THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PAYS THE PENALTY

Convicted of Murder, George Morgan Dies Upon the Scaffold.

KILLING OF IDA GASKILL IS AVENGED

Condemned Man Keeps Up His Nerve Until the Last.

TO HIS DEATH WITH UNFALTERING STEP

Ends His Existence with His Secret Locked in His Breast.

SENTENCE OF THE LAW CARRIED OUT

Execution Takes Place in the Enclosure Within the Jail Yard in the Presence of Only a Small Crowd.

At 11:34 o'clock yesterday morning George Morgan, the convicted murderer of 11-year-old Ida Gaskill, was hanged at the county jail and ten minutes later, or exactly 11:44 o'clock, he was dead and the crime with which he was charged had been expiated.

Morgan died without making a confession of the crime or denying his guilt. In the statement he made to the assembled spectators from the scaffold, there was not a word that bore directly upon his guilt or innocence. The only words that might be construed by any means as bearing on this question were that his "soul was going to heaven," and in his remarks he intimated that this belief was based in his conversion to the Catholic religion. The remainder of his speech was in the nature of a religious talk and a rebuke to the prosecution in his case. He also bade farewell to his friends, including Attorney W. R. Patrick and Sheriff McDonald.

The man died with none of the appearance of a bravo. There was no defiance in his last words. On the other hand, there was no cringing nor cowardice in his demeanor. He acted like a man who was heartbroken at leaving the bright sunny world that was everywhere about him. But with a supreme effort he retained a partial composure and did not completely break down, although his remarks were broken with suppressed sobs, and when the black cap was pulled over his head his face was distorted with weeping and his muscles were relaxed from his emotion.

It was 11:22 o'clock when Sheriff McDonald appeared at the door of the jail leading into the enclosure, with his arm supporting Morgan. Just before their appearance the people in the enclosure about the scaffold had been chatting about the coming event, but when the procession came in view a hush fell upon the spectators. A passageway had been cleared between the door and the steps of the scaffold, and as the gloomy band passed between and mounted the machine of death not a sound issued from the gazers. The silence was discordantly shattered only by the noises from the street and the music of a band that fell uncomfortably upon the ears of the hearers within the enclosure.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

When the procession reached the platform of the scaffold Morgan voluntarily took his place upon the trap. The priests offered the last prayers in the hearing of the condemned man, and when they had concluded Sheriff McDonald asked Morgan if he had anything to say. Morgan answered in the affirmative and stepped from the trap to the railing at the front of the scaffold and addressed the crowd.

As he took his position, his hand grasped the lever that was to release the trap in case that the electric attachment did not work. The hand trembled and clutched nervously at the support. The condemned man even swayed during his remarks, and Deputy Sheriff Stryker supported him from the rear for a moment.

For some moments Morgan could not speak. The muscles of his face worked as he looked for several minutes at the men at his feet. While he was talking a lump came up in his throat and he had to stop to clear it. At times his voice broke and he almost wept, then again he recovered his composure and went on clearly. His remarks were:

"Dear friends, as I look over this crowd I see many faces of friends. I recognize many friends, especially Jim Boyle there right in front of me and Mr. McDonald and Rev. Mr. Peters here by me.

"We all know that the time will come when we have to die. God has prepared for us a beautiful mansion and in order to occupy it we have got to die. Twelve months ago the sun shone on many a cheerful home which is no more and on many who have been summoned to death. The time will come for all. Today is my day. Possibly before night comes some of those in this crowd here who were witnesses in the prosecution against me will pass away.

"I was always a Protestant. While in prison I was led to believe that I was not in the right church. I am following St. Peter now.

"My dear friends, all men's days are filled with sorrow. Close to 3,000 years have passed away since the time of Solomon and how many days of sorrow have passed since then! Remember the day will come to all. There is Mr. W. R. Patrick over there, who defended me. It had been thrown in his face by the court that he was defending a guilty man. People have come beneath my cell and have hollered, 'How do you like it?' I told them that I did not worry about it as much as they did. Officer Haze came to me and wanted me to confess, saying that he wanted to be sure that I was guilty. I told him that I had nothing more to say than I had already said."

SPRINGING THE TRAP.

At the conclusion of these scattering remarks, some of which were uttered as if from memory and others as if impromptu, Morgan stopped and drew from his pocket a cross. Holding this up in his hand he cried:

"There is my witness. Do you see it? My soul will go on to heaven. My friends, pray for me; Mr. Patrick, farewell."

The last words were uttered with sobs. Morgan pressed the cross to his forehead and with his hand in this position he stepped back upon the trap and the spectators could hardly see his face. It was evident, however, that he was weeping.

Attorney Patrick was in the crowd that listened to the condemned man's words. As Morgan called out his farewell the attorney was weeping, but he responded:

"Goodby, George."

As soon as Morgan took his place upon the trap the priests resumed their reading from their books. Deputy Sheriff George Stryker and Sheriff Trompen adjusted the straps about Morgan's arms and legs. Sheriff McDonald placed the black cap over the man's head. The noose was adjusted by the sheriff, whose hands trembled as they pressed the rope about Morgan's neck.

At 11:34 o'clock the signal was given, the sheriffs and deputies turned and pressed four electric buttons and Morgan's body dropped through the trap hole. When it dropped Deputy Sheriff John Lewis caught it to prevent it from swinging. There was not a motion of the limbs after the trap had been sprung. There was none of the twitching and the drawing up of the legs which usually follow after the drop.

Dr. Lee, the official physician selected by Sheriff McDonald, and Dr. J. E. Summers, jr., his assistant, at once proceeded to the side of the swinging body. Other physicians also pressed forward. Until 11:44 o'clock they listened to the heart beats and then Dr. Lee declared that the heart had stopped and the man was dead. The body was allowed to hang eight minutes longer and Sheriff McDonald then cut it down. An undertaker from Taggart & company at once took charge of it and removed it to the undertaking establishment. As the wagon carrying away the body proceeded from the court house yard hundreds of people gazed upon the black cloth that covered the coffin.

NO CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

Reports that Morgan confessed to committing the crime for which he paid the penalty, which have been given circulation, have no truth in fact. Morgan never made a confession to any one.

Death Watch Kenworthy, who is quoted as saying that Morgan made a confession to him, denies the statement. He says that from his conversations with the prisoner, he came to the conclusion that he was guilty, but Morgan never acknowledged to him that he was guilty. The other men who have composed the death watch assert that they are confident of Morgan's guilt from their talks with him, but they say also that Morgan never made a confession to them.

No confession was ever made by the dead man to Sheriff McDonald. The sheriff is authority for the statement that Morgan never said a word to him which could be construed as being an acknowledgment of his guilt.

CROWDS SEEK ADMISSION.

A very few minutes elapsed from the time that Sheriff McDonald read the death warrant to Morgan and the time that he appeared in the enclosure with him. But before the former time arrived Sheriff McDonald was one of the busiest men in the city. During the morning hundreds of people sought to gain admission to the enclosure, with possibly the hope that they would be allowed to be present at the hanging. But it was a full hour before the execution took place that the jail and the enclosure were cleared of everybody except those who had tickets of admission.

Among the arrivals was Mrs. Gaskill, the mother of the girl Morgan was convicted of having killed. Thursday night she applied for permission to come to the jail. She came shortly after 10 o'clock and sat in one of the cells for some time. Sheriff McDonald, however, positively refused to allow her to witness the execution. She was not even allowed to catch a glimpse of Morgan as he was being led to the scaffold. Sheriff McDonald feared that she would create a scene.

At 10:30 o'clock Attorney W. R. Patrick, who defended Morgan throughout his trial, came to the jail and was allowed to see the condemned man. At 11 o'clock Dr. J. E. Riley hurriedly summoned him and the two went to the court house and into Judge Powell's court room, where Acting Governor Ransom was engaged in the Bartley case. To Ransom a last appeal was made for Morgan's life.

REFUSED THE REPRIEVE.

In this interview Attorney Patrick stated to Mr. Ransom that Governor Holcomb had refused to grant a reprieve for ten days. Mr. Ransom stated that he could not review the act of the governor and grant a petition that he had refused.

Attorney Patrick then urged that Morgan should be given a respite until tomorrow morning, but this was refused on the same grounds.

Finally Mr. Ransom was asked to commute Morgan's sentence to life imprisonment. In support of this request Patrick declared that Morgan was innocent and that both the district court and the supreme court had erred in not granting him a new trial. Mr. Ransom answered that he had no right to assume either that Morgan was innocent nor that the courts had erred in refusing the motion for a new trial. There had been no showing made to support either allegation and he must therefore refuse to interfere. He absolutely refused to interfere with the execution in any manner whatever.

END OF THE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

This decision ended the fight for Morgan's life. Attorney Patrick returned to the jail and announced that his effort was unavailing. He was allowed to go to Morgan's cell and he remained there until the procession to the gallows commenced.

At 11:13 o'clock Sheriff McDonald, in company with Deputies Lewis and Stryker, Jailer Shand and Sheriff Trompen of Lancaster county, and the official physicians, went to Morgan's cell. As they entered, Morgan was on his knees with Fathers Peters and Barrett. The religious service was at once concluded.

The physicians examined Morgan and found that he had a very weak heart. The prisoner gave indications that he was in a very nervous condition, but he spoke calmly and low. After the examination a cross was pinned to his breast and another arranged in the palm of his hand with a ribbon. With the deputies about him, Sheriff McDonald read the death warrant to the prisoner. His voice trembled and once or twice he almost stopped in the reading. Morgan's face twitched as he listened to the words and his hands trembled, so that he clasped them together and held them close to his body.

Without a word after the reading of the warrant Sheriff McDonald took Morgan by the arm and led him from the cell. The priests followed and behind them came the assistants to Sheriff McDonald, the physicians and Attorney Patrick. In this order the band proceeded through the jail to the enclosure where the scaffold stood.

The scaffold was located in the enclosure in the southwest corner of the jail building, between arms of the cell. It was set up in the south end of this enclosure, the spectators being gathered in front of it to the north. The machine had been given a new coat of brown paint. It had been tested several times late Thursday afternoon and was found to be in perfect working order. Yesterday morning no weight was put on the trap, but the latter was sprung by the electric attachment and was found to be in excellent order.

It was possible for the prisoners in the wing of the jail to view the scaffold. Two hours before the time of the execution they were removed to another part of the jail.

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE.

Among the Nebraska sheriffs in attendance were: Startzer of Sarpy county, Reynolds of Wayne, Silvis of Boone, Holloway of Cass, Langford of Burt. The Iowa sheriffs were: Jeffrey of Carroll, Tubbs of Glenwood and Rose of Red Oak. The following city officials were present: Councilmen Stuht, Karr, City Clerk Higby, City Compitroller Westberg, Secretary to Chief of Police King, Chief of Police Gallagher, County Commissioner Stenberg and Judge Slabaugh, who assisted in the prosecution as assistant county attorney, were the representatives of Douglas county present.

Morgan's body is in charge of Father Peters. It was turned over on the authority of the following note, dated October 7:

"John McDonald, esq., Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska—Dear Sir: "This is to certify that it is my will and wish that upon my death you deliver my body to Rev. H. J. Peters, S. J., of Omaha.

"GEORGE MORGAN.

"In the presence of THOMAS J. M'SHANE."

Father Peters stated after the execution that he had not decided what disposition would be made of the body.

CROWDS OF MORBID SIGHTSEERS.

Gather in the Hope of Witnessing the Execution.

Long before 8 o'clock yesterday morning a morbid crowd of sightseers began to gather about the court house square, particularly on the Harney and Eighteenth street sides. They gazed with considerable curiosity at the high enclosure in which the scaffold is placed.

As the morning advanced the crowd increased and finally began to come up on the square, surround the jail and peer into the windows. A squad of police arrived and forced these interlopers to fall back. The officers surrounded the jail and kept all the people some distance away, admitting only those who could show that they had a right to pass the cordon. In consequence of

(Continued on Third Page.)

NEBRASKANS AT NASHVILLE

Representatives of the Antelope State Visit Tennessee's Big Show.

NEBRASKA DAY IS DULY CELEBRATED

Governor Holcomb and Staff Head a Large Parade and Senator W. V. Allen Delivers an Oration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The celebration of Nebraska day at the Tennessee Centennial exposition today was a notable success. Thousands of people were present, every regular and special train being crowded. W. J. Bryan, Governor Holcomb and staff, Governor Taylor and staff, prominent citizens of Nebraska, Tennessee and adjacent states formed a procession and paraded to the exposition grounds. Among the features of the procession were detachments of United States cavalry, Irish lancers and German cuirassiers from Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. The exercises at the Auditorium consisted of addresses by Hon. James Head, Governor Taylor, Colonel A. S. Colyer, Governor Holcomb, W. J. Bryan, Senator Allen and Hon. W. L. Stark. A public reception was given the Nebraska visitors, followed by a luncheon. Mr. Bryan spoke tonight.

SENATOR ALLEN'S SPEECH.

Senator Allen, in his address this evening, said in part:

Tennessee is among the first and very best states of the union, being third in her admission after the formation of the government. On her own application she was admitted to the sisterhood of states in June, 1796, and we of Nebraska rejoice with you that the history of the state is so full of glorious deeds and splendid events. Nebraskans know of your great waterways and mountain ranges; of your splendid soil; your rich mineral deposits and agricultural products; of your famous blue grass regions; of your flocks and herds; of your eleemosynary institutions; of your schools, colleges and churches; they know also of the glory of the men, and the beauty of the women of Tennessee; of your far-famed horses, and, in fine, of everything that has made and will continue to make this state a favored spot, and an inseparable part of the United States.

My first visit to Nashville was not under as auspicious circumstances as the present. I came when the union was in peril, and when the question whether this government should survive or perish depended on the sheer force of men, for all were alike brave. I came here in 1864 as a member of the union army under General George H. Thomas, to assist in repelling an invasion of the confederates under General John B. Hood; and here on your soil, and in view of the spot where I now stand, on December 16, of that year, a great battle was fought, in which, as a private soldier, I participated. I have come now for the first time since that great battle, and when peace and good will reign supreme; when sectional feeling has disappeared; when the men of the north and the men of the south meet as brothers, and mingle, as they should; and when the bitterness of war is no longer felt. I have come at a time when Tennessee is looking her best and when she is wearing her Sunday clothing. I have come now on a mission of peace, of fraternity and good will. I have come to assist you, as far as is within my power, to successfully celebrate your centennial exposition and to add my mite to your happiness and prosperity. I have come also as a representative of one of the youngest and fairest states in the union.

Commercial and social intercourse as well as intermarriage have done much—very much—and will do more, to soften the sentiment of the sections that has heretofore existed; but beyond these, and better still, there will be the consciousness of all that we are of common blood, origin and destiny, and that we must act in harmony to promote the real greatness and glory of our country. Passion may rend and separate for a time, but passion is an unwise counsellor and an unsafe guide. Public sentiment, which is, and must continue to be, the final arbiter of all public questions and policies, is rapidly becoming educated to the fact that disputes of a political character must be settled by the ballot and not by violence.

But I am here my friends to speak more particularly of Nebraska, and I want to say a word in favor of that state of boundless plains and generous people. You in Tennessee, who are rich in the memories of a great state of long and splendid history, may not have given to Nebraska much attention, passing it with the thought that it is a young and growing commonwealth of heterogeneous population, possessing no history of consequence and destined to remain on the frontier for many years. But I am proud to say to you that America no longer has a frontier, except those portions of our domain washed by the oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded by Canada, for in every state and territory of the union civilization can be found in its highest form and is rapidly increasing and becoming more permanent and widespread and permeating every spot of this hemisphere.

The eastern half of Nebraska is as fertile as the valley of the Nile. It annually produces enormous crops of all the staple cereals and grasses, and is a typical agricultural and stock raising country. The western half has much valuable agricultural land, although a large part of it is more properly devoted to pastoral pursuits. Nebraska, as a whole, is one of the best states in the union. The climate is genial in summer and not unpleasant in winter, notwithstanding there are occasionally severe storms. But they are of short duration, and the winter, with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, is not felt more keenly than in Tennessee, a moister climate, at zero.

Nebraska is a perfect state in point of health-giving qualities. I know of no place where there is such universal good health as in that state. The climate is not debilitating, but energizing, and those who come among us from other states soon find themselves in a bracing atmosphere and returning to health and energy.

Of course our history covers but a few years. From a few sparse settlements of a few thousand people, along the western bank of the Missouri river, forty years ago, Nebraska has increased in population to nearly a million and a half of human beings. Where, a third of a century ago, the buffalo ranged and roved there now stand cities of large commercial and educational importance, containing a population, that in point of refinement, and all the qualities that make good citizens and bright men and women, stands in the very front rank of the best manhood and womanhood of the United States. We have scattered over our plains schools and churches by the thousands, numberless academies and colleges and many universities, where our children can get as good an education as can be obtained on the continent, and we have an intellectual and God-fearing people, who read, think and act for themselves, and who cannot be excelled in the manly and womanly virtues by those of any other section of this country.

My friends, next year there will be held in Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, a city possessing 160,000 inhabitants, under the auspices of the Transmississippi congress, the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to which we cordially and heartily invite the people of Tennessee and the southern states.

It is by no means an easy task to leave an established community where one was born and reared and go into a new and unsettled land, burdened with cramped financial conditions, if not handicapped by absolute poverty, and successfully lay the foundation of a great state. A people capable of such a work must possess qualities that commend them to the sober judgment of all, and they certainly deserve well of their kind. Those who had the courage to invade the untrodden soil of Nebraska and establish the foundation on which the state rests found many inconveniences and hardships to encounter. The land was to be broken and the soil subdued, and the usual period of experimental farming was to be undergone before agriculture could be said to be a success. Homes were to be built, bloodthirsty savages encountered and subdued, transportation lines established, cities and villages, school houses, churches and public institutions to be reared and, in a word, everything was to be done from the foundation, under the most trying circumstances and the greatest inconvenience. I feel confident that for our people, who have made such a heroic struggle, there is nothing but admiration in the breasts of the noble men and women of the south. But amid the toil, struggles and privations of pioneer life the people of Nebraska have found time to inform themselves and provide means for their children to obtain a liberal education, and there is now no excuse for any young man or woman leaving the state to get as good an education as can be obtained elsewhere.

The struggle of a long pioneer experience makes it desirable that our exposition shall be a success, and that you, as well as our fellow citizens throughout the land, shall visit us and see the progress we have made. My friends, I want you to come to Nebraska next year, and join with us in making the closing days of the nineteenth century the best and most brilliant of our national history. Give us the benefit of your ripe experience and mature judgment, and afford us an opportunity to show you our hospitality. In the sun-kissed land of many rivers, lying to the westward of the great Missouri, where civilization is yet new, but well developed, we need your encouragement and aid, not material aid, but moral encouragement, and if we can persuade some of your young men and young women to settle with us, we will assure them a hearty welcome and an equal opportunity with all in the race for wealth and station.

Behold, my fellow citizens, the important events that have been crowded into a little over a century of national existence. Civilization has grown and spread until it now extends in its highest form and greatest development from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the gulf. Powerful aboriginal savage tribes have been steadily and gradually pushed back from their native fastnesses until they are now broken fragments of a once mighty people, scattered over the plains of the great west, invoking the sympathy and asking the aid of those who have succeeded them. They are rapidly fading from the earth, and within a few decades at most they will be numbered among the extinct types of the human family, victims of the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest.

All these and other important events I have not now time to mention at length are the work of a little over a hundred years of development and patient industry under a free government. They are being swept into the vortex of the centuries by other events, but like the pillars of a temple, they cannot be dispensed with in the great structure of free government we are building. Let us add to the greatness and glory of our country, let there be universal accord and good will among the people and let us work in harmony as brothers and sisters for the upbuilding of the race and the nation, and thus perform well our duty in our day and generation.

STATE RESTS IN LUETGERT CASE.

Prof. Dorsey Has His Innings Against Dr. Allport.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The evidence of the prosecution in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert is now before the jury. The state rested its case this afternoon. Prof. George Dorsey had his inning during the afternoon session of court and he made matters unpleasantly warm for Dr. Allport. Prof. Dorsey called attention to the fact that during his examination Dr. Allport had identified the femur of a gorilla as that of a man; that he has identified a human femur as a hog's femur; had declared that the sesamoid of a buffalo was the patella of a dog and had given it as his opinion that a piece of the temporal bone of a shepherd dog was the temporal of a monkey. Dr. Allport listened to this evidence with a half incredulous smile playing upon his lips. But the evidence was not productive of anything bordering upon mirth with the attorneys for the defense. Ex-Judge Vincent cross-examined the witness briefly without material benefit and let him go.

Then Judge Arthur H. Chetlain was called to the stand to add the finishing touch to the impeachment of Mary Slemmering. When the young woman was first arrested and charged with a guilty knowledge of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert her attorneys applied to Judge Chetlain for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Chetlain, sitting in chambers, had Mary Slemmering brought before him and questioned her. His honor testified today that she told him she had not made the application for release, but that her lawyer, Arnold Tripp, had done so and had set up the charges in the petition. She told Judge Chetlain she had not been mistreated at the police station and that she had gone to the East Chicago avenue police station voluntarily and was willing to continue there, as she knew she would soon be discharged, because she had done nothing wrong. Owing to this state of facts Judge Chetlain dismissed the petition and the young woman returned to the police station. This evidence demolished the story of Mary Slemmering, who declared while on the witness stand that she was subjected to indignities at the hands of Inspector Schaack, Captain Schuetler and other policemen.

Angelica Schrader, a nurse, who was a member of Luetgert's household for three months, said that the missing woman was a most affectionate mother.

A sensation was created in the court room when a woman attired in mourning garb ascended to the witness stand and held up her hand to be sworn. Tears were in her eyes as she sank into the witness chair. The woman was Mrs. Wilhelmina Miller, a sister of Mrs. Luetgert. So firmly impressed is she that Mrs. Luetgert is dead that she some weeks ago donned a garb of mourning in memory of her sister. Mrs. Miller testified while her brimming eyes were fixed upon the face of Luetgert. The big sausage maker returned the gaze coolly. Mrs. Miller told of the kindly disposition of her sister and asserted that no mother was ever more patient or more kind to her children. Fred Miller, nephew of Luetgert, and Diedrich Bickness, a brother of Mrs. Luetgert, testified to having been frequent visitors to the home of the Luetgerts and to the kindness they had witnessed Mrs. Luetgert bestow upon her children. This evidence was called out to combat and impeach the evidence of Mary Slemmering and Mrs. Mary Charles, who testified that Mrs. Luetgert treated her children cruelly. With this evidence the state rested. Judge Tuthill at once adjourned court until Monday.

YELLOW FEVER RECORD OF A DAY.

New Orleans Has Five Deaths and Forty-six New Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Five deaths and forty-six new cases is the yellow fever record here today. The deaths are Mrs. Spannio, Thomas Bell, Elijah Parks, Antonio Cipro, G. Ferrio. Among the new cases is Dr. Howard Olliphant, brother of President Olliphant of the Board of Health, who has been actively engaged in visiting sick cases.

EDWARDS, Miss., Oct. 8.—There have been four deaths from yellow fever today as follows: J. L. Slocumb, sr., W. H. Fuller, sr., Mrs. Henry Brown (colored), S. J. Birdsong. Deaths to date, 19; cases today, 13; total cases to date, 389; now under treatment, 165; convalescent, 130; discharged, 85. One case of black vomit.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 8.—There were six new cases of yellow fever and one death today. Total cases to date, 109; deaths, 18; recovered, 60; remaining under treatment, 33. Eleven new cases are reported at Scranton, Miss.

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 8.—There was one death from yellow fever today—C. W. Horn. The board reports eleven new cases and one death.

Heavy Traffic on the Union Pacific.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Yesterday was one of the biggest days the Union Pacific has had in a long time. Five hundred cars of freight were handled on the Fifth district over Sherman hill. Five sections of freight train No. 22 carried stock and fast freight to the east. The company is expecting an immense traffic from the west, and to meet this fifty empties were sent from Rock Springs several days ago, and 100 more yesterday. The expected traffic will consist of fruit and other special class freight.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 8.

At New York—Arrived—St. Louis, from Southampton; Campania, from Liverpool; Barabosa, from Bremen; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

At Copenhagen—Sailed—Island, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Lucania, from New York; Bovic, from New York. Sailed—Georgic, for New York.

At Moville—Sailed—Anchoria, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Lucania, from New York for Liverpool. Sailed—Gallia, for Boston.

At Southampton—Sailed—Normannia, for New York.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Indiana, from Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Illinois, from Philadelphia.

At Genoa—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

At Naples—Sailed—Werra, for New York.

REDFIELD IS REPUDIATED

Republicans Not Deceived in His Spurious Pretensions to Honesty.

STRAIGHT PARTY DELEGATIONS ELECTED

In the Sixth Ward, Where He Put Up the Hardest Fight, He is Beaten Two to One.

The republican primaries yesterday did not accomplish much toward the settlement of the personnel of the county ticket to be nominated today, and that matter will have to be untangled by the county convention, which meets at Washington hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The primaries did settle one thing, however, and that is that Mel Redfield and his crowd are not deuce high in the republican party in the county. The A. B. C. clubs, which were organized to disrupt the republican party and keep Redfield in office, received a lesson in political orthography which seems to give universal satisfaction to the patrons of the school. These clubs were most numerous in the Sixth ward, and masking behind the broad form of Sheriff McDonald the county clerk's claquers threw their whole strength in this ward to defeat the regular republican ticket. They were turned down by a vote of 2 to 1 and the last hope to secure a sponser for Redfield in the county convention went glimmering. Aside from this the primaries were devoid of feature other than the local contests over favorite candidates.

In the First ward there was no contest of any character. There was but one ticket in the field, although it contained ten names. The fight was between A. E. Walkup and John Rosicky for a place on the delegation, but there was no significance in it. The ticket is practically unpledged.

There was the closest fight in the Second ward that there has been at any primary election in that ward for years. The contest between Harte and Corliss for the nomination for county commissioner drew out nearly 600 votes, and it was nearly 1 o'clock this morning before the count was completed. The Harte ticket won out after a hard fight, securing seven of the nine delegates chosen. There were ten delegates elected, as Banker and Muller tied for last place with 282 votes, and they will vote one-half vote each for Harte.

In the Third and Fourth wards there were no contests, only one ticket being in the field in each ward. The Third is for Richard Berlin for register of deeds, and the Fourth is for Judge Baxter for county judge.

MAUL WINS THE FIFTH.

In the Fifth ward the fight centered on the rival candidates for coroner, H. K. Burket, the present incumbent, and Mike Maul. Four hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast, Maul securing eight and Burket one of the delegates.

The republicans placed the stamp of disapproval upon the A. B. C. club in the Sixth ward and snowed its delegation under by a vote of about two to one. The club ticket was worked in the interest of Mel Redfield and by B. C. Smith, an employe in Redfield's office. Smith labored hard during the early part of the afternoon, but quit the polls long before they closed, admitting that he was licked and that it was simply a question of majority. The delegation is for John McDonald for sheriff.

The Seventh ward cast 427 votes. The contest between the opposing factions was hotly waged from the time the polls opened until they closed. There were two tickets in the field, one being made up in the interest of H. L. Day for county judge, M. O. Maul for coroner, and for the candidate for commissioner receiving the highest vote at the polls. The other ticket was marked "unpledged," and it was stated that it was unpledged on all candidates except that it was for the candidate for commissioner receiving the highest vote at the primary. Ten delegates are elected, there being a tie for the ninth place, the Day ticket running two and one-half votes, and the other six and one-half.

The closest primary fight that has occurred in Omaha in several campaigns was in the Eighth ward, in which John T. Dalley and Tom Crocker were rival candidates for register of deeds. There were 522 votes cast and there was scarcely twenty votes difference between the highest and lowest votes received by the delegates. The result was a split delegation, which consists of five Dalley men and four Crocker adherents.

The Ninth ward gave a straight delegation for George C. Thompson for register of deeds against the Joseph Crow-James E. Van Gilder combine for county judge and county clerk. The number of ballots cast were 453. The delegation went through with votes nearly three to one.

THESE WILL MAKE THE TICKET.

The following are the delegates elected to the county convention:

First Ward—A. M. Back, W. F. Bates, George Cathroe, Frank Darling, W. H. Hanchett, Charles Henn, William Hutton, John Rosicky, Sam W. Scott.

Second Ward—Gus Andreen, H. J. Banker, W. J. Bingham, P. Eisasser, Frank Franel, Fred Hoye, Joseph Kavan, Charles Kessler, Fritz Muller, J. W. Sonka.

Third Ward—Richard Berlin, Harry Bernstein, Nate Brown, Louis Burmester, Charles Groves, Frank E. Heacock, John Henderson, Dr. M. O. Ricketts, Vic B. Walker.

Fourth Ward—Gustave Anderson, T. W. Blackburn, J. J. Boucher, A. P. Brink, Charles H. Bryant, A. H. Comstock, Edward Haney, John G. Kuhn, Henry W. Merrow.

Fifth Ward—J. L. Baird, Robert Christie, J. Y. Craig, William Harris, Elmer E. Benjamin, Richard Johnson, C. M. Knox, John W. Mulz, G. F. Shepard.

Sixth Ward—B. R. Ball, G. W. Blankenship, B. G. Burbank, Thomas Davis, C. H. Gratton, John Hayward, A. W. Johnson, N. C. Pratt, E. G. Solomon.

Seventh Ward—H. B. Allen, C. W. Allen, G. P. Archer, E. M. Bartlett, James Boyle, John Coatsworth, Dan A. Coy, H. E. Palmer, A. C. Powers, J. W. Stone.

Eighth Ward—James Allan, C. J. Anderson, A. L. Anderson, St. A. D. Balcombe, R. T. Baldwin, Charles E. Black, S. L. Boyd, H. L. Burket, S. K. Spalding.

Ninth Ward—J. A. Beverly, J. Q. Burgner, A. M. Cowie, A. H. Hennings, A. M. Horan, C. D. Hutchinson, C. J. Palmquist, A. L. Reed, O. H. Schons.

South Omaha—John Bolster, George H. Brewer, I. J. Copenharve, John Freidt, W. S. King, Miles Mitchell, Mike Markeson, W. B. Olin, Dan McGuckin, J. C. Bowley, John Inness, A. H. Murdock, A. L. Bergquist and Joseph Kloucek. For George McBride for county surveyor.

Chicago—Charles Rohwer, R. L. Livingston, Andrew Mockelman, Robert Douglas, Henry Rasmus.

Jefferson—Peter Bunse, C. F. Gottsch, D. H. Kirschner, Peter Mangold, C. W. Stevens.

West Omaha—H. P. Leavitt, Samuel Finlayson, E. R. Hume, H. J. Grove, James Hickman.

Valley—C. Harrier, Mons Johnson, H. M. Puffer, Frank Whitmore, A. A. Egbert.

Florence—J. S. Paul, R. Shipley, R. Plant, J. McGregor, H. Suttle.

Millard—William von Dohren, Henry Kelsey, Charles E. Detweiler, John Lemke, Chris Koch.

East Omaha—S. W. Young, John Goodhardt, Frank Crawford, S. Clawson, John Peterson.

Deaths of a Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Sister Gonzaga, the oldest Sister of Charity in the United States and for over fifty years the superioress of St. Joseph's Orphan asylum, this city, died at the asylum today. Sister Gonzaga was born near Emmitsburg, Md., in 1812 and when old enough attended the school in that place. Her name was Agnes Grace and the members of the family are still well known in that section of the country. When she was but 15 years of age she entered the church and from that time until her death was a Sister of Charity. During the civil war Sister Gonzaga took the field as an army nurse and it was while acting in that capacity that she was able to give consolation to many a dying soldier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey died tonight.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Much Colder.

Page.
1. George Morgan Hanged for Murder.
Nebraska's Day at Nashville.
Redfield Repudiated at the Primaries.
Returns from Nebraska's Crop of 1897.
3. Ransom's Arraignment of Holcomb.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Sullivan's Record in the Legislature.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Pacing Exhibition Almost a Failure.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Spain Decides to Recall Weyler.
South Omaha News.
9. Order of the World in Deep Water.
Boys in Some Short Line Stock.
Cudahy Plans Some Great Extensions.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
11. "A Spanish Mine."
Money Order System Pays Well.
12. Sugar Beet Raising in Germany.
How Senorita Cisneros Escaped.

COOLER WEATHER IS BLOWING IN.

Quite a Severe Change in the Temperature.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	64	1 p. m.	60
6 a. m.	61	2 p. m.	61
7 a. m.	60	3 p. m.	61
8 a. m.	59	4 p. m.	59
9 a. m.	57	5 p. m.	56
10 a. m.	57	6 p. m.	55
11 a. m.	57	7 p. m.	54
12 m.	59	8 p. m.	51
		9 p. m.	49

The weather took another change to the cooler yesterday, the mercury dropping quite rapidly during the latter part of the afternoon and in the evening. The maximum for the day was only 63 degrees. The prediction for today is for fair weather and colder.

WILL ASK FOR BIDS AT ONCE.

Supervising Architect Intends to Push the Government Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Acting Supervising Architect Kemper said today that advertisements inviting bids for the construction of the government building at the Omaha Exposition would be sent out tomorrow. The bids will probably be opened November 1, the stipulation being that the building is to be completed ready for reception of the government exhibit on April 1.

Frank W. Clarke of the geological survey has been appointed a member of the board of control of the government exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston left tonight for Cleveland, where Mr. Thurston will speak tomorrow evening. He goes from Cleveland to New York and will speak in Brooklyn Monday night with General Tracy. Senator and Mrs. Thurston were the guests at dinner of President and Mrs. McKinley this evening.

Mrs. Alice G. Davis of Nebraska has been reinstated as a teacher at Taos Indian school, New Mexico, at $72 per month.

Miss Sarah J. Little of Minnesota has been reinstated to the position of seamstress at the Rosebud Indian school, South Dakota, at $500 per annum.

Charles S. Kneesley of Iowa has been appointed townsite trustee in Oklahoma at $5 per day.

William H. Woodward of Nebraska has been reinstated as copyist in the pension office at $900 per annum.

William H. Richards of South Dakota and James K. Mock of Iowa have been promoted from $900 to $1,000 in the general land office.

Charles S. Davis of Sisseton, S. D., has declined an appointment as superintendent of the Clontarf and Morris Indian schools, Minnesota.

Postmasters commissioned today: Iowa—John W. Pierce, Republic; Alvanus T. Rowe, Van Wert; Robert Whittier, Whiting; Harry Garber, sr., McCausland; Anton G. Williams, Bode; Jacob B. Ellers, Doon; George T. Wilson, Floris. South Dakota—James A. Stewart, Edgemont.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers are made in the Seventh infantry: Captain Charles A. Coolidge, from company A to company I; Captain William Quinton, from company G to company K; Captain James B. Jackson, from company K to company G; Captain Daniel A. Frederick, from company I to company A; First Lieutenant George I. McIver, from company G to company B; First Lieutenant Charles S. Farnsworth, from company I to company G; First Lieutenant John S. Grisard, from company B to company I.

A board with Brigadier General James F. Wade as president has been ordered to meet at St. Paul to examine Captain John Kinzie, Second infantry, for retirement.

Leaves of absence: Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first infantry, forty-five days; Lieutenant George T. Patterson, Third artillery, twenty days.

Patents for Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows:

Nebraska—John Grant, Omaha, dumping wagon; James H. Manning, Omaha, pneumatic drill; William E. Pugsley, Lincoln, nut and pipe wrench.

Iowa—John W. Billings, Grinnell, toy gun; Isaac O. Day, Ottumwa, curry comb; Thomas M. Dills, Davenport, knob atachment; Rutledge Harris, Cedar Falls, cutter head; also, rosette cutter head; Kimber P. Johnson, Harlan, stock waterer.

GREATER NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN.

George Campaign Committee Endorses Several Other Tickets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The most sensational event of the day in the municipal campaign was the action taken tonight by the Henry George campaign committee. The Citizens union campaign committee in New York county, the McLaughlin tickets in Kings county, the democratic ticket in Richmond and the Madden democratic county ticket in Queens are all to be endorsed. It is said the conclusions reached are the work of Tom L. Johnson and some of the members of the campaign committee. What the effect will be is hard to forecast, but ton