The Columbus Journal.

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THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA

Exact Standing of the Legislature Appears to Be in Doubt.

STATE FUSION TICKET IS SUCCESSFUL.

Both Parties Put forth Claims that Leaves the U. S. Senatorship Matter in Doubt—The State and Congressional Vote as Far as Received.

At this writing there is claim on the part of both parties of the Nebraska legislature-elect. The Omaha Bee says:

"Both houses of the next legislature are republican. The United States senator elected to succeed William V. Allen will be a republican. This has been decided by the returns from the various senatorial and legislative districts which give the republicans an undisputed majority in each house of the legislature. One by one districts which were represented in the last legislature by fusionists have reported the election of republican members as the official figures have been compiled. The republican majority on joint ballot, according to the best available returns, is fifteen. The republican majority in the senate is nine, there being twenty-one republican senators as against twelve fusionist senators. The republican majority in the house is six, there being fifty-three republican members as against forty-seven fusion members. The joint session will therefore consist of seventy-four republicans and fifty-nine fusionists."

Omaha Bee: "With returns complete from forty-three counties and practically complete returns on the rest of the state Chairman Schneider of the republican state committee concedes the election of Poynter, fusion, for governor by 1,000 votes. It is possible that the figures may vary 200 from this, but hardly more. Returns on the rest of the state ticket indicate that the candidates are running about the same as the head of the ticket. The election of fusion congressmen in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts is indicated by the returns beyond hope of a change."

The Omaha World-Herald thus sums up:

"All interest now centers in the contest for the Nebraska legislature. The World-Herald prints today a corrected list of the members who, according to advices received by the World-Herald, have received a majority of the votes in their districts. According to this list the republicans have 18 and the fusionists 15 in the senate. The republicans have 48 and the fusionists 52 in the house. This would give the fusionists 67 votes on joint ballot, which is the exact number necessary to elect a United States senator."

The World-Herald then gives a list of senators and representatives who have been chosen as follows:

Otto Mutz, fusion, silver rep., farmer, Springview.

No. 15, Custer Valley, Loup and Blaine—Frank M. Currie, rep., Broken Bow.

No. 16, Buffalo and Sherman—J. E. Miller, fusion, farmer, Majors.

No. 17, Hall and Howard—Rasmus Hannibal, rep., lawyer, St. Paul.

No. 18, Polk, Merrick and Nance—Thomas Farrell, fusion, farmer, Central City.

No. 19, Butler and Seward—Andrew T. Knepper, fusion, farmer, Octavia.

No. 20, Lancaster—A. R. Talbot, rep., lawyer, Lincoln; Jacob Rocke, rep., farmer, Hickman.

No. 21, Gage—Frank M. Trout, rep., Beatrice.

No. 22, Saline—H. McCarger, rep., implement dealer, Crete.

No. 23, Jefferson and Thayer—Calvin F. Steele, rep., merchant, Fairbury.

No. 24, York and Fillmore—Charles A. Fowler, rep., Ohiowa.

No. 25, Clay and Hamilton—F. M. Howard, fusion, farmer, Aurora.

No. 26, Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin—George J. Spohn, fusion, Superior.

No. 27, Adams—C. L. Alexander, rep., hackman, Hastings.

No. 28, Kearney, Phelps and Harlan—James S. Canaday, fusion, farmer, Minden.

No. 29, Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Dundy, Gosper, Frontier, Chase, and Hayes—Loyal M. Graham, fusion, lawyer, Stockville.

No. 30, Dawson, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, Logan and unorganized territory west of Blaine and Logan—Butler Buchanan, fusion, real estate dealer, North Platte.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

No. 1 Richardson—A. J. Weaver, fusion, lawyer, Falls City; Jeremiah Fenton, fusion, Dawson; Charles Smith, rep., Falls City.

No. 2, Pawnee—F. J. Wenzl, rep., farmer, Steinhaus; Andrew Scott, rep., Pawnee City.

No. 3, Nemaha—John T. Swan, fusion, merchant, Auburn; William M. Armstrong, rep., merchant, Auburn.

No. 4, Johnson—Palmer Blake, rep., farmer, Johnson.

No. 5, Nemaha and Johnson—Peter Burlet, rep., banker, Johnson.

No. 6, Otoe—W. J. McGinley, dem., Douglas; D. H. Harris, rep., miller, Unadilla.

No. 7, Cass—Everett Pollard, rep., farmer, Nehawka; L. A. Young, rep., farmer, South Bend.

No. 8, Cass and Otoe—R. A. Dittmar, rep., manager gas works, Nebraska City.

No. 9, Sarpy—Claus Grell, dem., farmer, Chalco.

No. 10, Douglas—Thomas J. Flynn, dem., plumber, Omaha; Thomas F. Sturgess, silver rep., printer, Omaha; J. A. Beverly, rep., contractor, Omaha; Frank Burman, rep., insurance, Omaha; J. O. Detweiler, rep., lawyer, Omaha; Levi Cox, rep., stock commission man, South Omaha; M. D. Houck, rep., laborer, Omaha; Hugh A. Myers, rep., lawyer, Omaha; R. O. Olmstead, rep., lawyer, Omaha.

No. 11, Washington—W. D. Haller, druggist, Blair.

No. 12, Burt—J. F. Nesbit, rep., merchant, Tekamah.

No. 13, Burt and Washington—J. H. Chambers, rep., banker, Herman.

No. 14, Dodge—M. T. Zellers, rep., physician, Hooper; A. J. Hastings, rep., farmer, Webster.

No. 15, Cuming—Charles L. Siecke, pop., farmer, Wisner.

No. 16, Cuming, Dakota and Thurston—Mark W. Murray, dem., editor Times, Pender.

No. 17, Wayne and Stanton—Louis Smithberger, rep., stock raiser, Stanton.

No. 18, Dixon—J. J. McCarthy, rep., real estate, Emerson.

No. 19, Cedar and Pierce—G. P. Watson, fusion, Plainview.

No. 20, Knox—Charles Crockett, fusion, farmer, Bloomfield.

No. 21, Antelope—H. C. Elwood, fusion, farmer, Creighton.

No. 22, Boone—H. C. Keister, fusion, farmer, St. Edwards.

No. 23, Madison—T. F. Memminger, fusion, banker, Madison.

No. 24, Platte—O. S. Moran, fusion, farmer, Creston.

No. 25, Platte and Nance—James W. Tanner, fusion, editor Post, Fullerton.

No. 26, Colfax—Joseph G. Dobry, fusion, farmer, Schuyler.

No. 27, Saunders—C. W. Lemar, fusion, farmer, Valparaiso; Alex Boulier, fusion, farmer, Cedar Bluff.

No. 28, Butler—George L. Smith, fusion, Ulysses; F. F. Loomis, fusion, farmer, Octavia.

No. 29, Seward—J. J. Endicott, dem., farmer, Dorchester; George W. Fuller, pop., Seward.

No. 30, Lancaster—Joseph Burns, rep., contractor; Paul F. Clark, rep., lawyer; A. W. Lane, lawyer, all of Lincoln, with Henry Harkson, merchant, of Davey, and George Anderson, machinist in B. & M. shops, Havelock.

No. 31, Saline—W. H. Mann, rep., miller, Wilber; H. M. Smith, rep., farmer, Friend.

No. 32, Gage—George U. Jones, rep., Barneston; Thomas E. Hibbert, rep., Hooker; W. E. Chittenden, rep., Cortland.

No. 33, Gage and Saline—W. S. Grafton, rep., Western.

No. 34, Jefferson—Peter Jansen, rep., farmer, Jansen.

No. 35, Thayer—J. R. Morrison, fusion, farmer, Chester.

No. 36, Thayer and Jefferson—Conrad Beisner, rep., grain dealer, Hebron.

No. 37, Fillmore—W. H. Taylor, fusion, merchant, Exeter; Nils Anderson, fusion, farmer, Shickley.

No. 38, York—Andrew Sandall, rep., farmer, York; J. M. Tucker, rep., farmer, Waco.

No. 39, Polk—H. R. Hardy, fusion, Stromsburg.

No. 40, Merrick—W. T. Thompson, rep., lawyer, Central City.

No. 41, Hamilton—J. H. Grosvenor, fusion, school teacher, Stark; D. S. Woodard, fusion, physician, Hampton.

No. 42, Clay—F. A. Thompson, dem., druggist, Clay Cnter; W. A. Martin, pop., formerly rep., farmer, Trumbull.

No. 43, Nuckolls—J. H. Wright, fusion, Ruskin.

No. 44, Webster—Joseph L. Grandstaff, fusion, farmer, Bladen.

No. 45, Adams—I. D. Evans, rep., Kenesaw.

No. 46, Webster and Adams—Charles E. Hicks, rep., druggist, Bladen.

No. 47, Hall—Willard A. Prince, rep., lawyer, Grand Island; George L. Rouse, rep., farmer, Alda.

No. 48, Howard—Samuel Bowers, fusion, farmer, St. Paul.

No. 49, Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler, Loup and Blaine and unorganized territory west of Blaine, J. A. Cosgrove, fusion, farmer, Burwell.

No. 50, Holt—W. W. Peck, fusion, farmer, Inez; John Carton, fusion, farmer, O'Neill.

No. 51, Brown—James Hall, rep., Newport.

No. 52, Cherry and Keya Paha—John H. Shore, fusion, stockman, Valentine.

No. 53, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux—Lewis Gerlach, fusion, formerly dem., merchant, Harrison.

No. 54, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Keith and the unorganized territory west of Logan—Auburn W. Atkins, fusion, stock raiser, Sidney.

No. 55, Valley—J. S. Fritz, fusion, Geranium.

No. 56, Custer and Logan—W. G. Eastman, fusion, farmer, Kingston; W. T. Taylor, fusion.

No. 57, Sherman—John Vandergrift, fusion, farmer, Austin.

No. 58, Buffalo—James Tasterling, fusion, lawyer, Kearney; Emory Wyman, fusion, farmer, Shelton.

No. 59, Dawson—James Willing, rep., farmer, Cozad.

No. 60, Kearney—G. F. Milbourn, rep., grain dealer, Minden.

No. 61, Franklin—David McCracken, fusion, farmer, acon.

No. 62, Harlan—Finley Cunningham, fusion, farmer, Orleans.

No. 63, Phelps—John S. Johnson, fusion, farmer, Funk.

No. 64, Furnas—C. F. Wheeler, fusion, farmer, Precept.

No. 65, Red Willow—J. E. Hathorn, rep., physician, Bartley.

No. 66, Frontier and Gosper—Richard Cawthra, fusion, Gosper.

No. 67, Hitchcock, Dundy, Hay and Chase—George W. Benjamin, fusion, farmer, Trnton.

The Vote for Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

County.	Burkett.	Manahan.
Nemaha	1,558	1,547
Johnson	1,396	1,083
Cass	2,366	2,147
Otoe	2,157	2,052
Richardson	2,204	2,176
Pawnee	1,481	990
*Lancaster	1,300	.....
Totals	12,462	9,595

*Plurality.

SECOND DISTRICT.

County.	Mercer.	Hitchcock.
Douglas	9,970	8,768
Washngton	1,311	1,235
Sarpy	694	938
Totals	11,975	10,941

THIRD DISTRICT

County.	Norris.	Robinson.
Thurston	496	417
Dodge	1,719	1,735
Burt	1,484	1,127
Boone	1,186	1,218
Platte	1,031	1,568
Wayne	837	734
Cedar	828	985
Pierce	520	661
Merrick	971	894
Stanton	639	688
Colfax	636	953
Dakota	528	502
Knox	1,301	1,465
Totals	12,186	12,948

FOURTH DISTRICT.

County.	Hinshaw.	Stark.
Gage	3,207	2,322
York	1,831	1,741
Saunders	1,776	2,263
Fillmore	1,589	1,831
Thayer	1,375	1,300
Polk	619	1,260
Fillmore	1,589	1,831
Thayer	1,375	1,300
Butler	1,264	1,769
Jefferson	1,857	1,432
Saline	1,853	1,661
Totals	14,371	15,579

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Adams.	Sutherland.
Franklin	859	986
Hitchcock	416	490
Adams	1,856	1,819
Kearney	820	1,036
Harlan	806	1,008
Webster	1,168	1,209
Clay	1,542	1,566
Furnas	1,172	1,222
Dundy	258	269
Phelps	868	1,004
Frontier	531	664
Gosper	296	465
Nuckolls	1,055	1,317
Totals	11,679	13,055

SIXTH DISTRICT.

County.	Brown.	Green.
Brown	334	275
Sherman	448	624
Greeley	304	630
Dawson	1,206	1,277
Rock	328	222
Boyd	375	456
Kimball	75	39
Keith	166	215
Keya Paha	214	259
Buffalo	1,707	1,918
Totals	5,205	5,915

The Vote for Governor.

The returns thus far received on the head of the ticket are as follows:

Counties	Hayward.	Poynter.
Adams	1,851	1,837
Antelope	921	1,150
Blaine	72	38
Boone	1,149	1,280
Box Butte	400	378
Boyd	360	454
Brown	388	278
Buffalo	1,658	1,966
Burt	1,479	1,154
Butler	1,279	1,791
Cass	2,334	2,172
Cedar	817	999
Cherry	489	498
Cheyenne	391	340
Clay	1,660	1,635
Colfax	622	989
Custer	1,321	1,677
Dakota	593	533
Dawes	606	597
Dawson	1,210	1,272
Deuel (maj.)	56	...
Dodge	1,697	1,787
Douglas	9,494	8,752
Dundy	264	270
Fillmore	1,638	1,732
Franklin	861	980
Frontier	555	650
Furnas	1,186	1,238
Gage	3,234	2,317
Garfield	161	2..
Gosper	299	464
Grant	94	45
Greeley	314	636
Hall	1,797	1,545
Hamilton	1,250	1,447
Harlan	788	1,030
Hayes	261	226
Hitchcock	412	485
Hooker	8	21
Howard	692	1,059
Jefferson	1,699	1,579
Johnson	1,407	1,091
Kearney	925	1,080
Keith	166	214
Keya Paha	215	273
Kimball	73	42
Knox	1,250	1,559
Lancaster	5,539	4,427
Logan (maj.)	...	15
Madison (maj.)	...	28
Merrick	967	920
Nance	711	748
Nemaha	1,550	1,560
Nuckolls	1,148	1,334
Otoe	2,234	2,047
Pawnee	1,466	1,003
Perkins	120	180
Phelps	876	1,005
Pierce	516	670
Platte	1,107	1,565
Polk	689	1,256
Red Willow	965	904
Rock	329	223
Richardson	2,202	2,189
Saline	1,838	1,676
Saunders	1,777	2,361
Scotts Bluff	236	225
Seward	1,426	1,526
Sherman	440	626
Stanton	645	703
Thayer	1,250	1,198
Thomas	35	55
Thurston	490	425
Valley	720	833
Washington	1,300	1,228
Wayne	828	747
Webster	1,184	1,195
Wheeler	76	137
York	1,846	1,755
Totals	84,759	86,479

The gross receipts of the postoffice at Omaha for the month of October were $32,858, against $25,940 for the same period of last year, an increase of $6,918, or 26 per cent.

Douglas county's vote on the state officers other than governor was as follows: Lieutenant governor—Murphy, 9,487; Gilbert, 8,669. Secretary of state—Duras, 8,755; Porter, 8,732. Auditor of state—Mathews, 9,432; Cornell, 8,606. State treasurer—Mortensen, 9,361; Meserve, 8,684. State superintendent—Saylor, 9,384; Jackson, 7,643. Attorney-general—Jackson, 9,328; Smyth, 8,806. Commissioner of public lands and buildings—Williams, 9,316; Wolfe, 8,547.

The new administration of the Union Pacific railroad has just succeeded in solving what was feared would be one of the most embarrassing questions to come up. The new company's wage schedule with the conductors, the brakemen and the switchmen of the Union Pacific has just been determined after a session at the local headquarters lasting several days. As the scale of wages for the engineers and firemen was fixed about six months ago the entire question of wages of employes of the operating department on the Union Pacific is now fixed for some time to come, and unless unforeseen difficulties should arise there will be no strife between the company and its trainmen.

The Central Granaries company is running its Lincoln plant to its full capacity these days, cleaning, mixing and transferring grain received by it from the different lines on the Burlington in Nebraska and Kansas. This company receives grain from sixty-five country elevators, and at present is experiencing a rush of business. The storage room in the elevator here is full, and the same condition exists at all the elevators of the company, and the many other elevators from which grain is received. The capacity of the Lincoln store house is 325,000. At the present time it is being run night and day, twenty-five workmen being employed. About sixty cars per day are being loaded there and during the month of October the company handled a million bushels per day from this point.

Someone had told Alice's father that his little daughter sometimes said naughty words. So one evening he took her on his lap to talk to her about it. "Who told 'oo I said naughty words?" she asked, her big brown eyes full of wonder. He was smitten to the heart and reproved himself for his credulity. "A little bird," he answered, shamefacedly. "Oh," said the child, her face expressing great disgust. "I bet it was one of 'ose 'ittle sparrows."

At a vice regal ball in Dublin castle a young military officer approached a pretty young lady from the provinces, who was sitting with her mother, and asked her whether he might have the pleasure of a dance. Before the girl could reply the fond parent hastily broke in: "Deed, and you can't then have a dance with Molly. She's keeping herself cool for the earl of Cianfurly."

There was once a discussion between Reeve and Carlyle which so upset the ideas of the former that someone said to the latter: "You have destroyed that man's identity. Henceforth he will be a mere Carlyiate of Reeve."

THE KAISER FOR AN ARBITER

A Hint of the Purpose of the Proposed Visit to Spain.

AMBASSADORS WANT TO KNOW

The Heraldo, of Madrid, Suggests a Most Novel Way to Settle Peace Difficulties—Could Only Offend the United States Government.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—This morning the Heraldo asserts that the Spanish government has resolved to maintain Spain's sovereignty in the Philippine islands. It adds that it has been suggested that Emperor William of Germany, who is expected to visit Cadiz and Madrid soon on his way back to Germany from the Holy Land, be asked to arbitrate the questions in dispute between Spain and the United States in the event of the peace commissioners failing to come to an agreement upon the terms of the proposed treaty of peace.

The queen regent presided at the cabinet council held to-day. Premier Sagasta read a letter from Senor Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, announcing that the American peace commissioners had refused to recognize the Cuban debt and had exacted the Philippine islands. The cabinet council will meet again this evening and decide upon a reply.

Admiral Camara's squadron has been ordered to Cadiz with full speed in view of the approaching visit of Emperor William of Germany to that port.

M. Patenotre and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the French and British ambassadors, visited Duke Almodovar del Rio, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday to ascertain the motives and details of Emperor William's visit. He replied that nothing had been done officially, that the visit had been incognito and that the authorities would do nothing beyond the usual salutes. The foreign minister added that the cabinet had not discussed the matter, and that no invitation had been issued to the emperor to visit Madrid.

The two ambassadors subsequently discussed the matter together. The greatest popular interest is displayed in Emperor William's visit, which is believed to be somehow connected with the political situation.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: "According to present arrangements, the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern will touch at Malta, Port Mahon, Cartagena, Cadiz, Vigo and Dover, perhaps also at Gibraltar, but it appears definitely settled that Emperor William will not disembark at Cadiz.

"Though not the slightest political significance is attached to this, it is difficult in the case of the emperor to disassociate political considerations from personal actions or words. It is not unlikely—especially if they are attended by a display of Spanish enthusiasm—that these visits to Spanish ports will be interpreted in the United States in a way very alien to the intentions and desires of the German government. What would have been thought in Germany if some neutral sovereign had visited French ports with two men-of-war while the Frankfort treaty was being negotiated?"

GREAT NORTHERN HOLD-UP.

Eight Masked Men Rob a Train in Minnesota—Passengers Not Molested.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Nov. 12.—The Great Northern through train, which passed through this city at 7:30 p. m., was held up and robbed about five miles west of here last night. There were eight robbers in the gang, all well armed. Two of them evidently boarded the "blind baggage" in this city. The train was scarcely out of town when these two climbed over the tender, and, presenting revolvers, told Engineer Race and his fireman to stop at a lonely spot near the Pelican river bridge.

Arriving at this place, the train was stopped and the engineer and fireman were ordered to leave the cab. The other members of the gang rushed from the woods and boarded the express car. All wore handkerchiefs over their faces. The gang was regularly organized and went by numbers.

When the train stopped the conductor and the brakeman started forward to find out what the trouble was, but the bandits fired a number of shots and warned them to keep back. Then they compelled the express messenger to leave the car, and, while three or four stood guard, the others proceeded to blow open the safes.

The local safe was destroyed, and it is thought that they succeeded in securing considerable money, but the exact amount cannot be learned. The through safe was drilled and dynamited, four charges being used. The jacket was blown off, but it was found impossible to reach the inner part and get at the cash.

They worked over it nearly two hours, holding the train for that length of time, but gave up finally and, joining their companions on the outside, started south.

The two men who stood guard over the engineer compelled him to give up $30 which he had upon his person. The passengers were not molested.

Several posses are out, but no trace of the robbers has yet been reported.

A Settlement Probable at Virden.

VIRDEN, Ill., Nov. 12.—Indications strongly point to a settlement between the striking miners and the Virden Coal company. Edward Cahill, president of the Miners' union, has left for Chicago in response to a telegram from T. C. Loucks, president of the coal company.

For Killing an Empress.

GENEVA, Nov. 12.—The Italian Anarchist, Luigi Lucchenni, who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria on September 10 last, was placed on trial here yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

Benton's Plurality.

NEOSHO, Mo., Nov. 12.—Complete returns from the Fifteenth Missouri district show that M. E. Benton, Democrat, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 3,200 over F. E. Williams, Republican.

AUSTRIAN DEPUTIES IN A DUEL

A Reichsrath Duel Followed by a Sword Combat Between Wolff and Gniewosz.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—A fierce duel between Herr Wolff and the Polish deputy, Chevalier de Gniewosz, is the sensation of the hour here. The cause of the duel was Wolff's remark during Tuesday's sitting of the Reicharath that the poles are a swarm of parasites sucking the life blood of the Austrian nation.

This insult roused the anger of the Polish deputies, who rose as one man and ran at Wolff. The latter was quickly surrounded by German deputies and a sharp tussle ensued between the representatives of the two nationalities. Wolff was badly knocked about by the Poles. When the storm subsided, de Gniewsz declared in behalf of the Polish party that it repudated with scorn the "insults of a street cad like Wolff."

Wolff immediately challenged de Gniewosz. The latter selected swords and the duel was fought to-day under life or death conditions. Wolff is short, slightly built and lame in one leg. De Gniewosz is short and stout. He formerly was an army officer.

When the word of command was given the two deputies began a furious combat, thrusting and parrying with bewildering rapidity. De Gniewosz, in his rage, directed blow after blow at his adversary. Wolff parried the ex-officer's wild onslaughts with cool judgment and within five minutes caught his rival off his guard and wounded him in two places. De Gniewosz's head was cut while a part of his right hand was left hanging by the skin. But in spite of his serious injuries and the umpire's command to cease, de Gniewosz followed his adversary, slashing at him savagely until his own seconds seized and disarmed him. He was removed to his house, where he will be confined several weeks.

QUAY SEEKS RE-ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Senator Throws Down the Gauntlet to His Enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12. — United States Senator Quay has announced his candidacy for re-election to his present office. He said:

"All of my friends have been aware of my personal apathy to another term in the senate, but those prominent in the late crusade against the Republican state and legislative candidates chose to force the issue. They have made it imperative that I shall be a candidate for re-election. The guage of battle is accepted. The result is in the hands of the Republican members of the in-coming legislature, a very large proportion of whom are my political and personal friends. Throughout the campaign just closed enormous sums of money were used to defeat Republican legislative candidates. I have no doubt efforts will be made to tamper with some of the members-elect, but they will not be successful.

"The attempt to purchase the United States senatorship two years ago did not succeed then, nor will a similar attempt succeed now, bargain counter methods having been repudiated by the people of this state."

Senator Quay then offers a reward of $10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone endeavoring to bribe any state senator or representative elect, the money being on deposit with his bankers. The new Pennsylvania legislature, referred to by Senator Quay, will, by his estimate, have a Republiban majority on joint ballot of seventy-six, or nearly two-thirds. Senator Quay, accompanied by Senator Penrose, left last night for Florida.

NO WANT OF NAVAL STORES.

The Pay Department Supplied Every Necessary Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In an unostentatious way the pay department of the navy plays an important part in the war. Aside from the disbursements of funds in salaries the pay department procured all supplies for the navy. The paymaster general says that the outbreak of hostilities found the supply department organized under a system that for eight years had been in process of painstaking development. The strain of the war was met easily. During the period of active operations, 194 vessels were furnished and supplied with all stores. A base of supplies was established at Key West early in March and stores for 8,000 men for three months were kept on hand. Supplies for 4,000 men at Mare island, for 4,000 at Norfork and for 9,000 at New York were also accumulated. Before the outbreak of war Admiral Dewey was directed to buy the collier Nanshan and the supply ship Seafiro, the latter loaded with provisions. When the war broke out the Asiatic squadron was in possession of five months' supplies.

To Give Up the W. C. T. U. Temple.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—The executive committee of the national W. C. T. U. has decided formally to abandon the temple project in Chicago. Their action will come up before the convention now in session here, for final decision, Monday, when Mrs. Carse and other friends of the temple hope to be given more time to save the building for the W. C. T. U.

The Army Buys Hospital Tents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—Colonel Smith, purchasing quartermaster for the United States army, has closed a contract for the purchase of 12,000 big hospital tents from a tent manufacturer here. The tents will cost the government nearly $40,000. They are to be used by troops in winter quarters in the South.

Next Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—According to returns compiled by the Post-Dispatch, the next Missouri assembly will be constituted as follows: Senate—Democrats 25, Republicans 9; Democratic majority 16. House—Democrats 82, Republicans 58; Democratic majority 21. Democratic majority on joint ballot 40.

Stories of Spanish Death Ships Untrue.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—There were only two deaths on the steamship Grand Antilla, which lately brought a thousand Spanish troops from the West Indies. The story sent from here to the United States that 100 people died on the ship during the voyage is untrue.

LUZON, LAND OF THE PALMS.

General Whittier Favors Keeping All the Islands.

MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Reports of a Wonderfully Fertile Country in All the Philippines Come to the Customs Collector at Manila From English Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — Charles A. Whittier, brigadier general of volunteers, now collector of customs at Manila, under date of Sept. 19, has submitted a report of his observations upon the condition of things in Manila and the Philippine islands, and suggestions as to the methods to be pursued pending the occupation of the country which may be decided upon. He says: "The most important questions are the currency, revenue (including the cedula, or head tax), opium, and the admission of the Chinese. These are very grave questions and cannot be decided under a brief consideration."

The Mexican dollar, he points out, has been in use for 250 years, in spite of laws against it. No sudden change, he believes should be made.

"The cedula, or head tax, which has given an income of $16,000,000 a year, has been a most popular measure,' General Whittier says. "It has varied from $3 (formerly $5) a head, to $37.50. Advocates of the single tax on land might make a strong case on these islands. I think the main revenue of the British government in India is derived from the land tax. It is worthy of consideration here."

The Spanish governor sold the monopoly of the import on opium for $550,000 for three years. A tax of $6 (Mexican) a pound has been imposed, which will probably result in extensive smuggling.

With regard to the island of Luzon, the general says: "I went over the line of the Manila railway, 123 miles in length, running northward from Manila. The country three miles out from Manila is occupied by the insurgents for the whole distance. The line is in fair order. Telegraphic communications are destroyed in many places and will probably require a month for their restoration. The line has opened and developed a country of most extraordinary fertility. Rice is the principal product; there is much sugar; a small amount of indigo on the northern part of the line; possibilities of cotton, coffee and almost anything. The stations are at short intervals, in accordance with orders from the Spanish government, which subsidized the line. I have never seen a country of such splendid productive power. For the first 100 miles almost all of it is under cultivation. From there to the terminus is a different and prettier country, with high cocoanut palm trees of rare beauty; but not yet as much cultivated as those to the south.

"The islands to the south, Panay (Iloilo being the principal port and the second of these islands), Cebu, Samar, Mindanao and possibly the Sulu or Jolo, archipelago, should be investigated as soon as our relations with the Spanish permit. I am extremely anxious to make this journey at the invitation of English merchants thoroughly acquainted with the islands. If one-half they say of the richness of these be true, it would be a most valuable acquisition to the United States. I desire no place here except upon the ship to return to America, but I am so thoroughly impressed with the wealth and beauty of the country and the most peculiar conditions existing here that I am most anxious for the success of our government in working out this experiment with the best fruition.

"The inhabitants are unique; the natives clean and clever, the Chinese more active and persevering. We pay a house servant who works most satisfactorily $10 a month, equaling $3.70 of our money, he furnishing his own food.

"The custom house receipts during our incumbency, twenty-four working days, amounted to $806,000. With the increase of industries contingent upon our occupancy they should amount, within two years, to $8,000,000 a year at least.

"The mining explorations and ventures promise very well, especially in coal and iron. Capital may be profitably expended in opening banks, cotton mills, paper mills, ice factories, breweries, inter-island shipping and trade.

"Few of our people consider that all of the customs here are radically different from those of the United States; you can't upset the habits and traditions of two centuries in two centuries. The Oriental will for a long time yet prefer rice and opium to pie and baked beans. 'Make haste slowly' should be rule of our conduct."

BULL FIGHTERS TO M'KINLEY.

An Appeal That Havana Be Permitted to Enjoy Its Principal Amusement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—At a recent meeting of the professional bull fighters in Havana it was determined to forward to President McKinley a petition that, after the beginning of the American control, there be no legal steps taken to prevent them from carrying on their amusement. The bull fighters declare that their livlihood depends on their ability to continue their chosen profession and that it would be a sore disappointment to the people of Havana if its chief entertainment were forbidden.

The gladiators will state that General Lee, during his residence in Cuba, never missed an opportunity to witness a fight. They also declare that all Americans who have witnessed a bull fight are greatly pleased with the performance.

A "Waring Chair" in Columbia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It has been decided by the special committee appointed by the chamber of commerce to provide a fitting memorial of Colonel George F. Waring, that an endowment fund of $100,000 shall be raised with which to establish in Columbia college the Waring chair of municipal affairs. The amount will be raised by subscription and during her life time the income of the fund will be paid to Mrs. Waring.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

It Is Made Public by Secretary Alger—Contains No Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The report of Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public yesterday by Secretary Alger. The keynote to the report is found in one of the opening sentences, where it is said: "The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and extensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

Generalizing upon results the report adds: "It is gratifying to record that during the war not a single defeat has been met and not a prisoner, color, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable, and perhaps unparalleled.

"Under all circumstances and in spite of many most trying difficulties, the troops have maintained the fortunes of the American character and the honor of their arms."

General Miles closes his report with some earnest recommendations for the improvement of the military service. He trusts the experience of the last few months will be valuable to the people and to the government. The value of coast defenses, he says, has been proven and the system should be completed without delay. He favors the adoption of a standard of strength for the army to meet the country's growth and suggests that it be one soldier to every 1,000 population, yielding a force of 62,579. While this force is already provided for, unfortunately the authorizing act requires the army to be reduced to its former inadequate basis on the termination of the war.

There is an entire absence of any direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are italicised, in an apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of details of the campaigns, and, where it deals of events, the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches, and contains nothing that had not already been made public in General Miles' famous interview on his return from Porto Rico. He declares that he was in full charge of the army in Cuba, and claims the credit for the surrender of General Toral.

General Miles, in conclusion, recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to be officered by United States army officers and not exceeding two soldiers for 1,000 population of the islands, and all of these increases he urges should be made at once, as they are of vital importance.

FOR LESS THAN $40,000,000.

Spain May Find That She Refused a Generous Offer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: "Instead of paying Spain $40,000,000 as an indemnity for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States, President McKinley intends to reimburse her only for the debt of about $1,000,000 contracted for public improvements. President McKinley and his cabinet has carefully noted that the sentiment expressed throughout the country by the elections has been in opposition to the suggestion to indemnify Spain to the extent first proposed.

"As was put out by the administration authorities, it was intended to give the capital of the entire debt floated with the Philippine islands as security, amounting to $40,000,000. What will be paid by the United States, according to the present intention of the President, is the debt contracted by Spain for the establishment of lighthouses, harbor improvements and public buildings. All told, this does not amount to a very large sum, being fixed at about $1,000,000. Friends of Spain in the diplomatic corps say that it is an outrage for the President to offer such a small sum."

"'Perhaps it would be the best thing for Spain if she should rid herself of the Philippines,' said one of these gentlemen, 'but surely it is not right that the United States should satisfy only a small portion of the debt, leaving her with the remainder on her hands with a low treasury to meet it.'

"It is not believed in official circles here that Spain will withdraw her commissioners from Paris. She has no desire to lose the Canary islands and she is apprehensive that in case of a resumption of hostilities the American government would seize and, perhaps, hold them.

"A high administration official says that in case of the withdrawal of the Spanish commissioners the United States government would complete the military occupation of the Philippines and would take such other steps as it might deem advisable for the protection of this country's rights in the Far East.

"From Mr. Day the officials have learned that the American commissioners yesterday presented the reply to the Spanish refusal to surrender the islands and it is expected that now the administration has been so indorsed by the country the Spaniards will appreciate the hopelessness of their position and accede to the demands of this government."

Croker Will Not Stand for It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.— Richard Croker said, when he heard that someone intended to contest Colonel Roosevelt's eligibilty for the gubernatorial chair: "Tammany hall has nothing to do with such a scheme. We fought Colone Roosevelt at the polls. The returns say he is elected. We know nothing of the intention ascribed to some anonymous member of the organization. We are not behind it and will not stand for it."

An Opera House for the Shops.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Nov. 12.—The Missouri Pacific railway company has been notified that the Hiawatha people will be satisfied with the division removal if the company will build the town a $15,000 opera house in return for the land and bonds given the company. The managers of the road have offered to return the land and buy a part of it.

The end of one man's failure is often the beginning of another man's success.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

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Pays Interest