THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1889. NUMBER 139.

A TALK WITH ZALINSKI.

The High Explosive Celebrity Submits to the Pumping Process.

PREDICTING A EUROPEAN WAR.

It Will Not Come Immediately, But the Population Will Be Considerably Reduced When It Does.

Captain Zalinski in Paris.

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PARIS, Nov. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Captain E. L. Zalinski, America's high explosive celebrity, is studying things, military and otherwise, in Paris.

The captain received the Herald correspondent this evening at the Hotel Byron. He is looking as well as possible, and says he is enjoying every moment of his European experience. He is traveling under orders to obtain such information as may be obtainable regarding certain military questions. He has already visited England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Germany, and may go into Italy. Coming to his pet theme, Zalinski said:

"I am convinced that a European war is inevitable, but not in the immediate future. One consideration alone is sufficient to maintain peace for at least two years, viz: The fact that the continental nations will need that amount of time to offset their arms with a new style of rifle, and, possibly, with modifications of their artillery, and to meet this requirement a smokeless powder is necessary in both cases. In this connection I may add that war, instead of being hastened by the frequent improvements in its appliances, is actually retarded by them, because whenever anything of military importance is discovered the nations are apt to wait before risking a conflict until they have tested and applied to their own use such discoveries as are constantly being made. The war may thus be postponed indefinitely, but, postpone it as they may, the crisis must come. When the war does come it will be terrible. I have just witnessed the German manœuvres at Hanover, and I assure you that had those two army corps done in earnest what they made a pretense of doing, of the 50,000 who went into that ten days' action there would not be 10,000 ready for service to-day. The rest would have been placed hors de combat—dead or wounded. To such a degree have the modern improvements in life-destroying machinery added to the horrors of war."

"What are apt to be the new features, captain, of coming wars?"

"One will be the smokeless powder, about which so much ado has been made, but I am not altogether certain as to the future of this invention. In the first place, it is more than questionable whether it is within power to preserve its qualities long enough to make the adoption warrantable, and supposing that the difficulty can be overcome, there is an objection to its general use in the fact that the manœuvres of the attacking troops would no longer be masked, thus placing them at a serious disadvantage. In consequence the armies might have to carry two kinds of powder, and this would, of course, be a great encumberance. The small bore rifle is another new thing. The European armies carry rifles to-day with a bore about half the diameter of those used in our late war, and is 72.2, or 8 millimeters. This results in an appreciable saving in the size and weight of the ammunition, so that a soldier who could formerly carry 80 rounds can to-day carry 120 or 140 pounds."

"Is there any prospect of using high explosive cartridges in rifles?"

"What would be the advantage? A rifle ball kills or disables surely enough as it is. We don't want to blow our enemies' bodies into fragments. In fact, we would rather wound their men than kill, because every wounded man incapacitates at least two others, who have to look after him, whereas a dead man only needs burying, and even that is sometimes omitted."

FRENCH NEWSPAPER PIRACY.

Paris Papers Practice the Same Methods as Those of America.

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PARIS, Nov. 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Paris edition of the Herald publishes this morning the following editorial:

"We published Sunday a telegram from our Cairo correspondent, recounting the doings of the prince of Wales, who, judging from the way in which he placed himself at the head of both British and Egyptian armies and commanded them to advance in review, halt, or execute the royal salute, seemed to be taking a leaf from the book of his nephew, the German emperor. There were many other interesting little episodes in that dispatch. In fact, the French papers found it such good reading on Monday morning that some half a dozen of them published an exactly similar dispatch, word for word, and announced it as from their own correspondent, with such signatures as "X" "Y" or "Z." We are always very glad to furnish any of our dispatches to any of the French papers, but we decidedly object to their annexing them in this way as their own exclusive special dispatches. We publish to-day in parallel columns the text of our dispatch in the Herald of Sunday and the text of the dispatch from our correspondent, published Monday in Figaro, Gaulois and other papers."

Schouvaloff Banquets Phelps.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, gave a dinner at the Russian embassy to-night in honor of William Walter Phelps, American minister o Germany. Among the guests were members of all the European embassies. Count Schouvaloff, in proposing the health of Mr. Phelps, said America stood alone among the great powers as wanting nothing and fearing nothing.

Union Dockmen Strike in London.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The union men employed at the export docks have refused to work because the company's permanent employes will not join the dock laborers' union. Scores of ships are lying idle at the docks for want of men to handle their cargoes.

Spain's Increased Tariff.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Gazette publishes the text of the government bill to increase the import duty on wheat and flour. It is proposed to add 5d. per 100 kilos to the present duty.

Pittsburg Moulders Win.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—The moulder's strike is virtually settled in favor of the men. All the large firms but one have conceded the advance and work will be generally resumed this week.

Bradlaugh Better Again.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Bradlaugh, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, and who a few days since suffered a relapse, is again recovering.

BLYTHE'S MILLIONS.

An Alleged Will Produced by a San Francisco Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The monotony that has prevailed in the case of the contest for Blythe's millions, begun here about the middle of July, has at last been broken. In court to-day was read a document purporting to be the will of Thomas H. Blythe. It was said to have been found on the 24th of last month by Thomas McLaren, of Oakland. McLaren said that while working over the papers of his deceased partner he came across it. The document, apparently signed by Blythe, acknowledges Florence as the millionaire's child, gives Alice Edith Dickerson $20,000 and $100 a month, also $10,000 to James Crisp Perry, of England, and to two daughters of a friend in 'Frisco $10,000. The rest of the property is given to Florence. McLaren was closely examined but did not waver in his story as to how he found the document. The case went over till Wednesday. Some attorneys imply, though guardedly, that the document is forgery.

PIERRE DOES HERSELF PROUD.

The Capital City of South Dakota Celebrates Statehood.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Flags have adorned every building and gay buntings have been added to every business house in the capital city to-day over the news that South Dakota is a state. To-night is warm and pleasant and an immense throng of people gathered on the principal streets, while bands played, cannons thundered and almost the entire population assembled to listen to speeches by some of the leading men of the city and new state in ratification. It is by far the largest public demonstration Pierre has ever witnessed. Fully three thousand people stood within hearing of the orators as they talked on the subject of statehood, attained at last, from the high platform erected on the corner of Pierre street and Dakota avenue. South Dakota's capital city has done herself proud by to-night's ratification, as such enthusiasm displayed can hardly be ever attained again. Pierre has rejoiced during the last year over Harrison's election, the opening of the Sioux reservation, the Omnibus bill, getting the Indians' consent to the Sioux treaty, the location of the capital here and the election of United States senators, but the last rejoicing—over South Dakota's statehood—rightly eclipsed them all. Among the features of the celebration is the immense bonfires which blazed from the highest point of Snake butte all night, lighting up the country for miles around. This eminence stands just north of the city, on the Missouri river, and is 900 feet above the water, and is a land mark for 500 miles around.

A FEARFUL BLIZZARD.

Several Cowboys Lose Their Lives in Northern New Mexico.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—One result of the terrible blizzard which swept over eastern Colorado and northern New Mexico the latter part of last week reached here to-day from Folsom, New Mexico.

Thursday Henry Miller, a range foreman, with several cowboys, camped on the Sierra Grande with 1,800 beef cattle, which were to be loaded on cars next day for eastern markets.

Four o'clock Friday morning the blizzard struck the herd, driving the cattle toward the Panhandle, the cowboys being unable to hold them. The snow was so blinding it was impossible to see fifty feet ahead. Miller called the men together and they started to follow the herd, but the cattle were finally lost, and the men became separated.

Friday night a cowboy wandered into Colonel Head's ranch, half dead with cold and hunger. He told the story, and a rescuing party was sent out, and the frozen bodies of Henry Miller, Joe Martin and Charles Jelly were found lying on the open plains not far from Folsom. The other men succeeded in finding their way into camp before being overcome with the cold.

A MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

A Young Man Falls Unconscious While Making Complaint.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A deep mystery surrounds the probable murder of Robert Wolfertz this morning. The young man had been until recently in the employ of August Chaim, a truss manufacturer. This morning Wolfertz called to effect a settlement. What took place no one knows. Half an hour later he entered the law office of Edmund Furthmann, in the Ashland block. While consulting with Furthmann, Wolfertz fell to the floor and has since remained unconscious. A physician was at once summoned and the victim's condition pronounced very serious. The parts injured most seriously are the temple and top of the head, which were pounded to a pulp. Wolfertz's sufferings were pitiful to behold. He lay quivering in every fiber and continually tore at the hair of his head.

An officer was sent to look after Chaim, who left his office after the trouble, but soon returned. Chaim at first denied that there had been any trouble, but afterward said something about self defense, and added that Wolfertz ought to die, or words to that effect. The injured man had barely time to make the charge of assault against Chaim before he fell to the floor. Chaim is a nervous looking person, about fifty years old, and has sharp-looking, restless eyes, retreating forehead and pointed chin. He was held until a surgeon makes a report concerning the injuries of Wolfertz, who is not expected to live.

AN OLD JOURNALIST DEAD.

General Barnes Passes Away at the Age of Sixty-Five Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General M. S. Barnes died at his home in Galesburg last night, aged sixty-five years. He began his journalistic career when but fifteen years old, and did not retire from the profession until 1883. He worked on the Chicago Journal and Democrat, the Toledo Blade, the Rochester (N.Y.) Times, Chicago Daily Ledger, and founded the Rock Island Union and the Daily Herald, of Aurora. He served during the Mexican war as a member of Company E, Second Illinois volunteer infantry, and at the time of his death was president of the First Illinois association of veterans of the Mexican war. In June, 1861, he assisted in raising, in Chicago, a regiment of sharpshooters, known as the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and in six months was made its colonel. He was obliged to leave the service June 20, 1863, on account of a severe wound received at Chandler's Mill. The general was a prominent Mason. For several years he has been in feeble health and has suffered intensely

The Engineers Adjourn.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—The engineers to-day day adopted an important amendment to the constitution. Heretofore when a fireman was promoted to be an engineer he could not join the latter's brotherhood without first resigning from the firemen's brotherhood. The amendment adopted abrogates this and allows a fireman joining the engineers to retain his membership in the firemen's brotherhood. Other amendments of a minor character were adopted and the convention adjourned to meet in Pittsburg next year.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair, no decided change in temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Dakota—Fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

SPELLMAN MADE A MISTAKE.

The Peoria Man Retracts His Testimony About Coughlin.

OPENING UP OLD SORES.

A Letter From Mr. Beggs Which Seems to Have Had the Desired Effect—Mrs. Addie J. Farrar's Testimony.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The first witness in the Cronin trial this morning was Edward Spellman, of Peoria, Ill., who was examined on behalf of the prosecution by the state's attorney. He testified that he was treasurer of the Great Eastern Distilling company.

"Are you a member of the Clan-na-Gael or United Brotherhood?" he was asked.

"I am a member of the United Brotherhood," he replied.

"Commonly called the Clan-na-Gael?"

"I know nothing about that. I do not know what you call it."

"Well, you have heard it called that?"

"I have heard a good deal said about it in that way since this trial began."

"You have heard of the Clan-na-Gael guards?"

"Yes."

"And to be a member of the Clan-na-Gael guards you must be a member of the United Brotherhood?"

"I do not know anything about that."

The witness then went on to testify that he was the district officer of district No. 16, embracing Illinois and Michigan. He said he was the highest officer in that district, and that his duties were laid down by the constitution. The "executives" is a body in itself, and its duties are provided by the constitution.

"Do you know who constitutes that body now?"

Forrest, for the defense, here entered an objection to all this testimony respecting the executive board and its officers.

The court allowed him to take an exception. Spellman then proceeded to answer the question and said that he knew the names of a number of them. Mortimer Scanlan was one, Lawrence Buckley another, and Rouayne of Newark another. The witness then identified certain correspondence which passed between himself and Beggs in regard to the business of the order.

As the examination of Spellman proceeded it became evident that he was an unwilling witness and that his testimony was different from that he gave before the grand jury and from what the prosecution expected. He said he met Beggs April 29 and he said that the matter referred to in their correspondence, viz: that the proceedings of the trial committee had been held in a certain camp in violation of the rules, had been amicably settled. The witness then said he knew Coughlin, who, with a man named Kunze, visited Peoria a year ago, and presented a letter of introduction. He said he had no conversation with Coughlin about Dr. Cronin. This was in direct contradiction of Spellman's previous testimony, and he was asked by Longnecker if he had not said that Coughlin spoke to him about Dr. Cronin: There was a long wrangle over this question which was finally allowed and Spellman answered.

"I said before the grand jury, that in conversation with Coughlin in Peoria, he said Cronin was a — — — —, but on reflection on consultation with ten other men present, I sent my attorney to Chicago to notify the district attorney that I was mistaken. My attorney was unable to find Judge Longenecker and I came myself specially to Chicago and notified Judge Longenecker and other counsel that if they asked me that question on the stand I should have to deny it in order to do justice to my ownself and to the facts.

"After I left the grand jury room and went home and slept, I felt altered and troubled. I felt I had possibly done wrong to Coughlin, and I went immediately to Mr. Pattons and Mr. Downs and told them what I had sworn to before the grand jury and that I was bothered about it. They said: 'Mr. Spellman, you have made a mistake; no such conversation took place.'"

The witness said in reply to a question that he had seen Alexander Sullivan before going to the state's attorney's office, but he went there because he had been informed that Sullivan was talking very harshly about him and that his visit was not in connection with the case. The correspondence between Beggs and Spellman was then read. February 18, Beggs wrote: "Why, in God's name, if men are sincere, will they insist upon opening old sores? The majority of our men believe the parties charged are innocent of criminal wrong, and to have charges made continually that they are guilty creates bitterness and ill-feeling, and the man or men who continue to make charges are not friends of Irish unity. * * * * * The men who are in power will in time realize the methods of those who are continually breeding disorder in their ranks, and the day of punishment will come."

After the reading of the correspondence, of which extracts only are given above, a long examination was conducted by Mr. Forrest.

During the cross-examination, Mr. Spellman was asked if Beggs ever spoke to him about the charges against Cronin. He replied that a great deal was said about Cronin, but to put it upon any one man he couldn't do at this time.

"Was it not because of his organization of other camps?"

"No," replied Spellman, "because he was always anxious to prefer charges. He was a kind of agitator. He was an honest man, not a bad fellow if he could have his own way. If not—"

Mr. Hynes here objected to any such statements, as Cronin is dead and could not respond.

Spellman said no charges were made by Beggs against any individual, in his official position as senior guardian.

The defense moved to exclude from the records all questions and answers in regard to what was testified to before the grand jury. A lengthy debate ensued on this point, in the course of which it was stated that Spellman subscribed $500 towards the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, and that he had paid $100 of this. It was intimated that his testimony before the grand jury was given when he was in one frame of mind, and that his present attitude resulted from consultation with friends. The court finally said the authorities might be brought in on the point at the afternoon session.

The cross-examination was resumed and the witness answered a number of questions regarding the object of the visit of Kunze to Peoria with Coughlin, and as to whether it had any connection with Cronin. Spellman said it had not, as far as he knew, though he had no conversation with Kunze there. Coughlin's visit had no connection with Cronin, and a reference of counsel led to the inference that it was in connection with the fight between a Chicago distillery and the whisky trust.

John A. Mahoney, a justice of the peace, testified that he was present at Coon's hall, Lake View, in March last when Cronin instituted a camp of the Clan-na-Gael. After the meeting Iceman O'Sullivan asked the witness about Cronin's standing as a physician, and receiving a favorable reply arranged for the witness to visit Cronin with him and make arrangements for the latter to care for O'Sullivan's men. This arrangement was made about the middle of April, and O'Sullivan gave Cronin some of his business cards, saying if the doctor was wanted when he (O'Sullivan) was out of town or sick one of these cards would be presented.

At the afternoon session Judge McConnell said he considered the testimony of Spellman in controversy and decided to exclude it.

Mrs. Addie J. Farrar testified as to a conversation between herself and O'Sullivan after Cronin's body was found.

She asked O'Sullivan was it not a terrible murder. The iceman hesitated a moment and then said: "They say he was a British spy."

Mrs. Farrar asked: "Well, why should they kill him?"

O'Sullivan said: "He gave away the secrets of a secret order, and if a man did that he ought to be killed. If he did that he got no more than he deserved."

Three policemen from Lake View district testified to having seen a wagon occupied by three men late on the night of May 4, and to noticing a trunk or box in the body of the wagon.

John Way, another policeman, testified that about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 5 he saw two men walking east toward the lake, followed by a wagon driven by another. The witness questioned the driver, who said they wanted to go to Chicago, and were looking for the lake shore drive. The other two men then came back from the beach, and the policeman gave them the proper directions.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Republicans More Confident and Democrats Sanguine.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—The campaign in Ohio closed to-night, and while the enthusiasm has not been very great the managers of both parties have been active.

It is thought that Governor Foraker will be scratched by some republicans who do not believe in three consecutive terms.

On the other hand, it is thought Campbell will not poll the vote of his party, because he is not regarded as being in line with ex-President Cleveland's policy on tariff reform.

In reviewing the situation, the Leader (rep.) will say: "Within the past week the situation has materially brightened for republicans all over the state. News of the active part the National Liquor Dealers' association was taking to elect Campbell has aroused the republicans. The prospects are for a heavy vote in the western reserve and means republican victory."

The Plaindealer (dem.) will say: "The democrats have made a vigorous fight against great odds. They have put the republicans to confusion, and if they but stand by their guns as manfully to-morrow as they have battled thus far they will secure the governor and the legislature. This will secure the United States senator."

Both Sides Will Win.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—The chairmen of the republican and democratic state committees were interviewed to-day regarding tomorrow's election. The estimates given by Colonel Conger indicate a republican plurality of between 15,000 and 20,000. He claims the poll made by the democrats shows Foraker's election, and that by the republicans an increased plurality for the head of the ticket over the democratic figures.

Chairman Neal, of the democratic committee, gives out no figures or estimates, but stated to-day: "We are going to elect Campbell sure. We have figures for that and there will be no mistake, but we will not make them public. Colonel Conger's interview, in which he purported to give the estimates of our committee, was a manufactured document."

Minor Parties Overshadowed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The campaign which closed to-night has been an exciting one.

While the platforms of both parties laid down principles relating to the tariff and other matters, the canvass has been marked with much personal bitterness. The contest was recognized pretty generally as confined to the two great parties.

The labor party has made scarcely an effort to push its ticket.

The prohibition party has not given as much attention to the canvass as usual.

The indications are that the vote in the state will fall below that of last year. Both parties are claiming the state by almost the same figures—15,000 to 20,000 plurality.

There is some personal objection to Foraker in Cincinnati, Cleveland and other points, growing out of his appointments, and he is likely to run below the rest of the ticket.

The Enquirer (dem.) expresses confidence in a brilliant victory for the whole ticket, and of democratic majorities in both branches of the general assembly.

The Commercial Gazette (rep.) says the republicans are feeling hearty over the outlook at the close of the campaign; that they need just the victory that is coming to-morrow to set them right.

IN NEW YORK.

The Interest Centers in the Balloting for the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The greatest interest in the election to-morrow centers in the balloting for the legislature. The republicans had a majority in the last legislature of about forty on joint ballot. It is their ambition to increase it to two-thirds majority so it will be possible to pass measures over the democratic governor's vetoes. On the other hand the democrats hope to reduce the republican majority, and if possible to wipe it out entirely.

The state officers to be chosen are the secretary of state, comptroller, state treasurer, attorney general, state engineer and judge of the court of appeals.

As the state is considered naturally democratic, and no issues have arisen to divert votes in large numbers, there is reason in the claim of the democratic leaders that the state ticket is to be successful, although the republican leaders are very hopeful.

In New York city the situation is complicated by a singular combination made between the county democracy and the republicans to defeat the Tammany hall ticket, and the impression prevails that this will lead to a good deal of trading, and it already has been charged that more or less colonization of voters has been indulged in.

The Pennsylvania Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The only officer to be voted for in Pennsylvania to-morrow is the successor to State Treasurer Hart. There are three candidates in the field, a republican, a democrat and a prohibitionist. Advices from all parts of the state indicate the vote will be light. The democrats claim the republican majority will be greatly reduced, while the republicans are confident their majority will be about as heretofore.

In Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—To-morrow the biennial state election will be held. The only state offices to be filled are the comptroller, treasurer, members of the legislature and a part of the state senate. The fight in Baltimore promises to be a heated one, as the republicans and independent democrats are united and opposed to the regular democrats.

Massachusetts Doubtful.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The state election which occurs to-morrow will have its chief interest in the fact of its being the first election under the new Australian form of voting in the state. The campaign has not been particularly exciting except in the contest for some minor offices. Some democrats claim they will carry the state by 2,000 to 5,000 plurality, while others declare the fight will be very close, at the same time declining to give any figures.

New Jersey Belongs to Both.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 4.—At the headquarters of both the republican and democratic state committees this evening apparent confidence was evinced in regard to the success of their respective parties at tomorrow's election.

The Old Dominion.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Indications from a democratic standpoint are that McKinney will be elected governor with the rest of the ticket beyond peradventure of a doubt and the majority will range from 10,000 to 25,000. On the other hand, the leading republicans, including the manager of Mahone's campaign paper, assert they will carry the state by a good majority.

Mississippi Solid.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—Mississippi will elect state officers to-morrow. There is no opposition to the democratic state ticket and the vote will consequently be small.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANVASS.

Reed, of Maine, Seems to Be in the Lead.

HIS FRIENDS ARE CONFIDENT.

McKinley Trying to Win on His Prestige—Much Interest in Army Reorganization—South Dakotans Choose Seats.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.

Just as soon as the results of the Ohio campaign are known Major McKinley is expected to come here and open his speakership headquarters. And well he may hasten to do so. Tom Reed, his most prominent opponent, has permitted no grass to grow under his feet this summer. He went out on the Pacific slope and captured part of the California delegation, helped Oregon and got the vote of Herman, her only congressman, then took the stump in Montana and secured the support of Carter, the member of congress from that new state. Then "your uncle Tom" has made a careful canvass of New England and New York, and it is reported here that very few of its members will get away from him. There is an impression among his friends here that Major McKinley is depending upon his prestige to carry him through. To-day's Post has this among a lot of speakership gossip:

"On the first ballot it is conceded that Reed and McKinley will be the leaders. The supporters of the former make the broad claim that he is already elected and that after the complimentary votes have been cast there will be no one else in the race. The argument advanced is that he can be made speaker without belittling any of the other candidates. To be beaten by the leader of the party in the house for the past six years, whose leadership in that time has been unchallenged, would give no occasion for jealousy on anybody's part and that naturally when any of the other candidates withdraw from the race they will throw their strength for Reed in preference to having it go elsewhere."

If the claims of Reed's friends are not unfounded, and he becomes speaker, there are still places of high honor for those who have entered the contest against him. Major McKinley, who has the distinction of being the chief exponent of the tariff as viewed from the republican standpoint, and who prepared the tariff plank in the last national platform, is naturally the most prominent suggestion for chairman of the committee on ways and means. He would undoubtedly be chosen for that position in the contingency of Reed's election if it were not for the claim of "Pig Iron" Kelly for the honor. Judge Kelly was the last republican chairman of that committee and has already announced that he expects the place under any republican speaker.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

So much has been said by members of congress and civilians generally about the reorganization of the army that there can be little, if any, doubt of the passage of a bill at the approaching session of congress which will make material and important changes in the rank and file.

The secretary of war and the general of the army, together with nearly all the prominent brigadiers and colonels, have recently expressed themselves, publicly or officially, in reference to desertions from the army, and have stated that something must be done to inspire each soldier with an esprit de corps by giving him some incentive intended to bring out a laudable ambition. The recruiting service is blamed for much of the trouble resulting in desertions. To-day's Post in discussing the question says on this point:

"The fact is our army is modeled to too great an extent on an aristocratic European type that is fading out elsewhere. Our officers must come nearer to their men and become interested in what they do and feel.

"Discipline instead of a degrading snobbishness must become altogether a matter of official and regulated obeyance. Then if the pay of a soldier were raised to $20 a month, if his food and clothing were improved, if his duties were so defined that he could have regular leisure for mental cultivation and if he could hope that attention to duty and self-culture would win for him promotion we may be sure there would be fewer desertions. Better material would be recruited and the new soldiers would have to be treated as men not as menials."

INTERESTED IN THE ELECTIONS.

The deepest interest is felt in administration circles in the issue of to-morrow's elections.

The white house and all the executive departments have government operators, and their wires are all connected with those of the Associated press and the United press, so that the president and every member of his cabinet is kept in constant communication with the news centers.

The administration very naturally cherishes the earnest hope that to-morrow will bring forth the unqualified endorsements of the policy pursued by President Harrison in the shape of rousing republican victories. In Virginia, particularly, Mr. Harrison takes deep interest, and he will be kept constantly advised all day of the progress of the voting.

SOUTH DAKOTANS CHOOSE SEATS.

South Dakota's senators to-day chose their seats on the floor of the senate.

Their selections give one a very good idea of how the other half dozen new state senators will be seated. Both of the South Dakota senators selected chairs at the extreme southeast wing of the republican side. Senator Moody, who is twelve or fourteen years the senior of his colleague, and whose beard and hair are snow white, will sit at the right of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, while immediately to Mr. Chandler's left, and further around toward the center aisle, are seated Messrs. Stanford, of California, and Stewart, of Nevada.

Senator Pettigrew selected the seat to the right of Mr. Moody, so the two South Dakota senators will sit together. There will be at least four more men from the new states seated on the republican side, and if Montana goes republican there will be six, which may make it necessary for some more republicans to go over on the democratic side, where there is room. Senator Blair, who is Mr. Chandler's colleague, took a chair on the democratic side a couple of years ago, although he is a very ardent republican. He is better situated there. He is next to the center aisle, and at the extreme southeast corner of the democratic wing. There are three vacant chairs in the extreme northern part of the republican side much nearer the presiding officer than those selected by the South Dakota senators to-day, but they do not give as good a view of the senate, the proceedings and the galleries. These will be taken by the accessions from North Dakota and Washington. In the selections of seats the first who come are the first served.

TANNER DOESN'T CARE.

This evening's Star says: "There will be a very important election in Brooklyn to-morrow. All or nearly all of the local offices will be contested and for a number of years there will not be such a general change as will take place within the next twenty-four hours.

In spite of these exciting facts there is one Brooklynite who will remain in Washington and whose view of the battle will be from afar. It is ex Commissioner Tanner, and over a telephone wire this morning he said he was not particularly interested in politics just now; he wanted to enjoy a season of repose."

The Case of Consul Lewis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A decision has been reached by officials of the state department in the case of the charges against W. R. Lewis, consul at Tangiers. He will be allowed to return to his post of duty, but as the state department officials think his usefulness at Tangiers is practically at an end, his stay there is not likely to be an extended one.

THE DESERTION PROBLEM.

Gen. Breckenridge Presents Some Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Inspector General Breckenridge, of the army, in his annual report devotes considerable space to the much mooted question of desertion. He says in part:

We should first render it inexcusable and then make it impossible and be always humane. Our methods of enlistment and the failure to insure arrest may not promote but apparently have failed to guard against this crime."

General Breckenridge argues in favor of the more rigid experiment of discipline and the laws already in force against desertion. It should be made easier to leave the service honorably than dishonorably and a type should be enlisted who don't care to desert.

A change is recommended in the manner of paying the officers and men. General Breckenridge thinks the officers in the army should be promoted for length of service as well as for merit.

The inspectors unite in reporting that the tone and bearing of the enlisted men is constantly improving.

It is recommended that measures be taken to secure the improvement of non-commissioned officers, such as increasing their pay, assembling them for instructions, etc. He recommends the adoption of the three battalion organization for infantry regiments; that the line be given the same chance for promotion as the staff; the rearmament of the forces and the restoration of the rank of lieutenant general.

At forty-three military educational institutions in the country there are 12,381 students, of whom 5,793 attend military instructions.

The report says that in the face of many difficulties the average instruction of the army has retained its excellence, and the recent camps have added efficiency and thoroughness to instruction in large bodies, which was lacking before.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The regular daily issue of pensions will be read with more interest hereafter than heretofore. It has been determined that the address of the pensioner shall be given out with the name. The following is the list of pensions granted Nebraskans to-day: Increase—Edwin J. Whipple, Ashland; William J. Morgan, Davy; Joseph Trott, Omaha; Ishmael Palmer, Niobrara; Samuel B. Porter, Arcadia; James O. Shipman, Morrisville; William Ralph, McCook; Samuel A. Fiske, Homerville; John W. Rogers, Trenton; Henry Bater, Newmans Grove; Abner D. Frame, St. Paul; George J. Hitchcock, Sutton; Charles W. Armstrong, Champion; John W. Ohugomach, Friend; William Florom, Stockville; Charles E. Wheeler, Broken Bow; Albert Bateman, Kearney; Hugh Linn, Gothenburg; Daniel G. Grice, Red Cloud.

Pensions granted Iowans: Original invalid—Alexander K. Finley, Morning Sun. Increase—William F. Spray, Salem; Henry H. Cornick, Rolfe; Samuel S. Lyttle, Iowa City; John W. Hoyt, Albia; John J. Stober, Kalona; Abner Mason, Plum Hollow; William Egleoff, Sidney; McArthur Skiles, Haven; Thomas Markey, Bondurant; Harvey G. Osborn, Sperry; Charles Dempsey, Mason City; Alonzo Jones, Peoria; Zerah E. Cottrell, Woodward; Joseph Steenbarger, John B. Dewesse, Henry M. Sparks, Eddyville; Patrick McCann, Council Bluffs; Martin Butler, Charles City; Ward White, Delhi; Jesse Bunnell, Montezuma; Wm. S. Dilley, Wirt; Edward Serndsen, Bryant; Leonard Burris, Riverside; Levi D. Landon, Urbana; John W. Burkhead, Sioux City; Job Carter, Eldon; Geo. W. Fail, Harlan; Warren Turner, Clinton; Daniel Shumire, Hartford; Abram Creviling, Fontanelle; Geo. L. Farrington, Centre Junction; John Thomas, Corning; Thos. Roderick, Dedham; Lucian M. Stoddard, Iowa Falls; James W. Brown, West Union; Albert VanTarsel, Fredericksburg; Daniel L. Post, Estherville; Geo. Dellart.

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The State Officials of North Dakota Sworn In.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Miller, Secretary Flittie, Auditor Bray, Attorney General Goodwin, Commissioner of Insurance Carey and the justices of the supreme court took the oath of office in the capitol building here to-day, and the machinery of the state of North Dakota was placed in motion. Immediately after taking the oath Governor Miller issued a proclamation convening the legislature for the election of United States senators and the enactment of state laws. The date of convening is November 19. This, it is thought, will give time for the election of United States senators in time to take their seats at the convening of congress.

THE RESULT IN MONTANA.

The Republican Ticket Elected With the Exception of Governor.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 4.—The state canvassing board met this morning and finished the canvass of the state vote. The entire republican state ticket was elected with the exception of Toole for governor. The supreme court and six out of eight district judges are republican. The senate is a tie with a republican lieutenant governor to cast the deciding vote and a republican majority in the house of six. In the contest in Jefferson county the republicans expect to gain one member in the house, which will give them a majority of eight on joint ballot. There is a tie for joint member of the house in Beaver Head and Deer Lodge counties, which will necessitate a new election. Out of the total vote cast only 800 are against the adoption of the constitution.

HELENA, Mont. Nov. 4.—The Independent (dem.) says: The action of the state board of canvassers to-day, in throwing out the Tunnel precinct in Silver Bow county, gave the republicans a majority in the legislature. The Tunnel precinct case will be decided Wednesday. Should the appeal not be sustained, the original order of the court will be carried out and the vote counted. According to to-day's returns, the republicans have six and the democrats five of the Silver Bow delegation. If the Tunnel precinct is counted the democrats will have ten. If the county canvassing board is ordered to count the Tunnel precinct, the county clerk will issue certificates to the members shown to be elected by this count, and the result will be two sets of members. The contest promises to be long and bitter.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A Technicality Overlooked May Delay Her Statehood.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 4.—A majority of the members of the new legislature are here and the senatorial candidate haue their headquarters open. The eastern candidates are Samuel Childe and Gerge Turner, of Spokane Falls, and ex-Delegates John H. Allen and Thomas H. Brents, of Walla Walla. The western candidates are ex-Governor Squire, of Seattle, General W. J. Sprague and W. J. Thompson, of Tacoma. Squire has the lead among the western men.

It was supposed the legislature would meet Wednesday, as provided in the constitution, but this morning a telegram was received from President Harrison saying the certificate attached to the official copy of the constitution was technically incomplete, as the territorial governor's signature was not appended. A special messenger started for Washington this evening with a copy of the constitution properly certified, but he can not arrive there for six days. It is not known if this will delay the proclamation, and the president has been telegraphed for information. The question is being vigorously discussed as to whether the legislature can meet until the proclamation has been issued, and the views of the leading men differ. The department of justice has been telegraphed to for an official opinion.

Seth Low Accepts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Ex-Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn, to-day decided to accept the presidency of Columbia college.

THE LAND OF THE MORMON.

Annual Report of the Governor of Utah Territory.

UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LANDS.

The Importance of Some Sort of Tenure Urged—Latter Day Saints Wedded to Polygamy—The Public Schools Weak.

The Mormon Problem.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Governor Thomas, of Utah territory, in his annual report, says that during the last nine years the foreign born population has been increased by Mormon immigration by 16,094.

Upon the subject of unoccupied public lands, the governor says, the question of what the government should do with the vast tracts of land which can be used only for grazing purposes is assuming vital importance throughout the west. Under the present conditions unoccupied lands are used by persons engaged in stock raising, and as there is no harmony of interests among them there is frequent conflict between clashing interests. The governor is of the opinion that if the government would provide some way by which persons engaged in stock raising could acquire title to the grazing lands which can never be used for agricultural purposes, it would remove one of the most serious drawbacks to the growth of the stock industry and promote the settlement of the country. Grazing and mountain lands constitute nearly seven-eighths of the entire land area of the territory.

In the course of his report upon public and denominational schools the governor says: "While Utah has a very fair system of public schools, they fail far short of what they should be. The tax collected for the support of schools does not pay one half the expense of maintaining them, consequently the pupils must pay tuition fees or the schools would be closed. In many of the poorer districts the children are denied school privileges for many months of the year. I am led to believe that there is no prospect that this will be changed, by the fact that the Mormons are preparing for denominational schools, in which their children may be taught Mormon theology in addition to the ordinary branches of education. State or county academies have been established under church auspices and in some school districts Mormon children have been withdrawn from the public schools and placed in the church schools."

The governor quotes from a letter written by President Woodruff, of the Mormon church, to show that it is the purpose of the church to establish these church schools. In it Woodruff says:

"Our children, if left to the training they receive in these (public) schools, will grow entirely ignorant of those principles of salvation for which the Latter Day Saints made so many sacrifices. To permit this condition of things to exist among us would be criminal."

Remarking upon this letter the governor says it is plain the church has decided to take its place as an enemy of the public school system and of the principles which are at its foundation.

Speaking of the gentile strength in the territory, the governor says: "The time may come when the gentiles will be in the majority, but it will be many years hence. The fact is that outside of Salt Lake and Ogden the gentile population is found in the mining camps and in the smaller railroad towns."

The governor writes at length upon the present attitude of the Mormon people. They have accepted the doctrine of polygamy, he says, and will probably adhere to it as long as they live. They accept the doctrine of plural marriage in all sincerity as a radical and necessary part of their religion. The Mormon church, the governor says, is heavily engaged in politics, and adds;

"I don't hesitate to say that any temporizing policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the territory is only delaying the final settlement and that the future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church, which has been the main pillar of the church in Utah."

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Chief Mayes Strongly Opposed to Selling It to the Government.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—A