FRANCE FIRM IN HOLDING ON TO FASHODA

War Not Sought, but Will Not Be Avoided at the Price of Dishonor.

Orders Given by the Admiralty Cause Rumors That Great Britain Will Soon Send an Ultimatum.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Interest in the Fashoda incident is increasing. Indeed, a certain tone of anxiety is noticeable in public opinion.

There was a rumor last evening that England intended to send an ultimatum to-night. The press repeats it and says it is current in official circles in London. This is probably nothing more than an alarmist view of orders given by the admiralty in various directions, notably that warships at Portsmouth shall bring up their crews to the full strength. Hava's Agency announces that official notes have been given out to the English papers denying that any warlike preparation is intended in these orders.

As a matter of fact, everything is being done here to settle the question peacefully. Most of the papers discuss the compromise as an acceptable arrangement. All of them refuse even to consider the recall of Marchand pure and simple.

The Liberte, in discussing the speech of M. Chaplin, says the president of the local government board is like all his colleagues. Lord Salisbury himself, while expressing pacific sentiments and friendship for France, demands the evacuation of Fashoda by Marchand as preliminary to negotiations.

"That," says Liberte, "it must be said and repeated, the English Government will never obtain. We don't insist," it adds, "upon the occupation of Fashoda, but we do absolutely upon having access to the Nile. If an agreement is possible on this basis we ask nothing better than to subscribe to it. But it ought to be clearly understood that till such an arrangement has been concluded and so long as the region allotted to us has not been placed under our absolute sovereignty or exactly defined the French flag will remain at Fashoda with Marchand guarding it. We provoke nobody, but we insist upon our rights being respected."

What the Liberte says is representative of the French press. War is not sought, but will not be avoided at the price of dishonor.

FRANCE'S CLAIMS TO FASHODA ARE SET FORTH

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A semi-official note issued this evening says: "There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is very incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taking place at any of our naval ports."

The Fashoda yellow book is voluminous, but it does not include Major Marchand's report, which will be published later. The dispatches were largely anticipated by the English Fashoda blue book.

The diplomatic conversations received show a curious endeavor on the French side to represent that Marchand's mission was quite as important as General Kitchener's, on the ground that the struggle was against the Khalifa and barbarism.

On September 18 M. del Casse, the Foreign Minister, informed the British Embassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, in explicit language, that France did not regard Lord Salisbury's claim to the Soudan by virtue of conquest as aplying to Fashoda, on the ground that the Marchand expedition went to the relief of the French expedition under Captain Licolard, which dated from a period long before the declaration in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Gray, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, as to the policy of the British Government toward the Soudan and at a time when the equatorial provinces were lost to civilization. In fact, M. del Casse argued unless Great Britain possessed the Sultan's mandate as well as the Khedive's to acquire all former Egyptian provinces France considered herself equally entitled with England to possession of any point occupied by French officers.

Judging from the yellow book dispatches the foregoing represents the French standpoint, and M. del Casse contends that as Marchand reached Fashoda first England had no right to demand an evacuation of Fashoda prior to negotiations.

On September 30 M. del Casse declared to Sir Edmund Monson that such a demand would be equivalent to an ultimatum and would afford a sacrifice of France's material interests. So long as her honor was intact, for the sake of the Anglo-French entente no one could doubt what would be the reply of France to such a demand.

The subsequent dispatches appearing in the yellow book relate to conversations between Baron de Courcel, French Embassador in London, and Lord Salisbury, the latter contending that the capture of Khartoum entitled Egypt to possession of all the Mahdi's dominions, and the French Embassador arguing that Major Marchand had captured Fashoda before General Kitchener took Khartoum and that France had for a long time held several posts on the Bahr-el-Gazel.

Lord Salisbury retorted that the French forces in the regions referred to were too weak to constitute effective occupation.

A final dispatch dated October 12 from Baron de Courcel to M. del Casse records a conversation with Lord Salisbury in which the French Embassador claimed access to the Nile through the Bahr-el-Gazel and asked for an amicable delimitation of the respective spheres of interest of the two powers, in replying to which Lord Salisbury indicated that it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues.

ENGLAND CALLS HOME ALL RESERVE OFFICERS

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Major James R. Graham, an officer in the Yeoman Cavalry Regiment in England, a branch of the service which corresponds to the militia in the American military establishment, who has been visiting friends in this city, to-day received an order from an officer in command of the division of which his regiment forms a part, to return to England at once to prepare for military duty.

"Since receiving the cable," said Major Graham, "I have communicated with a number of British officers whom I knew to be on leave and visiting in this country, and found all had received a similar order. But one interpretation of the order can be made to my mind. I believe my country is on the verge of war with France over the Fashoda incident and that the entire military establishment including the reserves, of which my regiment forms a part, is to be put upon a war footing. That officers in the regular service should be called home is not surprising and would scarcely cause comment, but when officers and men of the reserves are peremptorily called it is safe to say the situation is regarded seriously by those high in authority. I shall leave at once."

SITUATION HAS AN OMINOUS OUTLOOK

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The French yellow book on Fashoda seems to indicate an intention of the French Government to utilize the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question. This impression is confirmed by the comments of most of the Paris papers this morning.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the yellow book, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is impossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any negotiation until Fashoda is evacuated. As, however, the French Minister, M. del Casse, with equal firmness, declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiations, the situation has an ominous outlook.

The Times in its editorial said Lord Salisbury has replied to Baron de Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for. Baron de Courcel, after a long conference with M. del Casse, left Paris for London yesterday.

According to the Temps, he had an important conversation with Lord Salisbury before he left London, and will have another on returning there.

Another dispatch from Paris says it is rumored that he is bringing to London definite proposals for the evacuation of Fashoda on condition that France be granted a Nile outlet on the River Bahr-el-Gazal, one of the tributaries of the Nile, entering it about 150 miles southwest of Fashoda at Mokrem-el-Bohur.

M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, expects that the movement of the troops to Cherbourg is merely one of relief forces for Crete and the colonies.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH ARSENALS

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 23.—Orders have been received at the military and naval arsenals here to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops tomorrow. The barracks are being hurriedly put in order for their reception.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN CANNOT BE RESCUED

Clinging to the Rigging of a Stranded Bark, but Lifeboats Are Unable to Reach Them.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 23.—Tugs which have been endeavoring for hours to reach a large square rigged vessel ashore on Thrumpcap Shoals, about a mile and a half from here, have abandoned the effort to save the crew of the unknown craft. The vessel was discovered on the rocks at daylight this morning, having gone ashore in the heavy gale last night. Only the masts are visible from shore and five have been counted on the masts of the stranded steamer. At first the vessel was thought to be a fishing bark.

During the morning the crew could be seen making signals, but the blinding spray of the sea breaking over the hull, prevented them being understood. Life boats from the Devils station were early on the scene, but could not get within a half mile of the shoals. The noise of the surf was terrific. This afternoon tugs got near enough for Mr. Crosby, the Halifax agent of the barkentine Irma, which was due from Turks Islands with salt, to venture the opinion that the vessel was the Irma. It was conjectured that the vessel might be the barkentine Ida Maud, but the dismasted hull appeared too large.

A life buoy attached to a small line was sent off from the stranded vessel this evening and was allowed to float down to one of the life boats. An attempt was then made to pass a heavy line, but the small railing broke and darkness coming on, another attempt could not be made. As only five men were seen on the vessel and the crew of the Irma numbered nine, it is feared that four have been lost. The sea is still high and further efforts to rescue the crew have had to be abandoned.

It is feared the vessel cannot hold together much longer and much anxiety exists. The Irma is 2223 tons, owned in Liverpool, N. S., and commanded by Captain Taylor of this city.

COLORED SERGEANT PRECIPITATES A RIOT

Kills a Bystander While Trying to Rescue a Drunken Comrade From Policemen.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Sergeant Clarence Allen, Company I, Eighth (colored) United States Infantry immunes, fired on three policemen who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and threateningly displaying his revolver in a crowd. One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man, standing in a saloon, killing him instantly. A general fusillade from policemen and soldiers followed. One of the policemen, Moseley, was slightly wounded in the arm. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail. The riot produced great excitement. General Boynton ordered a strong provost guard to the city at once.

SPANIARDS URGE CUBANS TO DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

Natives Are Also Seeking an Opportunity to Combine Against Their American Benefactors.

HAVANA, via Key West, Oct. 23.—Pazy Libertad, one of the daily papers of Cienfuegos, published with sanction of the Government, prints a manifesto with over 300 signatures, a great many of which are those of Spaniards, openly proclaiming Cuban independence.

Owing to the fact that Spanish officers are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, army supplies are now a drug in the market in the interior, making legitimate trade impossible. It is asserted as the Spanish rule in Cuba draws to a close, corruption and robbery daily become more open and wholesale. The committee of transportation, charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain, are charging an arbitrary rate of $4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up he is made to wait for several steamers the commission claiming that there is no room. This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-as-grab-can game and every one appears eager to make money while the Spanish sun shines.

The official report of the burials in the city of Havana since the first of the present year shows that there have been 16,821 interments. The average death rate keeps on steadily at 47 per day.

Great discontent prevails among the Spanish troops because of non-payments, in some cases for six months, in others for seven months and in still others for even eight months, and the soldiers fear that they will be embarked for Spain without receiving their pay. The poor quality of food supplied to nearly all the soldiers has occasioned much ill-feeling and serious insubordination is feared in several localities. In the province of Puerto Principe, of the 400 members of the civil guards 300 have deserted and gone over to the insurgents. At Nuevitas the Tarragona Battalion became insubordinate and attempted to join the insurgents on account of the short rations and the wretched quality of the food supplied by their chief. General March, in command of that province, on learning of this occurrence, went to Nuevitas and succeeded in quieting the soldiers by furnishing them with good and plentiful rations. Many soldiers until recently were deserting, but General Blanco's decree regarding disbandment has put a stop to the defections. Over 5000 soldiers have been mustered out since the issuance of the decree.

The sanitary brigades of Havana, Guanabacoa, Regla and Gunes, with several other localities in Havana province, have petitioned General Blanco that they be disbanded so that they may remain in the island. Some of the engineer brigades have also asked for their discharge. The greater part of them are composed of the best drilled soldiers. Over 400 of the 700 members of the Orden Publico at Havana have also asked that they be mustered out in order that they might remain in Cuba, 50 per cent of the civil guards in the island have made a similar request. None of the artillerymen, however, have asked to be allowed to remain. The reason for this is said to be that the artillery chiefs maintain an honest administration, and that the soldiers are well supplied with food and clothing and are paid up to date.

About fifty Cuban patriotic clubs have been organized in Havana under the management in a large majority of cases by physicians, lawyers and other professional men. Many of the members of some of these clubs attended the first meetings wearing the Cuban and American flags crossed. The presiding officers of several of the clubs, noticing the insigna in the buttonholes of the coats of members, ordered that in future only the Cuban flag should be worn. In many instances this order was complied with.

Cuban General Rego has arrived at Havana from Puerto Principe and is preaching in the Havana cafes and the insurgent camps near the city a holy war against the Americans. He has interviewed many of the leaders of the Cubans and has urged the carrying on of the war against the Americans if independence is not at once granted to Cuba.

Cuban Colonel Torriet has also arrived at Havana from the east, and is carrying on a strong campaign against the Americans and Calixto Garcia, whom he professes to look upon as a traitor to the Cubans, having been bribed by American gold. The colonel in an interview with one of the leading newspapers in Havana has made all sorts of charges against Garcia and the Americans, but the censor would not allow an account of the interview to be published, fearing that it might give rise to disturbances.

A secret circular has been sent to the presidents of all the Cuban patriotic committees denouncing a large number of Cubans who are looked upon as traitors to the cause of Cuban independence and are charged with being attached to the Americans. The circular recommends a vigorous contest against not only Spanish residents, but against the Americans as well, "who are endeavoring to steal the Cubans' victory."

The Spanish Colonel Cervera, Military Governor of Mariano, pays daily visits to the insurgent camps in his district, advising the Cubans not to surrender their arms and to make resistance until the independence of the island is declared. Colonel Cervera is an intimate friend of General Parrado, president of the Spanish Evacuation Commission.

During the last two weeks several hundred Remington carbines and large quantities of ammunition have been sent from Havana, it is presumed, by some of the Spanish chiefs.

The Spanish residents, manufacturers, merchants and planters are somewhat alarmed and criticize in severe terms the behavior of some of the Spanish chiefs, who, it is alleged, are acting suspiciously in many places and are working in favor of Cuban independence, advising the Cubans to persist in their revolutionary attitude. For this reason many of the Spanish residents here have written long letters to friends in Madrid in order that the home Government may be acquainted with what is happening in the islands, and have requested that on behalf of Spain's interests and the part of the Spanish residents the evacuation may be completed as soon as possible, so as to avoid prolonging the existing dangerous condition of affairs.

FIERCE RACE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI

One White Man and Nine Negroes Killed.

RETURNS STILL COMING IN

CITIZENS HUNTING A BAND OF ASSASSINS.

Have the Names of Forty Colored Men Who Started the Slaughter and Are Determined to Capture Them.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Forest, Miss., says: As a result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harpersville, Scott County, in the eastern part of the State, one white deputy was killed, three wounded and according to the latest report nine negroes have been killed by the citizens of the Harpersville neighborhood and the Sheriff's posse combined. The pursuit of about fifty negroes, which had joined the original offender with the avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture, and which ambushed the party attempting the arrest, continues and by morning the number of fatalities will undoubtedly have assumed large proportions. The whole country is terribly aroused and the Sheriff's posse has been reinforced with men from all the neighboring towns.

Governor McLaurin has gone to the scene, which is about ten miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point. The trouble originated last Friday, when a negro named Burke had an altercation with his employer, Charles Freeman, a white man, in which the negro got the better of the difficulty. The next night a crowd of white men, headed by Wallace Sibley, went to Burke's house. When they arrived upon the scene and called for Burke they were greeted with a fusillade from the negroes concealed in the bushes surrounding the house and in the house itself. Wallace Sibley, the leader, fell dead at the first volley and three more white members of the crowd, James Johnson, James Hilton and James Wells, were wounded. The whites returned the fire, but were unable to do any execution, as their assailants were all concealed. There were not more than eight men in the white crowd, and finding it impossible to resist effectively they dispersed toward Harpersville. It was not known at that time that Sibley was injured, but upon a return to the scene this morning he was found dead in the yard. The wounded deputies were able to get back to town.

This occurrence took place early in the night. When the crowd returned to Harperville the news spread like wildfire. During the night a large crowd gathered. They immediately went to Burke's house and got from his mother the names of all the parties in the crowd who had ambushed the whites the night before. In all there were about forty negroes who had gathered to prevent the arrest of Burke, and a list was made up at her dictation. All of them had fled. Then the pursuit and search for each of the proscribed darkies began. According to the statement of reliable citizens, six negroes were found and killed by the crowd of armed and determined citizens before the Sheriff arrived.

This morning Sheriff Stevenson was wired of the condition of affairs and he was asked to get together a posse and come to Harpersville. Gathering a posse of twenty men he started. He was joined by a crowd of citizens numbering over 300 men. Immediately after leaving the house where the first tragedy was committed the negroes scattered through the surrounding country.

A reliable telephone message was received at a late hour to-night that three more negroes were found and killed, making a total of nine killed to-day, with about forty more to be heard from. Sheriff Stevenson, realizing the danger apprehended, immediately wired Governor McLaurin at Brandon for aid in quelling a probable widespread disturbance. Upon receipt of his telegram the Governor wired Adjutant General Henry W. Jackson to get together a company of the National Guard and proceed to the scene upon the first train. General Henry immediately responded that there was no National Guard obtainable, but he would get together a company of armed men and render all necessary assistance.

In the meantime the Governor secured a special train at Brandon and, accompanied by a posse of thirty men, proceeded to Forest. Arriving here early in the evening and finding that there was little danger of the riot assuming proportions beyond the ability of the posse on hand to keep in bounds, he wired General Henry that it was unnecessary for him to bring his volunteers from Jackson.

The posse is operating in the swamps about a mile from Harpersville, where most of the fugitives are supposed to be concealed. There is a message here to the effect that the citizens are apprehensive of armed negroes entering the town to-night, and guards will be set to prevent a surprise. The Governor and Mr. Henry are naturally counseling moderation, but in the excited state of the public mind a general fear is expressed that the public will not regard the suggestion favorably. Their presence will have a good effect in restraining the number of fatalities after enough negroes have been killed to satisfy the outraged feelings in that section.

WHITE GUARD SHOT BY NEGROES IN THE NIGHT

Sequel to the Riots at Ashpole, N. C., Pursuit and Capture of Four Assassins.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—A special to the Star from Lumberton says: At 3 o'clock this morning a squad from the negroes who were dispersed at Ashpole, Robeson County, crept up to town and shot three whites stationed there as guards. They were Albert Floyd, Robert Inman and William Bullard. Bullard is seriously wounded and the others are slightly hurt. A hundred whites with bloodhounds are now in pursuit, and it is said four of the negroes have been caught. The whites are telegraphing the principal towns in the State for Winchester rifles to be sent there immediately.

The four negroes who shot the three white guards were captured near Ashpole. They were brought to bay by the whites and are now confined in box cars at Ashpole and heavily guarded. It is feared that the negroes will attempt to assassinate the guards, which will so exasperate the whites as to cause more serious trouble. The guard was composed of eight or ten men who were standing around the fire in the open air, thus becoming easy targets for the negroes, who fired under cover of darkness and then fled.

The Ashpole incident has increased the excitement at Wilmington, which is near the riot line.

INDIGNATION CAUSED BY AN EDITOR'S ARREST

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, threatens to resign unless the Government upholds the action of General Chinchilla, Captain General of Madrid, who last week imprisoned Senor Figuerea, editor of El Nacional, for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor—the imprisonment being resented in certain quarters as an infringement of Figuerea's alleged immunity from arrest as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senor Gamazo on Friday last tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works as a protest against the arrest of Senor Figuerea. His resignation taken with the threat of General Correa, indicates a radical division of sentiment in the Sagasta Ministry on the subject.

The Madrid newspapers, according to a cable dispatch Friday have addressed a complaint to the Supreme Court of Madrid against General Chinchilla's action. The Captain General on the appearance of the uncensored article, ordered the suppression of El Nacional, but the suspension order was eventually annulled.

SAGASTA CABINET TO STAY IN POWER

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—In spite of what you may hear to the contrary there is every possibility that the Ministerial crisis will be arranged amicably tomorrow. This will be due to the appeals made to those who wish to resign that in the present condition of affairs it would be unpatriotic to leave, and probably with the departure of Senor Gamazo the matter will end.

Senor Sagasta is disposed at all hazards to hold his party in power, and the chances of Silvela are further off than ever. Should there be a change it would be General Polavieja with a Ministry composed of non-political men. He had an audience of two hours yesterday with the Queen Regent.

HOBSON'S NEXT EXPLOIT.

After an Appropriation to Raise the Vizcaya.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 23.—It is reported from Guantanamo that Naval Constructor Hobson, who left there early last week for Jamaica, is going to Washington to obtain an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose of raising the sunken Spanish cruiser Vizcaya.

EMPEROR OF CHINA'S ILLNESS INCURABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: The French physicians who recently examined the Emperor have reported to the Tsung Li Yamen that his Majesty is suffering from albuminaria, with incipient phthisis and general debility.

PEKING, Oct. 23.—The Emperor of China is believed to be afflicted with an incurable kidney disease, though it is probable that he will linger for a considerable time.

FAILURE OF COLONY OF COMMUNISTS

Death of New Icarian Institution.

FOUNDED BY ETIENNE CABET

AND FLOURISHED DURING HIS LEADERSHIP.

However, the Younger Element Finally Became Dissatisfied and Went Forth Into a Gayer Life.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CORNING, Iowa, Oct. 23.—The longest lived and undoubtedly the most nearly successful experiment ever made in the Western Hemisphere with pure communism, came to an end, when, late yesterday afternoon, Judge H. M. Towner in the District Court entered an order discharging the receiver of the New Icarian Community, and formally declaring the business of the community wound up.

Etienne Cabet, scholar historian, agitator, sociologist and philanthropist, who two generations ago was stirring France with his socialistic and communistic writings; who contributed much toward inciting the revolution of 1848, of which he was afterward historian; contemporary and co-worker of Proudhon in behalf of the poor and oppressed of France, and finally, exiled from his own country, was the founder of the community which, after an existence of almost half a century, came to an end yesterday.

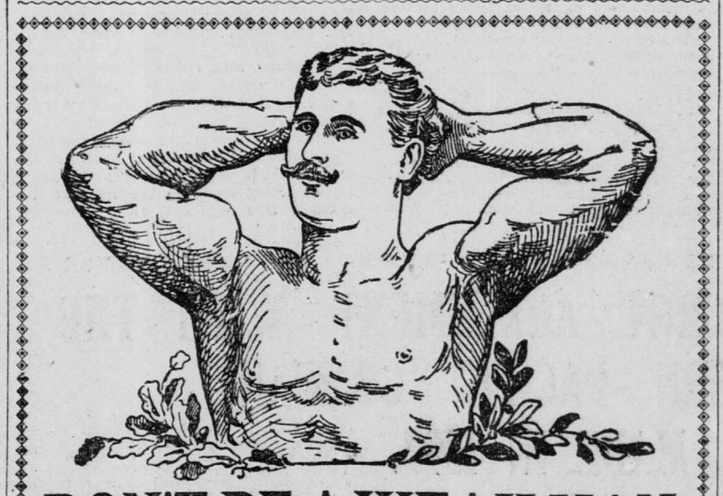
Cabet, scientific communist, tried to found his first colony in France, but the Government of Louis Philippe was opposed to such experiments, and its opposition forces to the Icarians, as adherents of the new communistic doctrines called themselves, to go to the new world. The Icarians went first to Texas, where they were offered an area as large as a good-sized French department for experiment. The emissaries, after looking over the prospect, decided against it, and went back to New Orlenas. Here they were joined by others, and at last, when the Mormons left Nauvoo, Illinois, the Icarians, who had bought the old Mormon holdings, secured from the Illinois Legislature a charter granting special privileges and immunities. About 2000 French enthusiasts joined them, Cabet at their head. He was practically dictator of the community: for years no question was raised as to his authority, and so long as he was in charge all went well. The community grew and prospered and there was peace and plenty.

Dissensions arose, however, and Cabet decided to go farther West, and in 1853 4000 acres were secured near this city, where New Icaria was established. They were compelled to mortgage the settlement, which caused another dissension, and the question of removing to California was discussed, but finally defeated. The mortgage was eventually paid and the community prospered, but never grew, however, as the younger men and women constrasting their primitive habits of life with the comparative luxury of their neighbors, left as fast as they became independent of their elders. In 1895, seeing the helplessness of the struggle to perpetuate the colony, application was made to the courts for a division of the property and settlement with those remaining loyal. This was completed late Saturday, and another was added to the long list of communistic failures.

Drowned in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A small skiff in which were Louis Baban, son of a wealthy brick manufacturer of Evanston, William Schaffer and another man whose identity has not yet been established, capsized in the lake this afternoon and all were drowned. The men were duck hunting.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

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DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MEETINGS.

MAYOR PHELAN,
FRANKLIN K. LANE,
BARCLAY HENLEY

AND OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE VOTERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24,

—AT—

Thirtieth, Greggain's Hall, Sixth and Folsom.
Forty-second, Turn Verein Hall, 310 O'Farrell.
Thirty-third, Twenty-second and Michigan.

Under the auspices of the Democratic City and County Committee.

M. JASPER McDONALD, Chairman.
THOMAS J. WALSH, Secretary.

FOR MAYOR:
JAMES D. PHELAN,
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC AND NON-PARTISAN NOMINEE.

FOR...
PUBLIC... ADMINISTRATOR,
A. C. FREESE
INDEPENDENT NOMINEE.

FOR ASSESSOR,
JOHN D. SIEBE
(PRESENT INCUMBENT),
REPUBLICAN, NON-PARTISAN AND POPULIST NOMINEE.

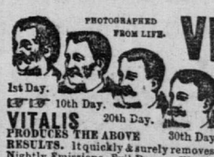
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WM. A. DEANE,
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER...
CHAS. S. LAUMEISTER
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

VOTE FOR...
DR. C. C. O'DONNELL
FOR CORONER
AND THE DEAD WILL BE RESPECTED.

For Judge of the Superior Court... RHODES BORDEN
(INCUMBENT.)
DEMOCRATIC, NON-PARTISAN AND PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEE.

DR. ED. E. HILL
For CORONER.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEE.



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