

NEED MORE WARSHIPS

SEVERAL WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO MANILA.

President Acts Upon Admiral Dewey's Suggestion to Reinforce Asiatic Squadron.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The president has directed the immediate dispatch of a number of vessels of the navy, including the cruiser Brooklyn, to the Philippines. The action is the result of Admiral Dewey's interview in which he went over the Philippine situation with the president.

The vessels ordered are in line with the president's determination to furnish the army and navy every resource for stamping out the insurrection at the earliest possible date.

At Admiral Dewey's extended interview with the president the former went into the Philippine situation at great length, explaining the exact condition and his views of the outlook, concluding with an earnest recommendation that the Brooklyn and some other vessels be sent at once to the Philippines. This reinforcement of the Asiatic Squadron he urged as necessary and said that his patch should be directed as early as possible.

The president immediately communicated with the navy department and instructed the secretary of the navy to issue an order to the admiral's recommendation and to see that they get on readiness at once.

These reinforcements will add considerable strength to the Asiatic Squadron and the administration believes their presence will have a material effect in expediting the ending of hostilities.

ORDERED TO MANILA.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The navy department is busily engaged in arranging to reinforce the fleet in the Philippines, as suggested by Admiral Dewey in the course of his conference with the president.

In going over the field of available ships it was found that the plan consisted of sending the Marietta and the Machias with the Brooklyn would have to be modified so as to drop the two gunboats.

The department has completed its program and has sent sailing orders to the ships chosen to go to Manila. The New Orleans was telegraphed to proceed at once to the New York navy yard and have some changes made in the galley apparatus. This change can be made in six days, when the ship will start on her voyage. The Brooklyn will be turned back from Hampton Roads as soon as she comes within signaling distance and sent to New York, whence she sailed before the department could reach her with orders.

She will be ready to sail by the end of the week. A cablegram was sent to the Nashville at San Domingo to proceed to Manila at once via Suez, and she is expected to get off within twenty-four hours. Orders were also telegraphed to the Badger at Mare Island to proceed to the Philippines as soon as possible. No orders have as yet been sent to the Hancock at Boston.

PETITION TO M'KINLEY.

Asking Him to Offer Himself as Mediator in South African Dispute.

New York, Oct. 6.—(Special).—Several hundred signatures were added to the petition to President McKinley to offer himself as mediator between England and the two South African republics. The petition was signed by judges of the supreme court, governors of states, presiding officers of state legislatures, ministers of congress, eminent ecclesiastical divines, presidents of colleges and other citizens whose standing is of the highest.

W. J. Bryan declined to sign the petition, though he endorsed the suggestion that the government should use its influence to prevent war. Mr. Bryan telegraphed the World:

"I do not desire to join in the petition on this or any other subject. Our refusal to recognize the right of the Filipinos to self-government will embarrass us if we express sympathy with their lands who are struggling to follow the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence."

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Senator Grosvenor and W. B. Hornblower all endorse the petition to President McKinley.

The World received a dispatch from the secretary to President Kruger stating that General James O'Beirne of New York has been appointed by the Transvaal republic as commissioner to the United States to further the interests of the Transvaal. General O'Beirne has already accepted the task. The secretary of the Orange Free State cables the World acknowledging gratefully American sympathy. The archbishop of Canterbury cables that it is clear "Englishmen feel strongly for the landers are ill-treated and it is our duty to protect them." Cardinal Boque of Ireland cables: "I am most anxious for peace." Cardinal Croke of Ireland cables: "Avert war by all honorable means." The Archbishop of York cables: "I do not feel myself qualified to express an opinion whether mediation by the United States would be generally acceptable in England."

Bryan and McKinley Meet.

Peoria, Ill.—(Special).—Between Quincy and Peoria three brief stops were made, at Macomb, Canton and Bushnell. At each of these stations the president was escorted from the train to platforms erected for the occasion. The entire population of these towns appeared to have turned out to greet the chief magistrate, and he was invariably welcomed with boundless enthusiasm and applause.

"My fellow citizens: I thank you for this cordial greeting and generous welcome. It is a pleasure to me to look into your faces, to feel your warm hearts, and to know that you are interested in the prosperity and honor of our government of the United States. These great assemblages of the people teach patriotism."

Colonel William Jennings Bryan sat directly behind President McKinley this afternoon at Canton, Ill., while the president delivered a short address to the citizens of that town. A street fair is in progress at Canton, and Colonel Bryan had been secured to deliver a two hours' address. The Nebraska was among the first to greet President McKinley as he left the train and ascended the platform. When the president delivered his address he turned and warmly grasped Colonel Bryan's outstretched hand: "Goodbye, Mr. President," and the president responded with a word of farewell. This closed the short meeting between the former rival of 1896, as the president's first visit in progress. A street fair is in progress at Canton, and Colonel Bryan had been secured to deliver a two hours' address. The Nebraska was among the first to greet President McKinley as he left the train and ascended the platform. When the president delivered his address he turned and warmly grasped Colonel Bryan's outstretched hand: "Goodbye, Mr. President," and the president responded with a word of farewell. This closed the short meeting between the former rival of 1896, as the president's first visit in progress.

RETURNS THE BATTLE FLAG.

Indianans Restore to Texas Rangers Their Tattered Emblem.

Dallas, Tex.—(Special).—The tattered battle flag of Terry's Texas Rangers was restored to the remnant of that gallant confederate band, the ceremonies taking place in the Auditorium at the fair grounds.

Governor Mount of Indiana and staff and Governor Sayers of Texas and staff were escorted to the Auditorium, where Governor Mount in an impressive speech before a large assemblage presented the flag to Governor Sayers, who in turn, presented it to Hon. James Miller, president of the Association of Terry's Rangers. Great enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings.

Governor Mount said in part: "This great occasion becomes an epoch in our country's history. A third of a century ago the two great states here represented were bitter contestants in civil war. Today we meet as citizens of a common country to weld stronger the bonds of national union stronger during that war. Removed by the tide of time by this cruel conflict, let the asperities of the past be forgotten, for it is better to exercise charity than to engender strife, to plant the seeds of concord than the germs of hate."

"We come to return in love a battle flag we took in anger. Since those who fought us then are brothers today, and fight by our side, is it not eminently proper to turn these trophies of war, representing as they do the eternal past into mementoes of friendship, to represent the spirit of unity in the living present? Who will dare criticize this noble impulse as a mere morbid sentimentality?"

"Take this flag, and may it be henceforth an emblem of unity and good will between the great states of Indiana and Texas, and a seal of their fidelity to the national union."

The flag is an interesting relic. The Rangers claim that it was never captured, but that it was lost while they were in retreat. The Indianans, however, assert that it fell into their regiment's hands during the heat of battle. Terry's Rangers formed one of the most famous regiments of the war.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN DEAD.

Noted Iowan Passes Away at His Home in Mount Pleasant.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—The death of ex-United States Senator James Harlan occurred at his home in Mount Pleasant. The end was not unexpected, a collapse having taken place last Sunday. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, complicated with liver trouble. Over-exercising in attending the sessions of the Iowa Methodist conference last week aggravated his maladies and caused prostration.

His daughter, the wife of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, was summoned from New York City and was present at the bedside. Others present were: James Whitford and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and sons. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will probably be held in Iowa Wesleyan university chapel, in Mount Pleasant, on Sunday afternoon.

James Harlan was born in Clarke county, Ill., August 25, 1829. He graduated from Indiana Asbury university in 1845 and became a lawyer. He was elected the first superintendent of public instruction of Iowa in 1847; was president of Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant in 1853. He was United States senator from 1855 to 1865, secretary of the interior in Lincoln's second cabinet, 1865-66, and was again United States senator from Iowa from 1866 to 1873.

IOWA GERMANS PROTEST.

Proclaim Opposition to Imperialism in the United States.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—The Germans of Iowa celebrated in this city the landing of the first German colony in America. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the auditorium, attended by about 1,500 prominent people from all parts of the state. Colonel Joseph E. Sibcock presided, and in his speech denounced the party of imperialism and conquest, against which he said every German, as a lover of political and personal liberty, must be arrayed.

Hon. Gustave Donald of Rock Island declared that the Germans are the only real Anglo-Saxons. He denounced alliance with Great Britain and protested against the policy of subjecting the Philippines to a government against which they protest. Rabbi Sonnenschein of Des Moines, recently of St. Louis, one of the most prominent Jewish scholars of the country, earned enthusiastic applause by his denunciation of Britain's intended conquest of the Boer lands, and declared that it would never succeed.

Grant Makes an Advance.

Manila, (Special).—General Fred M. Grant, with three companies of the Fourth Infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry and a band of scouts, advanced from Imus, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus river. Three Americans were wounded. It is estimated that ten of the Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the river at Big Bend and advanced westward in the direction of the Binocayan road, the insurgents firing volleys but retreating. Twenty Filipinos were discovered entrenched in the Binocayan church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six being killed.

Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by the Americans.

"Volunteers" Abolish Drum.

New York.—(Special).—At the opening session of the Grand Field Council of the Volunteers of America, convened at Blue Point, Long Island, and composed of the officers of highest rank from all parts of the country, a resolution adopted by General Ballington Booth, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the conflict with the civil authorities on the part of our strong desire to respect and uphold the municipal laws, we authorize that the use of the drum be abandoned both outdoors and in, in connection with the movement, except with a brass band, a file and drum corps or at the head of a parade officially authorized by the sectional officers. It is recommended, however, that in place of the drum a cornet, small organ, concertina, guitar or other stringed instrument be used.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR NO MEDALS FOR FIRST.

FILIPINOS SAID TO BE RETURNING TO THEIR FARMS.

Continuous Round of Small Engagements Keep American Soldiers Well Occupied.

Manila, (Special).—Aguinaldo, according to a report brought to Manila, by a Dominican friar from the north, has issued orders to the Filipino soldiers in the northern provinces to return to their towns and to resume farming.

This story lacks confirmation; but the rumor may be in accordance with Aguinaldo's policy of keeping the country as productive as possible by using his men in alternate shifts on the farm or in the army.

Dagupan, San Fernando and Delicnic, which are under the guns of the United States warships, are supposed to be evacuated. It is alleged that the evacuation order calls upon the male inhabitants to be orderly in case of the arrival of the American troops. It expresses the hope that the Americans will protect the towns.

The Archbishop of Manila notified General Otis that there was a plot on foot to burn the residences of the governor general and the archbishop, together with several government buildings and banks, but the plot failed to materialize, possibly because of a display of force.

The first reports regarding the affair at Paranaque seem to have been exaggerated. The facts are that a small band of insurgents, following the bay road, poured a volley into the village. Later another into Las Pinos, with the result that two or three houses were burned. The cracking of the bamboo caused the report in Manila that there had been shooting.

The United States transport Warren from San Francisco, with 1,200 recruits, has arrived.

The United States gunboat Wheeling, from Vancouver, March 3, via Honolulu, while patrolling St. Vincent, in northern Luzon, shot down a Filipino flag. The Filipinos fired a volley at the Wheeling's men, who were sleeping on deck, and the Wheeling bombarded the settlement.

The expedition sent to the Orani river under the command of Captain Cornell to recover the sunken gunboat Urdaneta, returned to Cavite with the hull of the boat, after bombarding Orani and landing a force. Captain Cornell brought one prisoner.

Lieutenant Franklin of the army gunboat Laguna de Bay, guided the expedition. There were no casualties. On Monday morning the expedition entered the river and anchored above Orani, near the Urdaneta, the inhabitants of the town simultaneously evacuating it, the Filipinos and blacksmiths accompanying them. The gunboats bombarded Orani, the beaches and the surrounding country for half an hour, receiving a Mauer volley in reply.

The Urdaneta was towed off the bar about 10 o'clock that evening, the operation being directed by the commanding officer. The following morning the bombardment was reopened to cover a landing of 180 blue jackets and marines about half a mile above the town. On entering Orani the Americans expended their light rifle fire from the Filipino trenches. They found the town untenanted.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Cincinnati, O.—(Special).—Judge William R. Day, ex-secretary of state, began his official duties here today as a judge of the United States court by sitting with Taft and Lurton, of the circuit court of appeals.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special).—Seven hundred boiler-makers and iron ship builders, with about 200 helpers, went on strike at Cramp's shipyard for a working day of nine hours. The strikers say it will tie up the entire plant. The materials and blacksmiths, numbering nearly 200, have been on strike for several weeks.

Otto Grant, the owner of the Great Gold mine southwest of Deadwood, has shipped a car of ore to Denver which will give a return about \$50,000. The richest carload ever shipped from the Black Hills, the mine being accompanied the car to its destination. Mr. Grant left on the passenger train to oversee the smelting of his treasure.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The secretary of war has directed Captain Gillette, in charge of the harbor of Savannah, to advertise for a new project for the improvement of the harbor. An Atlantic Contracting company made by Captain Carter having been annulled. A similar order was issued to Captain McKinley regarding the work at Cumberland and Ga., for the same reason.

New York.—(Special).—A special from Dallas, Tex., to the World quotes W. J. Bryan as saying: "The Boers in their struggle to maintain their republic have the sympathy of all the American people except those who have abandoned the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

London.—(Special).—According to the Metropolitan correspondent of the Times the discovery has been made there that a syndicate exists there that has been insuring the lives of poor people and murdering them and collecting the insurance money. Three cases of the sort have occurred, from which the promoters of the scheme collected \$50,000. The syndicate has other policies amounting to \$250,000. The Equitable Life Assurance association of New York is said to be affected. The correspondent says the Uruguayan cabinet has not been reconstructed yet.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(Special).—L. Kataya, imperial architect of Japan, who has been in the city for some time, has placed an order with the Carnegies for 3,000 tons of structural iron and steel to be used in the building of a palace for the crown prince of Japan at Tokyo. The architect says the palace will be three stories high with a 400x300-foot base. It will be constructed especially to withstand earthquakes as well as possible, and will be seven years in building, at a cost of \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—General Otis has informed the war department of the arrival at Manila of the transport St. Paul with seven troops of the Third Cavalry. The Garonne, carrying horses and mules, has also reached Manila.

Omaha, Ill.—Foreclosure of two trust deeds for \$474,595 and \$417,947, respectively, have been entered by Judge Jenkins of the United States circuit court against the Iowa & Illinois Fuel company and the White Breast Fuel company, respectively. Both foreclosures are in connection with the White Trust company of New York, Thomas H. Trust and G. H. Frenette were co-trustees. The deeds are final.

ADJUTANT GENERAL BREAKS NEWS TO THE BOYS.

They Had Heard Legislature Had Voted Medals, But Did Not Know That Was All.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Adjutant General Marry has received several letters from members of the First Nebraska asking if there were not being distributed medals or badges provided by the last legislature for them.

The adjutant general in answer to one of these sent the following letter, which explains why there are no medals for the members of the First Nebraska:

"D. W. McKee, Late Sergeant, Company K, First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Schuyler, Neb.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 2d inst., informing me that I had some badge that I was distributing to the members of the First regiment, Nebraska volunteers."

"In reply to the same I regret very much to inform you that this is not true. I think it is based upon the law passed by the legislature of 1899, passing a bill authorizing the governor and directing that he present in the name of the state of Nebraska a suitable medal in recognition of the bravery of the citizen soldier. But this very patriotic body which passed the above bill, failed to appropriate any money to buy the medals provided for by this act. Very respectfully yours,

"P. H. BARRY, Adj. Gen'l."

The adjutant general has very properly designated the last legislature of the state for the reason that the republicans have said it. They were republicans and the republicans are just now trying to have the country believe that anything republican or done by republicans is "patriotic," no matter if it is the republicans who instituted the law on the shelf the Declaration of Independence as old-fashioned; discard the golden rule and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man as taught in the sermon on the mount as "inexpedient."

The republican legislature exhausted its patriotism in passing resolutions for the First regiment and stopped short of making an appropriation for medals because the few dollars would be counted against it in the sum total of appropriations made for the expenses of the state for the next two years.

The total amount of over \$2,000,000 could not be increased for medals for the First regiment, but it could be and was increased by several thousand for private schemes engineered by the republicans. They let their patriotism evaporate before the money was provided to carry out their empty resolutions. Some of these private schemes have been realized upon since that time, and still the boys are without a 50-cent medal that would show their patriotism in the republican legislature for their devotion to country and duty, under trying conditions.

The First Nebraska regiment will one day be suitably remembered and it is to be hoped that the next legislature will not be of the political complexion which has only enough real love for the volunteer soldier to pass empty resolutions and not enough to appropriate a few dollars as an evidence of sincerity. In the meantime the medals will remain unstruck and the boys will have to wait.

SCHOOL LAND LEASES.

Land Commissioner Wolfe Continues the Good Work.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Land Commissioner Wolfe has returned from a school land leasing tour in the counties of Sioux, Box, Butte, Grant, Logan, Loup, Howard, Blaine and Grand, leasing the following lands:

In Sioux county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 39,938 acres, at an average of 71 cents per acre.

In Box Butte county he offered for lease and leased all that was vacant, 13,798 acres and leased \$159 acres at an average valuation of 22 cents per acre.

In Blaine county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 8,120 acres, at an average valuation of 26 cents per acre, and received in bonuses \$33.50.

In Grant county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 6,240 acres, at an average valuation of 27 cents per acre.

In Logan county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 2,490 acres, at an average valuation of 31 cents per acre.

In Loup county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 5,280 acres, at an average valuation of 52 cents per acre, and received in bonuses \$48.

In Garfield county he offered and leased all that was vacant, 2,490 acres, at an average valuation of 69 cents per acre and received in bonuses \$12.25.

This will be seen that he offered on this trip 94,135 acres and leased 88,196 acres at an average valuation of 71 cents per acre. The amount of this trip will amount to \$3,752.56.

During 1897 and 1898 Commissioner Wolfe put 540,000 acres of school land under lease, and has thus far this year succeeded in leasing 896,938 acres. The annual income from the lands leased in these sections so far will amount to \$18,925.04.

Land Commissioner Wolfe's next trip will be in the counties of Dixon, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Greeley, Kearney, Knox, Red Willow and Sherman.

Roosevelt Likely to Come.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—It is stated tonight that Governor Roosevelt has about decided to accept the invitation of the state central committee of Nebraska to give two days to the campaign in that state. His visit, of course, will be subject to the dates of the state central committee, but it is now believed that October 22 and 23 will suit the New York governor the best, in which case he will speak in a number of towns from the rear end of a special train, which will probably take him through the most populous sections of the state.

The case in the supreme court which will probably excite the most interest from a Nebraska standpoint is that of Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, on appeal from the Nebraska supreme court. General John C. Cowin is on record as opposing the appeal, but the case will probably excite the most interest from a Nebraska standpoint is that of Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, on appeal from the Nebraska supreme court. General John C. Cowin is on record as opposing the appeal, but the case will probably excite the most interest from a Nebraska standpoint is that of Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, on appeal from the Nebraska supreme court.

General John C. Cowin is on record as opposing the appeal, but the case will probably excite the most interest from a Nebraska standpoint is that of Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, on appeal from the Nebraska supreme court. General John C. Cowin is on record as opposing the appeal, but the case will probably excite the most interest from a Nebraska standpoint is that of Henry Bolin, plaintiff in error, on appeal from the Nebraska supreme court.

REPUBLICANS DO NOT STAND UP FOR THEIR FELLOW SUITORS OF SULLY.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—At the only meeting the republicans have so far held in this city—that of Tuesday night the speakers, including the candidate for the supreme bench, declared their endorsement of the acts of the McKinley administration. The latter also, in answer to an inquiry from the audience if republicanism did not mean patriotism, said that was an incident. He, too, took pains with all the other speakers to make this impression. The efforts in this direction seemed to impress the hearers with the idea that their attempt was to show that any deed with the republican brand was by reason of that brand purely patriotic.

It was observed then, and it was observed in other instances that the endorsement of "the administration" by the speakers was in a grandly general style. A wave of the hand and a general reference to the war with Spain and the thing is done.

There has not yet been heard here a single republican speaker who attempts to get down to particulars and defend many of the acts of the administration. Among these indefensible acts is the negotiation of the Sully treaty by General Bates. This is as clearly and purely an administration act as it could well be. The national congress has had nothing to do or say in the matter. The president has run the thing to suit himself. The recognition of slavery on United States territory, and the whole blessed business with polygamy thrown in is administration and republican. None of them have in public or private attempted to defend this treaty, however. None of them have attempted to show that a recognition of slavery in United States territory, when the constitution expressly forbids that slavery shall not exist in such territory, is patriotic. Perhaps they have concluded that the attempt would be fruitless. None of them deny that this thing aside of the constitutional provision is republicanism.

An effort has been made to get several of the prominent republicans of the state to say anything they could in defense of the treaty. The World-Herald representative was directed to offer to them any space necessary in the paper to make their defense of this treaty. No one has yet been found who dared to undertake the task.

Judge Reese, the republican candidate for supreme judge, who declared that republicanism is patriotism, was invited to make defense of the treaty. He replied that he had not had time or opportunity to read the text of the treaty and would not have time from the multifarious duties of his position at the head of the university law school to take it up and study it.

Chaplain Malley was invited to make defense of the treaty. He did not care to go into it, and expressed his appreciation of the fairness of the World-Herald in offering its space to republicans who wished to defend it.

The result of strenuous efforts among the representatives of the party that declare their organization is devoted to the interests of the country, failed to find one who would undertake to defend this treaty, which is indorsed by them, but which is repugnant to the constitution on which the government they say they love is founded.

DATES FOR FUSION SPEAKERS.

Engagements to Speak Throughout the State.

Following are the dates of well known fusion speakers who are to speak throughout Nebraska:

H. B. Fleaharty—Washington county, October 7 and 8; Burt county, 10 and 11; Thurston county, 12; Dakota county, 13; Dixon county, 14 and 15; Cedar county, 17 and 18; Knox county, 19 and 20; Pierce county, 21 and 22.

Hon. W. H. (Colin) Marvey—Wilber, Saline county, October 10; Hebron, Thayer county, 11; Nelson, Nuckolls, 12; Clay Center, Clay county, 13; Geneva, Fillmore county, 14; Osceola, Polk county, 15.

Hon. W. D. Oldham—Lincoln, Oct. 19; Brainard, 11; York, 12; Valparaiso, 13; Malheur, 14; Falls City, 29; Humboldt, 21; Fairfield, 26; Tobias, 27; De Witt, 28; Exeter, Nov. 2; Hebron, 3; Superior, 4.

Hon. Edward P. Smith—Ulysses, Oct. 18; Bellwood, 19; Staplehurst, 25; Beaver Crossing, 28.

Make it interesting—Oct. 16, Albion, 17; Columbus, 18; Central City, 19; Grand Island, 20; St. Paul, 21; Gibbon, afternoon, Kearney, evening.

Hon. W. J. Bryan—Oct. 24, Stromsburg forenoon, Osceola noon, Shelby early afternoon, Rising City early afternoon, David City 3:30 p. m., Schuyler, 8 p. m.; Oct. 25, Weeping Water, 8 p. m.; Oct. 26, Falls City 12:30, Pawnee City 4 p. m., Humboldt 8 p. m.; Oct. 27, Courtland 10 a. m., Beatrice 3 p. m., Wymore 8:20 p. m.

Hon. John S. Robinson—Wauka, Oct. 9; Plainview, 10; Plainville, 11; Randolph, 12; Coleridge, 13; Dakota City afternoon, South Sioux City evening, 14; Ponca, 15; Pender, 17; Wakefield, 19; Wayne, 20; Osmond afternoon, Pierce evening, 21.

Hon. W. H. Thompson—Shickley, Oct. 23; Fairfield, 24; Lawrence afternoon, Superior evening, 25; Red Cloud, 26; Franklin afternoon, Alma evening, 27; Holdrege 28.

Turns Out a Fusion Meeting.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—There was another attempt tonight to make a showing that would lend color to the republicans' false pretense that the university students are for Reese. This, as did the similar attempt with the law students, turned a failure and reacted on the republicans with telling force.

An official bulletin, signed by Acting Chancellor Berry, was posted, calling for "a mass meeting of university students at 7:30 this evening to organize a Reese club." The "mass meeting" was held at the place designated in the call. The meeting was called to order at 7:45 and the officers were duly elected. These are: William Morrow, president; Richard James, an ex-member of the First regiment, vice president; C. J. Platt, secretary; C. O. French, treasurer, and E. W. Brown, sergeant-at-arms.

The gist of the proceedings lies in the fact that all of the foregoing are bi-metallics and fusion men out and out. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of three populists, N. M. Graham, chairman; Ray Harris and M. M. Alexander. This committee was instructed to report at the next meeting, to be held next week.

The fusion men captured the meeting by virtue of their overwhelming majority in the university, and the organization of a Reese club from a mass meeting of the university students was shown to be impossible, for the reason that the mass is not for him.

DEWEY ACCEPTS GIFT.

WILL LIVE IN WASHINGTON IN A HOUSE PRESENTED TO HIM.

Indicates His Choice to the Committee in Charge of the Fund—Ready to Move In.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Admiral Dewey has elected to accept a house in Washington, already constructed, instead of having one built for his occupancy. In compliance with the invitation of the committee which has in charge the Dewey home work he called at the office of Acting Secretary Allen in the Navy department to indicate his preferences in the matter of a residence. There were present, besides Mr. Allen, the acting secretary, Vanderlip, Assistant Postmaster General Heath and General Corbin.

The admiral was officially informed of the purpose of the people of the United States to present him with a home in Washington. He frankly expressed his gratification at the tender, which he immediately accepted. He said, had the proposed home been the gift of a few wealthy men, he would feel indisposed to accept it. But he understood the fund had over \$300 subscribers, indicating that the home was really to be the gift of the American people, and as such he would accept it with as much pleasure as he had the sword bestowed upon him by congress. He then talked upon the location of the residence.

The admiral showed a decided preference for the section in which he had made his home during his former detail of duty in Washington. He wished the home to be located in the northwest section, somewhere west of Sixteenth street, and not too far north, thus indicating the neighborhood of his former residence and the clubs where he had spent a good deal of his leisure time. First of all, he wanted the house at the earliest possible moment, so that he might "go in and hang up his hat at once," as he put it. He said he had concluded the idea of erecting a house to meet his special need.

He expressed his ideas as to the character of the home he desired and asked that the house be modest enough in appointments and cost to permit of the retention of a sufficient sum of money from the purchase fund to defray the expense of furnishing it.

The committee listened attentively to all of these wishes and saw no reason why each and all could not be granted. The admiral is going to New York tomorrow and will stop over if possible to see the yacht races on his way to Shelburn Farms, Vt. He expects to return to Washington within a week. Meanwhile the house committee, having invited written proposals of properties, will go through this sum carefully and hopes to be able to present to the admiral on his return as many as half a dozen available houses, from which he may make a personal selection.

The fund at the disposal of the committee now amounts to \$50,000 and it is earnestly desired that the sum may be substantially increased during the time remaining before the purchase.

MULES FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

Trained Pack Animals Bound For Manila Lost in Storm at Sea.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—A cable message from General Otis to the war department brings word of the loss of several hundred horses and mules on the transport Siam. The message follows:

Manila, Oct. 6.—Steamer Siam, which left San Francisco August 19, with forty-five horses and mules, encountered a typhoon 1st inst. Northern Luzon, in which all but sixteen mules were lost. Animals killed by pitching of vessel and lack of air from necessary closing of hatches. No casualties among passengers. OTIS.

It is stated that the quartermaster's department that the mules which were lost on the Siam were the trained pack mules which were considered the most valuable sent to the Philippines.

The Siam, which left Honolulu thirty-one days ago, encountered the typhoons early this week. On the 25th she encountered a typhoon in the Gulf of Thailand and most of the forage, which was on deck, was swept overboard, all the boats were smashed and the steamer tumbled tremendously in the trough of the sea, although the officers made every effort to bring her about.