebraska a Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University, Pennsylvania a State Treasurer and Judges of the Supreme and Superior courts, South Dakota three Justices of the Supreme Court, and New-York, New-Jersey and Virginia members of Legislature. There are five tickets in Ohio, five in Iowa, six in Kentucky, two in Mississippi, three in Nebraska, two in South Dakota, three in Maryland, five in Pennsylvania and five in Massachusetts. In Kansas and Colorado county officers are to be elected, and municipal elections will be held in San Francisco, Salt Lake, New-Orleans and Detroit, and in some of the smaller cities of New-York State.

MAY BE TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

GOVERNMENT AT LOUISVILLE READY TO CALL OUT MILITIA IF NEEDED—GATLING GUN SENT TO THAT CITY—TROOPS READY TO FOLLOW.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—A quiet and orderly election is predicted for to-morrow. While the feeling between the factions is at a rather high tension, the general apprehension, it is thought, will do more to lessen the likelihood of an outbreak than the precautionary activity which has been noticeable to-day among those who are directing the movements of the municipal police and the State National Guard. If a clash should occur, it is most likely to be in Louisville. At Bowling Green there has been a particularly bitter fight between the Democratic factions, and extra police have been sworn in.

But at this and at other larger towns nothing more serious than the usual Election Day casualties is expected. In Louisville the greatest feeling has been aroused. One Democratic faction controls the police, while the other has made the alleged interference of these officers with the local primary and election machinery one of its principal campaign cries. Mayor Weaver has issued a proclamation appealing for order and cautioning the police.

Governor Bradley is in the city and will remain here until after election. A number of reports have been current to-day as to orders said to have been sent to militia companies throughout the State to hold themselves in readiness for a call. The usual detail of men placed on guard at the armory of the Louisville Legion in this city at election times is on duty. In this State of preparedness, the authorities are waiting for the passing of to-morrow. Beyond the anxiety which springs from a knowledge of the feeling aroused in the campaign and the possibility, always present in a city election, of an outbreak of trouble among a certain class of political workers, there is nothing to indicate that the services of the militia will be required.

The campaign closed to-night with large meetings, which were addressed by the State party leaders. The Democrats crowded Music Hall to listen to the final speeches of their leaders, William Goebel and Senator Blackburn. The Republicans held a rousing meeting at the Auditorium, where the State candidates and others spoke. Each of the State chairmen predicts success for his ticket. The vote for the Brown Democratic ticket is an unknown quantity, and it is likely to be the determining factor.

A dispatch to "The Times" from Lexington says that as the result of the visit of Major Colston here last night, the 2d Kentucky's Gatling gun was shipped to Louisville to-day. The 2d Kentucky State Guard is expected to be called to Louisville.

Newport, Ky., Nov. 6.—Governor Bradley has ordered Company H, of the Kentucky National Guard, to report at the Newport Armory at 7 o'clock to-night fully equipped with ammunition and travel rations. It is thought the troops are to serve at the polls to-morrow.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 6.—The State Armorer, acting under orders from Governor Bradley, sent by express this afternoon ten thousand rounds of cartridges to the Louisville Legion, in anticipation of a call out on Election Day. Large consignments were also shipped to Covington, Newport and Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 6.—Colonel Roger D. Williams, 2d Regiment, State Guards, has telegraphed all companies under his command to ascertain what supplies of ball cartridges they have on hand, and how they are prepared to respond if suddenly called on. It is intimated to-night that the troops may be called to Louisville on Election Day to preserve order where trouble is threatened. "The Morning Herald" of this city to-day editorially urges that Governor Bradley, as the highest peace officer of the State, be in Louisville and if necessary call out the militia to prevent any interference with the rights of citizens on Election Day.

BRYAN TALKING TO THE END.

HE SPOKE EIGHT TIMES IN OMAHA LAST EVENING—REPUBLICANS DEPENDING ON ORGANIZATION INSTEAD OF BRASS BANDS.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6 (Special).—The close of the Nebraska campaign was exciting throughout the State, but especially so in Omaha. Both sides had prepared for the event, each in a different way. The fusion forces made it a brass band affair and the Republicans took the opposite course. To-night, while the whole State is ablaze with fusion bonfires and rallies, the Republican organization is preparing its forces for the fight to-morrow, giving instructions and organizing the small army of men who will be at the polls as challengers, detectives and the like. Each in its own way, however, is showing the utmost vigor. The headquarters of the State committees have been thronged with enthusiastic men and county leaders from all parts of the State.

In Omaha the fusion forces had all their leaders on the platform until midnight, and there were many visitors from other parts of the State, who came to see the bomb exploded and hear the last shout for the fusion candidate.

W. J. Bryan delivered in course of the evening eight speeches in the different halls where meetings were held. As soon as he had finished in one he drove to another. Assisting him were Governor Poynter, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, Attorney General Smythe and many other fusion speakers. The crowds were large and there was a great deal of enthusiasm. Old campaigners say, however, that beneath this froth and brass band hurrah of the fusion forces there is little organization, and that before the polls open to-morrow the effect of much of what was said and done to-night by the fusion leaders in all parts of the State will have been forgotten.

In contrast to this they point to the quiet but careful way in which the Republican management has been conducting the fight. In every county in the State there is an organization of one hundred men, from which branches a Republican campaign club in each school district, responsible to the Committee of One Hundred. Thus every individual in the State is looked after. If he is a Republican the fact is noted at headquarters, and if he appears to be at all doubtful he is made the object of special attention by the District Committee. This organization has been completed for more than thirty days. It is upon reports from this well organized army that Chairman Tefft is making his calculations to-night. Upon these reports he says:

Everything favors the Republican forces. I look for a substantial majority. Everything points to that effect, and we have reports covering the entire State. The very latest phases of the situation favor our side. The masses of the people are against any change, and I confidently believe that will be the verdict rendered to-morrow.

Democratic Chairman Dahlman to-night says:

The fusion forces could not be in better shape than they are. Our latest reports confirm the statement that the fusionists will have a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000. Of this there is absolutely no doubt.

Populist State Chairman Edmiston is even more sanguine. He says:

Our reports are most favorable. Our men estimate that the State will be carried by from 15,000 to 20,000. The weather conditions entirely favor us. We have everything our own way, and the vigorous campaign that has been made by Mr. Bryan is certainly bearing fruit. We will have an early and heavy vote.

HEAVY VOTE EXPECTED IN OHIO.

INTEREST IN GOVERNORSHIP AND ELECTION OF DECENNIAL APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE—VARYING ESTIMATES OF PLURALITIES.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—There are six candidates for Governor to be voted for in Ohio to-morrow. Three of them claim their election is sure. The Jones vote will reduce the vote of all others, including that of the Prohibitionists, the Union Reform and the Socialist Labor tickets, and the result depends materially on where most of the Jones vote will come from. It is certain that either George K. Nash (Rep.), or John R. McLean (Dem.), will be elected. If Jones polls more votes from the Democrats than from the Republicans the prediction of Chairman Dick that Judge Nash will have 50,000 plurality may be realized. But if Chairman Seward is correct in assuming that Jones will draw much more heavily from the Republicans than from the Democrats then McLean will be elected. The Democratic managers have made much capital out of the fact that Jones heretofore has been a Republican, that he was himself connected with a trust, and that he would not pledge himself to vote for Bryan in 1900.

As Ohio is normally a Republican State, Jones could draw more heavily from the Republicans and still not affect the result were it not for the factional feeling, which may also cost Judge Nash some Republican votes. It is conceded that Republican votes that can be controlled by Governor Bushnell, ex-Chairman Kurtz and other anti-Hanna Republicans will be cast for McLean, but this factional work may not extend to others on the Republican State ticket. Meantime the gold Democrats as well as the Bryan Democrats are supporting McLean, and there is no factional feeling among the Democrats. The campaign has been bitter and full of charges and countercharges. It is, of course, expected that this vicious tendency will continue at the polls to-morrow, and that there will be many arrests, especially in the cities.

The indications are for good weather and for a vote next in volume to that of a Presidential election. The election of the decennial appraisers of real estate for the purpose of fixing the tax valuation for the next ten years is depended on to bring out all the farmers of the State. Aside from the estimate of ex-Governor James E. Campbell there has been no definite claim made for the vote for McLean. Campbell says McLean's plurality will be 40,000 if the Democrats keep united. There has been a Democratic muddle in Cleveland, and in Cincinnati there is a well defined opinion that the local faction in the Republican party is much more concerned about the success of the county ticket than of the State ticket. These influences may offset each other by reducing the Nash vote in Cincinnati as much as it reduces the McLean vote in Cleveland. But in both cases there is a strong probability that Jones will be the beneficiary of this disaffection and trading.

The following is an estimate of what the vote in Ohio will be from an eminent Democratic source: The total vote in Ohio will be about 900,000. The increased registration is deceptive, because of the fact that it is over that of 1898, an off year. The estimate of Jones's vote, according to polls, is about 75,000. Of the remainder Nash will get 400,000 and McLean 425,000. The Jones vote will be two-thirds Republican, and will be heaviest in Cuyahoga, Lucas, Ashtabula, Warren and Montgomery counties, all of which are Republican.

The claims made for Nash vary from 20,000 to 60,000 plurality, the wide difference being caused by the uncertainty about how the Jones vote, now conceded to be well on to 100,000 in the State, will affect the Republican vote. It is in the large cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus where this vote is expected to have the greatest effect.

Cleveland, Nov. 6.—Senator Hanna to-day reiterated the declaration that Nash would be elected Governor at to-morrow's election. He declined, however, to make any estimates, saying that any plurality received by Nash would be a great victory for the Republican party in Ohio under the existing conditions.

Toledo, Nov. 6.—William Cowell, manager of Mayor Jones's campaign, to-day made the following statement:

I have no reason to change the figures I have already made on the election to-morrow. We will carry the State and elect Mayor Jones Governor by a plurality of 35,000 and there is no telling how much more. We will carry Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and, in fact, nearly every city in the State where there is any manufacturing interest. We have completed a second poll of the State, and have every assurance that we will poll 225,000 votes, figuring the total vote at 900,000. Our reports from the rural districts show that we will have our share of the votes from them.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S SUCCESSOR.

AMOS L. ALLEN ELECTED TO CONGRESS FROM THE 1ST MAINE DISTRICT.

Portland, Me., Nov. 6.—Amos L. Allen, Republican candidate for Congress in the 1st Maine District, was elected to-day by a majority of more than forty-six hundred votes over Luther F. McKinney, the Democratic candidate. With the town of Dayton, in York County, to hear from, Mr. Allen's majority is 4,632. Dayton will doubtless reduce this, but not enough to bring it below 4,600.

The 1st Maine District was ex-Speaker Reed's district last year. He had ex-Congressman McKinney as his opponent. At that time Mr. Reed's plurality was 5,530 over his opponent, but there was a Prohibition candidate, who polled over 675 votes, thus reducing his majority to 4,791.

There were only two candidates this year, but it is evident from spoiled ballots that a considerable number of Prohibition voters made the mark in the Prohibition square on the official ballot, although they had no candidate. Last year the total vote in the district was 25,659. This year it amounts to less than 20,000. A small vote is always expected in an off year.

Congressman-elect Allen has been known in public life as ex-Speaker Reed's secretary for many years. Otherwise he was not a prominent figure, even in his own State and neighborhood.

BIG RUN OF MACKEREL.

Boston, Nov. 6 (Special).—The run of mackerel on the coast continues. Provincetown reports 172,000 mackerel for the day's catch. Yesterday 75,000 were landed in Provincetown, though this did not empty the seines, the fishermen preferring to leave the fish safe, alive and fresh till wanted. The bottom has dropped out of the Boston market for fresh fish, 4 cents ruling in place of 8, 10 or 12 cents last week.

THE FOUNDATION OF CONTENTMENT—EVANS' ALE.—Advt.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST is accomplished with Safety, dispatch and unusual comfort by the through vestibule trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four track line. Superb facilities. The route of the celebrated "Pennsylvania Limited," leaving New-York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 a. m. daily, arrives Chicago 9 a. m. next day, St. Louis 1:48 p. m. Every convenience imaginable.—Advt.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

POLLS WILL BE OPEN FOR VOTING FROM 6 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

For the election to-day in this city and in every part of the State the polls will be open from 6 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock this evening.

As soon as the polls are closed at 5 o'clock the election officers must begin the count of votes. The count must be continued until the returns are made up and copies are sent to Police Headquarters.

The inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks must be on duty at the polls from 6 o'clock this morning until the votes are counted and the returns are made up this evening. Watchers representing the candidates must be permitted to be in the polling places to watch against frauds. Two policemen must be detailed at each polling place to preserve the peace. Deputies of John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections, will be at many polling places to arrest persons who are charged with illegal registration, and for whose arrests warrants have been obtained from the magistrates.

When the returns of the election are made up in the polling places this evening the inspectors of election will deliver copies to the police. The election returns will be read publicly in all the police stations of the city and at Police Headquarters. The Associated Press will get the election returns at the police stations and tabulate the figures for the newspapers.

To avoid loss of votes by mistakes, voters who desire to vote split tickets to-day will do well to observe the following rule laid down in the Election law:

Rule 2. If the elector desires to vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of different parties, he should not make a cross X mark in the circle above the name of any party, but should make a cross X mark in the voting space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be.

Judging from present indications New-York will enjoy good weather to-day, and no voter will have a good excuse for not going to the polls, so far as the temperature and the skies go. The local Weather Bureau predicts fair weather for to-day, with light, variable northwest winds. That means a perfect day for Election Day.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

CHANGES WHICH VOTERS ARE ASKED TO SUPPORT TO-DAY.

Four amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted upon at to-day's election. They were passed by the Legislature after careful consideration, and many public spirited citizens are urging that they meet the approval of the voters of the State. All four are considered worthy of receiving favorable attention by the voters to-day.

Two of the amendments are designed to benefit this city. One of them will abolish Boards of Supervisors in counties which are wholly within the limits of the city. In this city, which embraces several counties, Boards of Supervisors for some of the recently annexed counties would be worse than useless. Another amends Section 10 of Article VIII of the Constitution so as to separate the city and county debts and prevent the county debts from decreasing the city's debt limit. This amendment has been advocated by Controller Coler as one means of making the building of a rapid transit road in the city possible.

The section of the Constitution referred to contains these provisions:

No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city in the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as may now exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided.

An exception was made so as to separate the county from the city debt when the limits of a county were included in the city limits, but there was no provision to meet the requirements of several counties being included in the limits of one city. The amendment will make the provision read as follows:

Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt.

By separating the debts of the counties included in New-York City from the city debt the debt incurring power of the city will be increased about $30,000,000.

Two of the amendments relate to the courts. One amendment takes a sentence from Section 2 of Article VI. This article relates to the courts of the State. The sentence omitted takes from the Governor the power to make temporary appointments to the Appellate Division.

The fourth amendment reads as follows:

Whenever and as often as the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. The Governor may designate Justices of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies. No Justice shall serve as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals except while holding the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and no more than seven Judges shall sit in any case.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR CANTON.

HE WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON AT ONCE AFTER CASTING HIS VOTE.

Washington, Nov. 6.—President McKinley left Washington at 7:20 o'clock to-night for Canton, Ohio, where he will vote to-morrow. With him were Mrs. McKinley, Dr. Rixey and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. The party occupied the private car Olympia, which was attached to the rear of the regular Chicago express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Canton will be reached at 10:20 a. m. to-morrow. The party will leave Canton at 8:15 p. m., the President's car being attached to the regular eastbound express, scheduled to reach Washington at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Arrangements have been made whereby the President will receive election news bulletins at all important points on the trip home. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, Secretary Porter, Controller Dawes and Major Rand, with the women of their families, were at the station, and remained until the train departed.

TEN HURT BY FALL OF ELEVATOR.

Minneapolis, Nov. 6.—The elevator in the Phoenix Building, one of the largest structures in this city, fell five stories this afternoon when filled with passengers. Ten persons were injured, several of them seriously. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the valve in the socket attached to the car, and when the carriage dropped the heavy weights, detached from their fastening at the eleventh story, crashed down upon the occupants of the cage in the basement. The most severe injuries were broken legs, and it is thought all the victims will recover.

EMPRESS TO GO WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM.

London, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says it is practically certain that the Empress and the two youngest children will accompany Emperor William on His Majesty's forthcoming visit to England.

THE MISSION OF THE RAILROAD is unremitting improvement. An example, the passenger service of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the unapproachable "Pennsylvania Limited," that dash of indescribable luxury. Leaves New-York daily at 9:55 a. m. (West 23d Street Station), arrives Chicago 9 a. m. next day, St. Louis 1:48 p. m. It is the concentration of progress, the personification of railroad excellence.—Advt.

HEMMING IN INSURGENTS.

FILIPINOS OFFER LITTLE RESISTANCE TO THE ADVANCE.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN—ELECTIONS IN NEGROS—GOVERNOR FAVORS AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY.

Manila, Nov. 6.—Magalang, the town taken yesterday by two columns of General MacArthur's division, under Colonel Smith and Major O'Brien, is a strong town, situated midway between Angeles and Arayat.

The movement is a part of a plan for the Americans to possess all the country to the southeast of Tarlac, as the troops close in on the capital, cutting the line of the enemy's retreat in that direction.

The insurgent force is estimated at one thousand. Colonel Smith first encountered a small force intrenched a quarter of a mile beyond Angeles, which soon retreated, leaving two of its number dead. The enemy made a short stand at the outskirts of Barrios and San Francisco, briskly shooting at the advancing Americans. Captain Brush deployed with the advance guard of the battalion and charged the Filipinos, who took to flight. Seven Americans were wounded. The Americans almost surrounded the insurgents, who resisted stubbornly, but Lieutenant Hamilton's artillery cut them up. Lieutenant Slavin's troops captured a company of the enemy, with their arms, in the advance.

General Wheeler's brigade is formed at Angeles in order to be prepared for a general engagement.

RAINS CHECK LAWTON.

General Lawton's operations have been temporarily suspended owing to heavy rains. The country around Cabanatuan is flooded. The river, however, has begun falling rapidly, and probably the country in that section will soon resume its normal condition.

There have been three days' feasting at Bacolod, Negros, in celebration of the new government and the first anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards to the Negros revolutionists, ending with a ball in the Government House to-night. American flags are displayed in the village. The celebration consisted of horse racing and other sports, music, religious ceremonies and an illumination. The ball to-night attracted the wives of the wealthy planters, and there was as great a display of rich costumes and costly jewels as would be seen at a similar affair in America or Europe.

Elections were held on October 2, the number of votes cast being 5,248. There were forty candidates for the various offices. Melecio Severino was elected Governor, receiving 1,305 votes. Señor Jaime received 1,277 votes. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Colonel Miner welcomed the officials on behalf of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said:

Negros leads in the van of civil government in the Philippines. Your honor lies in adding a new star to freedom's flag.

General Smith in a speech said:

Your future promises as brightly as Japan's, who to-day is recognized as among the civilized nations of the world.

PREFERS AMERICAN RULE.

Señor Severino, in replying, said that the best thing for the future of Negros was the continuance of close relations with the United States.

General Smith then announced the granting of freedom to the political prisoners in commemoration of the event.

General Hughes, in command at Iloilo, telephoned a congratulatory speech over the cable from that place.

General Smith, in an interview, remarked that it was of the utmost importance that the Filipinos should be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. The gravest danger, he added, threatening a peaceful administration is intrigue among the insular politicians, and he declared that the United States Government must for years keep control of the Filipinos in order to prevent such conditions from existing.

The members of the 6th Infantry, which is divided into thirty garrisons throughout the island of Negros, are undergoing great hardships.

A recently organized revolutionary movement has been discovered in Northern Negros, and the leaders have been forced to withdraw to Panay. A number of bandits, under the leadership of Papa Issio, a religious charlatan, have been driven into the mountains, but it is expected that they will give more trouble. A force of two hundred and fifty native soldiers, armed with Springfield rifles, is helping the Americans. They are found to be valuable as scouts.

OTIS'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The War Department has received the following cable dispatch from General Otis:

Manila, November 6.

Wheaton's expedition, twenty-five hundred strong; transports Sheridan and Aztec and two coasting steamers, convoyed by three war vessels, left for Lingayen Gulf this morning. MacArthur's troops advanced to Magalang yesterday, clearing country between Angeles and Arayat; encountered about one thousand of enemy at different points. O'Brien, with battalion 17th Infantry, two troops 4th Cavalry and Slavens's scouts, moving on road from Bamban, east of Angeles, encountered and drove enemy direction of Magalang, who left forty-nine dead on field. O'Brien captured twenty-eight prisoners, fourteen rifles. Colonel Smith, with two other battalions 17th, Hamilton's battery 1st Artillery and engineers and signal detachment, moved on direct road from Angeles to Magalang, capturing latter place, inflicting loss on enemy in killed and wounded about one hundred, capturing fifty prisoners, large amount of insurgent transportation. Our casualties reported at twelve wounded. Severe heavy rains last three days have rendered decisive movements by Lawton's troops impossible. He now has abundant supplies at San Isidro and further north, and will operate to the north and westward when the country now submerged permits.

THE WEEKLY DEATH REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 6.—General Otis to-day reported to the War Department the following deaths:

[illegible], October 13, THOMAS NAGLE, Company I, 17th Infantry. Typhoid fever: JOHN H. PORTER, Company C, 6th Artillery; 31st, EDWIN A. STEPHENSON, Company L, 17th Infantry; malarial fever: CLARENCE WILSON, corporal, Company M, 17th Infantry; November 3, FRANK F. SIEBERT, Company H, 17th Infantry. Suicide, October 26, PAUL E. MORAN, sergeant, Company H, 6th Infantry; suicide, insane, 31st, CHARLES A. ZAISSER, Company E, 6th Infantry; chronic dysentery, 28th, GEORGE COONEY, Company F, 12th Infantry; November 1, JOHN FITZSIMMONS, Company B, 21st Infantry; 20, JAMES E. GRENNAN, Company D, 25th Infantry; acute dysentery, 1st, DANIEL F. WEBSTER, Company L, 9th Infantry; October 25, JACOB COVALASKI, 21st Infantry; pulmonary congestion, 11th, JAMES HULZAN, Company K, 7th Infantry; chronic diarrhœa, 13th, MICHAEL B. GAVIN, 13th Infantry; gastro-intestinal catarrh, 28th, CHARLES CURLEY, Company H, 21st Infantry; hepatic abscess, 30th, WILLIAM H. WHITE, Company L, 4th Infantry; gastritis, November 2, DAVID B. OSBORNE, Company E, 21st Infantry; JOHN MOORE, Company H, 12th Infantry; 4th, WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Company L, 17th Infantry; drowned, 25, LOUIS JANSON, corporal, band, 24th Infantry.

RAILROAD'S LOSS AT WEBSTER.

Webster, Mass., Nov. 6.—The explosion of an oil lamp in the telegraph office of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at East Thompson, Conn., early this morning caused the destruction of the station, freight house and signal tower. The loss is not heavy.

IF I HAD YOUR TEETH. I would use Benzolyptus Tooth Powder to clean them. It is perfection. At all druggists.—Advt.

ENGLAND'S HAND FREE.

INTERVENTION IN THE TRANSVAAL PROVES A FAILURE.

GERMANY STANDS BY GREAT BRITAIN—LADYSMITH SURROUNDED—MONEY POURING IN.

London, Nov. 7, 6 a. m.—No further information has been received from Ladysmith. It was not known at the War Office on inquiry there late last night whether the railway line was still intact, but it was admitted that the town now appeared to be completely surrounded.

The reported capture of the Boer camp at Bester's on Thursday is not yet officially confirmed, but it receives some corroboration from the war correspondent of "The Post."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same journal throws light on the policy of the European Powers. He states on authority that the Governments of Russia, France and Spain discussed the question of intervention in the dispute between England and the Transvaal and agreed on the dispatch of a joint note suggesting arbitration, but the condition of action was the co-operation of Germany, which was refused.

Funds for the relief of the sufferers by the war continue to pour in. The Queen has contributed £1,000, the Prince of Wales 250 guineas and the Duke and Duchess of York £1,000. The movement in connection with an American hospital ship fund is rapidly spreading, and the subscriptions already received amount to upward of £11,000. I. N. F.

WHITE'S BRAVE DEFENCE.

GARRISON AT LADYSMITH STILL HOLDING OUT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 7, 1 a. m.—The war in the Transvaal remains a game of "blind man's buff" played in outer darkness. The results are known when a carrier pigeon wings a flight of 189 miles, or when a rough rider carries news hundreds of miles across swollen rivers and open country. Press agencies which expand into victorious sorties cavalry raids accurately described as reconnoissances in force are convinced by cold, hard steel that the faithful messenger tells nothing but the truth, and the amateur strategist in a smoking room of a comfortable London club is at the mercy of the ruthless frontiersman, who is liable at any moment to upset the most scientific expert opinion by riding across country and proving that what cannot possibly be true has happened and is the most natural thing in the world.

It is a time when the official red tape system can well afford to despise the forces of public opinion, and when the London journals, which have invested thousands of pounds in systematized arrangements for describing the war day by day at four shillings a word, can learn Christian grace and humility and be thankful if their penny-a-liners are not turned out of the War Office to stand in the rain and fog and cool their heels. The London journals are, of course, hoping for better things when the army corps, of which fully twenty thousand men will arrive at the Cape this week, once takes the field, and their own relays are on the ground to describe the triumphal march through the two Dutch republics. Apparently they do not know what manner of man Sir Redvers Buller is. He does not consider war correspondents either useful or ornamental, and the increased pressure put upon the censorship since his arrival at the Cape proves how little license will be allowed to even privileged social experts like Lady Randolph Churchill's son when the real business of war opens.

THEORIES LIABLE TO REVERSE.

On the English side meanwhile there are rumors barely in excess of the demand for special editions. The afternoon papers' midnight editions show the ingenuity of the press news expansionist, who is paralyzed by the fear lest another bird may come home inopportunely and convict him of mendacity in raiding Boer camps and silencing the enemy's guns.

The Ladysmith situation is in reality unchanged pending the arrival of the next carrier pigeon.

The garrison is holding out with English grit, and the Boer generals are forced to admit that the capture of Ladysmith is practically a question of superior artillery practice and a direct attack upon the entrenchments rather than a matter of deer stalking and setting traps for rash birds by hunters' wiles.

There is still considerable doubt over what has happened at Colenso, but none whatever respecting the necessity for a supreme effort on the part of the Boers if they hope to win a decisive victory before the arrival of the British reinforcements which are due at Cape Town to-day and to-morrow, and which can be dispatched at once for Durban.

EAST LONDON MAY BE A BASE.

The retirement of the garrison from Stormberg Junction before it could be attacked by a Free State force advancing from Burghersdorp is regarded by military writers in to-day's journals as a proof that East London will not be used as a base of supplies for the army corps, and that De Aar and Naauwpoort will be the first line of the British defence of Cape Colony, with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth behind them. Stormberg was occupied by half of the Berkshire Regiment, without field guns or cavalry, and Sir Redvers Buller has wisely ordered the garrison to retire.

The retention of Naauwpoort is of much greater importance, since it commands the approaches from Port Elizabeth, the nearest base of supplies for either Kimberley or Bloemfontein. The remaining half of the Berkshire Regiment is there, and can be reinforced by the Northumberlands, the Munster Fusiliers, the Yorkshire Light Infantry and possibly other battalions and Colonial levies at De Aar. Naauwpoort is now menaced by a hostile force of unknown strength.

At Colesberg the original Natal situation is reproduced, the British force being divided between two posts, Naauwpoort standing for Glencoe and De Aar for Ladysmith, but there is one important point of divergence between the two lines of defence. The Natal positions were selected for political reasons, whereas De Aar and Naauwpoort are of real strategic importance. Sir Redvers Buller, if he can hold both posts, can command two bases of supplies, and when the bulk of the army corps has been brought forward he can choose between advancing directly upon Bloemfontein and going directly to the relief of Kimberley and then invading the Free State. Military writers are divided between these two courses, and are unable to forecast Sir Redvers's plan of campaign with confidence. The force now available for the defence of the strategic line is of the highest importance for the direction of the campaign in December. It is utterly inadequate, not exceeding four thousand infantry, and is without field guns and cavalry.

EXPOSED POINTS REDUCED.

Sir Redvers Buller's sagacity in reducing the number of exposed points from three to two is apparent, even if he had to sacrifice a fine plan on paper for a concentric march on Springfontein from three points. What, however, can be said in favor of the military plans of defence which were formed at the Cape before his arrival, and were mainly based on the necessity of overawing the disaffected Dutch districts by infantry garrisons too far removed to support one another? Nothing except that the issues of Colonial politics were mixed up with them, and that modern warfare has remained, after all, an exact science.

The keenest military writers who analyze the situation for to-day's journals lay stress upon the fact that the Dutch allies are wasting their resources by attacking the British at too many points, instead of concentrating their efforts upon one or two lines. This is true. Whatever advantage the Boers have won has been from the recklessness of their enemies, who have forgotten that the Boer was first a hunter and then a frontier backwoods warrior, hunting foes as though the latter were deer or birds, to be stalked or entrapped, and who have fancied that the Boer is another Afridi or Dervish to be rushed and carried off his feet. The Boers have made graver tactical mistakes than the English staff, although its record is not particularly brilliant in defensive work, and they have allowed three weeks to slip by without winning a decisive success by virtue of overwhelming superiority in numbers.

The Santiago campaign was a better study of real warfare than anything yet witnessed in South Africa except the arrangements for the rapid mobilization and shipment of an army corps. In that respect British organization was worth more than American inexperience. English opinion evidently considers it good enough, as the result of the Exeter election, announced to-day, with an increased Conservative majority, clearly indicates. I. N. F.

FIGHTING NEAR LADYSMITH.

REPORT THAT BOERS LOST EIGHT HUNDRED MEN IN SATURDAY'S CONFLICT.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 4 (noon).—A reliable messenger has just arrived from Ladysmith, passing the Boer lines during the night, who reports that heavy fighting occurred on Thursday around Ladysmith. The Boer losses are said to be eight hundred in killed, wounded and captured.

The hottest engagement was on George Tatham's farm, on the Orange Free State side of Bester's. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered severely, and thirty mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed yesterday, the Boers firing from Nodwathshana Hill, near Pepworth's farm. Again they were driven back, with loss, on their camp.

A large Boer force, with artillery, under John Wessels, has taken up a position on the left of Beacon, locating on the Woodhouse, Piccione and Langvaracht farms, facing Bester's, and a small commando is now encamped on the south side of Pieter's Station, commanding the railway. The Boers have torn up the culverts of the railway near Pieter's Station, and have burned the wooden portions.

No damage has yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact.

The messenger says he heard that the Boers would be in Colenso to-day, and that the volunteers were leaving there.

Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Pietermaritzburg, when there is no need for it. The Natal Naval Corps, with guns, will return there to-day to reassure the inhabitants.

THE TAKING OF COLENSO.

LONG RANGE GUNS MAKE TOWN UNTENABLE—CAPTORS SPARE BRIDGES.

Estcourt, Nov. 3.—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon the enemy tried to cut off the British outposts. The Durban Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Molyneux, and a force of Dublin Fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts, and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving twelve dead. Twenty Boer horses were killed and the others stampeded.

The chief motive for the withdrawal, however, was that the long range guns of the Boers had made the position untenable. No orders were received for retirement.

While retirement was in progress the Natal Volunteers at Fort Wylie had great difficulty in getting away their 9-pounder in the dark. They were advised to spike the gun, but were exceedingly unwilling to do this, resolving to make a determined effort to take it with them. While they were running the gun on its carriage down a hill the ropes broke, and gun and carriage rushed on, the latter being smashed at the bottom of the incline. Nothing daunted, the plucky fellows undertook to carry the weapon itself, which had not been damaged, and they got it here safely.

The Boers shelled Colenso camp at dawn to-day, being apparently unaware of the evacuation. They looted the stores, but did not harm the bridges, saying that they would want the railway themselves.

The women and children here are crowding the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

STORES AT COLENSO SAVED.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 6 (Delayed in transmission).—It is said that the Colenso garrison saved all the stores, tents, kits, etc. The Boers numbered about five thousand men, comprising a fresh corps of the Orange Free Staters. The armored train did splendid service, taking a detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers to relieve an outlying fort garrisoned by volunteers.

Reassuring reports have been received regarding the position at Pietermaritzburg.

BASUTOS REMAIN QUIET.

Cape Town, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Friday evening says that since Magistrate Lagden's warning that interference with the Basutos would cause an uprising the Boers have been giving permission to the Basutos to cross the river into Basutoland.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPORT EXPOSITION. The Royal Blue Line announces a fare of $4.00 from New York to Philadelphia and return, including admission to the Exposition, ticket being good to go on any train on November 8 and for return on or before November 17. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., and South Ferry.—Advt.

OTTO HUBER'S BOTTLED BEERS. perfection in brewing, in body, color and flavor.—Advt.