# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## JAPS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

### Second Naval Engagement Results in the Loss of Five Chinese Ships.

### INFLICTED NO SERIOUS DAMAGE IN RETURN

**Further Details of Previous Fights—Number of Killed at Ping Yang Largely Diminished—Bad Tactics of Li Hung Chang's Men.**

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—An official dispatch received here from the headquarters of the Japanese fleet says that the latter at 1 o'clock of the afternoon of the 16th met eleven Chinese war ships and six torpedo boats thirty-five miles northeast of Hai Yang Tao, with the result that four of the Chinese ships were sunk and one was burned. The dispatch adds that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20.—The particulars received here in regard to the battle of Ping Yang show that the Chinese loss was 2,000 killed and 14,500 wounded and captured. A fourth part of the Chinese army escaped. The Japanese loss was only about eleven officers wounded and 260 soldiers killed.

The Japanese army is marching on Wiju, which it is expected will be reached by the end of September.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Dispatches received here today from Shanghai say that the total number of the Chinese fleet engaged in the battle fought off the mouth of the Yalu river was twelve war ships and four torpedo boats. The Japanese fleet, is is added, was composed of seventeen ships, some of which were small war vessels. The Chinese claim to have sunk the Japanese war ships Abushima and Yossina and a Japanese transport which had been converted into a cruiser and named the Saiko.

A private report received here from Shanghai declares that these vessels were not sunk as the Chinese claim, but that they escaped in a disabled condition.

It is reported that the Chinese transport Toonan was sunk after she had landed her troops, but this is thought to be probably incorrect.

The report that Admiral Ting and Colonel Von Hannekin were severely wounded seems to be incorrect, for they have both returned to duty.

The Westminster Gazette comments upon the battle as follows: "We observe, speaking generally, that both sides were engaged in verifying the theories of Captain Mahan, the Japanese consciously, as they are great students of that eminent authority, and the Chinese unwittingly, and it may be fairly supposed, reluctantly. The Chinese have the biggest navy, but they have been unable to concentrate it upon points of paramount strategical importance. So far the war has turned out as, according to the most approved principles, it ought to have turned out."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Admiral Ting has made the fatal mistake of trying to convoy troops before he had met and broken the enemy's fleet, and unless the troops landed at the Yalu river are relieved from the sea they are irretrievably lost."

The St. James's Gazette says: "If this is a victory for the Chinese, they must pray for a defeat. The damage which the Japanese inflicted with their smaller and lighter squadron goes far to show that in tactics, discipline and the handling of modern weapons they are as much superior to the Chinese at sea as they have already shown themselves to be on land."

The officials of the Japanese legation here have received a private cable message from Yokohama dated today, saying that on September 16 twelve Chinese war ships encountered nine Japanese ships with the result that after severe fighting the Chinese lost four vessels and the Japanese none.

JAPANESE LEGATION IN IGNORANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Neither the Chinese or Japanese legation has received any advices as to the great naval engagement off Yalu. Lieutenant Miyokaw, the naval attache of the Japanese legation, returned today from an eastern trip. He is well acquainted with the scene of the battle and says it is so far removed from Japanese telegraph stations that word would first have to be carried by dispatch boats to Tushima or Nagasaki before the Tokio authorities could be informed of the battle. As the fight occurred last Saturday it is expected that the dispatch boats will have the official version transmitted very soon, and the legation is looking for full information today. The Japanese officials here are much elated over the latest reports, as they say the sinking of China's big battleship, the Chen Yuen, fatally cripples China's navy.

Another significant fact commented on at the Japanese legation is that foreign officers appear to have been in command of the Chinese ships, which, in the judgment of the Japanese authorities here, shows that the Chinese are yet deficient in native commanders and are depending on foreigners to manipulate their ships, which is a marked contrast with the native command of all Japanese war ships.

The Chinese minister declines to discuss the recent battles or any phase of the war. In response to an inquiry today he sent word that no advices had been received and that he was very busy. He is building a large ball room in the rear of the legation with the prospect of an extensive entertainment in the future. There is apparently no intention to share in the anxiety over the Chinese reverses.

No official advices have been received here clearing up the many doubts as to which vessels were destroyed.

JAPS DISCREDIT THE RUMORS.

Minister Kurino, at the office of the Japanese legation here, regards the cable from Tokio to the Associated press as giving the most trustworthy report of the engagement yet received, and is gratified to learn from this course that the Japanese fleet sustained no great damage. They point out that Tokio is about 550 miles from Hiroschima, where the emperor and the headquarters of the army and navy are located. There is telegraphic connection so that Tokio would have the first information from Japanese sources from the imperial headquarters at Hiroschima.

Legation officials do not believe the Shanghai report naming two vessels alleged to have been sunk. Lieutenant Miyoaka, the Japanese naval attache here, says there is no such ship in the Japanese navy as the Abushima, which the Shanghai account says was sunk. There are many ships with the suffix "shima," meaning island, but none have the prefix "Abu" nor anything like it. It is believed at the legation, however, that the cruiser Saiko, claimed to have been sunk, is the Sikyo. The latter was formerly a fast merchantman between Shanghai and Yokohama, and was recently transformed into a fleet cruiser. Lieutenant Miyoaka says that by the Yossina, stated in the Shanghai report to have been sunk, is undoubtedly meant the Yoshin, the pride of the Japanese navy. It would be startling news, indeed, he says, if this ship had gone down, but he scouts the idea. She is the newest and fastest cruiser in the Japanese navy, with the remarkable speed of twenty-three knots per hour.

CHINESE ARE NOT PATRIOTIC.

**Opinion of an Emissary of the Pope on the Oriental War.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Mgr. Phillbert Termoz, prelate of the pope, is in the city on an apostolic mission. He was one of the passengers on the steamer Oceanic, which arrived from the Orient a few days ago. Since the beginning of last year he has been delving into the creeds and customs of all the Oriental nations, and at the same time has been investigating the works of all Catholic missions in the countries which he has traversed.

From Peking Mgr. Termoz went by way of Manchuria and Corea to Japan. He saw the Janpanese fleet land its troops at Chemulpo and says he was struck with the military manner in which the ceremony was carried out. Japan's army, he says, is far superior to that of China.

"The great trouble with China," he said, "is the lack of patriotism among the people. In Japan every mother's son is steeped in patriotism. In China a viceroy and a number of soldiers are hired to defend the country. They might be so many Hessians for all the patriotism they possess."

STORY OF THE CHINESE OFFICERS.

**Admit the Destruction of Four Vessels in the Yalu River Battle.**

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says: From Chinese officers with dispatches who have arrived here and later messages from Port Arthur, a full narrative of the naval battle of Yalu is obtainable. Admiral Ting, commander of the Chinese northern squadron, was instructed by the council of war here to convey six transports and to land the troops, guns and stores at Yoehow, from which base China intended to renew operations in Corea. The battleships Ting-Yuen, Chen-Yuen, King-Yuen, Ping-Yuen, Li-Yuen and Tsi-Yuen and cruisers Chi-Yuen, Ching-Yuen, Chao-Yuen, Yang-We, Kwang-Kai and Wang-Tin, together with four torpedopedo boats, escorted the transports. They arrived at the entrance to the Yalu river early Monday morning, and then disembarkation proceeded rapidly, the transports steaming into the river, while the warships anchored outside.

At 11 o'clock smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of a large flotilla. The situation was grasped immediately and Admiral Tang gave orders for the weighing of anchors and the placing of the ships in battle array. His position was a difficult one. If he remained near the shore his movements would be cramped, and if he steamed out for searoom he ran the risk of a Japanese cruiser or torpedo boat running in among his transports. He choose the lesser of the two evils and formed a fighting line to guard the estuary in single column in the following order from port to starboard: Yang-We, Chi-Yuen, Tsi-Yuen, King-Yuen, Ting-Yuen, Lai-Yuen, Chin-Yuen, Pign-Yuen, Ching-Yuen and Chao-Yuen. As a second fighting line and to meet any Japanese ship which might succeed in forcing the fighting line, the Kwang-kai and Kwang-ting, with four torpedo boats, were stationed at the mouth of the river.

The Japanese fleet approached at full speed until within range. Then they advanced in columns, forming into two lines. Nine ironclads and cruisers formed the fighting line, while three gunboats and five torpedo boats formed the second line. Firing commenced forthwith. The guns on both sides were workde unceasingly at long range, and the hits were infrequent. The Japanese crept close and the gunners made better practice. The Ting-Yuen was the first to suffer, a shell bursting in her battery. From the outset the Japanese directed a powerful fire upon the Chinese battleships Chin Yuen and Ting Yuen. For ninety minutes terrific cannonade continued. The result was that one Japanese cruiser, reported to have been the Saiko, was placed out of action. One Chinese officer declared that he saw her sink. In the meantime the two big guns on the Chen-Yuen were disabled and the other ships showed signs of damage. Both fleets were under easy steam. The Japanese maneuvering, while the Chinese held their original positions. Suddenly two of the Japanese cruisers sought to break through the Chinese line on the starboard side. Three torpedo boats swiftly pursued them. The Chin-Yuen and Chang-Yuen went at full speed astern to avoid a catastrophe. The boats fired their torpedoes, but the nets about the Japanese cruisers stopped them. In the meantime other guns were brought to bear upon the cruisers, which are believed to have been Takitushima and the Yoshimo. They were beaten back by the weight of metal in an almost helpless state. Chinese officers declare that both sank.

The Chinese had fared little better, for the Ching-Yuen had been several times hulled and pierced upon the water line, while the Chan-Yuen had stranded while trying to evade the Japanese torpedo boats. All attempts to float her had been frustrated by the fire directed upon her. Finally she burst into flames from shells. The big guns of the Chen-Yuen were disabled, but she remained in the fighting line, working her smaller and machine guns. The Tsi-Yuen returned to the second line and the King-Yuen was in a terrible plight. A shell burst through her decks and set fire to her, and with the flames bursting from her she slowly settled down. A score of times the Japanese sought to break through the Chinese lines, but until the last the Chinese guns were able to stop them and the Japanese never reached the transports. The Chinse vesels gave way before the attacks and while doing so the Yang-Wei stranded stern first. Her fate was similar to that of the Chao-Yeun. The Chi-Yeun was nothing more than a wallowing wreck when struck by a torpedo, and she sank with all on board. The scene was now appalling. The guns on several of thes hips on both sides were dasibled and the great ships rolled heavily. The streams of green water pouring from most of them showed that the steam pumps were working incessantly and testified to the extent of the damage inflicted. Some of the Chinese ships had exhausted their ammunition during the last hour's fight. More than one of the Japanese vessels seemed to be on the point of foundering. It was not until dusk, however, that the firing ceased, and the battered Japanese fleet slowly departed in double line formation. Towards morning the remnants of the Chinese fleet, with six transports, started for Port Arthur, which was safely reached. The damage to all the Chinese ships is so extensive that it can scarcely be repaired before winter. The officers say that both sides showed the most furious courage.

*SAT DOWN ON HANNAHAN.*

**Firemen's Brotherhood Disapproves His Action During the Late Strike.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—The Brotherhood of Firemen elected the following officers yesterday: Grand secretary and treasurer, Frank W. Arnold, Terre Haute; grand executive board, E. A. Ball, Stratford, Ont., chairman; H. N. Lamb, Garrett, Ind., secretary; J. D. Byrne, Portland, Ore.; F. G. May, Hollstead, Pa.; A. S. A. Dillon, Aliza, Kan.

Board of Trustees—W. F. Hines, Denver, chairman; A. H. Hawley, secretary; A. H. Sutton, Decatur, Ill., editor and manager of the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine, and W. S. Carter, Taylor, Tex.

This morning's session of the firemen was devoted to a consideration of the report of the committee on death and disability claims. Claims aggregating $50,000 were allowed by the committee.

The convention, at its afternoon session, adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of those members who struck through sympathy with Pullman strikers; pledging the brotherhood to hereafter abide by all its agreements and to await the action of the grand lodge officers before going out on a strike; protesting against the other labor organizations on a strike attempting to induce the members of the brotherhood to join them through sympathy; declaring against the position of Vice Grand Master Hannahan in the Pullman strike in advising members not to work with the nonunion men and approving that of Grand Master Sargent and other grand lodge officers. The convention gave Hannahan another slap by reducing his salary from $3,500 yearly to $2,500, and leaving those of other grand lodge officers undisturbed. Twelve thousand dolars was voted for the relief of firemen who went out during the Lehigh Valley strike who are still idle. After listening to a speech from Debs, the convention adjourned finally, to meet two years hence at Galveston, Tex.

Grand Master Sargent and Grand Secretary and Treasurer Arnold were directed by the convention to remove the headquarters from Terre Haute to a place to be selected by them.

**Equalization in Illinois.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The state board of equalization today adjourned till next Tuesday morning. The committee on town and city lots reported a surplus valuation of $50,418,099.

## SET HIS FOOT DOWN HARD

### Captain O'Neil Tells Nicaraguans Americans Cannot Be Forced to Hold Office.

### EXILES BROUGHT BACK TO BLUEFIELDS

**News of Their Arrival Causes Consternation in Native Official Quarters—Must Be Accorded a Speedy and Fair Trial.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The Associated press correspondent in Bluefields, Nicaragua, under date of September 15, says: This is the independence day of Nicaragua and it brings this land one day closer to certain civil war, which will play havoc with prosperity for a while. Bluefields has enjoyed a municipal election, and officers have been elected, but still martial law exists, for the simple reason that the Nicaraguans attempted to elect Americans to office without even taking the trouble to consult those Americans. Madriz has stated that any successful candidate who refused to serve in the office to which he had been elected would be fined $50 a day throughout the entire term of office, but the determined stand of Captain O'Neill compelled Madriz to ignore his own decree. Eugene Landrick and Dr. Paul Austerhaus were those who rejected the honor and called on Captain O'Neill to protect them, which he did.

September 1 the English cruiser Mohawk arrived and notified Captain O'Neill that he had on board the exiled residents and two Americans, Sam Lampton of New Orleans and Captain W. R. Banks of Philadelphia. The Mohawk carried several dispatches from Minister Baker to Captain Summer. In one of these letters President Cleveland is quoted as saying the two Americans should be accorded a fair and honest open trial at once or they would have to be released and restored to their former position. Captain O'Neill willingly tendered these men quarters on his ship. News that the other exiles were on the English cruiser had spread rapidly in Bluefields and the greatest excitement prevailed. Those at government headquarters were dumbfounded and scarcely knew what to expect. Several sailing vessels headed for the open sea at once with the friends and families of the exiles on board.

An incident occurred which proves the policy adopted by Captain Sumner to be a wise one. When it was found impossible to leave Bluefields before the 19th, the men under General Reyes, and even the general himself, expected an atack from the marines from the Columbia and Marblehead. Two three-inch Krupp guns were run out to suitable positions and 300 men were hidden away among the plants on shore as sharpshooters. The prisoners at this time were quartered in a small building behind the custom house. During the forenoon of August 17 several soldiers were seen to lash two ten-pound cans of gunpowder together and fix out a fuse. This deadly instrument was then taken to the building where the prisoners were quartered and placed in a corner of the room. An officer was stationed by the powder with instructions to set fire to the fuse when the fight began. When they boarded the Yulu on the evening of August 19 the powder was carried along and placed near where the prisoners were stationed. Again when they were taken to the old Spanish town of San Juan del Norte, the powder had a prominent position in the hotel, and even on the river boat it was also kept in readiness.

LABOR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

**Interesting Report to Be Ready for Publication Next Spring**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Department of Labor has about completed its investigation of strikes and lockouts that have occurred since 1887, upon which it has been engaged for many months past. This report will not, however, be published before next spring. It will form an exhaustive showing of all the labor troubles in the United States since the date named, the number of employes involved in each strike or lockout, the causes of the trouble, the loss in wages, etc., the investigation being covered by about thirty questions.

The next subject to be investigated by the department is the influence of machinery on labor. Congress has appropriated $10,000 for this, besides authorizing the use of the regular force of the bureau. The work of the inquiry will begin in November. The field force will be put upon it as fast as it completes its work on strikes and lockouts. The statistics of strikes and lockouts will be kept from year to year hereafter. The inquiry on the influence of machinery on labor is a vast and complex subject and one that is involving the best thought and greatest interest of the department. The growth of machinery and its use will be looked into. An elaborate comparison of the cost of commodities under the old hand system and under the machine system will be made. The relative productiveness of labor under the two systems will be shown, and comparisons of wages under the two systems will be made.

Beyond this a resolution of congress calls for an investigation of the modern industrial condition of women and children, the wages that are paid them as compared with men, how far their labor displaces that of men, the sanitary conditions under which they labor and the provisions for their comfort, etc. There is no special appropriation made for this inquiry, but it is expected to be made out of the regular funds of the department. It will not be entered upon until after the inquiry into the influence of machinery on labor is completed, which is expected to occupy a year or more.

ALUMINIUM IN THE ARMY.

**War Department Experimenting with it for Light Equipment.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—War department officials of the ordnance bureau are giving attention to the properties of aluminium. This metal promises to be one of the most important materials in the equipment of modern armies. Already the German armies, which are among the first to accept improvements, have adopted aluminium for a variety of uses. The War department is in a measure following the lead of the navy in giving attention to the new metal. It is in the line of small equipments that the army is expected to utilize the metal. Samples are in the ordnance bureau of aluminium cups, belt buckles, hooks and horseshoes.

The lessening of the marching weight is one of the problems which always is before the officers who superintend the matter of equipment. It is hoped that in the near future it will be found practicable to use the light metal, not only for drinking cups and dishes for the soldiers, but for bayonet scabbards and other accoutrements in which strength is not the first requisite.

To a private, Joseph H. Kahn, of one of the artillery companies stationed at Fort McHenry, the War department is indebted for the design of a new and important patent which may prove serviceable in campaigning. It is a combination of shovel and pick axe not more than a foot in length, which may be carried at the belt, and used in digging intrenchments. By its use the soldiers might, if hard pressed, hurriedly dig up earthworks or intrenchments for their own shelter.

**Season's Work Nearly Ended.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The field parties of the coast and geodetic survey in Alaska, Colorado and Utah are coming home, their season's work being completed. Parties are still out along the Mexican border and resurveys are being made in Boston harbor, on Long Island and in the Hudson river.

**Quiet Reigns at Mosquito.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Assurances have reached the State department to the effect that tranquility prevails in Bluefields, and that the entire Mosquito reservation is now under the constitutional law of Nicaragua.

*FRAUDULENT SCHOOL BONDS.*

**Large Swindling Scheme Unearthed in Vernon County, Missouri.**

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Within the past few days two fraudulent bonds for $2,500 each, purporting to have been issued for school purposes by school districts in Vernon county, Missouri, have turned up in this city and it is now believed that a large swindling scheme has been set on foot, with how great success is not yet known. These two bonds were detected by the absence of a certificate of registration in the office of the secretary of state as required by Missouri laws. Inquiry in Vernon county shows that the school districts alleged to have issued these bonds, viz: No. 17 (Clear Creek) and Walker village, have not authorized any such issue for some years. Moreover, the alleged presidents and clerks signing the bonds do not live in the districts, while the other signatures are fictitious. The only districts in Vernon county which have issued school bonds this year are Nos. 83, 84, 85, 94 and 109.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Two fraudulent bonds of $1,000 each, purporting to have been issued for school purposes by the school district commissioners in Vernon county, Missouri, have appeared in this city.

The man who first brought the bonds to St. Louis was Robert S. Murray, who alleged that he came from Nevada, Mo., the county seat of Vernon county, and knowledge of his whereabouts is now desired by several people. Before Murray came here he had arranged with Childs & Atkinson to place several of these bonds. When he reached here he had only one, of school district No. 17 of Clear Creek township, but on this the firm advanced him a couple of hundred dollars. It is learned now that he had other bonds, some of the village district of Walker and some of another district, name not known. These he used in other transactions, which fell through, Murray receiving the bonds back. County Treasurer Bogan of Vernon county pronounces the bonds forgeries. Childs & Atkinson will take steps to find Murray, who, it is said, has gone to New York.

*CONGRATULATED BY THEIR CHIEF.*

**General Greeley Compliments Signal Officers for Their Exceptional Work.**

DENVER, Sept. 20.—Captain W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer, U. S. A., Department of Colorado, accompanied by Sergeants John McGlone, James B. McLaughlin and William Bessell, arrived in Denver today direct from the heights of the Uncompahgre mountains, where, with the assistance of Sergeants Batsch and Griffin, stationed on Mount Ellen, they succeeded in breaking the world's record for long distance heliograph signaling. Among the congratulatory messages received by Captain Glassford is the following, which was sent by heliograph to Mount Uncompahgre:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1894.—Captain W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Mount Uncompahgre, via Lake City, Colo.: Congratulating you on the indefatigable exertions and skillful arrangements whereby you have beaten the world's record for long-distance heliograph signaling by fifty-eight miles, the United States has reason to congratulate itself upon American ingenuity and the assiduous exertions whereby its soldiers have been enabled to transmit with a mirror of sixty-four square inches reflecting surface a message sixty-five miles further than the famous Laurel Mauritius line between the Island Mauritius and Riverion with its magnificent apparatus and a mirror of 12,000 inches of reflecting surface. This record must stand unsurpassed for many years, if not for all time.

A. W. GREELEY,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

The officers found the ascent of Mount Uncompahgre difficult and suffered severely from the cold while there.

*CRISIS FOR THE WHISKY TRUST.*

**Rumors of a Coming Receivership Gaining Ground Among the Knowing.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A special to the Post from Peoria says: The belief is growing among those who know something of the inside workings of the Whisky trust that a crisis is rapidly approaching and that some of its officers would not care much if it were thrown into the hands of a receiver. This belief is strengthened by the presence here of the officers of the American Distributing company of New York, who have come to make an investigation of the safety of the rebate vouchers. They have been in consultation with Sam Woolner, whose new distillery, the largest in the world, will be ready for operation next month, and which alone can supply all the demand in the present condition of the trade. It is possible that a deal may be made with him and the trust left out.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 20.—President Greenhut of the Distilling & Cattle Feeding company, this evening issued a call for a special meeting of the board of directors to be held in this city tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The business is of the most urgent kind, and a full attendance is requested. President Greenhut refused to state the object.

*ROASTED A KEG OF POWDER.*

**Ted Jenkins' Indifference to Details Causes Serious Trouble.**

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Ted Jenkins, foreman for Richard England, the wool grower, narrowly escaped death by a peculiar accident yesterday. He was moving camp, and among his effects was a fifty-pound keg of powder, which he placed in the oven of his camp stove for safety. When he struck camp again he forgot about the powder in the oven, and proceeded to build a fire in the stove. He lay down in his blankets and went to sleep. How long he remained there before the explosion occurred is not known. When discovered by a sheep herder he was lying on the ground in an unconscious condition, with a broken jaw and a horrible gash in his head. Not a vestige of the camp stove remained. The victim was revived, and a physician summoned from Carbon. He is now getting along nicely. It is a mystery that Jenkins was not instantly killed by the force of the explosion.

**Odd Fellows Sovereign Grand Lodge.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The third session of the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was opened at Lookout Inn this morning at 9 o'clock. The report of the committee appointed to locate and erect a building as headquarters in Baltimore was postponed indefinitely. The law requiring a canton tax was repealed. A past grand masters' and past grand patriarchs' association was authorized for each jurisdiction. A special committee was appointed to investigate the alleged misappropriation of funds donated to the Fargo sufferers. Legislation on the admission of women to the order through the Rebekah lodge came next. The new constitution admits all Odd Fellows and wives and all white women over 18 years of age who "believe in the Ruler of the Universe."

**Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Sept. 20.**

At New York—Arrived—Aller, from Bremen; America, from London.

At Bremen—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Scandia, from New York.

At San Francisco—Departed—Mariposa, for Honolulu and Sydney.

At New York—Arrived—Normania, from Hamburg; Brennie, from Liverpool.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Vaandam, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Columbia, from New York for Hamburg; Scandia, from New York for Hamburg.

**Union Pacific Beats the Rio Grande.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 20.—The Bell cattle train reached Kansas City several hours ahead of the Rio Grande and Western train. The average time made between Cheyenne and the destination was twenty-eight and three-quarters miles an hour. The run is conceded to be the fastest ever made with a similar train in the west.

## POOR DAY FOR PIE BITERS

### Administration-Majors Men Strike a Snag at the Polls in Douglas County.

### DECENCY IN POLITICS AMPLY VINDICATED

**Efforts of Rings and Corporations to Aid Tatooed Tom Rebuked by Democrats—Beaten in Their Strongholds Almost Two to One.**

Not long after the republican state convention, when it became obvious to the managers of Tom Majors' campaign, who included the chief moguls of the republican ring and the railroad bosses, of whom Czar Holdrege of the Burlington is a type, that both the character of their candidate and the methods by which his nomination was secured combined to make his candidacy distasteful and his election, in their own opinion, exceedingly doubtful, a condition accentuated by the fact that the populists had placed at the head of their ticket a man of ability, with a clean record and conservative views, a combination was made between them and the administration democrats in the desperate hope of still saving the fortunes of their candidate. The part these democrats was to play was to bring about the nomination of a straight democratic state ticket, with the avowed object of befuddling the party into voting it, and thus take from Holcomb support that he would otherwise receive. It was said by The Bee at the time, however, and has been often reiterated since, that no such deal and bargain as this could deceive the honest men in any party, and this statement was abundantly proved by the result of the democratic primaries held yesterday in Douglas county, while the nature of the warfare carried on by motley forces of Majors demonstrated that no mistake was made in estimating the kind of methods they would resort to.

With the chiefs for directors, the subordinates and employes in all the federal offices and departments were sent out and in some cases driven out to work for the administration tickets at the polls. Parties within the range of their influence had been compelled both to go off and go on the caucus tickets. Every man who expects appointment under the incoming postmasters at Omaha and South Omaha was given to understand that his prospect of position was in a large if not to an absolute degree contingent on the activity that he should show yesterday in seeking the election of the administration tickets. Officers of banks that are the depositories of railroads had hacks running through the streets all day hauling back and forth men whose franchise they had it in their power to control. Contractors on federal buildings with the mechanics and laborers under them, were induced to share in the activity spent in an effort to further the election of the tattooed candidate. All of this influence, together with a lavish expenditure of money, was combined to "manage" a general voting population that seemed disposed to repudiate the long series of acts of which these methods were the culmination. And the effort failed.

BEGAN WITH A FORGERY.

Before the sun was fairly up yesterday the anti-Bryan forces had sprung out of their little tricks. Bryan had announced in his organ that all tickets bearing the names of delegates who were acceptable to him would be stamped with a fac-simile of his autograph. This was to insure his friends voting for delegates who would make a platform upon which he could stand without stultifying himself. The administration crowd claimed to be for Bryan, and their sample ballots were so marked. But while they might be pledged to Bryan, the Bryan men declared that there was a scheme on foot to capture the delegation, endorse Bryan, and then adopt a platform which Bryan would decline to stand upon. Of course this would relieve the alleged Bryan men from all blame.

The scheme sprung by the administration forces yesterday was nothing more nor less than a forgery of Mr. Bryan's autograph. Tickets were distributed in all the wards and headed: "Delegates marked 'X' are pledged to W. J. Bryan for United States senator." The alleged facsimile of the autograph was a clumsy affair, set on an incline across the top of the ticket, and about one-half larger than the authorized facsimile. The regular Bryan ticket was headed: "The following candidates support me for United States senator. W. J. Bryan."

When the Bryan supporters became aware of the plot they were momentarily disconcerted, but they held a hurried consultation and decided that there was only one way to act, and that was to stand at the polls and denounce the scheme. This deceit made votes fast for the genuine Bryan ticket.

At the primaries delegates were chosen to the county convention which meets Saturday to choose delegates to the state convention, and also to the county convention which meets October 3 for the nomination of county officers. There were no contests, except with respect to the former.

At 2 o'clock this morning reports were received from the whole county, except eight country precincts. The figures show 111½ for Bryan and 28½ for the administration. Giving to the latter all of the forty delegates yet to hear from, Bryan will have 111½ votes in the convention, against 68½ for the administration.

In the city of Omaha the Bryan men elected solid delegations in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, and getting a part of the delegation in each of the others. In not a single ward were the administration men completely successful.

Some of the Bryan men are not Holcomb men, but the percentage is very small, and, in view of the overwhelming anti-administration victory, insignificantly small. The detail of the fight was:

ONLY PARTIALLY COMPROMISED.

First Ward—A compromise ticket agreed to bear the names of six administration and five Bryan men was the only one in sight and was elected, sixty-eight votes having been cast. At the close of the contest it was given out that but three of the Bryan men could be depended on, the other two being on the fence. Delegates to county delegate convention are George Bertrand, J. T. Flanning, Charles Conoyer, C. Hoeppner, E. P. Mullen, John Murphy, H. J. McKinna, John Powers, David Shanahan, Owen Slavin and Eugene Whalen. Delegates to county nominating convention: Henry Blum, D. L. Cartan, L. F. Crofoot, L. Hansen, Lew Herman, Thomas J. Lowry, John Mulvihill, Peter McCann, Sophas Nebler, William Neve, John Zeller.

Second Ward—The fight was hot. Workers on both sides had been busy for days past. The Bryan men offered a compromise some time ago and were scoffed at by the administration men. The result was that 554 votes were cast and only two administration men elected. The count was quiet, although both sides watched the tellers closely. Delegates to county delegate convention: Fritz Bloemer, H. Eisle, Peter E. Elsasser, Lee Herdman, Charles Hinz, Frank Jellen, Joseph Mik, L. J. Piatti, James Slightam, Adam Sioup, A. P. Spitko. Delegates to county nominating convention: E. B. Alexander, John Audrit, E. F. Augustat, Charles Clausen, Chris G. Elsasser, William Hay, William Holmes, Patrick O'Hearn, Antonio Sezlzo, Sebastian Selzle, Mat Thaller.

Third Ward—There was no fight except for the assessor. The voting was exceedingly quiet until after 5 o'clock, when some incipient fights occurred which were quickly squelched. The assessor contest was close throughout the day and Harrington polled the votes that brought him the victory between 5 and 7 o'clock. He won with 172 votes, against 113 for Cosgrove. The same ticket was run for the two conventions and had no opposition at all, the Bryan delegation getting the entire 327 votes cast. No anti-Bryan ticket was in the field. The delegation elected was: Gus Carey, Richard Burdish, Dominick Cosgrove, Thomas Murphy, Pat Horrigan, John Reeves, Ed Rothery, James O'Donnell, John O'Connell, Pat Ford, Martin Shields.

DEFEATED IN THEIR STRONGHOLD.

Fourth Ward—Probably the most bitterly contested fight in the city occurred in this ward. This was considered a stronghold of the administration wing, but the confidence was not well founded. Ten Bryan men were elected, P. H. Carey being the only administration man who got in. There were 323 votes cast. Bedford received the highest number, 201, the votes for the other Bryan men ranging down to 157, Carey polled 161. The delegation is as follows: Jeff W. Bedford, C. H. Brown, P. H. Carey, C. C. Crawl, P. C. Heafey, R. C. Jordan, R. V. Montague, J. C. Morrison, T. J. O'Brien, H. Rosenzweig, W. S. Shoemaker. To the county nominating convention the following were elected: Philip Andres, Thomas Balfe, Jeff W. Bedford, P. H. Carey, Dennis Cunningham, George Hoffman, John Little, J. J. Mahoney, S. J. Montgomery, Jerry Mulvihill, W. S. Shoemaker.

Fifth Ward—In this ward the "forgery ticket" peddled by the anti-Bryan men proved a perfect boomerang. Every man on it was slaughtered without mercy and the "genuine" Bryan ticket was elected, receiving about 195 out of the 237 votes cast. Delegates to county delegate convention are: W. P. Barton, J. H. Dailey, James Daughton, I. J. Dunn, John Leahy, R. M. Lawless, P. H. Meehan, A. P. McKenna, T. F. O'Brien, P. E. O'Donnell and S. R. Patten. Delegates to county nominating convention: Thomas S. Boyd, J. P. Dailey, James Flood, C. E. Forbes, D. W. Merrow, John McDermott, James Noon, F. G. Patrick, C. E. Taylor, Charles Tuttle, W. T. Truckey.

Sixth Ward—The fight was waged all afternoon and early in the struggle the Bryan men felt that they had an uphill fight. But they were greatly cheered about 3 o'clock, when their champion put in an appearance at the polling place and made a speech, which filled them with extraordinary vigor, and from that time on there was no doubt as to the result. The Bryan men won the fight by almost three to one. An amusing spectacle was witnessed in Chris Specht, an alleged republican, working at a democratic primary for the success of the administration delegation. The number of votes cast was 288. Delegates to county delegate convention: George Tierney, John Reed, W. H. Chadwick, Joseph Sherry, W. A. Page, L. H. Parker, Jacob Riner, Charles A. Tracy, J. E. Reagan, Ed P. Smith, Dan B. Honin. Delegates to county nominating convention: William Davis, Dan B. Honin, W. T. Johnson, J. H. Knowles, D. W. McNamara, C. Rumohr, J. D. Rustin, W. J. Schrader, G. Schroeder, M. C. Thaxton, George Tierney.

Seventh Ward—There was no contest in this ward, the Bryan ticket being elected without opposition. The sixty-nine votes cast were given to the following delegates: A. Ackerman, John Dennis, Henry Farmer, M. Hogan, J. B. Huse, A. Jackson, J. D. La Course, A. Murphy, J. Schneiderwind, P. Smith, A. Waggoner. The delegates elected to the county nominating convention were: R. Crooks, L. Filas, W. L. Harold, W. K. Jacobs, John Kowalski, E. L. Magnus, F. A. Negeath, J. D. Murphy, M. Murphy, H. R. Newcomb, W. F. Webber.

MEAT TAGGERS KEPT BUSY.

Eighth Ward—A lively fight until about the middle of the afternoon. The forged sample ballots were freely distributed by the administration crowd, and the hirelings were trying to earn their money. Joe Butler and Tom Leddy, meat taggers at South Omaha, holding jobs by the grace of Secretary Morton, were on hand to show their fealty to the government, and they challenged a great many of the voters. The Bryan men carried the election by more than a two to one vote. Tom Bruner, a brother to the councilman, who is a candidate for the senate on the republican ticket, came down and voted with the administration people, although he has always heretofore been a republican. As the first votes were greatly against Bryan, he was sent for, and, driving up in a buggy, he made a speech which captivated the crowd, and from that time on until the polls were closed he got two out of every three votes cast. In his speech Mr. Bryan roasted the administration heelers and the railroad crowd to a rich dark brown, and was greeted with cheers. Three hundred votes were cast in this ward, but owing to the action of the challengers in resorting to delaying tactics many voters turned away in disgust and did not vote. Four of the votes were thrown out in the count, and out of the 296 Bryan delegates received over 200. There was no contest on the county ticket, and the delegates are pledged to support Ed P. Smith for county attorney. The delegations to the county delegate convention are: Barney Doyle, Janis P. Conolly, J. A. Connors, J. A. Leaney, H. C. Miller, John McGorry, John McGreal, P. E. McKillip, W. R. O'Shaughnessy, J. H. Schmidt, W. F. Wappich. Delegates to county nominating convention: Dan P. Angel, Joseph Busler, J. P. Connolly, James A. Connors, J. P. Dugdale, Thomas Leddy, John McGreal, A. T. Rogers, Thomas Welsh, C. W. White, W. F. Wappich.

MR. MARTIN'S BAD MOVE.

Ninth Ward—There was a great deal of suppressed excitement in this ward, and a great deal that was not suppressed. This is the home of Euclid Martin, chairman of the democratic state central committee and leader of the anti-Bryan forces. He is also leader of the "straight" democrats. It is also the home of C. J. Smythe, who is one of the leaders of the Bryan and free silver forces. There was a steady stream of voters from the time the polls opened until 7 o'clock, and crowds stood around on the erstwhile deserted corner and talked politics plenty. Everything was quiet until 5 o'clock, save the usual discussion as to who were the regular Bryan men. The Martin forces claimed to be just as favorable to Bryan as were the men endorsed by that gentleman. Of course, this was denied by the regular Bryan men, and the disputes were loud and long, and to all appearances good natured. But about 5 o'clock a war cloud arose on the horizon and burst before anybody really knew that it was coming. Mr. Martin and Mr. Smythe were there marshalling their hosts and looking daggers at each other. There was a cessation in the stream of the voters, and some one accidentally closed the door of the booth. This alarmed Mr. Smythe, who thought he detected traces of a scheme. Stepping up to Mr. Martin, he said:

"Why did you order that door closed?"

"I did not order it closed," replied Mr. Martin.

"Oh, yes, you did," asserted Mr. Smythe.

"You are a liar," retorted Mr. Martin.

Quick as a flash Mr. Smythe's fist shot out and landed lightly upon Mr. Martin. But before Mr. Smythe could follow it up the crowd interfered and separated the two men. In all 210 votes were cast in the Ninth ward, and the count progressed with exasperating slowness. Each side had its watchers there to see that everything was fair, and while one