

FIGHT IS IMMINENT

Boers Are Gradually Closing Their Forces Around Ladysmith.

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF BRITISH CAMP

Military Balloon Used by English to Locate Position of Enemy.

WATER WORKS CUT OFF FROM THE TOWN

General Sir George White's Camp Supplied with Water from River.

BLAME FOR EVACUATION OF DUNDEE

If Home Government Had Listened to and Respected Warning of South Africans Hostilities Would Have Resulted Differently.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)

LADYSMITH, Natal, Oct. 29, 6.40 p. m.—Fighting in expected every moment. While riding around Ladysmith today I saw scattered parties of Boers. They fired at two cavalry patrols, but no damage was done.

"The military balloon, which arrived yesterday, ascended today, rising to a height of 700 feet. The observers sighted Boers on a single kopje within four miles of the camp. The presence of the balloon was not suspected by the Boers.

"There was no attack this morning, though one was looked for. More residents have been ordered to leave because many spies are known to be about the town.

"ROBERT SMART."

Fighting Looks Imminent.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)

LADYSMITH, Natal, Oct. 28.—The Boers have cut off the water works. There is, however, an available water supply, such as it is, from the river Klip, which flows between the town and General Sir George White's camp. The British forces are throwing up intrenchments at several points. Fighting looks imminent from a ride around the pickets. Numerous Boers were visible at several points. A strong force which went yesterday to encamp eight miles east of the town and hold the roads, returned yesterday. They report having seen several scattered Boer commandos.

"Cables received here state that the evacuation of Dundee created a great impression in England. The blame rests with the home government. Both officers and men did their utmost in the face of heavy odds. Had the home government listened to and respected the warning of the South Africans and heeded the cables dispatches telling them that the Boers would rush into Natal, the hostilities would have resulted differently.

Closing in Around Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 29.—7 p. m.—The Boers are gradually closing in around Ladysmith. They have mounted two big guns on Tinta Ingoni, 4,500 yards from the British camp. An attack is expected.

DURBAN, Oct. 28.—11 a. m.—(Delayed in Transmission.)

The Natal Mercury has the following from Ladysmith: "The Boers have been seen dragging heavy artillery up Tinta Ingoni. It is expected that they will adopt tactics similar to those they pursued at Dundee—demonstrating in one direction while attacking in another.

"The British intelligence department is completely informed regarding the Boer plans. The enemy have shelled two guns, the one of those used in shelling Dundee, on a kopje two and a half miles away, in the direction of Elandsplaagte."

BRITISH ARE OUTNUMBERED

Estimated General White Has 12,000 Men at Ladysmith and Besieging Force 17,000.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)

Considerable anxiety prevails in military circles here in view of the battle believed to be impending at Ladysmith. The most recent estimates place the Boer force at 17,000 against which General White has about 12,000 men, better artillery, though it is not so long range. Much is now believed to depend upon White's resources and military judgment. He has a free hand, as none of the military authorities in England have attempted to interfere with him. It is believed it will be hardly his policy to assume the offensive except on the hypothesis that, as already suggested, the Boers had divided into two forces, one remaining at Ladysmith to hold him, while the other makes a wide sweeping movement eastward, striking at the lower Tugela and roads that lead on to Greytown and Pietermaritzburg. The combined British force have already lost nearly 600 men, which shows this is likely to prove the severest British war since the Indian mutiny.

"The Daily News Capetown correspondent writes today, 4.55 p. m.: "The thinking portion of the public here are growing uneasy at the evacuation of Dundee and it is feared the Boers are outflanking the British and intend advancing in the direction of Pietermaritzburg through Greytown and it is fervently hoped that large reinforcements will arrive in time to avert the British from a reverse, which would have a disastrous effect on imperial prestige and probably cause a rising among the colonial Dutch. No concern is felt regarding the safety of Kimberley."

Daily Mail special from Ladysmith, October 29, 12.36 p. m.:

"Today we spent in thoroughly reconnoitering the enemy's position by military balloon. Both Generals White and Hunter went up. The Boers and probably the Free Staters are trying to work round south of the camp in the direction of Pietermaritzburg station in order to cut the railway line between our position and Colenso and Pietermaritzburg. The enemy are swarming in between Bester and Tinta Inyona and are throwing up fortifications and placing guns."

"Same journal's Pietermaritzburg correspondent, October 29: "Today we spent in thoroughly reconnoitering the enemy's position by military balloon. Both Generals White and Hunter went up. The Boers and probably the Free Staters are trying to work round south of the camp in the direction of Pietermaritzburg station in order to cut the railway line between our position and Colenso and Pietermaritzburg. The enemy are swarming in between Bester and Tinta Inyona and are throwing up fortifications and placing guns."

"Same journal's Durban correspondent, October 29: "Reported on authority of British resident at Pondoland that the natives are in

constant communication with the Boers, who are anxious to help. No news from Kimberley.

CRONJE DEMANDS SURRENDER

Colonel Baden-Powell, British Commander at Mafeking, Returns a Curt Refusal.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)

Mafeking, Oct. 29.—Colonel Baden-Powell, commanding the British garrison, demands for the surrender of the town in order to prevent further bloodshed. Colonel Baden-Powell returned a curt refusal to surrender, together with the sarcastic inquiry, "When will the bloodshed begin?"

"The only blood spilled thus far in consequence of the shelling by the Boers has been that of one chicken, which was killed, and one dog, which was only wounded. Everybody here is well up to date, food is plenty and the place seems entirely safe, though rather dull in consequence of being shut off from all communication with the outside world.

"The besieging Boers don't show themselves much. It is reported that they are suffering from dysentery and lack of good food. Both sides are awaiting developments and watching for an opportunity to get some advantage. The 'spider and fly' business is not working to suit the Boers, for the British are too 'wily' into the bargain."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT DUNDEE FIGHT.

British Estimate Boer Losses at Taintown, Oct. 29.—The following official dispatch was made public regarding the fighting near Dundee:

"The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Taintown are estimated at 500 in killed and wounded. "Yesterday the divisional staff was reconstituted. The country was clear of the enemy, but as big forces were reported closing in on Dundee from the north and west it was considered advisable to move the British force across the railway to a new position south of the camp. During the afternoon the infantry moved out and began entrenching a new position. All available transport facilities were utilized to carry stores.

"At 10 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened fire on the entrenchments and camp from the shoulder of Impact mountain with two 6-inch guns, getting a fairly accurate aim over a range of 7,000 yards. The soft ground rendered the percussion fuses useless. In spite of the falling shells the wagons were loaded with stores. Lieutenant Hannah and an artillery sergeant were killed.

"During the night of October 29 a fresh position was occupied about 7,000 yards from the enemy's guns. News was received at 8 o'clock Monday morning of the victory at Elandsplaagte and a division was moved toward Glencoe Junction for the purpose of cutting off the retreating enemy should they attempt to pass. Two fugitives were captured.

"We moved our guns down the ridge to the west of Impact mountain and our artillery engaged shots with the enemy, who brought six-inch guns to bear on the transport. Rain and mist coming on it was deemed advisable to concentrate on the position occupied that morning. The movement was completed at noon, the British troops having marched ten miles.

"The column was enroute for Ladysmith at 11 o'clock that night, passing from Dundee into the Helpmaaker road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham of the Indian commissariat service was on the column with fifty-three wagons from the old camp.

"Moving eastward through Biesbas kopje we reached here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed and Waschbank river reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock two batteries, two squadrons of the available infantry, were moved toward Elandsplaagte in the hope of co-operating with the Ladysmith force, whose guns could be heard, but as the firing moved in the direction of the Orange Free State territory the troops returned from a six-mile tramp in a heavy rain.

"At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the force was on the Ladysmith side of Sunday river. All that day and the night following the column plodded along muddy roads until Ladysmith was reached at 6 a. m. Thursday. "The whole transport was utilized for stores, which just suffices for this purpose, and only at the cost of the kit of the entire officers and men. The troops behave splendidly, though practically under arms continuously for six days."

BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING

Commenced by the Boers from Range of Tinta Ingoni with Three Krupp Guns.

CAPTETOWN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated October 29, says: "A bombardment of the town was commenced by the Boers at 7 o'clock this morning from a range of two and a half miles by a force of three Krupp guns throwing seven, nine and twelve-pound explosion shells. At the beginning the marksmanship was erratic, but ultimately the gunners got the range and sent a number of shells into the town.

"Comparatively little damage was done. A convent which had been converted into a hospital was the chief sufferer, three of the shells striking the building. The ammunition stores were apparently of an inferior quality. There were no casualties. The British returned only one shot, which, being well directed, disabled one of the enemy's guns.

"After three hours the Boers sent an envoy to ask if the town was prepared to surrender. Colonel Baden-Powell replied in the negative, but the shelling of the town was not resumed."

"A later dispatch from Mafeking, dated October 24, says: "The Boers are in possession of the water works and have cut off the supply. This occasions no anxiety, because ample supplies are available in tanks and wells."

"During a sortie this evening the British encountered the enemy three miles off to the north. The Boers had apparently been warned and returned our fire in earnest with a well-handled machine gun. As our men had no intention of pressing an attack they retired immediately.

"Commander Sidney Webb was severely wounded and left behind during the retreat, but was afterward rescued by Trooper Stevens. The conduct of our men was splendid. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained."

CHICAGO'S TRIBUTE TO WHITE

Dead Chief's Funeral Proves High Regard in Which His Home City Held Him.

POLICE ESCORT MEETS REMAINS AT DEPOT

Floral Offerings Many and Beautiful—Six Hundred People Crowd the Church and Many Follow Cortege to the Cemetery.

Mayor Moores has returned from Chicago, whether he went accompanying the body of Martin White, late chief of police. Speaking of the funeral services the mayor said: "They were a grand tribute to the worth of the man from the city which knew him best and in which his home was. We were met at the depot by Chief Kiple, Inspector Collier, William Plakerton and an escort of forty policemen, with muffled drums. The funeral was held at 12 o'clock and from the church we went to Calvary cemetery, not getting back to the city until six hours later. A platoon of police, between sixty and seventy in number, escorted the remains from the house to the church and marched a part of the distance to the cemetery. A hundred members of the Cook county democracy were a part of the escort and there would have been more if the day had not been such a bad one. There must have been 600 people in the church. Father Kelley, who preached the sermon, had known Mr. White from boyhood. A whole patrol wagon full of floral offerings, among them a magnificent piece sent by employees of the Milwaukee road, were taken from the church to the cemetery and laid on and about the grave and left there.

"Mayor Harrison told me that at one time he was thinking of appointing Martin White chief of police, but for various reasons he continued Kiple, who, after Harrison's death, cried like a child as he was talking of Mr. White with me. But the death was the severest blow to Mr. White's mother, who is now quite old. She was so prostrated at first that she feared for her recovery, but she is now recovering bravely and bore up quite well at the funeral. There was more than the love of mother and son between them. She was simply wrapped up in him and he never let a day go by without writing to her. It was largely out of his close attachment for her that he never married, and it was in accordance with her wishes that he never drank a drop of alcohol.

"Chief White was well off. He had a beautiful home here in Chicago, where he lived with his mother, his sister and brother-in-law and two nieces. When I saw how happily he had been situated there, I realized how much he sacrificed in coming out here at the solicitation of his friends."

WELCOME TWENTIETH KANSAS

Elaborate Preparations for a Very Warm Greeting to Funston and His Famous Regiment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Elaborate preparations are making for the reception to be accorded the Twentieth Kansas regiment, which is due to arrive here next Thursday from San Francisco. Excursion trains are to be run into Topeka from all points and over 40,000 visitors are expected in the city. Chief Justice Doerflinger will master of ceremonies of the main exercises at the capitol grounds Thursday, when Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf will return the regimental colors to Governor Stanley and General Joseph K. Hudson will present Brigadier General Frederick Funston with the thousand-dollar banquet purchased by the citizens of Kansas. A banquet in the state library rooms of the capitol, at which 900 covers will be laid, will follow.

"President McKinley and Secretary of War Root, who had been invited to attend the ceremonies, have sent tributes to the regiment, which appear in a souvenir of the "Fighting Twentieth." Just issued. President McKinley's tribute is written in the chief executive's own hand and follows: "The American nation appreciates the devotion and valor of its soldiers and sailors. Among its hosts of brave defenders the Twentieth Kansas was fortunate in opportunity and heroic in action, and has won a permanent place in the hearts of a grateful people.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY, September 30, 1899."

Secretary Root includes in his note the message of Generals MacArthur and Otis recommending that Brigadier General Funston be brevetted major general and that Colonel Metcalf be brevetted brigadier general, and adds: "The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders. I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their state."

GENERAL BATES RECALLED

Ordered to Return from San Fernando and Sail for Southern Islands as Soon as Possible.

MANILA, Oct. 29.—8:39 a. m.—General Bates has been recalled from San Fernando and ordered to sail for the southern islands as soon as possible. General Young, with the infantry, is advancing upon Cebuatan under difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed. The mud is deep, rations are short and the transportation of supplies has been delayed by low water and the poor condition of the roads. There are sufficient stores, however, to keep the brigade. The insurgents for a long time have lived off the county imperiously. The American horses are not yet accustomed to the native grass and a long bullock train has left San Fernando, carrying hay for the cavalry.

The Spaniards report that there are no insurgents at Cebuatan. The gunboat Laguna de Bay dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches behind Santa Rosa. The gunboat was fired on by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. She is now grounded.

Number of Chinese are coming to Angeles from Tarlac, paying the insurgents for the privilege. It is reported that Aguinaldo and the Filipino congress are still at Tarlac. There are about 500 insurgents before Angeles. They have been quiet for the past week. Two thousand rebels are at Bamban, five miles to the north.

Sailors and Marines Start for Cavite.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A squad of 100 sailors and marines left this city tonight bound for New York, the ultimate destination being the Philippines. The marines, fifty-six in number, will be taken to Cavite on the Buffalo. The sailors will go overland to San Francisco.

Review Troops in Rain.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—It was raining hard when Secretary of War Root, Adjutant General Corbin and their party arrived at Camp Meade today, but the two

regiments still there were reviewed, notwithstanding, and went through their paces in good shape. Secretary Root also inspected the quarters and was pleased with the showing of the two commands on the march and in quarters. He received the officers at Colonel Howe's headquarters and at 10:40 the party returned to Washington. The forty-seventh starts for the Philippines Thursday, via New York and the Suez canal.

KANSANS START FOR HOME

Leave San Francisco on a Special Train Furnished by the People of the Sunflower State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The Twentieth Kansas volunteers, who were mustered out of service Saturday, left for home today in a special train made up of three sections and provided by the people of the Sunflower state. Brigadier General Funston, adjutant general, and secretary of Governor Stanley, accompanied the regiment.

READY TO LAUNCH THE VARIAG

Russian Cruiser, Designed to Be Fastest of Its Class Ever Built by Cramp, to Float Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Russian cruiser Variag, which is designed to be the fastest armored vessel of its class ever constructed by the Cramp ship building firm, will be launched on Tuesday with unusual display. The building of this vessel and government officials are expected at the christening. The choice of the fair sponsor for the warship has not yet been made, but the favored one will be either Miss Casini, niece of the Russian ambassador, or Miss Merino, daughter of the Russian attaché.

This new Russian cruiser, the construction of which was begun in May, 1898, will be of a distinctive type and will represent the latest development of the art of naval architecture as applied to armored seagoing vessels. The building of this instance has been called upon to solve the most difficult problem that has confronted them in shipbuilding. The plans call for a guaranteed speed of twenty-three knots for twelve hours. In order to accomplish this task it will be provided with water by a steel deck, the Niussauze type, calculated to develop 26,000 indicated horse-power. The motive power is to consist of two vertical inverted triple-expansion four-cylinder engines driving twin screws.

The vessel is 400 feet long, 52 feet beam, 19 feet 6 inches draught and of 6,500 tons displacement. The main batteries will consist of twelve six-inch breech-loaders, and secondary twelve seven-and-a-half-inch and six forty-seven-millimeter guns, all of the rapid fire type. The vital parts of the Variag are to be protected by a steel deck, extending the full length of the ship. It will be provided with two under-water torpedo tubes and four above water and all the auxiliary appliances and equipment employ the very latest devices and the most approved development of modern construction.

The cruiser's complement will consist of twenty-one officers and 539 petty officers and crew. The Cramps are also constructing a high-class battleship for Russia to be named the Retvizan.

Orders for the two vessels calls for their completion about October, 1900.

SUSPEND MAKING UNIFORMS

For First Time in History of Schuykill Arsenal at Philadelphia It Will Stop Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Inquirer tomorrow will say: "For the first time in the history of the Schuykill arsenal in this city there will be a suspension of making uniforms. It is understood that the official order for the suspension of work was received by the commandant of the arsenal a week ago from Washington and the notice to the employees will be made this week. The order will be felt by many widows of soldiers in this city, as it means the laying off of 1,500 workmen. The United States army and navy manufacturing house of soldiers' clothing in the United States.

"It is said that the suspension is caused by an overproduction of clothing. The arsenal has just passed through probably the busiest period it has ever known. When the Schuykill Arsenal was first established, employees were engaged until 3,000 covers were making clothing for the army at the arsenal. During the last ten days the paper says sixty cartloads of goods were sent to New York for shipment to Manila. One item in the consignment consisted of 99,000 pairs of russet shoes."

READY TO GREET PRESIDENT

Great Preparations Made by Richmond, Va., to Entertain President at Launching of Shubrick.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29.—Preparations are about completed for the entertainment here of President McKinley and party on the occasion of the launching of the Shubrick Tuesday next. The presidential train is scheduled to arrive here at 11:15 a. m. Brief stops will be made at Fredericksburg and Ashland and at the latter place the train will be met by a delegation from Richmond. As the train enters this city the howitzers will fire a salute.

The presidential party will embark at Elba station and be driven to the Jefferson hotel. After this time will be served at the hotel, covers being laid for 250 people.

At 3 o'clock the party will be driven to the Trigg shipyard to witness the launching. Mayor Taylor will formally welcome him to the city and the president will make a brief speech. Secretary Leng is also expected to speak.

The launching will follow. Miss Carrie Shubrick of Rock Mount, N. C., christening the boat. After the launching a short drive through the city will be taken and the president will hold a reception at the Jefferson club until the departure of his train.

HURRICANE STRIKES SANTIAGO

Causes Much Destruction, Twelve Houses Being Wrecked and Others Are Badly Damaged.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—After five days of continuous rain storms a terrific hurricane struck the city of Santiago today, causing much destruction. Twelve houses were wrecked and others badly damaged. The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down and it is impossible for vessels to leave or enter the harbor. A Ward liner has been delayed four days. The United States ship Burdick has kept cruising outside the harbor and fears are expressed for the fleet of schooners from Jamaica and elsewhere that usually arrive on Monday morning. The barometer is still falling.

Strikers Return to Work.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—At a special meeting the striking cokemakers and millers, who have been on a strike since October 1, decided to return to work at the old rate, pending arbitration. The vote was 183 for to ninety-eight against.

COMPARISON OF CANDIDATES

Republican Central Committee Draws Contrast Between Reese and Holcomb.

RESPONSIBILITY RESTING ON THE VOTER

Urged to Go to the Polls and Cast Their Ballots for the Man Best Fitted for the Office of Judge.

LINCOLN, Oct. 29.—(Special.)

The following circular letter, written by Chairman Orlando Tefft, has been issued from the republican headquarters: "The voters of this state have a serious responsibility placed upon them this year. Conditions have changed materially since 1896. It is a question for voters to decide as to whether they believe the conditions are the result of the change of policies in the government.

"The actions of the republican party this year are above criticism. The state ticket which it has presented for your consideration is absolutely so. Judge Reese was nominated without any solicitation on his part. What a contrast to his opponent, who sought after the nomination, making his plans and bending his energies for years to secure it, it was necessary for Mr. Holcomb to call in at the last moment the assistance of Mr. Bryan to settle the voices of those whose consciences were revolted at the suggestion. He is now going about the state appealing for the lowest of the dignity which should attach to the office of supreme judge.

"In national affairs the republican party is right. Its policies have blossomed into prosperity. You are enjoying the fruits of this prosperity. Can you desire anything to sustain such policies? The contrast in conditions is great and challenges your serious attention. You are personally interested. Do you prefer the conditions which existed previous to the election of 1898 to those which we are enjoying now?

"The country has confidence in the wise administration of President McKinley. Can you have confidence in Mr. Bryan as a statesman when you go back over his career and take note of his prophecies, and remember, as you must, that not one of his predictions has ever been fulfilled? You will remember that in all his speaking over the country, and he has been in all parts of it, he never had anything to say in advertising the grand resources of the state of Nebraska. He never spoke about the intelligence of its citizens. He never called attention to the magnificent domain which Providence gave us and out of which we are building the glorious state, but always conveyed the idea that we were suffering from calamity, and pictured our distress in such a light that men who heard would think more than once before coming to our state to make it their home.

"Still, you are asked to vote for Governor Holcomb, not because of his fitness for the position to which he aspires (because he is absolutely unfit, not only in point of ability but his integrity has been seriously questioned), but for Bryan's sake.

"You will like to have Abraham Lincoln for the success of the party with which you vote, or do you believe that the flag of this republic carries with it freedom, education, intelligence and all the ideas which tend to uplift humanity?

"You will remember that from 1861 to 1865 the government and the great Abraham Lincoln himself were criticised and assailed by men who pretended to be loyal; yet the government lived and the proudest men in the land today are those who supported the government in its trying hour."

Pool Praises Reese.

The Tecumseh Tribune, a democratic paper published in Johnson county, this week contains an editorial praising the republican candidate for supreme justice, Charles Pool, the editor of the paper, is well known all over Nebraska as a strong democrat. He was twice a candidate for the legislature in Johnson county on the democratic ticket. The editorial follows: "A mighty force throughout the state will rally in support of Judge Reese. Filialties to the support of Judge Reese will be the alumni of the University college of law, 300 strong. The 'dean,' as he is familiarly known to all of them, is their patron saint, Ideal instructor, man, lawyer, jurist. The writer has intimately known Judge Reese since 1894 and has a personal acquaintance with nearly every alumnus. Had the honor of being the first president of the association and will waver a year's subscription to the Tribune that there is not one of the boys but what will vote and work for the election of Judge Reese."

Frank W. Collins arrived in Lincoln this afternoon from Washington, D. C., and will remain in Nebraska until after election day. Mr. Collins is a resident of this city, but for the last three years has held a respectable position in the Department of Justice at the national capitol.

The rally of the Young Men's Republican club, to be held in the Oliver theater Monday evening, promises to be one of the best of the campaign. Addresses will be delivered by Major William Warner of Kansas City, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Hon. Charles Greene of Omaha. Several local republican clubs will attend the meeting in a body, among them the University Reese club.

The committee on accredited schools of the State university met yesterday afternoon and considered the policy of the university towards the high schools of the state. It is proposed to draw the lines a little closer on this question in the future, but no definite action was taken yesterday. Mr. Collins is a resident of this city, but for the last three years has held a respectable position in the Department of Justice at the national capitol.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 42 1 p. m. 40 6 a. m. 42 2 p. m. 40 7 a. m. 41 3 p. m. 40 8 a. m. 41 4 p. m. 40 9 a. m. 44 5 p. m. 40 10 a. m. 44 6 p. m. 40 11 a. m. 52 7 p. m. 40 12 m. 50 8 p. m. 40

LEE ON CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Former Consul General Says People Are Improving, but Not Ready for Independent Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—General Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived in Washington last night from New York, in an interview today said that the people of Cuba are steadily improving under the existing protectorate of the United States and are slowly, but surely, rebuilding their war-wasted homes and repairing their crippled fortunes. Life and property are secure in Cuba, owing largely, he said, to the salutary restraint exercised by the American military authority. He thinks the time not ripe yet, however, for a purely Cuban government.

"Cuba," said General Lee, "is improving. The Cuban people are tractable and quiet. The revolution has given them self-respect and self-reliance. Their impulses are generally in the right direction, but, of course, both in the theory and practice of self-government they are wholly without experience. There is among certain Cubans a deep-seated prejudice against some men, who the Cubans think, oppressed Cuba under Spanish rule and if given a free rein the Cubans would make short work of them."

"The United States government is pledged to grant independence to Cuba after the department of the east; Colonel Peter D. Vroom, inspector general of the department of the east; Colonel Tulley McCrea, Fifth artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Carl A. Woodruff, Fifth artillery; Lieutenant Colonel John P. Myrick, Second artillery; Major J. B. Burck, Fifth artillery, and Captain B. K. Roberts, Fifth artillery. Lieutenant B. M. M