GORDON CAPTURED.

General "Chinese" Gordon In the Hands of the Rebels.

Khartoum Fallen and the Garrison Surrendered.

After a Brave and Persistent Defense

England's Greatest Hero Forced to Yield.

The Terrible Struggle and Final Capture.

The Unsuccessful Sortie From the Beleaguered City--The Darkest Stain on Britain's Escutcheon.

GORDON'S CAPTURE.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

CAIRO, November 2.—A special dispatch to the Khedive from Dongola conveys a graphic recital of "Chinese" Gordon's capture as told by an arch sheikh who left Shendy October 7. As long as seven weeks ago, runs the story, on account of the scarcity of provisions serious disaffection arose among the garrison. This feeling was shared by the officers, who in a body informed Gen. Gordon that the time had come to give in. Gordon tried to calm them by saying that the relief expedition had reached Dongola. The demanded that he should order an advance to meet it. Gordon finally agreed to this and ordered Colonel Stewart to prepare the boats and before the brave officer had completed his arrangements, some 8,000 of the garrison went over to the rebels and Gordon found himself with about 2,000 whom he could trust. With this remnant of his force he dropped down the Nile toward Shendy. The banks immediately swarmed with rebels who threw continuous showers of spears and arrows at the retreating force and many were wounded and some quite seriously. When Shendy was reached it was in possession of the rebels. There they were met by an effective artillery fire, in trying to evade which many boats were grounded on the opposite bank of the Nile and their occupants taken prisoners. Gordon ordered a return to Khartoum rather than expose the remainder of his command to certain death. At this time Col. Stewart's boat was far in advance of the flotilla. He is known to have passed Berber, but beyond that nothing is known of his fate. The other boats were followed by hordes of rebels. The command behaved nobly, but the fire was so hot that Gordon was compelled to surrender. Gordon was immediately placed under a strong guard and conveyed to the Mahdi's headquarters. The other officers and men of his command are still prisoners at Shendy.

By Associated Press.

THE SAD REPORT CONFIRMED.

PARIS, France, November 2, 1884.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Morning News says: The Mahdi in the beginning of Septembe, hearing of the advance of the British forces made a supreme effort to reduce Khartoum, which place at the end of September was surrounded by 150,000 rebels. The supplies failing, the garrison began to waver. A deputation of officers complained bitterly to Gen. Gordon that they had been deceived by the promise of British assistance and they accused him of aiding the deception. The deputation also demanded that a retreat be made to Dongola and threatened that if this action was not taken, they would. Gen. Gordon thereupon consented to the plan proposed. Meanwhile a panic arose and 8,000 soldiers and civilians deserted in a body. Two thousand men remained faithful and embarked with Gordon. The rebels were advised of what had occurred and harassed the retreat to Shendy, where masses of the rebels provided with artillery disabled the flotilla. Only Colonel Stewart's vessel succeeded in passing Berber and shortly afterward it was wrecked. The remainder of the flotilla was obliged to return southward and on reaching Shendy the entire force was captured. About the 5th of October General Gordon was sent under a strong escort to the Mahdi's camp where he is now a close prisoner.

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.

LONDON, November 2.—The foreign office discredits the dispatch to the Paris Morning News announcing the capture of Gen. Gordon.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Debbeh says: The powerful Takara tribes inimical to the Mahdi have captured El Obeid. It is said the Mahdi's prestige is waning among the tribes between Debbeh and El Obeid.

German Reichstag Elections.

BERLIN, November 2.—The election for members of Reichstag resulted as follows: conservatives, 63; centre, 95, imperial, 24; nationals, 35; German liberals, 31; Poles, 16; Volkstarter, 2; Alsatians, 14; Guelphs, 5; socialists, 10, including Liebknecht. Ninety-seven second ballots are yet necessary. Socialist committees have instructed their supporters to oppose in these second ballots the candidates who refused to record themselves against the re-enacting of the socialist laws and the levying of fresh taxes. This order is especially aimed at the conservatives.

Riotous Arabs

LONDON, Nov. 2.—India advices report riots of Arabs at Hyderabad during the Mohurrum festival. Eleven policemen were killed and many wounded. The Arabs looted the police station and several houses. A panic was created in the city, shops and houses were closed and troops from Golconda restored order. A council, at which the Nizam presided, ordered an inquiry into the affair.

Affairs in Egypt.

CAIRO, November 1.—Colonel Wilson telegraphs from Ambrikol that men from Khartoum report they saw Colonels Stewart, Power and Herbin aboard the steamer wrecked some days ago at Wady Garna. The same men report Gordon's steamers brought four hundred thousand bushels of grain from Senaar.

The German Duello.

BERLIN, November 1.—Proffessor Schwenninger, Bismarck's physician, challenged Dubois Reymond to fight a duel, the proffessor having taken offense at remarks of Reymond on his appointment to a chair in the Berlin university. Reymond declined to fight.

Our Juliet's Triumph.

LONDON, November 1.—Romeo and Juliet was produced at the Lyceum theater this evening. Mary Anderson's Juliet performance was a tremendous success. Minister Lowell was present. Miss Anderson was repeatedly called before the curtain.

Patti's Troublesome Hubby.

PARIS, November 2.—The decision of the court in the Patti divorce case will be given November 7. The court will grant a divorce on the demand of the Marquis of Caux.

Dead.

PARIS, Nodember 2.—Auguste Emmanuel Vancorbeil, manager of the Paris opera house is dead.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

Special to Kansas City Journal.

NEW YORK, November 1.—To-night closed the presidential campaign in this state as far as speech making and torchlight processions are concerned. It expired in a blaze of glory. Mr. Blaine who arose early this morning and devoted the day to brilliant work in Connecticut, returned to the city at nightfall, and made his final speech to the New Yorkers at the Academy of Music. The building was crowed to the doors, and thousands of persons unable to gain admission waited without, blockading Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Irving place in their anxiety to see the next president. At the same time the democrats were giving their final parade up Fifth avenue. Forty thousand Tammany men were in line and gave a creditable parade. It was apparent to all, however, that their occasional cheers for Cleveland were nothing in comparison to those given their own county ticket. Both national republican and democratic headquarters were open to-night, but no business was transacted. The fight has been made, and nothing remains but to wait the results of Tuesday's battle.

CHAIRMAN JONES,

was found at the Academy of Music meeting to-night and asked how he regarded the situation. "Blaine is as good as elected," said the chairman tersely. "We shall carry New York state by a good majority, and New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana will vote the same way. The republican party can afford to lose New York and New Jersey and yet win, but it does not intend to lose either of these states. This state is certain for Mr. Blaine. Only the queition of majority remains, and Tuesday will settle it."

Senator Gorman to-night concluded his final Cleveland estimate. It gives Cleveland 219 electoral votes, the solid south, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. His estimate is not borne out by Senator Barnum, who does not set much hope on Indiana, but who claims the remaining doubtful states and two or three of the Pacific coast ones. Betting men have called a halt, and are taking few or no chances. Probably $20,000 was wagered to-day on the general result at the rate of two to one that Blaine would be elected. On the result in this state it is even money. The campaign has proved the bitterest one in New York's history. Apart from the element of slander dragged in, it has served to split the democratic factions in New York city to so serious an extent that peace cannot be patched up in years to come. When the county democracy, Irving Hall and citizens' factions nominated a democratic ticket in opposition to Tammany a fortnight ago it was at at first feared that Tammany would cut Cleveland to a man. Such a step would not only have lost Cleveland New York county, but hopelessly swamped him in the state. By strenuous efforts the Albany Nation interested Tammany, and secured promises that Cleveland should not be deserted by that organization. It is pretty certain, however, that not to exceed 50 per cent of the Tammany men will support the governor's ticket. They have risked their all in this campaign, and must carry New York city or else go down, while their rivals come into power. It means the distribution of $60,000,000 in patronage to Tammany. It is charged openly by the county democracy that

A DEAL

has been made between John Kelly and the republicans, by which terms he is to deliver 30,000 votes in the city to Blaine for a like number of republican votes for his county ticket. Tammany indignantly denies this charge, but as the republicans put a weak ticket in the field it is borne out in many essential features. If Cleveland's majority in New York county falls below 50,000, the charges of a deal will be substantiated. An estimate of his majority in the county by the Tammany people to-night, places it 30,000. In Kings county (Brooklyn) it is probable Cleveland's majority will be cut down to 8,000. Suffolk, Queens and Richmond will probably give him 3,000 each. This will enable him to go to Harlem river with 40,000 majority. The democratic managers say that he will go there with 85,000. The remainder of the state is certainly republican by 70,000. This, in any event, would give the state to Blaine by over 20,000. These estimates are based without reference to the Butler or prohibition vote. The Butler strength is an unknown quantity in this state. It may run 40,000, and it may go 80,000. Nine-tenths of it, however, will be drawn from the democratic ranks. The prohibition vote will hurt the republicans to a greater extent than the democrats. It is expected to go 30,000 and three-fifths of it will come from the republican party. The "mugwump" element among the New York republicans is very slight. Combined with the prohibitionists it will not foot up a total as great as that attracted from the democrats by Butler.

The World's Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Col. Burke director general of the world's industrial exposition, announces that as congress meets on the day heretofore designated for the opening ceremonies and therefore the president and congressmen could not then be present, the formal opening will take place December 16. Exhibits will be received until December 10, with the understanding that they must be arranged in place by opening day.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Director General Burke has completed a full report of the progress of the preparations for the World's Exposition. The main building has been completed and the exhibits are now arriving for installations. The extension to the machinery hall, an iron building, requires only the sash and flooring, making that hall now about 1,948 feet in length. But little space remains in the machinery department. The director general notifies the state commissioners that their exhibits can come along at any time. The building will receive exhibits on the 10th of November. Every state and territory is now estimated. The erection of stables is progressing rapidly, stables being provided to show 1,000 horses, and suitable cattle and horse barns and stock arena, half a mile from the track. A Wisconsin dispatch says that Jay-Eye-See and Phallas will be exhibited. Arrangements are being made for the noted horses. The stables are 1,800 feet long and live stock exhibits are the largest ever known.

The Mexican exhibits left the city of Mexico October 31st, via the Mexican Central railroad and El Paso. Commissioners from France, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Honduras and Guatemala are here and arranging for the installation of their exhibits. Burke is arranging with Diaz, who will be inaugurated December 1st, to adjourn the Mexican congress on the 10th of December, and also expects the American congress to adjourn on the 12th of December, so that the exposition will be opened in the presence of the presidents of the United States, Mexico, Central America, republics, heads of departments and foreign representatives. The action of the board of management in deferring the opening until President Arthur can inaugurate the exposition is warmly approved by the community. His warm support of the exposition is appreciated all over the south and the management declared it to be a source of intense disappointment to the people if it opened without him. The delay will enable the delinquents to get in position and avoid much of the confusion incident to the opening of the exposition. Burke reported to the management yesterday that if they would roof the park over 277 acres and give him sixty days the applicants for space would fill it.

DEMOCRATIC SPECIALS.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE IS SUPPLYING THE BOURBON PRESS WITH CAMPAIGN LIES.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—If the readers of THE BEE who occasionally glance at some of its democratic contemporaries, have recently noticed evidences of unusual enterprise on their part in the publication of special dispatches, this will satisfy the natural curiosity as to why and how they get them. They can rest assured that they all come from the same source and that the organs which publish them pay nothing neither for the correspondents services or the telegraphic tolls. In a word, they are prepared and the charges on them paid by the democratic national committee. In 1880, that committee sent out the Morey letter to nearly democratic paper in the country and followed it up with kindred matter from day to day, though the members of the committee knew that it was a forgery. Barnum is pursuing the same tactics this year and for the past week these prepared messages have been going over the wires. Late last night one of about two columns in length was sent out presumably for use Monday morning. Its nature has not been learned, but it is fair to presume that it is a campaign lie, intended to appear on the eve of election, too late for the contradiction to have full effect, in the hope that it may brace up the almost hopeless democratic cause.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ALL AMERICAN COMMERCE STARTS ON ITS LABORS.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The commission appointed at the last session of congress to visit Mexico and the countries of Central and South America, in the interest of the commerce of the United States, expect to leave New York on the 10th inst. for the City of Mexico. Thence they will go to San Francisco, where the business men of that city will be heard on trade with the southern countries. The commission will then go to Guatemala, thence to San Salvador, thence to Honduras, thence to Nicaragua, thence to Costa Rica, thence across the Isthmus of Panama to Venezuela, thence to the United States of Colombia, thence to Ecuador, thence to Bolivia, Peru and Chili, thence to the Andes to Mendoza, thence to ports in the Argentine Republic and thence home by way of the Brazilian ports. In the different countries visited the business men and government officials will be called upon to express their views relative to the improvement of trade with the United States and the advisabily of adopting treaties similar to the late Mexican treaty.

RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE.

REDUCTION IN INTEREST CONTEMPLATED.

WALL STREET, November 1.—The Fourth National bank has issued a notice to its correspondents stating that the rate of interest on balances would be fixed at 2 per cent on $500 and upwards, after Oct. 31st, until better rates for money can be obtained. This is a reduction of ½ per cent. About twenty other interest-paying banks are contemplating a light reduction, but are delaying definite action until after the clearing house meeting next Thursday, at which it is proposed to act as a body.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The decrease in the public debt during October was $8,307,192; the decrease since June 30, $8,432,890,375. Cash in the treasury, $134,000,000; gold certificates, $12,000,000; silver certificates, $131,557,000; certificates of deposit, $17,855,000; funding certificates, $265,000; legal tenders, $346,681,011; fractional currency, $7,09?,000.

THE B. & M.'S FAST TRAINS.

CHICAGO, November 2.—It is learned this evening that the fast trains which the Burlington will put on to-morrow between Chicago and St. Louis will play an important part in the passenger rate war to western paints. It is announced that the Burlington will make the same rates between Chicago and St. Louis at its regular ticket omces as are made by brokers over the other lines. This means a $3.00 rate between Chicago and St. Louis.

NO PAN.

OAKLAND, Cal., November 2.—Alex B. Cooper, mining speculator, filed a petition of insolvency to-day. Liabilities $160,000; assets unkown.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The New York Lake Erie & Western met the cut of the New York Central by reducing passenger rates to Chicago to $13.50. It is announced that the, former road will meet promptly any further reduction. The West Shore officials say they will maintain a differential rate, which allows them to sell $1.50 lower than the Central. They are now selling first-class tickets to Chicago at $12.

Ticket brokers say they will sell below the company rates under any circumstances. The West Shore says it will adhere to the policy of meeting all cuts.

The Baltimore & Ohio advertises a limited express to run between Chicago and Washington and Baltimore, the run to be made in twenty-five hours, leaving there at 5:10 p. m. daily. The company advertises that there will be no exaction of additional charges for traveling on this fast special. The first train leaves to-morrow.

The New York Central reduced first-class passenger rate to Chicago to $13 50. The brokers are selling at $13. The West Shore is expected to reduce to $12.

Brokers say that if the Central persists in allowing other roads differential rates to Chicago, tickets will be down to $5 before Monday. The Pennsylvania road has not reduced.

BRITISH BETS.

ENGLISH SPECULATION ON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN AMERICA—THE PALL MALL GAZETT'S WISDOM.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, November 2.—The pending election in the United States commands a large degree of attention in England and has caused some very heavy betting. At first the odds were two to one in favor of Blaine. Now they fluctuated from that proportion to even bets. There are many offers of double odds on Blaine but they find ready takers. Many bets which have been booked are on the chances of Blaine's plurality in New York state, being equal to that of Garfield's in 1880. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The chances are apparently in favor of Cleveland, but in view of the fact that the republicans have been so often beaten on paper and so invariably won at the polls it is very unsafe to predict the result."

NOT EVEN A FIGHTING CHANCE.

HENRY WATTERSON, THE GREAT "STAR-EYED" EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL CONCEDES CLEVELAND'S DEFEAT.

Special Telegran to THE BEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 2.—Henry Watterson has just returned from a political pilgrimage to New York. To a republican—a warm personal friend—it is alleged that he said: "When I went to New York and found cardinals arch-bishops, bishops and priests, and all or nearly all the protestant clergy arrayed on the side of Blaine, I said Cleveland was beaten and I say so now. He has never had a fair fighting chance of election since his nomination."

A Laird Pow-Wow at Minden.

Special to THE BEE.

MINDEN, Neb., November 2.—Last night "our Jim" imported from Ayr, Hastings, Juniata, Kenesaw Hartwell, Axtell and Holdredge five cars filled with Laird strikers. Half of them were boys from ten to fifteen years old, who followed yelling for Laird and Milk. They gathered in the opera house, where they listened to the dirtiest and most foul-mouthed speech I ever listened to. I do not think Laird ever equaled it; he arose above himself in filth. I do not think there were over fifty resident voters in the meeting. There were quite a number of ladies and children present whose cheeks tingled with the great mouthsful of blasphemy that poured forth like lava from this honorable gentleman? The only redeeming feature of the occasion was the music by the Minden cornet band. We have now seen the bulldozers in all their glory. Stickel was cheered on the streets by decent men, while many votes were made for him by Laird. VOTER.

The Glasgow Disaster.

The man whose cry of "Fire" caused the panic in the Star theater last evening has been arrested. He was drunk when he raised the alarm. Persons in the theater at the time describe the scene on the staircase as terrible. The steps were strawn with ribbons, hats, sacks and shawls, and the victims were first suffocated and then trampled upon. The panic lasted fifteen minutes. It is a noteworthy fact that the authorities had disapproved of the means of exit and contemplated constructing an additional exit from the gallery. The scenes witnessed when the relatives identified the dead were most affecting. Among the victims were eight females.

CATARRH

That pure, sweet, safe, and effective American distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, and Clover-Blossom, called Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, with one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Improved Inhaler, all in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

Complete Local and Constitutional Treatment for every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Cold or Influenza to loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Catarrhal Consumption, in every package.

Clergymen, Vocalists,

And Public Speakers without number owe their present usefulness and success to Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Rev Dr. Wiggins says: "One of the best remedies for Catarrh—nay, the best remedy we have found in a life time of suffering—is Sanford's Radical Cure. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unproved ented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00

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COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Backs, Weak stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these plasters. Placed over the pit of the stomach they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Billious Colic Liver Complaints, and protects the system from a thousand ills. 25c.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Black and White" is one of the latest books published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, of New York. It is ably written by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Globe, and is an interesting as well as valuable treatise on land, labor and politics in the south. In fact these subjects are handled in a novel and exceedingly argumentative manner which suggests a new line of thought to the northern mind. It is a little volume but distinctly of the *multum in parvo* kind, and that it has favorably attracted the attention of the reading public is evidenced from the fact that it has already reached its second edition. The main object of this work is to show that the great social problem of the south is the same as in every other civilized community. It aims to prove that the future conflict in that section of the United States will not be radical or political in character but between capital and labor largely in favor of non-productive wealth because of the undue advantage given the latter by the pernicious monopoly in land which limits production and forces population disastrously upon subsistence. Mr. Fortune endeavors to create a sympathy between the labor elements of the north and the same elements in the south so that in some favorable contingency an unity of organization and action would result. "Black and White" is for sale in this city by John S. Caulfield.

"Evening Rest" is the title of one of the latest additions to the Young Folks Library, and it is well worthy to hold a place among the volumes which have so far made this series of publications so desirable and interesting. The author, J. L. Prett, tells the story of a trip from Boston to pass a vacation with his uncle in the Blue Ridge region of Pennsylvania and what occurred there as if he were the actual participant, and he does it in a charming manner. The scenes are depicted with charming truthfulness, the few characters that take part in the story come upon the stage just at the proper time, and remain just long enough to be interesting. Nothing is overdrawn or strained, but the thread of the narrative is as enticing in its homelike simplicity as the smooth-flowing language woven around it. "Evening Rest" is an interesting as well as instructive little volume, and would be valuable in the hands of any youth. The publishers are D. Lothrop & Co, of Boston.

"Old Caravan Days." Mary Hartwell Catherwood has certainly added to her reputation as a leader in the clear honey-toned light writings of the day by her last book named above. It treats of the sailing of the "prairie schooners" forty years ago when the boundary of its ocean was very far to the east of here. How interesting for those in the west who are so familiar with the "moving-wagon" of the present perhaps by personal experience to read a richly worded and smooth flowing tale of the way the old folks migrated from place to place in the days agone? The characters in "Old Caravan Days" are pleasantly drawn and any one who has lived in the "older east" will have but little difficulty in finding an acquaintance among them. The book is replete with numerous illustrations which are very aptly drawn and add undeniable interest to the reading especially when in the hands of the young. The "Old Caravan Days" is published by Lathrop & Company, Boston, which is sufficient guarantee of its attractive, mechanical arrangement and appearance.

"How they went to Europe," is the latest production of Margaret Sidney's prolific pen and it is one of her most sparkling little stories. Its aim is to show how the household can be kept cheery and to aid its members to keep their thought on a future of suushine. From the first to the concluding pages of this little volume there is never a lack of interest and what is so often wanting in the light literature of the day we find herein sensible instructions of how one household in a community can assist its neighbors in making the walk of life pass through rosy realms instead of being encircled with thorns. In fact it teaches us that tears have an abnormal existence in the majority of cases in this world and that most people can on all candor wear a smile if they wish. "How they went to Europe" is published in the best style of the well known house of D. Lathrop & Co., of Boston, and deserves to be well received by the reading public.

"Elsie at Nantucket" is the latest of Martha Finley's tales of Elsie Dinsmore, and it is one of the most entertaining of the series. We have yet to see either in correspondence or book form or to hear from the lips a better description of Nantucket island during the heated term than that given in the work before us. It is written in Martha Finley's best style, which is sufficient guarantee of its worth to all those who have ever had the pleasure of reading any of her books. "Elsie at Nantucket" will bring back the summer pleasures of many most vividly to mind during the winter evenings. It is adorned with many truthful illustrations, and deserves a prominent place in the home library, as it is certainly calculated in every way to give pleasure to the home circles. This book is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, and is for sale in this city by J. S. Caulfield.

"The Viking Bodleys," by Horace Scudder, author of the Bodley books, is one of Houghton, Mufflin & Co.'s latest publications. No volume has been offered to the reading public during the present season which is more attractive in its general make-up whether we consider the elegant binding, desirable typographical work or numerous charming illustrations. This well known New York house has fairly outdone themselves in this little volume and were its contents of only ordinary worth we would be tempted to peruse the pages. The author, Mr. Scudder, has constructed a homely historical story that is well worthy to be preserved in elegant attire. He gives us an interest trip from Hull, England, through Sweden and Norway and describes men and places and tells of associated events which in dry historical diction we would fail to notice, but under the magnatism of his pen become pregnant with interest and instruction. "The Viking Bodleys" is for sale by W. T. Seaman, in this city, and for personal reading or a present its claims are not surpassed by those of any of the new and light literary works of the day.

FOR WHOM SHALL WE VOTE?

SHALL WE SERVE OUR FAMILIES! OR THE MONOPOLIES.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

FREMONT, November 2.—The people within twenty miles of the subsidized land and grant railroad home paid $2.50 per acre for 12,800 acres, for every mile of such railroad. The excess per acre over lands outside of the railroad limits being $1.25 per acre on all said amount, which equals $16,000 per mile of railroad to the United States, thereby paying for that amount to the government, which gave amount, 128,000 acres to such railroads, after taking it thus from the settlers.

This land sold by the railroads netted them not less than $4.00 per acre, equal to $51,300 per mile, which would doubly build and equip any one of said railroads. The gift of the people along their lines, and taken from the public lands the heritage of their children. Ought not this be enough to satisfy the corporations?

It is not. The people loan them bonds of the United States equal to from $16,000 to $1?,000, good for cost in any money market, per mile; thus giving such railroad double their cost and the money to build them at 6 per cent interest. Not even this has been fully and fairly paid. These railroad stockholders were not rich capitelists until made so by congressional action. Are your candidates in the First, Second and Third congressional districts friends to such as fare sumptiously every day on the wealth thus wrenched from you and your wives and children? Consider well before you vote on November 4.

Has your candidate for congress always lived upon his own labors in an honorable profession by industry and labor? Or has he lived by assisting corporations to grow rich from special franchises? And from the moneys of your towns, cities counties, state or United States taken by taxation and placed on deposit in banks to be loaned on chattle mortgages, bonds, mortgages and notes to the very people from whom it has been collected as taxes, deposited without interest, loaned at exoroitant interest. Be careful of your ballots, that you do not give them to elect congressmen who have thus well learned to live at your expense.

Vote for men who will destroy the power to rob you and your wives and children.

You want anti-monopoly congressmen, who will not only regulate but reduce the rates of freight and passage on your railroads which you have doubly paid for. You want congressmen and members of the legislature who will lower interest and to one regular, "No special rates," as required by your state constitution.

Wheat, corn, and other farm products can be transported at a profit from any part of Nebraska to Chicago for from ten to eleven cents per bushel, and to the seabord for twenty cents. You pay eighteen to twenty-two cents to Chicago and thirty-six to forty cents to the seaboard, or nearly double what is requisite to pay fair dividends on the actual costs of railroads, "Paid by you."

and that when you sell 1000 bushels of grain, it is sold less the freight, twenty cents per bushel, or ten cents per bushel less than you ought to sell each bushel, or $100 less than you should sell 1000. This same excessive charge is only greater on all we produce and ship of every kind of produce, and on all the machinery and merchandise which we buy. When you vote to support and elect a man who lives by assisting corporations, you vote for him who is in all his habits and business interests in favor of thus robbing you of your honest earnings and impoverishing your family. "Be careful of your ballots."

G. K. N.

THE HOOSIER CAMPAIGN.

FIGURES SHOWING THE SECURITY OF INDIANA FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 2.—The campaign in Indiana has closed. The indications are regarded as particularly favorable to republican success. A thirty day poll shows the plurality over the democrats at nearly 11,000 with the greenback vote at about 7,500 and the prohibition vote at 2,500. The democrats, on the other hand, claim that their poll assures them of a plurality of abeut 8,600.

HON. JOHN ST. JOHN, CANDIDATE.

PUBLISHED AFFIDAVITS OF HIS ILL TREATMENT AND NEGLECT TOWARD HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

Special Telegran to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, November 2.—A transcript of the decree of divorce, obtained from John St. John by his wife, Mary Jane, for desertion, is published here and with it are published affidavits of J. H. Brewer, stepfather of the deserted woman, and of his wife, Margaret Brewer, asserting that St. John ill treated his wife, deserted her and her unborn child, and never contributed to the support of either.

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as you want them, by the dish and can, in bulk, by the pint, quart and gallon, at retail and wholesale, at

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Just Before the Battle, Mother.

The following special dispatches to the Kansas City Times from leading New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis editors will be read with interest:

The New York World.

NEW YORK, November 1.—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are safe and Cleveland will be elected. The next house will be democratic, sure. JOSEPH PULITZER.

The Philadelphia Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 1.—Pennsylvania will vote for Blaine by Garfield's majority. New York seems sure for Cleveland. New Jersey is hardly doubtful, and Connecticut is quite as likely to vote for Cleveland as for Blaine. I think that Blaine is beaten. ALEX K. MCCLURE.

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—It is my judgment that the democratic national and state ticket will carry this state next Tuesday. JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

The New York Tribune.

NEW YORK, November 1.—In the best judgment the Tribune can reach from a thorough and impartial canvass, the state of New York is sure to go decidedly republican, the country by a larger vote than usual, New York city by a much smaller democratic vote than usual, and Brooklyn possibly a little larger democratic vote than usual. WHITELAW REID.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 1.—My view of the result next Tuesday is that the democrats are twenty years ahead of time in trying to elect a president. With patience and good behavior they may make it in 1904, though I hope not. The war is not over yet. Ben Butler has a better chance of being made archangel when he dies than Grover Cleveland has of being elected president next Tuesday. New York is the only northern state in which Cleveland has a show, and I don't think he has much of a show there. The republicans will carry Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut. You had better look out for Nick Ford. If he doesn't beat the bourbons he will frighten them badly. I should not be surprised to see him elected. Missouri is tired of the confederacy and the James boys. Don't burn this letter, but paste it in your hat, for reference, when the returns come in. J. B. MCCULLAGH.

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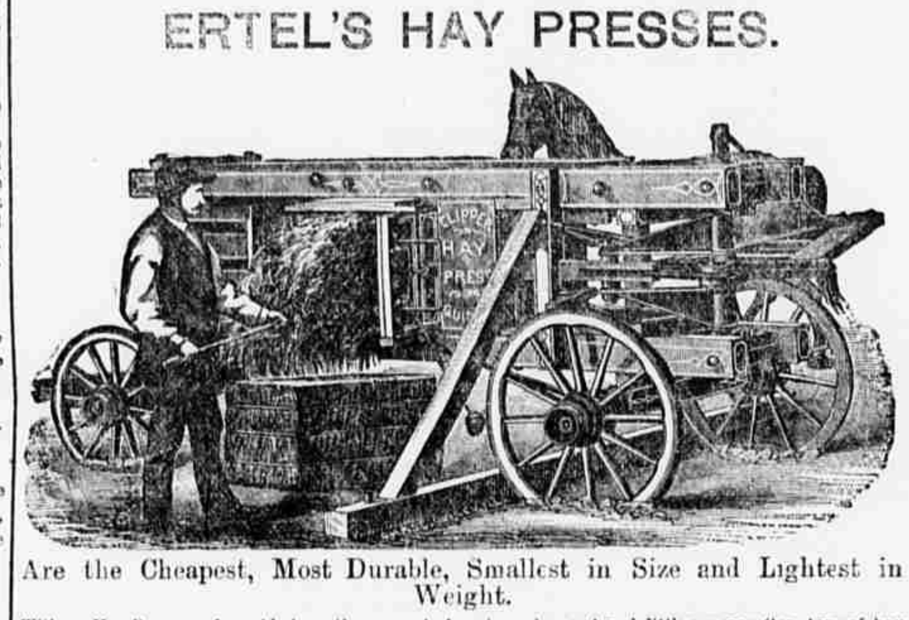

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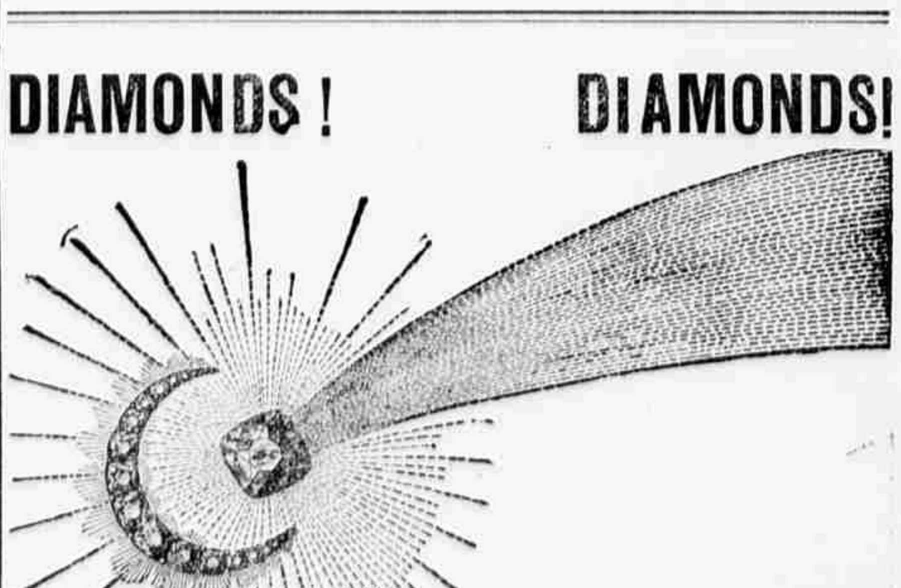

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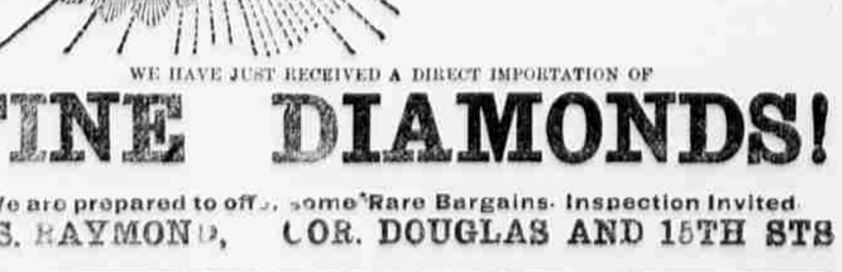
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