veterans must feel proud of their younger comrades now fighting in South Africa."

The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from Stormberg, dated last Friday evening:

"An Orange Free State force, 2,000 strong, is now at Fewn's Farm, half way between the Orange river and Burghersdorp. The Boers are waiting there for the arrival of 2,000 reinforcements from Romanzville and Bloemfontein before moving on Stormberg.

"There is a third Free State force at Colesberg. The signaling in the Boer camp was plainly visible from here last night."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs that various rumors are afloat there regarding Russian designs upon Afghanistan.

BOERS WERE DEFEATED.

Lost 800 Men In An Engagement Near Ladysmith.

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

The fighting was resumed yesterday (Friday), the Boers firing from Nodwathshana hill, near Hopworth'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, Picciones and Langvaraeht farms, facing Besters, 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 had 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 today, and that the volunteers were leaving. Much regret is felt at the unnecessary alarm being created at Maritzburg, when there is no need for it. The Natal naval corps, with guns, will return to Maritzburg today to reassure the inhabitants.

Evening—It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed and wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's farm, near Ladysmith.

BRITISH WIN TWO BATTLES.

Boers Lose Heavily at Ladysmith Thursday and Friday.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Nov. 4.—The general commanding the line of communication with Maritzburg has arrived with his staff at Estcourt. Telegraphic communication north of Estcourt is entirely stopped. The natives report that the Boers received a crushing blow at Ladysmith Thursday. This is not officially confirmed, but it is generally believed.

Later—Evening: The British forces at Ladysmith, it now appears, were engaged twice successfully on Thursday and on Friday. It is reported that the cavalry scored heavily and that the infantry did great execution with bayonets, the Gordon Highlanders carrying the principal Boer position at the point of the bayonet. The Boers lost heavily in killed and wounded, and a number surrendered.

SAYS BOERS ARE IGNORANT.

Gen. Wolseley Comments On the People His Troops Are Fighting.

London, Nov. 7.—General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, who was the guest of the Authors' club last evening, said that the short service system in the British army had at last been acknowledged as the right one, even by its most strenuous opponents.

Discussing the situation in South Africa, the field marshal remarked: "In my various commands I have learned much of Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever been brought into contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them.

"There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointment we have suffered is having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

CHEERFUL NEWS FROM WHITE.

He Can Hold His Own and Ladysmith Is In No Danger.

London, Nov. 6.—An immense weight was lifted from the public mind by a brief official dispatch, published this morning, by which the continental stories of disaster at Ladysmith were proved to be false, although the dispatch itself revived the anxiety of the more timid in another direction, as it indicated that General White, instead of sitting quietly and acting only on the defensive, as it is held in many quarters he ought to do, persists in making sorties and risking another Nicholson's Nek disaster.

Generally, however, the cheery tone of the dispatch showing there is no anxiety at Ladysmith as regards the ability of the beleagured garrison to hold its own, has had an excellent effect on the country. From the fact that General White is able to take the offensive and shell a Boer camp, it seems that Ladysmith is not so closely besieged as was supposed.

Not much importance, however, is attached to the shelling of the Boer laager, as the war office has no confirmation of the story that the Orange Free Stater's camp at Besters has been captured. Were this true, it might have considerable effect on the future attitude of the Orange Free State, which is not so directly concerned in the conflict as the Transvaal.

The movement of Boers into Cape Colony is beginning to awaken British fear that they have greatly under-estimated the forces they will have to meet, and that even General Buller's task may not be so easy as anticipated.

It is becoming apparent that all the British calculations based on the loyalty of the population are hopelessly at sea, or there has been a very serious leakage of Dutch sympathizers from Natal and Cape Colony. Otherwise there is no accounting for the large forces of burghers reported from all directions. The war office consequently is being urged to have more troops in readiness for all possible demands.

The evacuation of Colenso and the reported withdrawal of the British force from Stormburg are still unexplained. The former may be due to either the Boer artillery rendering the place untenable, or to the fact that pressure elsewhere, possibly at Pietermaritzburg, has necessitated the concentration at a threatened point of all available troops.

It is said that if the objective of the Boers' traversing Zululand was Pietermaritzburg, they ought shortly to be heard from. That the position is regarded as serious is apparent from the fact that British cruisers are hurrying to the Cape station.

With regard to Stormburg, it is claimed that if it turns out to be true that the place has been evacuated, it may either be due to the impossibility of present of providing an adequate garrison to defend such important supplies against the Boer raids, or to a change in General Buller's plans, whereby General Methuen's division will be landed at Durban to relieve General White. If the latter plan is decided on, the nearest available stores are those at Stormberg, and the quickest method of making the necessary provision for an advance will be to railroad these stores to East London, whence they would reach Durban before the first troopship.

A dispatch from Portland says that a special service squadron has been instructed to coal for a voyage, and that no one connected with the squadron is permitted to go ashore outside the port.

Advices from Cape Town under date of Nov. 2 say that martial law has been proclaimed in the districts occupied by the British troops between the Orange river and De Aar.

The premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, has sent a circular to the magistrates and others warning all persons against statements to the effect that the parliamentary institutions and constitutional government will be lost or detrimentally affected. He adds that the proclamation of martial law is only a matter of temporary urgency in some districts, and does not compel the burghers' colony to participate in the "deplorable hostilities."

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, grandson of Queen Victoria and a captain in the King's Royal rifles and other officers have left Cape Town for Ladysmith, to replace the dead and wounded. The Boer prisoners have been taken on board the British cruiser Penelope. They number nine officers and 180 men.

The Dutch farmers of Aliwalnorth have passed a resolution making a strong protest against the allegations of disloyalty of the Dutch in Cape Colony. An official notice posted at the landdrost's office at Vryburg, Oct. 28, referring to the bombardment of Mafeking, says:

"The big Pretoria gun wrought great destruction, but the enemy obstinately holds his own."

Advices from Vryburg say the British flag still floats over Kuruman, but that a Boer force is about to proceed thither. The Dolaries command has been reinforced by 2,000 Boers, and has gone to Kimberley.

OPPOSED TO PRIVATEERING.

Doubtful If the Transvaal Could Issue Letters of Marque.

New York, Nov. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is doubted here whether the Boer government could issue letters of marque to privateers that would give the vessels carrying them the right to be treated otherwise than as pirates.

In the first place, the Boers having accepted the suzerainty of Great Britain by the treaty of 1881, the international status of the flag is very doubtful. Assuming, however, that the flag of the Transvaal would be recognized on the high seas there are serious practical difficulties in the way of the issuance of letters of marque by a government that has no sea coast and no ports. The vessels could not be armed and equipped in any neutral port without making the neutral government liable in heavy damages to the British government under the principles laid down in the Alabama case. They could not procure coal in any port in the world without a violation of the principles of neutrality.

If any nation should allow privateers with letters from the Transvaal government, to issue from its ports or to coal in its ports, it would be almost equivalent to a declaration of war against Great Britain and the British government would probably so regard it.

Aside from this, the general sentiment of the civilized world is strongly against privateering. By the declaration of Paris the signatory powers agreed to the abolition of privateering. The only maritime nations not joining in this declaration were the United States, Spain and Mexico. The United States refused to join because it desired to secure from other nations a declaration exempting private property at sea from capture. While not pledged not to abstain from privateering, the United States would probably never resort to it unless in retaliation. In the recent war with this country Spain was forced by the public opinion of Europe to abstain from issuing letters of marque.

PLANS OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

Will Probably Try to Overwhelm White With Superior Force.

New York, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: With the war office reduced to the extremity of holding back important information and announcing from house to house that there is no news, and with the war correspondents, in the phrase applied by Grant to Buller, "bulled up" and tightly corked, South Africa remained until midnight "Darkest Africa." There were splinters of belated news regarding Thursday's artillery duel at Ladysmith, in which a Boer forty-pounder was wrecked and also a suspiciously brief account of a brilliant cavalry sortie by which a Boer camp was surprised at Bester's Hill. Later came a message by pigeon post, forwarded by General Buller, showing the town holding out on Friday, and hard fighting going on. There was also a brief reference to a Boer attack upon Colenso, the sequence of which had already come in tidings from the Colonial office that the British garrison has fallen back and abandoned the defense of the brigade over the Tugela.

General Joubert's object was apparently secured in breaking communication with the coast and preventing the movement of reinforcements to Ladysmith, but some military men were predicting that he would set a large force in motion for Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and complete the conquest of Natal before the arrival of the British army corps.

This would be a bolder and more reckless movement than Sherman's march to Savannah, since the British fleet commands the seacoast. The more probable theory is that Joubert has closed in on Ladysmith after driving the English out of Colenso, and is making strenuous efforts to overwhelm White's army with his superior force.

A rumor of a general uprising of Basutos against the Orange Free State had not been officially confirmed at midnight. Their chief has a force of 60,000 well mounted, well trained warriors, which is capable not only of placing the Free State in defense, but also of rousing the Swasis, Zulus, Kaffirs and other black races, and setting all South Africa aflame as far as the Zambesi river. This black menace adds a new terror to the darkness now brooding over the camps and garrisons of the two warring white races. The Orange Free State is the traditional foe of Basutoland, and those most familiar with the conditions of race resentment in South Africa have feared from the outset that Milner's agents may not be able to hold under restraint this tribe, once all powerful, under Chief Moshesh.

Public anxiety has been increased by the invasion of Cape Colony at two points where the population is entirely Dutch, and therefore suspects of disaffection. This seems to have been done with a larger force than earlier reports indicated, and De Aar Junction, where the British base of supplies has already been established, is thought by timorous military writers to be in danger of a sudden attack. The latest information tends to minimize these raids. The keener critics perceive that the Dutch allies are scattering their forces, and by menacing too many points on the eastern border the southern frontier and in Natal, are wasting the advantage derived from their superior strength.

Englishmen who are irritated by the war office's contempt for public opinion may fairly be said to be counting the hours before the arrival of the fresh battalions of the army corps. Ten transports are scheduled to reach South Africa during the next three days.

The rear guard of the English representatives of mining companies of the Rand has straggled into London by the last steamship arriving from Cape Town. Its leaders give fantastic and dramatic accounts of the closing scenes at Johannesburg when the mining camps, crushing mills and the gold hunters' city were abandoned by the English rear guard of confidential advisers and trusted employees of every great mining corporation was ordered to go.

The richest gold fields in the world with the costliest mechanism for crushing and chemical treatment of the sandstone conglomerate and deep level mining were left under charge of foreign underlings and native servants. Palatial residences were turned over to care takers and their occupants locked and barred front doors and drove to the station, convinced that their furniture and art treasures would be looted before the end of the war.

Strange as had been the mushroom growth of this English mining city with its tawdry splendor, its sudden desertion was a grotesque marvel among the vicissitudes of human fortune. The tolerance with which these returning pilgrims from Johannesburg speak of President Kruger astonishes their London friends. He is credited by them with a clear perception of the inevitable outcome of the war which may be the earliest results of the conflict. President Steyn is described by them as the evil genius of South Africa, as a shrewd, intelligent, ambitious man; over educated in some respects, but half trained in other points, and essentially ill balanced.

The rear guard came away from Johannesburg with the conviction that President Kruger had been dragged into the war against his will and judgment and that Steyn had involved the Orange Free State in a fatal struggle, in which it had everything to lose and nothing to gain, and that he had no other incentive than a dream of a powerful Dutch republic.

A representative of one of the largest mining properties said after his arrival from the Transvaal that many intelligent burghers were bitterly opposed to the war. He quoted Johannes Rissik, who surveyed the city named after him as saying that he himself would gladly have granted to the Outlanders all that they had asked and these concessions would have been merely equitable. Rissik and other Boers who shared his view of what would have been a just and reasonable solution are now fighting strenuously on the Dutch side. Rissik is described as having no illusions respecting the ultimate result, but also as forecasting hard fighting by the Boers and great destruction of life.

BASUTOS ARE UNEASY.

Claim They Are Being Robbed By Boers and Want to Fight.

Cape Town, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Mazeru, Basutoland, dated Friday evening, says since Magistrate Lagden's warning that their interference with the Basutos would cause an uprising, the Boers have been letting the Basutos cross the river into Basutoland. The natives, however, continued to complain that they were being robbed of their savings by the authorities.

There is no disguising from the natives the fact that the British suffered a reverse at Ladysmith. It has been explained to the Europeans, as a first step of the war and they regard it as insignificant. It was thought better that everybody should know, the dispatch adds and "not follow the republic's methods of concealing reverses both from the Europeans and Basutos, who have implicit faith in the imperial government."

The repulse of the Free State forces Oct. 27 was claimed by the Boers to have been a brilliant Boer victory, and they say at Elandslaagte the British fled and that at Ladysmith the Boers retired because they had expended their ammunition. The Boers also assert that General White was killed and that certain documents were found on his body.

Certain residents of Colesburg are freely communicating with the Boer force across the river.

THREAT OF THE BOERS.

Will Make the Transvaal a Hell On Earth For England.

New York, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: The following dispatch has come to hand from Mr. Bennett Raleigh, the well known war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. Writing under date of Ladysmith, Oct. 6, he says:

"The primal ground of the Boers is that the country is theirs by right of grant, conquest and occupation, and only with the unbidden consent of the burghers shall anybody else have a voice or the right to rule in the land.

"As intelligent men, though, they declare they may be able to withstand such force as England can send against them for a season, yet, should Britain put forth her whole strength, and no European powers intervene to aid the Transvaal, officials admit they must be overpowered.

"'But,' said Mr. Smuts, the state's attorney, to me, with the approval of Mr. Reitz and others, 'when you have conquered the Transvaal, it won't be another Ireland to England, I promise you. Ireland shall be as a peaceful country compared with what we shall make the Transvaal to England. It will be a hell on earth to you, of shooting and unrest. Only the biggest armies will maintain you in the country.'"

DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

Free State Proclamation Annexing Part of Natal.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 6.—A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Orange Free State proclamation announcing the annexation of the upper Tugela district of Natal null and void. The rifle associations of Durban, Ipstplingo, Krontzkloof, Malvern and the Natal coast have been called out. An irregular corps is also being formed.

The governor of this place, replying today to a deputation from the town council which called upon him to make inquiries regarding the defense of the city, said that everything possible would be done. It was decided to form an emergency mounted corps composed of gentlemen residing in the district. They will make a serviceable body of men, and will supply their own horses and equipment. An ambulance corps is also being formed.

KEEP THEIR HANDS OFF.

Rumors of Foreign Intervention Is Strongly Denied.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Commenting upon a rumor from Amsterdam that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal in Europe, had declared that the intervention of France, Russia and Germany in the Transvaal, was now assured, the Koenische Zeitung says:

"We do not know what Dr. Leyds may have said, but the matter of his supposed statement is false in every respect. Neither France nor Russia has been the slightest inclination, either with or without Germany, to set the South African question on the order of the day."

BOERS DESTROY DYNAMITE.

Set Fire to the Veldt Near Bronfield, Close to Kimberley.

London, Nov. 7.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, by way of Popetown, Saturday, Nov. 4:

"This morning the Boers fired the veldt near Bronfield, seven miles from Kimberley, and this afternoon the flames set on fire the smaller of the two magazines, exploding the dynamite, with a terrific report. Fortunately, no one was injured. The veldt is still burning, and it is feared that the larger magazine, where there are 1,200 cases of dynamite, will be ignited."

Saved From the Wreck.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 3, evening (delayed in transmission).—It is said that the Colenso garrison saved all the stores, tents, kits, etc. The Boers numbered about 5,000 men, comprising a fresh corps of the Orange Free Staters. The armored trains did splendid service taking a detachment of the Dublin fusileers to relieve an outlying fort, garrisoned by volunteers. Reassuring reports have been received regarding the position at Pietermaritzburg.

Contribution From the Queen.

London, Nov. 6.—The queen has contributed £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £262 to the Transvaal war fund.

BOERS CAPTURE POLICE.

Were Attacked at Norvalspont and Forced to Surrender.

New York, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: The Telegraph's Cape Town correspondent, under date of Nov. 1, cables:

"The correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a large commando of Cape Boers attacked Norvalspont at 5 o'clock this morning. They then surrounding the Cape police, who, being greatly outnumbered by the enemy, were obliged to yield to the demand for their surrender. The telegraph station at the bridge is in the hands of the enemy."

Their Aim Was Wild.

Kimberley, Oct. 31 (delayed in transmission).—A strong reconnoissance made by Colonel Scott-Turner discovered the enemy posted on a kopje. The Boers fired thirteen shells, none of which took effect, and the reconnoitering party returned to Kimberley.

Confirmation Is Lacking.

Cape Town, Nov. 3 (delayed in transmission).—A dispatch from Aliwalnorth says there is no confirmation of the report that the Boers have gone up the river towards Herschel for the purpose of crossing the Colony.

THE HOLLAND IS A SUCCESS

TRIAL OF SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT MADE YESTERDAY.

Inventor Congratulated By Naval Officials—Performs All That Was Claimed For It.

New York, Nov. 6.—The sub-marine torpedo boat Holland was successfully tested in Peconic bay, L. I., today. At the close of the test the members of the board of inspection, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Commanders William H. Emory and Charles H. Rolicker, and Naval Constructor Washington F. Capps, shook hands with John P. Holland, the inventor, and congratulated him on his success. He had waited twenty-five years for victory and tears streamed down his cheeks when the naval officers greeted him.

The Holland ran out to the course and Captain Lowe and Commander Emory descended into the light round turret on the top of the boat. The cap was closed and the Holland prepared to make its first trip along the measured mile. The beginning of the course was marked by two red and white poles set 300 feet apart. The termination of the mile was marked in the same manner. Beyond the termination pole was set a pole to be used as a target. Between the two ends of the mile were poles so that the board could note the adherence to the course or any deviation from it. The course was by compass due north and south, the starting point being the south end.

When all was ready the Holland sank to a depth of ten feet while going at full speed, which was attained almost immediately. This left the tips of the flag poles on her deck exposed. But for these it would have been impossible to have traced the boat, as while submerged she made no disturbance upon the surface. She traveled at the rate of eight knots an hour, making the distance from start to turning point in nine and one-half minutes.

Arriving at the end of the mile she shot to the surface, her turret coming into view. Ten seconds later she had again disappeared. Within the ten seconds she corrected her course, having deviated only seventy feet from the true course, and fired a regulation whitehead torpedo, weighing 840 pounds, which went spinning off toward the target, 800 yards away.

Meanwhile, as the deadly missile whirled through on its course the Holland swung about and started back. She turned in a radius of seventy-five feet, or about one and one-half times her own length. She was flying back to the starting point before the missile had run its course. The return trip was made in about the same time as the outward run, and was equally successful.

Commander Emery and Captain Lowe then left the Holland and Commander Capps and Lieutenant Henderson entered the boat and another trip was undertaken. The results were the same, except that instead of rising to the surface to discharge the missile the Holland fired it while submerged. Almost before the torpedo reached the surface the Holland had turned partially about and by the time the missile was well on its journey the Holland was on its way back.

The missile was well thrown and came so near the flag pole used as a target that it was evident that no vessel could have escaped if in the path of the torpedo. The boat shot to the surface between the starting flags. At no time was there any error of more than a few feet in calculation as to distance traveled.

The range and course is taken by the steersman as the boat sinks. While submerged he cannot see anything and has to calculate, as he flies along, just how far the boat travels each second, so as to know when to rise at the end of the given distance. While doing this he must steer the compass course taken at the moment of diving.

The Holland then ran a quarter of a mile on the surface as a speed test. The rate attained was eight knots, but it was claimed she would have passed this speed had the whole mile been run. The object of the short test, however, was to see how quickly she got under way.

SILLY VOWS WELL KEPT.

Artist Whose Masterpiece Was Due to An Oath He Took.

The French artist Gericault was determined to allow no distraction to interfere with the painting of his great picture, "The Wreck of the Medusa." He had his head shaved and vowed that he would never allow his hair to grow until his work was done. This vow he religiously kept, in spite of strong temptation to break it, and the reward of his heroism was the most perfect painting of his life.

A story is told of a young man in England, a great chess enthusiast, who was so annoyed at his failure to solve an apparently simple problem that he vowed he would neither sleep nor eat until the solution was found. He shut himself up in a disused room and was found four days later by his relatives terribly emaciated and out of mind. He spent a year in the lunatic asylum as the result of his rash vow, and the problem remains unsolved.

It was for a very curious reason that an old lady, who died a few years ago, condemned herself to more than thirty years' confinement to her house. She had married a widower, an miserly as he was unromantic, and he insisted that his second wife should wear the clothes left behind her by his first wife. The wife was as mutinous as her husband was resolute, and she determined that until she could have her own clothes she would never leave the house—a vow she kept until her death.

Woman appears to be at the root of many eccentric vows, for it was a hatred of the sex that impelled a once well known lawyer to swear that he would never speak to a woman again as long as he lived. Nothing would induce him to see a lady client, and he would never conduct a case in which a woman appeared as a witness. He never employed a female servant, and deliberately "cut" all his lady acquaintances. The inevitable result was that the men deserted him, his practice dwindled and he died, less than a year ago, alone in a squalid room.

The Modern Poster.

(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

"Isn't that a striking poster?" exclaimed Miss Homeward, enthusiastically.

"I don't call it pretty or artistic," objected Miss Bellefield.

"Well—er—perhaps not, but it's very posterty."

Sidelights On History.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Come on," said Noah, looking at his watch, "it's time we were getting into the ark."

"You'll have to wait a minute," replied Mrs. Noah from the top of the stairway. "I'm not going out without my rainy day skirt on."

ELECTIONS IN THE EAST TODAY

(Continued from page 1.)

and extra police have been sworn in. But at this and other larger towns, nothing more serious than the usual election day casualties is expected.

The campaign closed tonight with large meetings which were addressed by the state party leaders. The Democrats crowded Music Hall to listen to the last speech of their leaders, William Goebel and Senator Blackburn before the election. The Republicans held a rousing meeting at the Auditorium, where state candidates and others spoke.

Each of the state chairmen predicted success for his ticket and in any guess as to the result, reliance must be placed upon pure chance. The vote of the Brown Democratic ticket is an unknown quantity and it is likely to be the determining factor.

Legion Ordered Out.

Late tonight the rumor that the Legion has been ordered to report at the armory at 6 o'clock tomorrow to be ready in case of emergency was confirmed. Simultaneously came the announcement that an extra police force of 300 men under Colonel J. B. Castleman, has been sworn in.

The city authorities evidently intend to stand upon the ground that in case of trouble they are preparing to take any necessary measures to keep order and under the circumstances there can be no occasion for the calling out of state troops. Governor Bradley, it is reasonably certain, will not acquiesce in this view, and a conflict of authority is possible.

Ex-Senator Blackburn, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, has sent out a general telegram notifying the chairmen of the various county committees of the step taken by Governor Bradley. It is as follows:

"Democratic Headquarters, Nov. 7.—Governor Bradley is in Louisville and has published a letter saying that he would remain here today as chief peace officer of the state and would take charge of the election and see that the same was properly held. He has military ready, supplied with rifles, ammunition and Gatling guns.

"It looks as though by his intermeddling that he may make trouble today in Louisville. J. C. S. Blackburne, chairman Democratic state campaign committee."

FIGURE ON JONES VOTE.

It Will Probably Be the Determining Factor In Ohio.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—There are six candidates for governor to be voted for in Ohio tomorrow. Three of them claim their election is sure, but no one except Mayor Samuel M. Jones and his most zealous supporters make any such claim as that of the election of Jones.

The Jones vote will reduce the vote of all others, including that of the Prohibitionists, the Union Reform and the Social Labor tickets.

And the result depends very materially on where most of the Jones vote will come from.

It is certain either George K. Nash, Republican, or John R. McLean, Democrat, will be elected. If Jones pulls more from the Democrats than from the Republicans the prediction of Chairman Dick that 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 of the fact that Jones has been a Republican up to this campaign and 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 all 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 fuss among the Democrats.

The campaign has been bitter, dirty and full of charges and counter-charges. It is, of course, expected that this vicious tendency will continue at the polls tomorrow, and that there will be many arrests, especially in the cities.

JONES' MANAGER CONFIDENT.

Says He Will Carry the State By Plurality of 35,000.

Toledo, O., Nov. 6.—William Cowell, manager of Jones' campaign, today made the following statement: "I have no reason to change the figures I have already made on the election tomorrow. 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 335,000 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 these sections."

Mayor Jones closed his campaign in this city tonight with a mass-meeting.

BOTH CLAIM NEBRASKA.

Republicans and Fusionists Are Confident of Victory.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—The Nebraska campaign closed tonight with rallies at a number of the larger towns. There was a thinning out at committee headquarters during the day, but much activity in the way of sending out final instructions to precinct workers.

Estimates of the chairmen at Republican and Populist headquarters do not vary greatly, and conservative men of both sides believe the result will be close. In this city and county Judge Reese (Rep.), for supreme judge, will run ahead of his ticket slightly, due to his personal popularity, this being his home, and his managers contend that the same rule will hold good all over the state. They refuse to admit of the possibility of defeat for the head of the ticket, but are not so sanguine for the two university regents.

At the state house, among the fusion officials who have been stumping the state for the past month, there is the greatest confidence in a fusion victory. Governor Poynter, who accompanied Mr. Bryan a greater part of the time in his two weeks of campaigning, said the latter's presence acted as an inspiration, and if the result was at any time in doubt he had completely turned the tide. He predicted ex-Governor Holcomb's election as judge by 12,000.

There have been the usual warnings by both committees to look out for crooked work, but no trouble is expected at the polls.

THE FIGHT FOR LEGISLATURE.

Looks Like the Republicans Will Win In New York.

New York, Nov. 6.—At the close of the campaign the Republicans are confident of electing a majority of the assemblymen and the Democrats of carrying the four counties that make up the city of New York. Richard Croker said tonight that the Democrats, even if they carried every assembly district in New York City, would still need to make gains up the state in order to control the assembly. Of this he is not hopeful.

"There is no organization up the state," he said, "and they made no campaign."

News received today points to Democratic assembly gains in New York City being offset by Democratic losses in the state. Mr. Croker has increased his estimate of the Democratic plurality in this county, and now claims 40,000 to 65,000. Democratic and Citizens' union leaders in the Seventy-ninth assembly district declare that Stewart (Citizens), will defeat Mazet (Republican) by 1,500. The Republicans say that Mazet will win by a safe majority.

Chairman Quigg of the Republican county committee, looks for a Republican plurality of 10,000 in the county. John M. Parsons, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and leading spirit in the independent labor party, says the labor vote will be nearer 50,000 than 30,000. The size of the labor vote will determine the result of the election. The weather tomorrow will be fair in all parts of the state.

IOWA DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

But Republicans Claim a Plurality of From 40,000 to 45,000.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 6.—Everything is in readiness for the battle of ballots among the various parties in Iowa tomorrow. The campaign has been warmly waged by both the leading parties and the chairmen of both state committees express confidence in polling a comparatively full vote for an off-year, and each claims victory. The three minor parties in the field do not hope to more than maintain their organization.

Chairman Weaver of the Republican committee estimates that the plurality for his party will run from 40,000 to 45,000, while Chairman Huffman is satisfied with saying that he believes enough disaffected Republicans will refuse to vote or will vote the Democratic ticket to give a small plurality to the Democratic ticket. In any event, he hopes, if defeated, to cut down the normal Republican plurality to such an extent that the Democrats can claim a Republican defeat.

The best estimates on the legislature are that the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority on joint ballot, and elect the next United States senator to succeed John H. Gear. There is doubt, however, about the friends of Mr. Gear being able to re-elect and A. B. Cummins' forces claim they have already enough votes pledged to elect him senator.

THE SAME OLD JOKE.

Customary Republican Victory Is Predicted In Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 6.—There is no reason to expect anything but the customary Republican victory. Not since 1882 have the Democrats carried the state, and tonight the election of W. Murray Crane, the Republican candidate for governor, is assured beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The legislature also will be Republican by the usual majority, only the manufacturing centers and this city contributing to the minority in that body. There are no state issues and very few local contests, so that conditions are more than ordinarily normal.

Good judges place the Republican majority between 50,000 and 60,000. A falling off of the Republican vote from last year of about 15 per cent is looked for, while it seems to be generally agreed that with the help of the gold Democrats there will be little loss in the Democratic vote, and perhaps a slight gain.

The Republican state committee put forth no definite figures, asserting only that the candidate for governor will poll from 160,000 to 175,000 votes, while the Democratic state committee predicts a vote of 110,000 for its candidate, Robert Treat Paine, jr., and a Republican plurality of about 40,000.

TOM REED'S SUCCESSOR.

Amos L. Allen (Rep.) Elected to Congress In Maine.

Portland, Me., Nov. 6.—Amos L. Allen, Republican candidate for congress in the First district, was elected today by a majority of more than 4,600 votes over Luther F. McKinney, the Democratic candidate. With the town of Dayton, in York county, to hear from, Mr. Allen's majority is 4,657. Dayton will doubtless reduce this, but not enough to bring it below 4,600.

The First Maine district was Speaker Reed's district last year, and he had ex-Congressman McKinney as his opponent. At that time Mr. Reed's plurality was 5,528 over McKinney, but there was a Prohibition candidate, who polled 673 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 ballots, although they had no candidate. Last year the total vote in the district was 23,670. This year it amounts to less than 20,000.

Congressman-elect Allen is known in national life as Speaker Reed's secretary for many years. Otherwise he was not a prominent figure, even in his own state and neighborhood.

PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

What Little Interest Is Manifested In On State Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—What little interest is manifested in tomorrow's election in Pennsylvania is centered on the vote for state treasurer, and particularly to which of the two prominent candidates for that office will receive the greater portion of the big independent vote cast in the general elections of the last two years.

Dr. Swallow, the preacher, editor and Prohibitionist, received 118,934 votes for state treasurer in 1897 and 171,633 votes for governor in 1898. In these years the Republican candidate had pluralities respectively of 129,717 and 118,168. The Swallow vote was cast largely by independent voters of the two leading parties who were dissatisfied with the party issues or their party leaders.

This year there is no independent candidate to draw these votes and the Democratic leaders claim that Creasy, their candidate for state treasurer, will benefit from this independent vote. Furthermore, they claim that vigorous efforts to prevent illegal voting in this city will result in reducing the heretofore large Republican majorities returned from Philadelphia.

The Republican state chairman and other party leaders, however, confidently claim that Barnett, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, will receive the full party vote, and that he will have a majority in the state of at least 175,000. The total vote for governor last year was 965,000, but the general prediction is that the vote this year will fall fully 200,000 below these figures.

THE STRIFE IN MARYLAND.

Neither of the Big Parties Is Holding Its Own Voters Solidly.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—Both parties are ready to go to the polls tomorrow with the leaders of each assuring their followers of a certain victory. Chairman Murray Vandiver of the Democratic state central committee asserts that his party will carry Baltimore City and twenty out of the twenty-three counties in the state, and General Thomas J. Shryock, the Republican chairman, concedes to John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for governor, nothing save his own county, Worcester.

The Democratic prediction is for a plurality approaching 12,000, while the Republican claims are that Governor Lowndes will be re-elected by 2,000 or 3,000 less. Conservative estimates are that the Democrats will get a plurality of 1,500 in the nine counties on the eastern shore, and about the same in northern-central Maryland, which will be overcome, probably, with several hundred votes to spare, by the Republicans in western and southern Maryland, leaving Baltimore City, with a registered vote of about 110,000 vote, as debatable ground. The city elected a Democratic mayor last spring by 8,000, with all the reform elements and city newspapers, save one, opposing the Republican candidate.

In this fight, most of the newspapers and reformers are with the Republican state ticket. Neither of the parties is holding its own voters solidly. Former Congressman Charles E. Coffin, of the Fifth district, a leading Republican, has declared for the Democratic ticket and a revolt of considerable proportions has been organized against Congressman Mudd in that section of the state.

Senator Wellington's friends, in western Maryland and elsewhere, are rather lukewarm in their support of Governor Lowndes, the senator having accused the governor of treachery, and retired at the beginning of the campaign from the state committee chairmanship, which he had held since 1895, in which year Governor Lowndes was elected by 18,000 plurality.

REPUBLICANS CLAIM KANSAS.

Elections For County Officers Only Will Be Held Today.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 6.—Tomorrow the elections for county officers will be held over Kansas. They bid fair to be the quietest in years. They will close a campaign which has been practically devoid of interest, except where local issues have been made.

Morton Albaugh, chairman of the state committee, in an interview, makes a prediction for Republican gains, basing his statement on the general prosperous conditions prevailing and satisfaction with the policy of the national administration.

The opposition party leaders have made no statement, preferring apparently, a "still hunt" policy.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Little Interest Felt and Light Vote Will Be Polled.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 6.—Any forecast on the election in South Dakota is pure prophecy. Not a township in the state has been polled, and but one thing is certain, and that is a light vote will be polled.

Chairman Kidd of the fusion committee thinks 70 per cent of the vote will be cast, and Chairman Harrick of the Republican committee agrees that this estimate is about right.

The Populists have sent thousands of circular letters over the state criticising the decisions of the Republican judges, who are all renominated and are opposed by fusion candidates, but aside from this no active campaign has been made.

As there is a landslide, the result will not be known until Wednesday, or possibly later, as, on account of the absence of local contests, the returns will be slow.

ISSUES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Fight Is Made On an Amendment to the Constitution.

Jackson, Miss, Nov. 6.—The eve of the Mississippi state election presents no features of special interest. Considerable sentiment has been manifested in opposition to the Noel amendment, providing for an elective judiciary, during the past three days, and this awakened interest without doubt will have the effect of bringing a large number of voters to the polls.

It looks very much as if the amendment would be defeated. Democratic leaders predict a majority of 25,000 for the party ticket, and the Populists admit that there will be a very visible decrease from their vote of 1896, but claim they will elect members of the legislature from two and probably three counties.

NEW ORLEANS CONTEST.

Two Democratic Tickets In Field—Negroes Disfranchised.

New Orleans, Nov. 6.—Tomorrow will be election day in New Orleans and a legal holiday. It will be the first city election held in November, the new constitution having separated state and municipal elections. A bitter canvass has been in progress for seven weeks, and 90 to 95 per cent of the registered vote will be polled.

There are two tickets in the field, one headed by Flower and supported by the Citizens' League and the Jackson Democratic association, and the other headed by Paul Capdeville and supported by the regular Democratic organization.

Under the constitution 12,000 negroes have been disfranchised, and there are now only 1,300 negroes registered. The total vote registered is 38,500.

Both sides claim the election. The result will have a material effect on the coming state fight, and the election of two senators to succeed Caffery and McGary.

New