# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1899. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.


## FIGHT EIGHT HOURS

Artillery Duel at Ladysmith Discloses Great Variety of Boer Guns.

FIRST REPORT RECEIVED FROM BULLER

Bombardment of Ladysmith Continues with Shells Falling in Town.

WOUNDED AT KIMBERLEY DOING WELL

Over Eight Hundred Missing in Gloucestershire and Fusileer Regiments.

PERSISTENT RUMORS OF CAPITULATION

**Belgian Newspapers Publish Telegrams Reporting that General Sir George White Has Surrendered to General Joubert.**

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LONDON, Nov. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) — Stevens cables the Daily Mail of the Ladysmith bombardment November 3:

"The arrival of the naval brigade on Monday was most opportune. It would do you good to see the great-chested, bearded, steadfast men amid our army of boys. They did fine service yesterday, when they mounted their guns in record time and silenced a "Long Tom" at 6 o'clock. "Long Tom" was tried again, but the bluejackets again silenced him in the second round. We lost three wounded, including, unfortunately, an officer.

"The feature of yesterday's fighting was the great variety of Boer guns disclosed. The effect of the eight hours artillery fight was terrible, though less deadly than the infantry combat. An incessant boom of guns and hiss and rattle of shells gave a particularly remorseless impression and emphasized the helplessness of man before the deadly machines which he creates. This was heightened by the cloudless sunshine.

"The escape of one man from destruction by a bursting shell was very singular. The shell burst near him, turning one side of his bayonet into a complete corkscrew, a fragment of the shell piercing his water bottle on the other side, the man escaping unhurt. Some are disposed to criticise our artillery practice, but it must be remembered that the Boers' guns outrange ours."

**First Report from Buller.**

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The War office issued the following at 11:40 p. m. yesterday: Buller to the secretary of state for war:

CAPETOWN, Nov. 5.—8:40 p. m.—The commandant at Durban sends the following received from Ladysmith by pigeon post, dated November 3: "Yesterday General French went out with cavalry and field artillery and effectively shelled the Boer laager, without loss on our side.

"Lieutenant Egerton of the Powerful is dead. General Joubert sent in Major C. S. Kincaid of the Royal Irish Fusileers and nine wounded prisoners. Eight Boers were sent out in exchange; no others being fit to travel.

"Colonel Brecklehurst, with cavalry field artillery, the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal mounted volunteers, was engaged today with the enemy to the southwest of Ladysmith. The fighting lasted several hours. Our loss was very small.

"The bombardment of Ladysmith continued yesterday and today, many Boer shells being pitched into the town.

"Our troops are in good health and spirits and the wounded are doing well." (Message ends.)

"I think that General French's name is given by mistake for Brecklehurst's."

Sir Redvers Buller has wired the War office from Capetown, under date of Sunday, that Colonel Kekewich, in command at Kimberley, reports under date of October 31 that all the wounded were doing well.

**Persistent Rumors of Capitulation.**

LISBON, Nov. 5.—Persistent reports are in circulation here that General Sir George Stewart White, British commander in Natal, has capitulated to the Boers.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The Belgian newspapers continue to publish telegrams from Amsterdam and Berlin reporting the capture of Ladysmith, but no such information has been received at the official residence of Dr. Leyds. The members of the Transvaal agency declare that the only information they have on the affair is derived from the newspapers. They decline to divulge the whereabouts of Dr. Leyds, but say he is neither in Brussels or Berlin.

**Over Eight Hundred Missing.**

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The official roll call shows that 843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are missing as the result of the engagement on Farquhar's farm. Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, ten members of the Royal Irish Fusileers and two members of the Tenth mountain battery were found killed. Between seventy and 100 escaped and returned to Ladysmith, whither 150 wounded have been brought.

**Basutos Have Arisen.**

LONDON, Nov. 5.—3 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Capetown it is reported that the Basutos have risen against the Orange Free State Boers. The government has received no information on this point.

## SEIZE BRIDGE AT COLESBERG

**Boers Are Destroying the Railway Bridge at Kuapdaar and Have Blown Up Hopetown Bridge.**

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LONDON, Nov. 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Stromberg Junction, Cape Colony, Nov. 2.—(Message Held Back Three Days by British Censor.)—The situation is still unchanged along the southern frontier of the Orange Free State, but the indications are that the Boers' advance is increasing and the news of the action of October 30 at Ladysmith, the British reverse, may precipitate trouble.

Railway communication between the Orange river and De Aar was interrupted last night. An armored train is patrolling the line in the region daily.

The Boers have seized the bridge at Colesberg, thirty miles northwest from here, and it is reported they are destroying the railway bridge at Knapdaar, eighteen miles southeast of Bethulie bridge, where they have a strong commando. Royal engineers have blown up the Hopetown bridge, thus closing the passage of the flooded Orange river.

"There are imperial forces holding Orange, De Aar Junction, Colesberg and Stormberg.

"General confidence and enthusiasm prevails among the British colonists, although they are anxious and reproachful on account of the delay of the dispatch of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, declaring null and void the latter's proclamation of annexation of northwestern Cape Colony. The colonists repose profound trust in the unaltering resolve of the British government and nation never to abandon them now. The racial feeling is very bitter, and the midland Dutch are disaffected. The censorship necessarily is strict. I am going to Ladysmith.

"LIEUTENANT WINSTON CHURCHILL."

## BOERS WAITING FOR GUNS

**Nonplussed at Arrival of Naval Guns and Regret Lost Opportunity.**

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have ordered a retirement from Stormberg and perhaps from other places, relieves to some extent the public mind, which otherwise would have been further alarmed. Confidence is felt in any measures that General Buller may deem desirable. The knowledge that the pigeon-post is working has also come as a relief to the great anxiety previously felt.

The third-class cruiser Pelorus has been ordered from Gibraltar to Durban and the third-class cruiser Fearless from Port Said to the same point.

Dispatches from Capetown and other centers in Cape Colony indicate that the Cape Dutch are becoming very restless in consequence of the Boer successes.

The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent, telegraphing November 1, says: "We cannot understand the Boer tactics. It is incomprehensible that they should have refrained from using their big guns this morning."

Commenting upon this dispatch, the Morning Post observes:

"It is easy to guess the reason why the Boers have been nonplussed by the arrival of the naval guns at Ladysmith. They are now regretting a lost opportunity, as they might have cut the railway and thus prevented the appearance of those guns on the scene."

The Times, in a careful editorial on the relations of the United States to the war in South Africa, says:

"When the continent rings with denunciations of England it is very cheering and refreshing for the English people to note the sympathy and intelligent comprehension manifested in the United States. We should prize American sympathy in any case, but it becomes doubly grateful when manifestly based upon a deliberate and well-informed judgment of the essential merits of the quarrel as well as upon a reciprocation of the kindly feelings with which Englishmen regard American aims and enterprises.

"The American people are not blinded by the accident that the Transvaal calls itself a republic. They know that every essential attribute of a republic is wanting, and they know also that England stands for equal laws, individual freedom and the energetic progress which together make up the republican ideal of the Americans. As England plumped for the United States, so the United States now plump for England without regard to the fine-drawn technicalities of the attorney."

## FAVOR A COMMERCIAL TREATY

**Germans Beginning to Recognize Importance of United States as a Market for Their Goods.**

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BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Opinion here inclines more and more in favor of a commercial treaty with the United States which will be fair for both sides and enable the merchants of both nations to make calculations regarding trade between the two countries for a number of years ahead. The growing importance of the United States as a market for German goods is generally recognized by everybody, except the agrarians, and leads to the hope that the long-pending negotiations will be brought to a successful issue.

The reception of the German delegates at the Philadelphia commercial congress is greatly appreciated by the press here. The newspapers express the hope that the gathering will remove many mutual errors.

Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Consul General Mason assure the correspondent of the Associated Press that they constantly in their reports point out the necessity of coming to better terms commercially with Germany.

Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, who recently dined several times with the emperor, Prince Hohenlohe, imperial chancellor; Count Von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs; Baron Von Thielmann, the secretary of the imperial treasury, and Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, minister of the interior, on these occasions insisted on the urgency of improved relations with the United States. Dr. Von Holleben will soon return to the United States to resume his duties at Washington.

The recent reciprocity treaty between the United States and France has startled German merchants. The National Zeitung devotes a long editorial to the subject, which concludes:

"The quarrel between Germany and the United States about the correct interpretation of the favored nation clause must become more acute unless Germany gets the same tariff reductions as France."

A number of other papers and pamphlets point out that the treaty affects many articles of German export to the United States and that therefore it is of great importance.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from official sources that confidential advices have been received from Washington to the effect that negotiations between the embassy and the United States will not be seriously resumed until measures touching American interests pending in the Reichstag, especially the meat inspection bill, are disposed of.

## SOLDIERS SUE FOR BOUNTY

**Chicagoans Who Enlisted in Mississippi Regiments Discover an Old Statute Allowing Bounty.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—More than 300 former members of the Second and Third Mississippi volunteers, who enlisted from Chicago, held a meeting today in the Unity building. A law firm of this city claims to have discovered an old statute of Mississippi which grants a bounty of $60 to every soldier who recruits in its regiments and who is not a resident of the state. Accordingly the volunteers have organized for the purpose of instituting proceedings against the state for the payment of the money alleged to be due them. It is said that 700 Chicagoans volunteered to fill up Mississippi's quota, and were in service from July, 1898, to April, 1899. Colonel J. F. Powers, secretary of the state of Mississippi, has declared in a letter to the attorneys who are handling the case that the claims are unfounded and will not be paid. As soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, a formal demand will be made and if that is not granted, suit will be brought.

## BIG FLEET LEAVES MANILA

Most Important Military Expedition of the Autumn Campaign.

GENERAL MACARTHUR TAKES MAGALANG

**American Troops Occupy Position Six Miles Northeast of Angeles—Eleven of MacArthur's Men Wounded in the Engagement.**

MANILA, Nov. 5.—9 p. m.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan or some other northern port.

General Wheaton commands with a brigade consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, the Thirty-first infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two Gatlings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other warships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon.

The landing will be made under cover of the guns of the fleet. It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad toward Tarlac or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther north.

Dagupan and Apparri are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north and it is supposed are the points where most of the filibustering parties land.

Since the beginning of hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Generals Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions and the mountains hemming in the other side the insurgent capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the eastern end of the country. Possibly he may slide around General Lawton's front to the southern provinces; but as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Angeles to Cabanatuan, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed, organized insurrection, on a large scale, should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles. The program is to move the troops about the country, to maintain transportation and hold the territory gained.

The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated to sap Aguinaldo's strength by desertions and through loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

**MacArthur Takes Magalang.**

10:15 a. m.—Two columns of General MacArthur's division yesterday took Magalang, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery and a body of engineers advanced from Angeles.

Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulet.

Colonel Smith killed eleven insurgents, wounded 128 and captured fifty, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation.

Major O'Brien killed forty-nine insurgents, wounded many and took twenty-eight prisoners.

The Americans had eleven men wounded.

## OHIO BRINGS TROOPS HOME

**Transport Arrives at San Francisco with Two Hundred Discharged Soldiers on Board.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The United States transport Ohio arrived here today from Manila, coming by way of Guam and Honolulu. It brings three officers and forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry and 215 discharged soldiers. Two deaths occurred on the voyage, John Mauk of the First Colorado and Private F. Cullem of the Fourteenth infantry. Both died of diarrhoea. E. C. Ross, correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, who was a passenger on the Ohio, said that he did not understand the attacks on General Otis; that he had never suffered from Otis' reported changing of matter submitted to the censor.

**Overdue Ship Safe in Port.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Advices from Honolulu brought by the transport Ohio report the arrival there of the ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue from Norfolk, Va. It was about 190 days out from the navy yard at Norfolk with coal for the army at Honolulu and had not been spoken since early in June. Re-insurance on the Moody had gone to 65 per cent in San Francisco. The vessel arrived in good condition by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

## MISSOURI MINERS OPEN FIRE

**Body of Negroes Break Through the Stockade and Drive Citizens from Their Homes.**

MACON, Mo., Nov. 5.—In spite of the vigilance of Superintendent Vail a body of negroes got out of the stockade at Mine No. 61 this morning and again started toward town. On arriving near Mine No. 7 they stationed themselves in a railroad cut and began firing into houses over the hill. David Gamble's residence was riddled with bullets and the family had to lay flat on the floor to escape the fusillade. O. L. Trollard's house was also attacked in similar manner and several others had to evacuate their homes.

Sheriff Clenn came home last night and the negroes took advantage of his absence to resume their outrages. He returned to Bevier today and immediately went to Mine No. 61 and will endeavor to locate the guilty parties and arrest them.

This second uprising has thoroughly aroused the people of Bevier and they are determined it shall be the last. Several parties came to Macon today in quest of rifles and ammunition and a request was made of Prof. Clendennin for the guns of the Military academy, but they had no cartridges for them. A show of force is necessary before the negroes will consent to be disarmed and peace is not expected until this is accomplished. There is no lack of volunteers to assist the sheriff, and wholesale arrests are looked for tonight.

**Zinc Mines on Farm Lands.**

MARYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—Hopkins people are somewhat excited over the reported discovery of good pay zinc and lead ore west of there. Several pieces of what was suspected to be lead and zinc ore taken from an old quarry west of the town were sent to an expert to be tested, and he sent back the report that they were of extra fine quality. On Hugh Dodd's farm a good-sized quantity of it has been discovered, among others being a ten-pound chunk.

## CONVICT TEN IDAHO MINERS

**Found Guilty of Conspiracy and Stopping the United States Mail Train at Wallace, Idaho.**

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 5.—The jury today returned a verdict of guilty in the case of ten and not guilty in the case of three of the Coeur d'Alene miners who have been on trial here in the United States court on a charge of conspiracy and stopping a United States mail train at Wallace on April 29 last, the day on which the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown up at Wardner. The convicted men are: Dennis O'Rourke, Arthur Wallace, Henry Maroni, John Lucinetti, C. R. Burress, Francis Butler, Ed Abinota, P. F. O'Donnell, Mike Malvey and Louis Salla. Those acquitted are: F. W. Carrett, Fred Shaw and W. V. Bundren.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock the convicted men will be brought into court and will receive their sentence. Under the statutes the penalty for conspiracy against the United States and a delay of the mails is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, or not to exceed two years' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Garrett, Shaw and Bundren were released from custody today. The convicted men are all single with the exception of Salla, an Italian, while those acquitted are married men. The defense will carry the case to the circuit court of appeals.

The labor troubles in the Coeur D'Alene mining district have continued with partial abatements since 1892; in the meantime several mills have been blown up with dynamite, persons assaulted and martial law invoked. The cause of the trial which ended in the above verdict was the seizing of a railroad train on April 29, this year, by striking miners, on which they rode to Wardner and afterwards blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, killing several men. The managers of these properties refused to discharge the non-union employes. United States troops were sent to the scene and martial law was declared. A number of miners were arrested and charged with conspiracy and delaying the mails.

## HARRISON HOME FROM PARIS

**Former President Has Talk with Kaiser and Describes Other Features of His Trip Abroad.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Ex-President Harrison, who went to Paris in May as counsel for Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration commission, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived here today. With him were Mrs. Harrison and the baby. The passage across the Atlantic was a rather stormy one and Mrs. Harrison was sick much of the time.

Mr. Harrison, who says he is not in the best of health, declared, however, that he had not missed a meal through sickness.

"I have enjoyed the trip," he said. "After leaving Paris I spent some little time in Germany and while there I saw the kaiser. I talked with him for a short time and found him a very agreeable man. When you ask me what he said, I shall have to answer as I did in Germany when one of the reporters there asked me that question: 'You will have to ask the kaiser.' I stopped for a short time in London before sailing to this country. The weather was thick when I was there and I caught a bad cold in the fog. I attended a dinner at the London Chamber of Commerce just before sailing. It was private. No reporters were present and I made a little speech."

Mr. Harrison's attention was called to the fact that it had been reported here that he had a falling out with Mr. Choate. "We are as friendly as ever. I think he is a good man for the place and he is doing good work there for the government."

When asked about the Venezuelan arbitration question he said: "I do not call the decision of the commission a victory. It was a compromise. I cannot say anything on that subject without deliberation and for that reason I will not at this time discuss the affair.

"As to the war in the Transvaal, I do not care to have anything to say on the subject. I was in England only a short time and was not in a position to study the sentiment there. There may be an undercurrent against the war over there, but I was not situated so that I could ascertain it."

When asked about the war in the Philippines and the political situation, Mr. Harrison refused to talk.

## BRITISH CLAIMS IN HAWAII

**Local Government at Honolulu Sends for Further Information on Griggs' Opinion.**

HONOLULU, Oct. 27.—(Via San Francisco, Nov. 5.)—The Hawaiian government has sent by the steamer China a request for certain other information regarding the letter and opinion of Attorney General Griggs respecting British claims in connection with the 1895 revolution here.

In referring the matter back to the Hawaiian government the letter states that they are resubmitted for "consideration and settlement."

President Dole thinks this places the matter entirely in the hands of the local government to do as it pleases about it, the United States holding to its former policy of having absolutely nothing to do with the questions. There are others, however, who think that following annexation they become matters between Washington and London.

Marshal Brown's petition for a writ of mandamus against the collector of general customs to compel the registration of the Falls of Clyde will go before the supreme court, despite the proclamation of President McKinley forbidding the further registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag.

The recent decision of the circuit court gave to the petitioner the right prayed for. At that moment the president's proclamation came in. The collector general is now between the judgment of the court and the president's proclamation.

## BURN PRESIDENT IN EFFIGY

**Martin Williams, a Student of Seminary at Wheeling, W. Va., the Leader, Fatally Shot.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 5.—A special from Buckhannon, W. Va., says: Martin Williams, a student at the Conference seminary here, in company with other students, last night burned the president in effigy. Seminary special police hastened to the scene, when the boys ran and to stop them several shots were fired. Williams fell and must have lain unconscious for an hour or more. He made his way to his room later and fell unconscious to the floor. It was found that a bullet had entered his head below the left eye, piercing the brain. Williams is in a dangerous condition. No arrests have been made.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 5.**

At New York—Arrived—Barbarossa, from Bremen and Southampton.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Etruria, from New York.

At Swansea—Sailed—Bangore Head, for Montreal.

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

## FUSION LEADERS DOWNCAST

Overwhelming Preponderance of Republicans is Shown by the Registration.

INDIVIDUAL SCRAMBLE OF CANDIDATES

**Mud-Slinging Directed Principally Against Baright and Burmester, Republicans, but Without Effect—Animus of Attack.**

The final footings of the registration showing the overwhelming preponderance of republicans in Omaha and South Omaha has completely demoralized the fusion leaders who have been managing the campaign in this county. From the first day of registration they have recognized the fact that their fight was hopeless. Instead of making a campaign for the ticket nominated by their conventions the fusionists have given up all hopes of helping more than a few favorite candidates, for whom they have been concentrating their work.

It has become simply a scramble, each for himself, with desperate efforts to push Broadwell and Power ahead and to save the county board by re-electing Hofeldt. To this end all the mud-slinging has been directed against the republican candidates for the office of the clerk of the court and sheriff, but so far without effect.

**Animus of Attack on Baright.**

The animus of the vicious attacks on Baright in the World-Herald is explained by an incident that happened shortly after his nomination, but which has not yet been made public. The World-Herald, it will be remembered, was very ardent in its exertions in behalf of Albyn Frank in the republican primaries and took his defeat greatly to heart. One of the members of the World-Herald staff, who is a bosom friend of Frank's, sent a party to Mr. Baright with a proposition to keep the World-Herald silent on certain conditions. He explained that a young woman friend of his was being maintained on Albyn Frank's pay roll, and that he was quite anxious to have her provided for after Frank's exit from office. He, being a married man, could not take care of her himself, but if Mr. Baright would agree to maintain the young woman in her position he would see to it that nothing appeared in the World-Herald detrimental to his candidacy. Mr. Baright indignantly spurned the offer and the World-Herald immediately began to work up its fakes, which were later sprung upon the public.

**Albyn Frank to Be Broadwell's Deputy**

It is noteworthy in this connection that Albyn Frank himself is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Broadwell, the democratic candidate, in spite of the fact that he has been enjoying the emoluments of the best office in the state for three years at the hands of the republican party. Frank openly boasts that if Broadwell is elected clerk of the court the name of his chief deputy will be Albyn Frank and that he will have no trouble in settling with his successor in office. On this ground Albyn Frank is asking his friends to vote for the democratic candidate.

The latest attack on Mr. Baright, as a part of these tactics, is in the shape of a circular in the Swedish language, intended to make Swedish voters believe that Mr. Baright is prejudiced against people of their nationality. The circular was originally gotten out several years ago when Baright was before the republican primaries as a candidate for councilman, when at that very time the stenographer he was employing in his office was a Swede and Baright's friendship for the Swedes has been manifested time and again by his active efforts in behalf of Swedish candidates for office on the republican ticket. Other fakes of the same nature may be expected at the last hours.

**Ridiculous Claims of Fusionists.**

The labored attempt of the popocrats, through their organ, to make out that the registration returns are not so badly set against them amuses every one, including those in their own organization. To keep the fusionists on the political map they seek to create the impression that every registered voter who has not expressed himself as a republican is against the republican ticket, even though he has expressed no preference for any other ticket. To make a showing they have laid claims to all the 4,500 voters who have not cared to respond to the question as to party affiliation and yet by adding these in with all the democrats, populists and silver republicans, they still fall over 1,000 short.

An examination of the registration books discloses the fact that the majority of the men who have not recorded themselves with any party will vote the republican ticket this year. Nearly all the gold democrats, for example, have refused to say that they are democrats of the fusion stripe and have gone into the no answer column. The gold democrats unquestionably number 400 or 500 in Omaha, who are for Reese, the republican candidate, almost to a man. Yet the fusionists have the audacity to claim their votes. The same is true of a great many business and working men, who, while voting the republican ticket right along, for business or other reasons do not care to tell the registrars to write them down as republicans.

**Alleged Defections Fail to Materialize**

Still another interesting disclosure of the registration books is that the alleged defections from the republican party, conjured up in the fervid imagination of the World-Herald fakirs, have failed lamentably to materialize. The Germans, for example, have not hesitated to register as republicans in larger numbers than usual and the books in the precincts where Germans largely reside show hundreds of German names with avowed republican affiliations.

The same is true with reference to Bohemians, about whom so much noise has been made. More Bohemians are registered as republicans in the First and Second wards than ever cast votes for republican candidates in previous elections. John Rosicky himself, who has been heralded far and wide by the World-Herald and other popocratic organs as the great Bohemian leader who has left the republican party in disgust, has registered as a republican and so appears on the registration books.

The failure of certain popocratic lights to show their colors is also interesting. The great jurist who is running on the silver republican ticket seems to have been ashamed to own up to his party identity and has buried himself in the no-party column.

**Try to Pack Election Boards.**

As usual the democrats have pursued their customary tactics of placing men on the election boards under false colors, and in some way have prevailed upon County Judge Baxter to co-operate with them in their scheme to control the election booths. All through the precincts they have had men put on the election boards masquerading as populists, and even as republicans, who are hand-in-glove with the democratic machine.

Up in the Sixth ward, for example, Pat Mostyn, who was before the democratic convention as a candidate for sheriff, has smuggled himself onto the election board as a populist, although he forgot he had changed his coat when he registered and told the registrars that he was a democrat.

In a Seventh ward precinct one of the officers of the county democracy is on the election board as a populist, and in a Third ward precinct one or two men on the election board as republicans are out of Pat Ford's household. In the First and Second wards the party affiliations of the election officers seem to have been hopelessly mixed so as to let the democrats get the best of it in each case.

The republicans have been warned of these manipulations, made for the evident purpose of covering up frauds in the count, and propose to take all precautions to prevent such fraudulent work.

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair and Warm; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 37 | 1 p. m. | 60 |
| 6 a. m. | 36 | 2 p. m. | 61 |
| 7 a. m. | 35 | 3 p. m. | 62 |
| 8 a. m. | 35 | 4 p. m. | 62 |
| 9 a. m. | 39 | 5 p. m. | 60 |
| 10 a. m. | 45 | 6 p. m. | 56 |
| 11 a. m. | 52 | 7 p. m. | 53 |
| 12 m. | 57 | 8 p. m. | 51 |
| | | 9 p. m. | 50 |

## RIOTS FEARED IN KENTUCKY

**United States Marshal James May Take Decisive Action to Enforce Order.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5—Colonel Roger D. Williams, Second regiment state guards, today wired all companies under his command to ascertain what supplies of ball cartridges they had on hand and how they were prepared to respond if suddenly called on. It is intimated tonight the troops may be called to Louisville election day to preserve the law, where trouble is threatened. The Morning Herald of this city will tomorrow editorially urge that Governor Bradley, as the highest peace officer of the state, be in Louisville and if necessary call out the militia to prevent any interference with the rights of citizens on election day that may arise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—Ante-election interest was heightened tonight by a report from Frankfort containing a hint of some action on the part of United States Marshal A. D. James in connection with the state election. In view of widely circulated reports as to the possibility of trouble and even bloodshed next Tuesday this report caused much speculation. It told of a letter said to have been received by Deputy Marshal McCarthy at Frankfort from Mr. James, notifying him not to leave his post of duty Tuesday and to be in readiness to respond to orders by telegraph or telephone from federal headquarters at Louisville. This, it is said, was a copy of a circular sent to all deputy marshals in the state.

Marshal James was not in the city tonight and if he contemplates any action its nature can only be surmised. Nor is it clear upon what ground the marshal could base any action in connection with the election.

Colonel Mengel of the Louisville Legion, the local organization of the militia, tonight ordered Company B to be in readiness for duty if called upon. Mayor Weaver has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceful manner and to put forth every effort to quiet possible excitement. Feeling is intense, but it is generally so just before an election in Kentucky. This was notably so in 1896, but there was little disorder. The campaign will be closed tomorrow night in this city by Candidate Goebel and Governor Bradley. John Young Brown, because of ill-health, will not speak, but will make his last appeal to the voters through a card.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 5.—It become definitely known here today that United States Marshal A. D. James intends to take a hand in the running of the state election next Tuesday. Deputy Marshal McCarthy of this place today received a letter apprising him of his chief's intention and notifying him to hold himself in readiness for further orders on the morning of the election.

## HOBART ABOUT THE SAME

**There is No Improvement in Condition of Vice President—McKinley Sends Message of Sympathy.**

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—2 a. m.—Everything is quiet at the Hobart residence. There is no change whatever in the vice president's condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—There was no improvement in the condition of Vice President Hobart today. Messages of sympathy were received from President McKinley, Secretary of State Hay and Mrs. Hay and General Wesley Merritt. Among the callers at the Hobart residence was Attorney General Griggs.

Dr. Newton, who has been rather silent about the condition of his patient, consented to talk yesterday.

"He is resting comfortably," said Dr. Newton.

"Do you think Mr. Hobart has a chance to recover?" he was asked.

"I can only compare his case with others of this kind."

"Did the others you refer to ever get better?"

"I am sorry to say they did not," said the physician.

Dr. Newton said he would not give an opinion as to how long the patient might live. He might drop off at any moment and he might go for three or four days, so remarkable has been his vitality all through his serious illness.

## FELONS OBJECT TO BARBERS

**Prison Officials Are Obliged to Use Force in Shearing the Heads of Prisoners.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 5.—There was almost a riot in the Santiago prison yesterday when the order was enforced respecting the use of the conventional convict uniform with stripes, cropped hair and clean shaven faces. The prisoners flatly refused to comply and the prison officials were compelled to use force. In several instances prisoners were bound during the shearing operation. All consider the new regulation imposes the lowest degradation.

It turns out that the wrecks of the warships of Admiral Cervera's squadron which remain here are better than gold mines for the wreckers. A party of the latter has just begun to explore the wreck of the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton and the first diver, it is reported, found $4,000 in the purser's room.

Last Tuesday some wreckers attempted to board the Cristobal Colon, but found it already occupied by another party, who considered the wreck his property. A fierce fight ensued, in which one man was killed and several wounded.

**Letter Carrier Arrested.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Postoffice inspectors tonight arrested William H. Marshall, a letter-carrier of this city, on the charge of robbing the mails. Three special-delivery letters are said to have been found in Marshall's possession.

## REACH SOUTH OMAHA

Iowa Volunteers Will Reach Council Bluffs Early This Morning.

LOCAL COMPANIES LAGGING FAR IN THE REAR

Council Bluffs Will Hold Other Contingents Will Arrive Later in the Day.

ELABORATE PLANS FOR THEIR RECEPTION

Banquet and Other Ceremonies Will Occur on Troops' Arrival.

FORTY BANDS BREATHE SONOROUS SALUTE

**Festivities Will Be Attended by Immense Crowd from Throughout the State, Hotels Being Already Overcrowded.**

**First section of Fifty-first Iowa regiment train reached Lincoln at 2:55 a. m. and left a few minutes later for South Omaha, where it will be held until 7:30. The second section reached Lincoln half an hour later and followed to South Omaha. The boys are looking fine and report splendid receptions all along the line.**

**The first section arrived at South Omaha at 5 a. m.**

DENVER, Nov. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The return of the First Colorado from the Philippines was not so long ago that the people of Denver have forgotten all their patriotism. The depot was crowded this morning and tonight when the various sections of the train that is bearing home the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers arrived in the city, and it was a warm greeting that was extended to the boys in blue. Many Iowa people living in Denver were at the train and some of the scenes that made the return of the Colorado boys famous were re-enacted even so far as Colorado is in the home of these campaigners.

The first section of the train, in charge of Adjutant General M. H. Byers, and containing Companies A, D, H and F, arrived at 8:30 o'clock and the second section arrived an hour later. This body of coaches was in charge of Major S. P. Moore, and it included Companies B, G, I and K, constituting the Third battalion.

The third section was delayed until tonight at 10 o'clock by two slight wrecks that occurred on the border of California and Nevada. The first two sections did not wait for the last to overtake them, for a telegram was received in Denver by the adjutant general telling him that the people of Council Bluffs had prepared a great demonstration for tomorrow and they wanted the boys to come on as rapidly as possible.

The last section is in charge of Major Hume, Companies E, C, L and M, constituting the Second battalion. John C. Loper, the colonel of the regiment, was on the first section.

General Irving Hale was among those who greeted the Iowa troops at the depot. The greeting he received from the boys was exceptionally warm. The Iowa volunteers gathered in a circle about him and gave repeated volleys of cheers in his honor. Every man in the regiment declared General Hale to be the best general in the Eighth army corps, and he said it warmly, too. It was a touching scene when the general met with Bob Dailey, his orderly, who was shot in one of the engagements. Dailey was on the third section and he was soon at the side of the Denver military officer when he heard the latter was at the depot.

One or two volunteers missed their sections and they remained in Denver during the day, leaving on the last section tonight. One of these was Lieutenant J. Frank Frounds of Company G. He explained in the waiting room of the depot that his being left was half intentional, and a dozen women gathered about him to hear the rest of the story. One of them was handsome and she occupied the seat to the right. Gus Lawson of Company H was another to miss his section.

The following is the official program for today's reception to the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers:

8:30 to 9 a. m.—Arrival of the trains.
10 a. m.—Parade will move.
11 a. m.—Exercises in Bayliss park.
Program of exercises: Music by regimental band; address by Congressman W. P. Hepburn, president of the day; prayer by Chaplain Williams of the Fifty-first Iowa; address of welcome on behalf of the state by Governor Leslie M. Shaw; address of welcome on behalf of the city by Mayor Victor Jennings; music by combined bands; Five-minute addresses as follows: Congressman J. A. T. Hull, Congressman Smith McPherson, Hon. Fred E. White, Hon. Lafe Young. Benediction by Rev. George Edward Walk, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church.
12 m.—Banquet at Elseman building and Masonic temple.

Following the banquet the different companies will go to their respective headquarters, where they will meet with their friends until the time for leaving for their home towns. The following are the company headquarters:

Companies A and H, Des Moines—North room in county court house.
Company F, Oskaloosa—South room in county court house.
Company E, Shenandoah—Convention hall in the county court house.
Company I, Bedford—Public library, Merriam block.
Company G, Creston—Knights of Pythias hall in Merriam block.
Company C, Glenwood—Hughes hall, corner Park avenue and Broadway.
Company M, Red Oak—Woodmen of the World hall on Broadway.
Company K, Corning—Brown block on Pearl street, opposite Bayliss park.
Company B, Villisca—Republican club rooms on Pearl street.
Company L, Council Bluffs—Odd Fellow's temple.

**Disappointment at Council Bluffs.**

Much disappointment was felt in Council Bluffs yesterday afternoon when it became known that the third section, containing Company L of that city, would not reach Council Bluffs until late in the day. This delay will not, however, be allowed to interfere with today's program, and the reception in all its features will be carried out. The plan at present is to serve a banquet to the companies on the third section as soon as it reaches here.

Advance guards of the immense crowds that are expected here today kept arriving all day yesterday and by night it became a serious question where the visitors could secure quarters. The streets, with gay decorations, presented a gala appearance and during the afternoon were thronged with crowds that blocked the sidewalks. Every train arriving yesterday added to the throng and, early in the afternoon, all the hotels were crowded and people had to be turned away to hunt up rooms elsewhere. It is estimated that at least 25,000 to 30,000 visitors will be in the city today.

Advices received yesterday show that about forty bands will be here today and the people of Council Bluffs will hear more music than was ever listened to in the history of the city. Three bands arrived early yesterday afternoon and gave a concert in front of the executive committee's head-