

The large residence of George Halmes, northeast of Plattsmouth, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$1,500 with no insurance.

The Stockmen's Mercantile company of Lakeside has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are C. H. Tully, I. T. Skites and J. S. Adams.

Frank Hitchcock has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for burglary. Hitchcock entered the room of Tony Palmer and stole a quantity of clothing.

A requisition has been issued for the return of Albert Troyer, now in jail at Antrim, Mich. He formerly lived at Havelock and is charged with seduction.

D. J. Kimmerly was badly injured to a runaway accident at Beatrice by being thrown from his wagon and will be confined to his home for some time because of his injuries.

New corn has made its appearance on the market. William Spellman, a grain buyer of Beatrice, purchased 1,000 bushels. The corn is of excellent quality and will grade No. 2.

Jacob Boop died at Humboldt last week. He was 79 years of age and had lived in that neighborhood for the last thirty-four years. His wife has been dead a number of years. He leaves several grown children.

John Abts was seriously injured at Columbus. He caught his foot in one of the cogwheels of the Union Pacific water softener machinery. Several bones were crushed. It is not thought that amputation will be necessary.

Albert Abrahamson a bachelor 50 years of age living near Shelton, was robbed of \$152.00 in money and securities. A trunk in which he kept his valuables was taken to a cornfield and broken open.

GRAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO ARBITRATE.

WAR DOGS CALLED AWAY

PRECIOUS NEAR A FIGHT, BUT ALL AGAIN SERENE.

Agreement Entered Into and Promptly Ratified—Baltic Fleet in Menzies Will Be Tied Up at Vigo, Spain.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The North sea incident will be settled by an international commission. This is absolutely assured. The British proposal submitted to Russia was to refer the question to a commission under articles nine and fourteen of The Hague convention and a certain number of officers of the Russian squadron competent to give testimony were to be left behind. Russia's proposition submitted to Great Britain through Ambassador Benckendorff declares that the emperor being desirous of shedding the fullest light on the North sea incident proposes that the whole question be submitted to scrupulous investigation by an international tribunal.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorf after his audience with the emperor at Tsarskoe Selo, officially informed Ambassador Harding of the character of the Russian proposal, on direct reply being given to Great Britain's proposition.

It is simply a question now of which government will have the honor of offering a solution, the

PREMIER SEES NEED OF A VOICE OF CONFIDENCE.

Debate on Proposal to Prosecute Certain Deputies Enlivened by Moving Inkstands and Shillalahs.

MADRID.—Tumultuous scenes occurred in the chamber of deputies. When the discussion was resumed Saturday the disorders consequent in opposition's obstructive tactics compelled a suspension of the sitting and the appointment of a secret commission to give judgment on insults exchanged during the debate.

The sitting was subsequently resumed. The opposition repeatedly demanded roll calls on votes and the proceedings were heated and disorderly. The president, being threatened with personal violence, had to be protected by the clerks and attendants. The crucifix behind the president's chair was overturned by blows of sticks, all the writing material on adjacent desks was flung at the vice-president. Premier Maura was present on the ministerial bench from 7 o'clock in the evening declaring he would not leave till the sitting adjourned, which did not occur till late in the evening.

It is reported that Premier Maura will suspend the sittings and ask the chamber for a vote of confidence.

Advance Soon Due.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The arrival of Lieutenant General Linevitch at Mukden to assume command of the Siberian corps is the most interesting item of recent war news. The announcement of his appointment, which was telegraphed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, confirms the general expectation that Lieutenant General Linevitch will

GENERAL ASSAULT MADE

DEVELOP INTO A FIERCELY RAGING BATTLE.

Japanese are said to have Flung heavy Forces against the Fortress to secure a Commanding Position.

CHE FOO.—The general assault on Port Arthur, which began in a preliminary way on October 24, developed into a fiercely raging battle when, according to a hitherto infallible authority, the Japanese flung heavy forces against the fortress in their third attempt to secure a commanding position.

The Japanese have been preparing for this assault for a month. It is believed that the Japanese did not expect to capture the town on this occasion, but to accomplish another important step. This plan was adopted following the first assault, when thousands of lives were sacrificed in an attempt to swarm over the fortifications by a mere force of numbers, regardless of loss.

This assault, like the previous one, was an incident of weary weeks of trench digging, gun-mounting and small engagements. In the opinion of experts, the assault will cease when the Japanese have secured such positions as will enable them to creep steadily closer under the noses of the Russian guns. It is believed that two more general assaults will be necessary before the distance between the belligerent lines is sufficiently shortened to make an attempt to enter the main forts and make the end of the siege practicable.

On October 24, having made every possible preparation, the Japanese opened fire with their artillery along the whole line, incidentally continuing their daily practice of dropping shells into the harbor. The Russians replied, the sounds as of distant thunder, telling the inhabitants of Port Dalny that the long expected assault on the fortress was imminent. The bombardment continued furiously until the afternoon of October 26, at which time the Russian guns on the Etse mountain, Antse mountain and Rihlung mountain became briefly silent. At 4 o'clock that afternoon a regiment of Japanese swept out from behind a recently captured hill adjacent to Rihlung mountain and advanced on the Russian trenches lying between Rihlung mountain and the railroad, occupying them after hours of fighting. The Russians stuck to their posts till the Japanese were within a few yards, both sides hurling hand grenades at each other.

The Japanese infantry are now using mechanical devices which enable them to throw grenades with great accuracy and rapidity. In the meanwhile another body of Japanese assaulted the trenches on the slope of Rihlung mountain. The Japanese trenches extended to certain portions of the slope and stopped some distance above the extreme Japanese outpost, where the ascent of Rihlung mountain became almost perpendicular. The Russian trenches seamed the slope. To advance against them over an unbroken slope which was mined, even without Russian resistance, would have been a difficult task, but the slope had been torn up, great holes having been blown in it at various places by the bombardment, and the Japanese availed themselves of these indentations, which offered convenient foothold and protection against bullets. In the meanwhile the fire of their available artillery was directed against the Russian trenches, the Russians eventually retreating, whereupon the Japanese in thirty minutes constructed trenches sufficient to shield themselves. The Russians exploded mine-batter, the Japanese claim, without result. One company of Japanese engaged in this fight aroused general complimentary comment for its remarkable coolness, executing the various maneuvers for the purpose of securing shelter with automatic exactness as if on parade. Upon the retirement of their troops the Russians opened fire from Liati mountain, and that night they made a sortie. But the Japanese had in the meanwhile brought up machine guns, with which the sortie was repulsed.

Maneuvers at Gibraltar, in Turn, Put Sleepy Old London in a Tremor—Whole Europe Lacerous.

LONDON.—Negotiations between Great Britain and Russia looking to a settlement of the North sea affair are progressing favorably and there is not the slightest danger of friction arising between the two governments. The constitution of the international commission under The Hague convention is on the verge of settlement.

In spite of the pacific conditions, Great Britain experienced a war panic that only compare to the panic created on Sunday October 23 when the news of the sinking of the trawlers in the North sea was received. Not for years have so many flooded London. The most extraordinary feature of this scare, which was serious enough while it lasted, is that there was not one single circumstance to justify it. The excitement started early in the day, when the newspapers announced the departure of the Russian Baltic squadron from Vigo. The public were not in possession of the information cabled by the Associated press to the United States that only the officers concerned in the firing on the British trawlers would be detached and jumped at the conclusion that Russia had broken faith by not detaching the vessels involved in the affair.

Siege of Fortress

TOKIO.—Imperial headquarters published a series of reports covering the operations against Port Arthur during the months of August, September and October. The chief interest centers in the tremendous attack which was begun October 25 and is still continuing. Hundreds of Japanese guns began battering against the northerly and easterly forts on October 26, the infantry moving forward with desperate rushes where the artillery had prepared the way, while the pioneers and sappers were running mines against the Russian forts.

Demand Church Property.

EDINBURG.—The free churches, now commonly called the "we kirkers" bowing to their paucity of numbers have taken steps to put in operation the decision of the house of lords giving them control of the free church property. They have served the general trustees of the United Free church with a notice to quit and hand over all the church property, including assembly hall, three colleges, at Edinburg, Glasgow and Aberdeen, all the missions abroad and the churches and manse in Scotland, numbering eleven hundred and valued at fifty-five million dollars.

Think Only Eighteen Dead.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Eighteen coffins were shipped to Terco on an order of the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company for the burial of the victims of the mine explosion that occurred at that place. The bodies have not yet been recovered, but local officials of the company who have canvassed the town now claim that only eighteen men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. It is conceded that none of these will be found alive.

The wide discrepancy between the list of dead given out by the company and the forty-nine made by the coroner is explained by the fact that diggers enter the mines without reporting to the shift bosses. The exact number of victims will not be ascertained until the mine has been thoroughly explored and many days may elapse before all the bodies are recovered.

Burn American Consulate.

WASHINGTON.—The state department received a cablegram from Amoy, China, announcing the destruction of the American consulate there together with valuable papers. The message came from Consul John H. ... Amoy, and reads: "Consulate burned with most of the records."

Work Train in Collision.

OTTUMWA, Ia.—An eastbound freight train on the Rock Island collided with a work train at Ladds dale, killing two bridge men. Several others were injured, one fatally and four seriously. The work train engine ran wild to Eldon, a distance of five miles, without doing any

VOTE OF NEMAHA COUNTY

Following is the Abstract of the Vote Cast at the General Election Held Tuesday, November 8, 1904

| CANDIDATES | Island | Parry | Glen Rock North | Lafayette North | Washington East | Douglas East | Douglas West | Douglas East | Douglas West | London | Brownville | Nemaha | Apparatus | St. Dennis | Bedford | Benton East | Benton West | Total Vote | Plurality | | |
|---|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------|------|
| For President | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Republican Electors | 28 | 237 | 81 | 56 | 94 | 95 | 45 | 145 | 166 | 194 | 160 | 65 | 103 | 125 | 93 | 22 | 110 | 53 | 74 | 1946 | 1102 |
| Democrat Electors | 8 | 48 | 47 | 23 | 28 | 19 | 29 | 61 | 55 | 60 | 72 | 31 | 67 | 58 | 64 | 7 | 57 | 41 | 19 | 784 | 784 |
| Populist Electors | 1 | 31 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 21 | 5 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 290 | 290 |
| Prohibition Electors | 1 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 12 | | 2 | 8 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 2 | | | | | 114 | 114 |
| Socialist Electors | 2 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 10 | | | 2 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 74 | 74 |
| Preference for U. S. Senator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. J. Burkett | 26 | 49 | 79 | 16 | 86 | 52 | 39 | 127 | 49 | 186 | 91 | 53 | 96 | 112 | 38 | 17 | 102 | 56 | 60 | 1334 | 1334 |
| For Governor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John H. Miley | 24 | 215 | 67 | 49 | 59 | 48 | 25 | 116 | 147 | 147 | 122 | 48 | 74 | 110 | 80 | 21 | 85 | 40 | 64 | 1641 | 131 |
| George W. Berger | 13 | 103 | 73 | 39 | 79 | 89 | 55 | 113 | 112 | 144 | 144 | 66 | 103 | 104 | 85 | 11 | 108 | 60 | 36 | 1528 | 1528 |
| Clarence F. Swander | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 9 | | 4 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 3 | | | | | 95 | 95 |
| Benajah H. Vall | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 9 | | 2 | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 58 |
| For Lieutenant Governor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmond G. McGilton | 26 | 219 | 71 | 50 | 68 | 65 | 39 | 128 | 154 | 158 | 132 | 49 | 85 | 113 | 82 | 21 | 86 | 45 | 73 | 1664 | 311 |
| Dr. Adelbert Townsend | 1 | 96 | 65 | 35 | 67 | 57 | 42 | 100 | 96 | 120 | 126 | 65 | 92 | 98 | 82 | 12 | 107 | 55 | 27 | 1353 | 1353 |
| Isiah Lightner | 1 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 10 | | 4 | 11 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 1 | | | | | 63 | 63 |
| Thomas Carroll | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 10 | | 4 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 64 |
| For Secretary of State | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algernon Galusha | 26 | 224 | 73 | 45 | 77 | 72 | 37 | 134 | 155 | 165 | 137 | 62 | 89 | 113 | 84 | 20 | 93 | 44 | 71 | 1712 | 402 |
| Rudolph E. Watzke | 1 | 94 | 64 | 34 | 57 | 48 | 42 | 94 | 94 | 119 | 123 | 64 | 89 | 100 | 80 | 10 | 101 | 55 | 31 | 1310 | 1310 |
| Stanley Larson | 1 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 1 | | | | | 115 | 115 |
| William N. Parcell | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 61 |
| For Auditor of Public Accounts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward M. Searle, Jr. | 26 | 220 | 72 | 49 | 76 | 66 | 39 | 132 | 153 | 166 | 137 | 62 | 89 | 114 | 84 | 20 | 94 | 45 | 71 | 1705 | 399 |
| J. S. Canady | 1 | 94 | 65 | 34 | 59 | 53 | 42 | 93 | 96 | 115 | 123 | 62 | 88 | 99 | 80 | 11 | 98 | 55 | 28 | 1306 | 1306 |
| Samuel T. Davies | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 12 | | 4 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 1 | | | | | 120 | 120 |
| Thomas P. Lippincott | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 13 | | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 66 |
| For State Treasurer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peter Mortensen | 26 | 222 | 74 | 49 | 79 | 59 | 40 | 131 | 152 | 165 | 137 | 62 | 88 | 114 | 84 | 21 | 95 | 45 | 72 | 1715 | 387 |
| John M. Osborne | 1 | 99 | 61 | 35 | 67 | 49 | 40 | 98 | 97 | 120 | 126 | 61 | 89 | 100 | 8 | 11 | 99 | 56 | 28 | 1328 | 1328 |
| John P. Heald | 1 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 13 | | 3 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 1 | | | | | 109 | 109 |
| C. M. Storns | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 13 | | 3 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 66 |
| For Supt. Public Instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albert Softly | 26 | 226 | 76 | 50 | 87 | 73 | 36 | 137 | 158 | 183 | 141 | 55 | 86 | 116 | 87 | 20 | 97 | 46 | 71 | 1781 | 506 |
| Mary Pierce Roe | 1 | 11 | 69 | 34 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 92 | 95 | 107 | 120 | 62 | 89 | 99 | 76 | 11 | 95 | 54 | 28 | 1275 | 1275 |
| For Attorney-General | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norris Brown | 26 | 220 | 74 | 52 | 79 | 72 | 37 | 134 | 156 | 173 | 139 | 51 | 81 | 113 | 86 | 20 | 95 | 48 | 72 | 1733 | 451 |
| Edward Whelan | 1 | 96 | 64 | 31 | 56 | 47 | 44 | 96 | 92 | 108 | 123 | 63 | 86 | 96 | 78 | 11 | 99 | 52 | 29 | 1282 | 1282 |
| Martin I. Brower | 1 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 12 | | 3 | 14 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 1 | | | | | 120 | 120 |
| Leonard L. McVaine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 126 | 126 |
| For Com. Public Lands and Bldgs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henry M. Eaton | 26 | 223 | 74 | 50 | 80 | 68 | 38 | 132 | 152 | 165 | 138 | 51 | 86 | 118 | 87 | 20 | 97 | 45 | 74 | 1725 | 449 |
| Albinus A. Worsley | 1 | 96 | 62 | 35 | 55 | 43 | 42 | 92 | 92 | 111 | 125 | 62 | 88 | 95 | 77 | 11 | 96 | 51 | 27 | 1276 | 1276 |
| Andrew J. Thompson | 1 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 14 | | 5 | 13 | 23 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 1 | | | | | 126 | 126 |
| A. D. Peugh | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 11 | | 3 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 63 |
| For Congressman—1st District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmer J. Burkett | 26 | 221 | 74 | 52 | 83 | 75 | 41 | 134 | 160 | 166 | 134 | 65 | 92 | 115 | 85 | 21 | 95 | 45 | 76 | 1730 | 449 |
| Hugh LaMaster | 1 | 96 | 64 | 32 | 51 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 93 | 122 | 128 | | | | | | | | | | |