PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 144.

BOYD THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Official Returns from All But Two Counties Make His Election Certain.

M'PHERSON AND HOOKER TO HEAR FROM.

He Will Have a Majority Over Powers of About One Thousand Votes — The Next Legislature.

There is no longer any doubt of the election of James E. Boyd as governor of Nebraska. All but two counties, Hooker and McPherson, have been heard from and Boyd leads Powers by 1,001 votes. The two counties to hear from have not cast over 150 votes.

Counties.	Richards.	Boyd.	Powers.
Adams	1328	861	1377
Antelope	679	246	1238
*Banner	240	130	30
Blaine	95	44	103
Boone	633	137	1138
*Box Butte	325	334	114
Brown	395	256	308
Buffalo	*1295	993	2296
Butler	937	1343	700
Burt	1059	428	1069
Cass	1864	2114	954
Cedar	440	597	408
Chase	303	173	386
Cheyenne	517	419	88
*Cherry	575	282	288
Clay	1197	598	1767
Colfax	428	1063	686
Cuming	849	1677	216
Custer	1580	439	2613
Dakota	461	752	65
Dawes	805	505	516
Dawson	795	349	1194
Deuel	229	173	137
Dixon	671	540	449
Dodge	1693	2157	549
Douglas	6502	18301	1231
Dundy	329	126	355
Fillmore	1168	672	1683
Franklin	521	324	777
Frontier	499	229	881
Furnas	581	190	1068
Gage	2575	2062	2164
Garfield	165	27	222
Gosper	192	93	605
Grant	60	58	43
Greeley	147	297	719
Hall	1061	1536	1212
Hamilton	931	530	1444
Harlan	386	146	981
Hayes	295	227	549
Hitchcock	242	85	698
Holt	1030	566	1301
Howard	506	543	930
Hooker	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1207	1010	743
Johnson	874	702	908
Kearney	725	381	961
Keya Paha	322	129	408
Keith	176	173	157
Kimball	135	61	5
Knox	654	583	886
Lancaster	4728	3212	2976
Lincoln	747	439	1627
Logan	122	66	106
Loup	119	621	170
Madison	773	1075	1059
McPherson	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	617	426	866
Nance	422	150	745
Nemaha	1074	926	1059
Nuckolls	693	580	1345
Otoe	1186	2125	1326
Pawnee	1214	628	460
Perkins	213	189	481
Pierce	279	567	324
Phelps	407	135	1563
Platte	403	1557	1310
Polk	329	246	1416
Red Willow	714	392	660
Richardson	1444	1435	1671
Rock	287	87	283
Saline	1688	1821	900
Sarpy	407	956	344
Saunders	1132	1286	2433
Scotts Bluff	209	79	92
Seward	1238	1473	922
Sheridan	593	461	854
Sherman	290	254	740
Sioux	164	128	153
Stanton	330	530	160
Thayer	1094	1653	614
Thomas	60	37	32
Thurston	439	215	53
Valley	419	279	800
Washington	794	1245	704
Wayne	446	590	281
Webster	821	272	1233
Wheeler	141	40	211
York	1601	753	1578
Totals	69998	73967	71966

THE CONGRESSMEN.

The revised Figures From the Third District.

The two counties yet to hear from are in the Third district and are thinly populated. They will not cast over 150 votes and the result will not be materially changed. Kem's plurality over Dorsey is now 4,882 and over Thompson 8,030.

	Dorsey.	Thompson.	Kem.
Antelope	657	215	1,595
Banner	225	130	15
Blaine	111	29	104
Boone	629	122	1,147
Box Butte	*631	519	154
Brown	317	281	338
Buffalo	1,352	793	2,419
Burt	997	348	1,250
Cedar	497	571	418
Cheyenne	599	331	82
Cherry	*555	375	310
Colfax	410	1,014	782
Cuming	907	1605	231
Custer	1,494	429	2,620
Dakota	444	734	81
Dawes	845	414	577
Dawson	817	287	1,144
Deuel	225	179	140
Dixon	539	515	564
Dodge	1,534	2,099	62
Garfield	156	6	235
Grant	66	56	38
Greeley	124	158	661
Hall	823	1,751	1,203
Holt	971	434	1,456
Howard	459	628	878
Hooker	.....	.....	.....
Keya Paha	294	117	423
Keith	175	134	150
Kimball	136	60	3
Knox	703	417	922
Lincoln	779	428	969
Logan	110	46	136
Loup	130	21	165
Madison	908	853	1150
McPherson	.....	.....	.....
Merrick	575	410	930
Nance	361	97	867
Perkins	265	177	444
Pierce	263	493	344
Platte	440	1,379	1,457
Rock	232	146	282
Scotts Bluff	205	66	111
Sheridan	700	350	850
Sherman	275	172	834
Sioux	150	125	164
Stanton	315	335	160
Thomas	48	54	27
Thurston	427	235	32
Valley	407	285	807
Washington	702	1,215	806
Wayne	443	564	299
Wheeler	151	40	201
Totals	25,284	22,136	30,166

There is no change in the vote in the First and Second congressional districts from that printed yesterday.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

How the Vote Stands So Far as Received.

A number of counties have failed as yet to report the vote on the prohibition amendment, but the figures so far received show a majority against of 32,716. This is on the direct vote as cast for and against prohibition. Several thousand voters failed to vote either way, and such votes also count against the prohibitory amendment:

	Majorities For	Majorities Ag'st.
Adams	.....	146
Antelope	171	....
Blaine	.....	9
*Banner	75	....
Boone	332	....
Box Butte	.....	75
Brown	76	....
Buffalo	324	....
*Butler	.....	647
Burt	609	....
Cass	....	1057
Cedar	....	350
Chase	162	....
Cheyenne	....	338
Cherry	....	300
Clay	163	....
Colfax	....	917
Cuming	....	1097
Custer	250	....
Dakota	....	419
Dawes	....	90
Dixon	227	....
Dawson	80	....
Dodge	....	1566
Douglas	....	21369
Dundy	50	....
Deuel	....	....
Fillmore	129	....
Franklin	279	....
Frontier	556	....
Furnas	....	50
Gage	....	210
Garfield	28	....
Gosper	....	33
Grant	....	34
Greely	....	439
Hall	....	1794
Hamilton	....	143
Harlan	350	....
Hayes	....	90
Hitchcock	105	....
Holt	..	400
Hooker	....	....
Howard	....	261
Jefferson	....	285
Johnson	325	....
Kimball	21	....
Kearney	146	....
Keya Paha	38	....
Keith	....	57
Knox	....	174
Lancaster	....	654
Logan	84	....
Lincoln	....	45
Loup	2	....
Madison	....	590
Merrick	....	277
Nance	....	150
Nemaha	8	....
Nuckolls	582	....
Otoe	....	1518
Pawnee	751	....
Perkins	211	....
Pierce	....	580
Phelps	1148	....
Platte	....	1508
Polk	678	....
Red Willow	....	199
Rock	74	....
Richardson	....	847
Scotts Bluff	26	....
Saline	....	68
Sarpy	....	860
Saunders	....	601
Seward	....	558
Sheridan	....	....
Sherman	....	298
Sioux	....	121
Stanton	....	358
Thayer	....	243
Thomas	26	....
Thurston	....	40
Valley	142	....
Washington	....	352
Wayne	....	157
Webster	405	....
Wheeler	9	....
York	* 444	....

THE LEGISLATURE.

It Is Strongly Alliance in Both Senate and House.

The following have been elected members of the legislature. The straight republicans are marked "R," the democrats "D" and the alliance "A."

SENATE.

1. L. H. Woods, r.
2. Chas. Williams, a.
3. John Mattes, d.
4. S. H. Thomas, r.
5. William Sanders, a.
6. Warren Switzler, d.
7. John C. Shea, d.
8. G. Christofferson, d.
9. W. B. Beck, a
10. H. P. Shumway, r.
11. W. A. Poynter, a.
12. J. M. Brown, d.
13. G. F. Keiper, d.
14. J. C. Van Housen, d
15. T. J. Day, a.
16. H. G. Stewart, a
17. William Taylor, a.
18. Geo. N. Smith, a.
19. T. B. Colter, a.
20. N. S. Michener, a.
21. Sid. Schram, d.
22. R. E. Moore, r.
23. G. W. Eggleston, r.
24. G. F. Collins, a.
25. Ed. Turner, a.
26. O. H. Scott, d.
27. O. A. Warner, r.
28. Valentine Horn, a
29. William Dysart, a.
30. Jacob Hill, a.
31. H. L. Randall, a.
32. J. N. Kountz, a.
33. J. K. Stevens, a.

HOUSE.

1. E. Werner, r.
2. Cyrus Jones, r.
3. H. Vandeventer, r.
4. C. A. Shispoli, r.
5. W. M. Gifford, r.
6. Church Howe, r.
7. John Storms, a.
8. F. H. Taylor, a.
9. John H. Paulman, r.
10. William Hamme, d.
11. W. R. Ames, d.
12. Frank E. White, d.
13. W. B. Shryock, d.
14. John C. Watson, r.
15. H. M. Hinkle, d.
16. Thomas Capek, d.
17. W. A. Gardner, d.
18. George Bertrand, d.
19. W. S. Felker, d.
20. J. B. Huse, d.
21. J. C. Brennan, d.
22. Patrick Ford, d.
23. J. J. Breen, d.
24. G. J. Sternsdorff, d.
25. Hans Lamp, d.
26. R. F. Jones, a.
27. James Smith, a.
28. S. J. Herman, a.
29. J. Williams, r.
30. J. W. Faxon, r.
31. H. Albert, r.
32. *E. Arnold, a.
33. H. Clapp, r.
34. F. Decker, d.
35. J. O. Cramb, r.
36. R. Dobson, a.
37. A. D. Stevens, a.
38. J. B. Stewart, a.
39. J. M. Gennette, a.
40. O. Bredson, a.
41. J. H. Porter, a.
42. F. Newbury, a.
43. J. T. Yerkes, a.
44. S. M. Elder, a.
45. L. Reynolds, a.
46. G. Felton, a.
47. A. Riley, a.
48. W. H. Waldron, a.
49. C. W. Wilson, a.
50. H. Schlotfeldt, d.
51. E. J. Hall, d.
52. J. W. Steele, a.
53. J. R. Fee, r.
54. E. L. Heath, r.
55. C. Purnell, a.
56. J. V. Johnson, a.
57. C. D. Schrader, a.
58. H. Lomax, a.
59. A. Dickson, a.
60. J. Stebbins, a.
61. D. Nichols, a.
62. —. Scott, a.
63. G. Krick, a.
64. T. J. Williams, a.
65. S. Fulton, a.
66. E. Soderman, a.
67. J. Stevens, a.
68. A. C. Modie, a.
69. S. Goddard, a.
70. —. Ruggles, a.

Popular Vote for Governor Since First Election in 1866.

1866—David Butler	4,093
J. Sterling Morton	3,948
1868—David Butler	8,041
J. R. Porter	6,349
1870—David Butler	14,025
John H. Croxton	11,136
1872—Robert W. Furnas	19,774
Henry C. Lett	16,543
1874—Silas Garber	11,227
Albert Tuxbury	27,770
J. F. Gardner	21,598
J. S. Church	8,045
	4,159
	1,546
1876—Silas Garber	36,019
Paren England	31,947
J. F. Gardner	17,219
Scattering	3,022
	36
1878—Albinus Nance	52,234
W. H. Webster	29,469
Levi G. Todd	13,473
	9,475
1880—Albinus Nance	52,417
T. W. Tipton	55,237
O. T. B. Williams	28,167
Scattering	3,888
	43
1882—James W. Dawes	87,345
J. Sterling Morton	43,465
E. P. Ingersoll	28,502
Scattering	16,001
	30
1884—James W. Dawes	89,068
J. Sterling Morton	72,835
J. G. Miller	57,234
Scattering	3,075
	11
1886—John M. Thayer	133,555
James E. North	75,056
H. W. Hardy	52,656
J. Burrows	8,175
Scattering	1,422
	30
1888—John M. Thayer	138,239
John A. McShane	109,993
George Bigelow	85,420
David Butler	9,511
	3,941
*1890—L. D. Richards	202,865
James E. Boyd	69,732
John H. Powers	72,566
Dr. Paine	71,768
	5,000
	219,066

*The vote for 1890 is approximated, with three counties still missing which in 1889 cast 409 votes.

Independents Threaten a Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is conceded at republican headquarters that Boyd is elected, but a contest is expected. Independents openly declare that they will institute such action. It is believed at the republican headquarters that all the other candidates on the republican ticket will have from 2,500 to 4,000 majority over their opponents. It is estimated that George H. Hastings has received more votes than any other candidate in the field on any ticket. Tom Majors stands next on the line.

North Platte Sends Congratulations.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Nov. 5.—To Hon. E. Rosewater and Hon. John L. Webster, Omaha: The undersigned, recognizing the efficient and splendid service rendered by you in the fight for the business, social and private interests of the citizen of Nebraska, irrespective of party, heartily congratulate you on the great victory you won yesterday and prophecy abundant prosperity and gigantic growth of our commonwealth in the years to come. May you live long and prosper.

GUY D. LAING,
W. L. MCGEE,
WILL WOODHURST,
O. O. CORNAHAN,
R. A. DOUGLAS,
JOHN BRATT,
W. D. WALDO,
A. H. CHURCH,
J. E. EVANS,
And one hundred others.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

They Ridicule the Idea of Risking Capital in the States.

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MANCHESTER, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic successes in the United States have had a peculiar effect in the north. Many firms here, when approached by New York houses on the question of establishing factories in the states, refuse to consider the matter. They had no faith in the stability of a policy fathered by Reed, and hence such representative men as Mr. Behrens and Mr. Barlow of Manchester, when approached by the Herald, ridiculed the idea of risking capital in any such way. "The bill," said Mr. Behrens, "is a robbery of the people, and I don't believe it can last." The result of the elections strengthens these views, and hence the half project of mill building across the Atlantic has for the present collapsed. Hinds & Wycke, near Bradford, have, following the example, sent a representative to the states on a similar mission. The firm makes plushes. John Bright & Brothers of Manchester and Rochdale have taken no action. This is the firm in which the Tribune was a partner.

Shipments from Liverpool to New York last month fell off considerably owing to McKinley. Bradford sent less than $900,000 worth of products during that period, according to Consul Tibbitts. This shows a reduction of more than $1,200,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1889.

Mr. Kerr of the Scotch cotton thread firm of Kerr & Co. is in the states. He is building a large mill in New England, but this action has no connection with the McKinley bill. Coates, Clark and other thread lords have had Mills across the Atlantic and Kerr thinks he might as well have one too. Whenever a Scotch thread magnate does anything big, his competitors try to go one better. If Coates presents Paisley with a drinking fountain, Clark gives a free library to his fellow citizens. Hence the establishing of mills in the states by one firm has set an example for the rest.

Life in London.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A singular accident took place yesterday at the Princess theater during a rehearsal of "Antony and Cleopatra." The enormous number of supers engaged for the performance was too many for the strength of the stage. During the great banquet scene the boards at the back gave way and some fifty-eight persons slowly disappeared into the regions below. Thereupon a scene which consists of a number of pillars, quietly waved about and falling collapsed upon the people. It was soon ascertained that no one was injured, upon which a man cried out, "Why, this is much more effective than Barrett's celebrated earthquake!" The allusion was to the scene in Claudian.

It is expected that the queen's speech at the opening of parliament will be uninteresting. No measure of importance will be announced except, perhaps, the bill providing for free or assisted elementary education. The ministerial programme consists of legislative remnants of the last session, including the Irish land purchase, the Irish local government, employes' liability, savings banks and Scotch private legislation bills.

"Beau Austin," a comedy by Henly and Stevenson, which was produced at the Haymarket last Monday, at one time looked like achieving success, but the tame and impotent last act interfered with the prospects. As a study of life and manners at the beginning of the century it is interesting, but as a play it may prove caviare to the general. It is too spasmodic. Just as your interest is aroused in the characters down comes the act drop and you have to start again.

Phillipe Broughton is still on the sick list, and her illness is being attributed to overwork.

Suicided on His Wedding Eve.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A strange story was told today at the inquest on Edward C. Hunt, a young pharmacist who last night blew his brains out in a saloon. The story is that he was to have married today a Miss Monte Della McCroskey, said to be the daughter of a cattle king in the new state of Washington. According to the story told by one of Hunt's intimate friends, he left his home in Garnet, Kan., about a year ago for a trip in the west for his health. On the road he met Miss McCroskey, and their friendship soon resulted in an engagement. Although no ceremony was performed, they lived together in Tacoma as man and wife. Hurt soon departed for the east and Miss McCroskey discovered after a time that she was about to become a mother. Wishing to avoid scandal, she came to visit friends in Iowa, and remained there until her child was born. It did not live long. The young woman determined to hunt up her recent lover. Coming to Chicago, she met him last Monday and demanded that he marry her. He agreed, the wedding being fixed for today. Nothing more was heard of Hunt until last night, when he walked into a saloon, accompanied by three lewd women. He bought them drinks, and telling the bartender he had no money, offered his overcoat in settlement, saying he would not need it again. The bartender refused to accept it, and without a word young Hunt whipped out a revolver and sent a bullet through his head. He has wealthy parents at Garnett, Kas.

The Count of Paris at Queenstown.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The count of Paris and party on the Servia arrived at Queenstown tonight. All are well. They will probably go to the count's country house at Richmond tomorrow.

Extended Their Existence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The comptroller of the currency has extended the corporate existence of the State national bank of Springfield, Ill., and the First national bank of Appleton, Wis.

A World's Fair Appointment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Daniel H. Burnham, the well known architect, was today appointed by the World's fair directory as chief of construction with a salary of $12,000 a year.

Henderson Elected in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says that Henderson is elected by 265 majority. The official count Monday will not change the result materially.

A TRAIL OF BLOOD OVER ALL.

Disgust the Prevalent Feeling Over the Stanley-Barttelot Controversy.

CHARGES THAT ONLY DEEPEN THE GLOOM.

The Barttelot Family Endeavoring to Bring Stanley to Court—Charges and Countercharges—Stanley's Last Statement.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I understand that the Barttelot family is taking the opinion of eminent counsel today as to the best and speediest means of bringing Stanley to a court of justice with reference to his new charges against the late major. Mr. Jameson has also consulted lawyers with the same object in view. The remedy appears somewhat doubtful, but a distinguished lawyer has already delivered the opinion that Barttelot's brother can bring action against Stanley for certain statements made affecting him. Solicitor General Sir Edward Clark is of the same opinion. This cause will be pursued, for the family has fully decided not to let the affair rest where it is, feeling that it cannot do so with honor. Meanwhile it is remarked at the clubs and in every circle that Stanley produces no evidence to support his awful charges and is careful not to implicate any living man. He speaks at second hand and concludes his statement by acknowledging that he cannot say whether the facts as told him are true or not. This admission will be awkward when the case is brought to court. Some confirmation outside of the bare word, which is avowedly based on mere rumor and hearsay will be looked for. Bonney is in the background, but it is believed that Stanley has made himself acquainted with what he is likely to say.

The general feeling is one of disgust of the entire business and the public is completely cured of any passion for African exploration. It is clear to everybody that among the party searching for Emin a terrible waste of life took place—considerably greater than Emin, who never wanted to be rescued, was worth. It would be extremely difficult to get up more exploring parties in this country. A trail of blood is over the whole expedition and Stanley's last charges only deepen the sorrow with which it is seen to be surrounded.

A Demand for the Facts.

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LONDON, Nov. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—An evening paper denounces the Stanley affair as follows:

We congratulate the press on the collapse of the Stanley boom. Perhaps the next hero who sets out will have the expedition subscribers see that an independent journalist accompanies him. But it is this Emin committee which is primarily responsible for the whole plan. The hugger-mugger result is only the bits of light which have streamed upon this darkest spot in darkest Africa. They must necessarily be in the nature of charges against dead men, but at least one must have the evidence. So far we have only Stanley's vague, strange, sensational and crude opening of the anti-Barttelot case. What we want now is, first, the thing from which he spoke; second, Barttelot's answer and counter charges against Stanley; third, the innumerable suppressions and which of the committee is responsible—in a word, we must have it all out. We want to know the full price of the bloody horrors in the East Africa company's concession, and the only place where these disclosures can be properly made is in the courts.

Barttelot's Charges.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Barttelot says that Stanley's account of his brother's death is completely at variance with Jameson's account and Sorga's confession. Lieutenant Baerte, one of the officers who tried Sorga, says that Stanley's assertion that an English jury would have acquitted him, seems an impeachment of the court martial's fairness. Sorga's only defense was that Barttelot was about to strike his wife, and as the Manyema penalty for murder is merely pecuniary, Sorza needed no further provocation. Bonney did not appear until after the scene, and if Stanley depends on the accounts of the Manyemas, he must remember that they were relatives of the murderer. In justifying his brother's severity, he says it was necessary under the circumstances and only the same as that to which Stanley was accustomed to resort, and Mr. Barttelot declares that Stanley only raised the question in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and that he is quite ready to meet him in a court of law and divulge everything. He also declares that it has been clearly proved that his brother met his death while carrying out Stanley's instructions to the letter. Mr. Barttelot says that although the rear column was composed of feeble and sick men and the worst characters, and it was in a miserable condition through famine and inactivity, the mortality was less than in Stanley's column. Barttelot says the offense punished with 300 lashes was desertion, not theft, and that Soudi's death occurred long long after Major Barttelot's. He quotes from "Darkest Africa," Stanley's inquiries of natives, who disproved his charges of cruelty and distinctly stated that the mortality was only due to bad and insufficient food. Barttelot was absent from June 24 to July 17 and was killed July 19, therefore he could not have been responsible for the demoralization of the camp. Nothing could have been worse than Stanley's leaving Nelson and party twenty-three days without food, which action resulted in the death of forty-seven of them.

The Times prints a three-column signed statement which Stanley dictated to its New York correspondent. In this Stanley accuses Major Barttelot of persistent and vindictive cruelty to the people under his command, which directly led to his death. Stanley says that he himself would have acquitted the murderer. He adds that Barttelot entertained and expressed the wildest and most unfounded suspicions, which extended to the belief that Stanley would not hesitate to poison Barttelot, and had formed a design to abandon the expedition and carry out his own projects with the connivance of Jameson and Tippoo Tib. Stanley accuses Jameson of having purchased a girl for the sole purpose of having her murdered, so that a cannibalistic scene might be furnished for his sketch book. Stanley admits that the information was obtained from Bonney, Zanzibaris, Arabs and Manyemas. The only basis he gives for the Jameson story is that a European showed him sketches and that he had seen the evidence reported to the authorities of the Congo state.

The Times says: "If these charges are true they will compell all Englishmen to execrate the memory of men who could bring such disgrace to the name and fame of a nation which yields to none in its regard for humanity and justice. We must, however, admit that the evidence is far from complete, and as regards Jameson the charge is deplorably vague."

Godfrey and Smith to Be Arrested.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—District Attorney Fleming of Queens county appeared before County Judge Garretson this morning and made affidavit that he was informed that a prize fight was to take place at the new Puritan Athletic club building in this city on Tuesday evening, and asked for warrants for the arrest of a number of persons and for a warrant to search the building. Judge Garretson issued the warrants, one of which is known to be for the arrest of George Godfrey of Boston and Ed Smith of Denver, who are announced to fight with four ounce gloves Tuesday evening for a purse of $2,000. The warrants were given to Sheriff Goldner for execution, with instructions to prevent the fight and arrest all persons connected with the affair.

COLONEL WILSON'S CADETS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Colonel Wilson, superintendent of the West Point military academy, in his annual report says: There were 204 cadets at the academy September 1, 1889. Since that date the loss has been 8 by resignation, 22 by discharge, 2 by death and 54 by graduation. The gain has been 81 admitted new cadets, making a total of 289, 4 of whom were admitted September 1, 1890. Colonel Wilson makes a point of the disadvantages under which candidates, when they enter in September, are placed from lack of drill and instruction which their more fortunate classmates have acquired during the summer arrangements. He earnestly urges except under extraordinary circumstances, that no further September appointments be made and that the June candidates be notified a sufficient time in advance of reporting to permit them to prepare for the examinations. The condition of the corps of cadets—as regards drill, discipline and instruction—has been excellent during the year. The health of the command is less favorable than usual, and upon examination it was found necessary to recommend extensive improvements in sewerage and plumbing. In view of the limited period allowed for field artillery drill it is urgently recommended that another battery of new 32 10 inch field guns be be supplied to the academy. The sea coast and siege batteries are also reported to be in bad condition, and three guns burst during the year, fortunately without serious results. Those supplied in their place are old guns used during the rebellion, and the superintandent says it would be criminal on his part to endanger the lives of the cadets by practicing with these obsolete pieces, and he recommends that new 5-inch breech-loading steel guns be furnished. He says also that the battery instruction should be placed upon an independent footing, and that fifty horses and thirty artillerymen should be furnished.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

President Adams Reiterates Previous Statements.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Reports from the west, published this morning, controverting President Adams' recent statement as to the result of the boycott against the Union Pacific, were shown to Adams today by a reporter. He said:

"The statement I made to you the other day concerning the loss of traffic to the Union Pacific was absolutely correct, but I have no desire to discuss the matter any further. This statement, purporting to come from certain railroad men in the west—who they are I do not know—give figures in relation to this question that are widely at variance with my own. I am not disposed to enter into a controversy of this character. The implication is that I am falsifying or am ignorant. It is noticeable that none of these people come out over their signature and make these assertions. What I said the other day was right then and is now. The Union Pacific is now crushed with traffic it can not properly handle. I am aware that with our heavy business our earnings are not showing satisfactorily. The trouble is we are short of motive power. We have only been able to get twenty-one of one hundred and thirty engines which were ordered last May. If we had the necessary equipment our earnings in October would have been fully $1,000,000 larger than they will show. I have nothing different to say concerning the company's floating debt from what I said the other day. The company is not in the market as a borrower of money, and it has no obligations of any importance maturing in the immediate future. All talk to the contrary is not emanates from Wall street. No new bond issue is contemplated and none has been, excepting only that in connection with the Oregon Navagation purchase, which is well understood. The report of a pending charge in the management is only to be expected in connection with the other assaults upon the road and it has no more truth in it than all the other yarns.

A Negro Boy's Terrible Revenge.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8.—A horrible instance of youthful depravity is reported from Anderson county. While two small white boys, named McGee and Wansley, were packing lint cotton in the press of a cotton gin yesterday, a negro boy about seventeen years old passed by the press, and striking a match threw it into the cotton. In a few seconds the cotton was ablaze and the little fellows began screaming for help, but before they could be rescued they were horribly burned. The Wansley boy died three hours afterward. Young McGee was alive this morning, but his entire body has been burned, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is, however, still conscious, and says that some time before the horrible occurrence young Wansley struck the colored boy with a stick and that the negro set fire to the cotton in revenge. He has left the neighborhood, and there is no clue as to his whereabouts. The affair has caused considerable excitement and feeling, and if the negro is caught it is doubtful whether any jury will be needed to try his case.

A French Crank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Viscount Paul d'Abzac, consul general of France, was in the Tombs police court this morning and had an interview with Justice Powers in the judge's private room. The viscount is afraid that he may be murdered by an insane Frenchman named John Gregorie, who has visited the consulate and threatens to exterminate every representative of the French government unless they pay for his room and board. Gregorie was subsequently captured and locked up.

Fatally Kicked.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 8.—A Dutchman named Johnson while visiting his brother's family in the western part of the state last night, being in state of intoxication, became incensed at his brother's wife because she reproved him for some ungentlemanly remark, pounced upon her, jerked her to the floor and kicked her several times in the abdomen, fatally wounding her, she being in a delicate condition at the time. Johnson is in jail.

Attempted to Kill His Wife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 8.—John Daniels made an unsuccessful attempt to murder his wife at the Electric City hotel here last night. He fired three shots at her from a 38-calibre revolver, one of which took effect in the left leg. The couple had been living apart for several months, and the shooting occurred after an attempt by Daniels to get his wife to live with him again.

Bit Off His Nose.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—Allen Bibb and Emanuel Wright, both colored, quarreled on Thursday at the Illinois glass works. The quarrel resulted in a fracas, during which Bibb bit off Wright's nose. The injury is a shocking one and Wright will be maimed for life. Bibb was arrested but gave bond for his appearance on Saturday morning to answer a charge of mayhem.

Battle of Belmont Commemorated.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Belmont was observed yesterday by the survivors of that memorable struggle. The first battle in which General U. S. Grant commanded in person, and where he came very near being captured by being cut off from his command by the confederate troops crossing the Mississippi river from Columbus, Ky. The troops engaged in that battle were the Seventh Illinois infantry, the Thirty-first Illinois regiment commanded by General John A. Logan; the Twenty-second Illinois, the Twenty-seventh Illinois, and Taylor's battery of light artillery, Chicago. The union troops under General Grant succeeded in cutting their way through the confederate lines and reached their transports, and returned to Cairo.

THANKSGIVING.

President Harrison Issues His Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following is the proclamation by the president of the United States:

By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which have been full of the blessings of peace and the comfort of plenty. A bountiful compensation has to come to us for the work of our minds and our hands in every department of human industry. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, November 27, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, and I do invoke the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings he has granted us as a nation and invoking a continuance of His protection and grace for the future. I commend to my fellow citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, homeless and sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense for charity and gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and ninety, and the independence of the United States the one-hundred and fiftieth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary State.

WILL BEAT THE TARIFF.

Canadians Have a Scheme to Outwit McKinley's Great Measure.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—One effect of the heavy duties imposed by the McKinley bill upon Canadian eggs is shown by a new business enterprise that has been started by a number of capitalists here, operations on which will be at once begun and pushed to the utmost capacity. The scheme is simply to enter into the business of egg production on an enormous scale. Numerous mammoth poultry barns or henneries, equipped with the latest inventions in incubators, etc., will be erected on the frontier, but while one side of the building will be in Canada the other side will be in the United States. The vantage of this arrangement is self-evident. The hens will be fed on the Canadian side with feed that is considerably cheaper than what the American farmer can provide for his hens, but the eggs will be laid on the American side and consequently will not have to pay the outrageous duty imposed by the tariff law. In this way these Canadians expect not only to make the legitimate profit to be obtained from the eggs, but in addition the enormous percentage imposed by the McKinley bill. In two years' time, these Canadians say, if the present American tariff law has not been repealed, they will have made independent fortunes at the expense of the American farmers and consumers, while at the same time the American customs officers will be obliged to look on at the clever evasion of the law, with which they will be powerless to interfere.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD IN FLORIDA

A Republican Club Exposes and Denounces Grave Crimes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—The Harrison and Morton club, composed of two hundred or more leading white republicans of this city, has issued a stirring address denouncing democrats for their wholesale steal of Duvall and other republican counties. The address denounces them for refusing to register republicans, tells how republican voters were hindered and refused recognition at the registration office, and how the democrats paid for the registration of hundreds of their own party after the period set by law had expired; how only democratic inspectors were appointed, ballot boxes labeled with illegibly written names for different offices (losing thousands of republican votes), while piles of democratic ballots were laid on