

The residence of George Halmas, 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 in 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 Abramson 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.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA DECIDE TO ARBITRATE.

WAR DOGS CALLED AWAY

PRECIOUS NEAR A FIGHT, BUT ALL AGAIN SERENE.

Agreement Entered Into and Promptly Ratified—Battle Fleet in Meantime 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 VOTE 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

PORT ARTHUR.

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 Riblung mountain became briefly silent. At 4 o'clock that afternoon a regiment of Japanese swept out from behind a recently captured hill adjacent to Riblung mountain and advanced on the Russian trenches lying between Riblung 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 Riblung mountain. The Japanese trenches extended to certain portions of the slope and stopped some distance above the extreme Japanese outpost, where the ascent of Riblung 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 combined 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-bombs, 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 Taro, Fata Sleepy Old London is a Tremor—Whole Furare Ludicrous.

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 detaining 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 22 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 Ednburg, Glassgow 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 Ladd's dale, killing two bridge men. Several others were injured, one fatally and four seriously. The work train derailed and 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	Port	Glen Rock North	Glen Rock South	Lafayette North	Lafayette South	Washington East	Washington West	Douglas 1st Dist.	Douglas 2d Dist.	Douglas 3d Dist.	London	Brownville	Nemaha	Appin	St. David	Headford	Benton East	Benton West	Total Vote	Plurality
For President																					
Republican Electors	28	237	81	56	94	95	45	145	108	194	160	65	103	125	93	22	110	53	74	1946	1182
Democrat Electors	8	48	47	23	28	19	29	61	55	60	72	31	67	58	54	4	57	41	19	784	
Populist Electors	1	31	7	6	9	9	6	20	27	32	30	21	5	28	16	4	27	5	6	290	
Prohibition Electors	1	13	6	1	11	12		2	8	21	5	3	16	10	2	1	2		2	114	
Socialist Electors																				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	
For Governor																					
John H. Mickey	24	215	67	49	59	48	25	116	147	147	122	48	74	110	80	21	85	40	64	1541	13
George W. Berge	13	103	73	39	79	89	55	113	112	144	144	66	103	104	85	11	108	69	36	1528	
Clarence F. Swander	1	13	4	1	11	9		4	11	11	3	3	12	11	1					68	
Benajah F. Wall																					
For Lieutenant Governor																					
Edmond G. McGilton	26	219	71	50	68	65	39	128	154	158	132	49	85	113	82	21	80	45	73	1664	311
Dr. Adelbert Townsend	11	96	65	35	67	57	42	100	96	120	136	65	92	98	82	12	107	75	27	1533	
Isiah Lightner	1	16	5	2	11	10		4	11	16	2	2	16	12	1					115	
Thomas Carroll																				63	
For Secretary of State																					
Algeron Galtusha	26	224	73	45	77	72	37	134	155	165	137	52	89	113	84	20	93	44	71	1712	402
Rudolph E. Watzke	11	94	64	34	57	48	42	94	94	119	123	64	89	100	80	10	101	55	31	1310	
Stanley Larson	1	15	6	1	13	13	1	4	12	18	3	3	13	11	1					115	
William N. Parcell																				64	
For Auditor of Public Accounts																					
Edward M. Searle, J.	26	220	72	49	76	66	39	132	151	166	137	52	89	114	84	20	93	45	71	1705	399
J. S. Canady	11	94	63	34	59	53	42	93	96	120	136	65	92	98	80	11	98	55	28	1306	
Samuel T. Davies	1	16	6	1	11	12		5	9	19	3	4	15	12	1					130	
Thomas F. Lipincott																				66	
For State Treasurer																					
Peter Mortensen	26	222	74	49	79	59	40	131	152	165	137	52	88	114	84	21	95	45	72	1715	387
John M. Osborne	11	99	61	35	67	49	40	98	97	120	126	61	89	100	8	11	99	56	28	1328	
John P. Heald	1	14	5	2	9	13		3	9	17	2	4	14	11	1					106	
C. M. Stern																				66	
For Supt. Public Instruction																					
Jasper L. McBrien	26	226	76	50	87	73	36	137	158	183	141	55	86	116	87	20	97	46	71	1781	506
Albert Softly	11	89	69	34	52	48	44	92	95	107	120	62	89	99	76	11	95	54	28	1275	
Mary Pierce Roe																				63	
For Attorney-General																					
Norris Brown	26	220	74	52	79	72	37	134	156	173	139	51	86	113	86	20	95	48	72	1733	451
Edward Whelan	11	96	64	31	56	47	44	96	92	106	123	63	86	96	78	11	99	52	29	1282	
Martin I. Brower	1	14	6	2	11	12		3	14	20	4	4	14	11	1					129	
Leonard L. Mellvaine																				126	
For Com. Public Lands and Bluffs																					
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	11	96	62	33	55	43	43	92	92	111	125	62	88	95	77	11	96	51	27	1276	
Andrew J. Thompson	1	16	5	1	11	14		5	13	23	4	6	13	11	1					126	
A. D. Peugh																				63	
For Congressmen—First District																					
Elmer J. Burkett	26	221	74	52	83	75	41	134	160	166	134	65	92	115	85	21	95	4			