

FIGHT EIGHT HOURS

Artillery Duel at Ladysmith Discloses Great Variety of Boer Guns.

FIRST REPORT RECEIVED FROM BULLER

Bombardment of Ladysmith Continues with Shells Falling in Town.

WOUNDED AT KIMBERLEY DOING WELL

Over Eight Hundred Missing in Gloucestershire and Fusilier Regiments.

PERSISTENT RUMORS OF CAPITULATION

Belgian Newspapers Publish Telegrams Reporting that General Sir George White Has Surrendered to General Joubert.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 5.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Stevens cables the Daily Mail of the Ladysmith bombardment November 3:

"The arrival of the naval brigade on Monday was most opportune. It would do you good to see the great-shouldered, bearded, steady-eyed old man of the sea, in the full service of the day, when they mounted their guns in record time, and silenced a 'Long Tom' at 6 o'clock. 'Long Tom' was tried again, but the bluejackets again silenced him in the second round. We lost three wounded, including, unfortunately, an officer."

"The nature of the fighting was the great variety of Boer guns disclosed. The effect of the eight hours artillery fight was terrible, though less deadly than the infantry combat. An incessant boom of guns and hiss and rattle of shells gave a particularly remorseless impression and emphasis to the hellishness of the combat. The deadly machines which the Boers use, this was heightened by the cloudless skies. The shell burst near him, turning one side of his bayonet into a concrete sarcophagus. The fragment of the shell piercing his water bottle on the other side, the man escaping unhurt. Some are disposed to criticize our artillery practice, but it must be remembered that the Boers' guns outrange ours."

First Report from Buller.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The War office issued the following at 11:40 p. m. yesterday: Buller to the Boers for the war. GABETOWN, Nov. 5.—8:40 p. m.—The commandant at Durban sends the following received from Ladysmith by pigeon post, dated November 3: "Yesterday General French went out with cavalry and field artillery and effectively shelled the Boer laager without loss on our side. 'Lieutenant Egerton of the Powerful is dead. General Joubert sent in Major C. S. Kincaid of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and nine wounded prisoners. Eight Boers were sent in exchange; no others being fit to travel. 'Colonel Breckhurst, with cavalry field artillery, the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal mounted volunteers, was engaged today with the enemy to the southwest of Ladysmith. The fighting reported several hours. Our loss was very small. 'The bombardment of Ladysmith continued yesterday and today, many Boer shells being picked into the town. 'Our troops are in good health and spirits and the wounded are doing well.' (Message ends.)

"I think that General French's name is given by mistake for Breckhurst's."

Sir Redvers Buller has wired the War office from Capetown, under date of Sunday, that Colonel Kekchiu reported the capture of Kimberley, reports under date of October 31 that all the wounded were doing well.

Persistent Rumors of Capitulation.

LISBON, Nov. 5.—Persistent reports are in circulation here that General Sir George Stewart White, British commander in Natal, has capitulated to the Boers.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The Belgian newspapers continue to publish telegrams from Amsterdam and Berlin reporting the capture of Ladysmith, but no such information has been received at the official residence of Dr. Leyds. The members of the Transvaal agency declare that the only information they have on the affair is derived from the newspapers. They decline to divulge the whereabouts of Dr. Leyds, but say he is neither in Brussels or Berlin.

Over Eight Hundred Missing.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 2.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The official roll call shows that 843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fusiliers are missing as the result of the engagement on Paardeburg farm. Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, two members of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and two members of the Tenth mountain battery were found killed. Between seventy and 100 captured and returned to Ladysmith, whether 150 wounded have been brought.

Boaters Have Arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—3 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Capetown it is reported that Colonel Kekchiu has captured the Orange Free State Boers. The government has received no information on this point.

SEIZE BRIDGE AT COLESBERG

Boers Are Destroying the Railway Bridge at Katspruit and Have Blown Up Hopetown Bridge.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 5.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Stromberg Junction, Orange Free State, Nov. 2.—(Message Held Back Three Days.)—British General Buller has received no information on this point.

The Boers have destroyed the railway bridge at Katspruit and have blown up Hopetown bridge, where they have a strong command. Royal engineers have blown up the Hopetown bridge, thus closing the passage of the flooded Orange river.

"There are imperial forces holding Orange, De Aar Junction, Colesberg and Stormberg."

"General confidence and enthusiasm prevails among the British colonists, although they are anxious and reproachful on account of the delay of the dispatch of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, declaring of null and void the western Cape Colony. The colonists repose profound trust in the unflinching resolve of the British government and nation never to abandon them now. The racial feeling is very bitter, and the militant Dutch are disaffected. The Boers are necessarily in a strait. I am going to Ladysmith. 'LIEUTENANT WINSTON CHURCHILL.'"

BOERS WAITING FOR GUNS

Nonplussed at Arrival of Naval Guns and Regret Lost Opportunity.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have ordered a retirement from Stormberg and perhaps from other places, relieves to some extent the public mind, which otherwise would have been further alarmed. Confidence is felt in any measure that General Buller may deem desirable. The knowledge that the pigeon-post is working has also come as a relief to the great anxiety previously felt.

The third-class cruiser Fearless has been ordered from Gibraltar to Durban and the third-class cruiser Fearless from Port Said to the same point.

Dispatches from Capetown and other centers in Cape Colony indicate that the Cape Dutch are becoming very restless in consequence of the Boer successes. The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent, telegraphing November 1, says: "We cannot understand the Boer tactics. It is incomprehensible that they should have refrained from using their big guns this morning."

Commenting upon this dispatch, the Morning Post observes: "It is easy to guess the reason why the Boers have been nonplussed by the arrival of the naval guns at Ladysmith. They are now regretting a lost opportunity, as they might have cut the railway and thus prevented the appearance of those guns on the scene."

"The Times, in a careful editorial on the relations of the United States to the war in South Africa, says: 'When the continent rings with denunciations of England it is very cheering and refreshing for the English people to see the sympathy and intelligent comprehension manifested in the United States. We should prize American sympathy in any case, but it becomes doubly grateful when manifested based upon a deliberate and well-informed judgment of the essential merits of the quarrel as well as upon a recognition of the kindly feelings which Englishmen have for the American aims and enterprises. 'The American people are not blinded by the accident that the Transvaal calls itself a republic. They know that every essential attribute of a republic is wanting, and they know also that England stands for the laws, individual freedom and the energetic character which together make up the republicanism of the American. As England pumped for the United States, so the United States now pump for England without regard to the fine-drawn technicalities of the attorney.'"

FAVOR A COMMERCIAL TREATY

Germany Beginning to Recognize Importance of United States as a Market for Their Goods.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Opinion here inclines more and more in favor of a commercial treaty with the United States which will be fair for both sides and enable the merchants of both to make calculations regarding the trade between the two countries for a number of years ahead. The growing importance of the United States as a market for German goods is generally recognized by everybody, except the agrarians, and leads to the hope that the long-pending negotiations will be brought to a successful issue.

The reception of the German delegates at the Philadelphia commercial congress is greatly appreciated by the press here. The newspapers express the hope that the gathering will remove many mutual errors.

Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Count von Holleben, German ambassador, are the constant of the Associated Press that they constantly in their reports point out the necessity of coming to better terms commercially with Germany.

Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, who recently dined several times with the emperor, is reported to be seriously considering the matter. Baron von Thielmann, the secretary of the imperial treasury, and Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, minister of the interior, on these occasions insisted on the urgency of improved relations with the United States. Count von Holleben will soon turn to the United States to resume his duties at Washington.

The recent reciprocity treaty between the United States and France has started German merchants. The National Zeitung devotes a long editorial to the subject, which concludes: "The quarrel between Germany and the United States about the correct interpretation of the favored nation clause must become more acute unless Germany gets the same tariff reductions as France."

A number of other papers and pamphlets point out that the treaty affects many articles of German export to the United States and that therefore it is of great importance.

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from official sources that confidential advice have been received from Washington to the effect that negotiations between the embassy and the United States minister are seriously resumed until measures touching American interests pending in the Reichstag, especially the most inspection bill, are disposed of.

SOLDIERS SUE FOR BOUNTY

Chicagoans Who Enlisted in Mississippi Regiments Discover an Old Statute Allowing Bounty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—More than 300 former members of the Second and Third Mississippi regiments who enlisted from Chicago, filed a meeting today in the City building. A law firm of this city claims to have discovered an old statute of Mississippi which grants a bounty of \$60 to every soldier who recruits in its regiments and who is not a resident of the state. Accordingly the volunteers have organized for the purpose of instituting proceedings against the state for the payment of the money allowed to be due them. It is said that 700 Chicagoans volunteered to fill up Mississippi's quota, and were in service from July, 1862, to April, 1869. Colonel J. F. Powers, secretary of the state of Mississippi, has declared in a letter to the attorneys who are handling the case that the claims are unfounded and will not be paid. As soon as the necessary papers can be prepared, a formal demand will be made and if that is not granted, suit will be brought.

BIG FLEET LEAVES MANILA

Most Important Military Expedition of the Autumn Campaign.

GENERAL MACARTHUR TAKES MAGALANG

American Troops Occupy Position Six Miles West of Angeles—Eleven of MacArthur's Men Wounded in the Engagement.

MANILA, Nov. 5.—9 p. m.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan or some other northern port.

General Wheaton commands with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-first infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two Gatlings. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other warships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon.

The landing will be made under cover of the guns of the fleet. It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad toward Tarlac or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther north.

Dagupan and Appari are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north and it is expected that the point where most of the filibustering parties land.

Since the beginning of hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With General Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions and the mountains hemming in the other side the insurgent capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the eastern end of the island. Possibly he may slide around General Lawton's front to the southern provinces; but as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Angeles to Cabanatuan, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed, organized insurrection, on a large scale, should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles. The program is to move the troops about the country, to maintain transportation and hold the territory gained.

The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated here that Aguinaldo's strength has diminished and through loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

MacArthur Takes Magalang.

10:15 a. m.—Two columns of General MacArthur's division yesterday took Magalang, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery and a body of engineers advanced from Angeles.

Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calautit.

Colonel Smith killed eleven insurgents, wounded 138 and captured fifty. The latter are being sent to the United States by way of the steamer "Albatross."

Major O'Brien killed forty-nine insurgents, wounded many and took twenty-eight prisoners. The Americans had eleven men wounded.

OHIO BRINGS TROOPS HOME

Transport Arrives at San Francisco with Two Hundred Discharged Soldiers on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The United States transport Ohio arrived here today from Manila, coming by way of Guam and Honolulu. It brings three officers and forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry and 215 discharged soldiers. Two deaths occurred on the voyage. John Mauk of the First Colorado and Private F. Cullen of the Fourteenth infantry. Both died of diarrhoea.

W. C. Ross, correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, a passenger on the Ohio, said that he did not understand the tactics on General Otis' part, but he had never suffered from Otis' reported changing of matter submitted to the censor.

Overdue Ship Safe in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—A vessel from Honolulu brought by the transport Ohio reported the arrival there of the ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue from Norfolk, Va. It was about 190 days out from the navy yard at Norfolk with coal for the army at Honolulu and had not been spoken since it left in June. Re-insurance on the Moody had gone to 65 per cent in San Francisco. The vessel arrived in good condition by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

MISSOURI MINERS OPEN FIRE

Body of Negroes Break Through the Stockade and Drive Citizens from Their Homes.

MACON, Mo., Nov. 5.—In spite of the vigilance of Superintendent Vail a body of negroes got out of the stockade at Mine No. 41 this morning and again started on their march. On arriving near Mine No. 7 they stationed themselves in a railroad cut and began firing into houses over the hill. David Gamble's residence was riddled with bullets and the family had to lay flat on the floor to escape the fusillade. O. L. Trollope's house was also attacked in similar manner and several others had to evacuate their homes.

Sheriff Glenn came home last night and the negroes took advantage of his absence to resume their outrage. He returned to Mine today and immediately went to Mine No. 61 and endeavored to locate the guilty parties and arrest them.

This second uprising has thoroughly aroused the people of Bevier and they are determined it shall be the last. Several parties came to Macon today in quest of Bevier and announced a request was made of Prof. Clendennis for the guns of the Military academy, but they had no cartridges for them. A show of force is necessary before the negroes will consent to be disbanded and peace is not expected until this is accomplished. There is no lack of volunteers to assist the sheriff, and wholesale arrests are looked for tonight.

Zinc Mines on Farm Lands.

HOPEWELL, Mo., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—Hopkins people are somewhat excited over the reported discovery of good pay zinc mines on a farm west of here. Several pieces of what was supposed to be lead and zinc ore taken from an old quarry west of the town were sent to an expert to be tested, and he sent back the report that the ore was of extra fine quality. On Hugh Dodd's farm a good-sized quantity of lead was discovered, among others being a ten-pound chunk.

CONVICT TEN IDAHO MINERS

Found Guilty of Conspiracy and Stopping the United States Mail Train at Wallace, Idaho.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Nov. 5.—The jury today returned a verdict of guilty in the case of ten and not guilty in the case of three of the Coeur d'Alene miners who have been on trial here in the United States court on a charge of conspiracy and stopping a United States mail train at Wallace on April 29 last, the day on which the Banker Hill and Sullivan mail was blown up at Wallace. The convicted men are: Dennis O'Rourke, Arthur Wallace, Henry Maron, John Lucineti, C. R. Burress, Francis Butler, Ed Abinota, P. F. O'Donnell, Mike Malvey and Louis Salla. Those acquitted are: P. W. Carrett, Fred Shaw and W. V. Bunderson.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock the convicted men will be brought into jail and will receive their sentence. Under the statutes the penalty for conspiracy against the United States and a delay of the mails is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or not to exceed two years' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Garrett, who was released from custody today. The convicted men are all single with the exception of Salla, an Italian, while those acquitted are married men. The defense will carry the case to the circuit court of appeals.

The labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district have continued with partial abatement since 1902. In the meantime several mills have been blown up with dynamite, persons assaulted and martial law invoked. The cause of the trial which ended in the above verdict was the seizure of a railroad train on April 29, this year, by striking miners, on which they rode to Wallace and afterwards blew up the Banker Hill and Sullivan mail, killing several men. The managers of those properties refused to discharge the non-union employees. United States troops were sent to the scene and martial law was declared. A number of miners were arrested and charged with conspiracy and delaying the mails.

HARRISON HOME FROM PARIS

Former President Has Talk with Kaiser and Describes Other Features of His Trip Abroad.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—President Harrison, who went to Paris in May as a counsel for Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration commission, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived here today. With him were Mrs. Harrison and the baby. The passage across the Atlantic was rather stormy, and Mrs. Harrison was sick much of the time.

Mr. Harrison, who says he is not in the best of health, declared, however, that he had had a most enjoyable trip. He had had a most enjoyable trip. He had had a most enjoyable trip.

Mr. Harrison's attention was called to the fact that he had not reported here that he had a falling out with Mr. Choate. "We are as friendly as ever. I think he is a good man for the place and he is doing good work there for the government."

When asked about the Venezuelan arbitration question he said: "I do not call the decision of the commission a victory. It was a compromise. I cannot say anything on that subject without deliberation and for that reason I will not at this time discuss the affair."

When asked about the war in the Philippines he said: "I do not care to have anything to say on the subject. I was in England only a short time and was not in a position to study the sentiment there. There may be an undercurrent against the war over there, but I am not situated so that I could ascertain it."

When asked about the war in the Philippines and the political situation, Mr. Harrison refused to talk.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN HAWAII

Local Government at Honolulu Seeks Further Information on Griggs' Opinion.

HONOLULU, Oct. 27.—(Via San Francisco, Nov. 5.)—The Hawaiian government has sent by the steamer China a request for certain other information regarding the letter and opinion of Attorney General Griggs respecting British claims in connection with the 1895 revolution here.

In referring the matter back to the Hawaiian government the letter states that they are requested to "reconsider and settlement."

President Dole thinks this places the matter entirely in the hands of the local government to do as it pleases about it, the United States holding to its former policy of having absolutely nothing to do with the questions. There are others, however, who think that following annexation they become matters between Washington and London.

Marshall Brown's petition for a writ of mandamus against the collector of general customs to compel the registration of the Falls of Clyde will be before the supreme court, despite the proclamation of President McKinley forbidding the further registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag.

The recent decision of the circuit court gave to the petitioner the right prayed for. At that moment the president's proclamation came in. The collector general is now between the judgment of the court and the president's proclamation.

BURN PRESIDENT IN EFFIGY

March Williams, a Student of Seminary at Wheeling, W. Va., the Leader, Fatally Shot.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 5.—A special from Buchanan, W. Va., says: Martin Williams, a student at the Conference seminary here, in company with other students, tonight burned the president in effigy. Seminary special police hastened to the scene, when the boys ran and to stop them several shots were fired. Williams fell and must have lain unconscious for an hour or more. He made his way to his room later and fell unconscious to the floor. It was found that a bullet had entered his brain below the left eye, piercing the brain. Williams is in a dangerous condition. No arrests have been made.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 5. At New York—Arrived—Barbarossa, from Bremen and Southampton. At Liverpool—Arrived—A. Bretagne, from New York. At Swansea—Sailed—Bangora Head, for Liverpool. At Queenstown—Sailed—Lucania, for Liverpool from New York.

FUSION LEADERS DOWNCAST

Overwhelming Preponderance of Republicans is Shown by the Registration.

INDIVIDUAL SCRAMBLE OF CANDIDATES

Mud-Slinging Directed Principally Against Bright and Burmeister, Republicans, but Without Effect—Animus of Attack.

The final feelings of the registration showing the overwhelming preponderance of republicans in Omaha and South Omaha has completely demoralized the fusion leaders who have been managing the campaign in this country. From the first day of registration they have recognized the fact that their fight was hopeless. Instead of making a campaign for the ticket nominated by their conventions the fusionists have given up all hopes of helping more than a few favorite candidates, for whom they have been concentrating their work.

It has become simply a scramble, each for himself, with desperate efforts to push Bright and Power ahead and save the county board by re-electing Hoffeld. To this end all the mud-slinging has been directed against the republican candidates for the office of the clerk of the court and sheriff, but so far without effect.

Animus of Attack on Bright.

The animus of the vicious attacks on Bright in the World-Herald is explained by an incident that happened shortly after his nomination, but which has not yet been made public. The World-Herald, it will be remembered, was very ardent in its exertions in behalf of Allyn Frank in the republican primaries and took his defeat greatly to heart. One of the members of the World-Herald staff, who is a bosom friend of Frank, sent a party to Mr. Bright with the proposition to keep the World-Herald silent on certain conditions. He explained that a young woman friend of his was being maintained on Allyn Frank's pay roll, and that he was quite anxious to have her provided for after Frank's exit from office. He being a married man, Bright would agree to maintain the young woman in her position he would see to it that nothing appeared in the World-Herald detrimental to his candidacy. Mr. Bright indignantly spurned the offer and the World-Herald immediately began to work up its fakes, which were later sprung upon the public.

Allyn Frank to Be Broadwell's Deputy.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Allyn Frank, himself, is not a republican, but an enthusiastic supporter of Broadwell, the democratic candidate, in spite of the fact that he has been enjoying the emoluments of the best office in the state for three years at the hands of the republican party. Frank openly boasts that if Broadwell is elected clerk of the court the name of his chief enemy will be Allyn Frank and that he will have no trouble in settling with his successor in office. On this ground Allyn Frank is asking his friends to vote for the democratic candidate.

The latest attack on Mr. Bright, as a part of these tactics, is in the shape of a circular sent to the voters of the county, intended to make Swedish voters believe that Mr. Bright is prejudiced against people of their nationality. The circular was originally gotten out several years ago when Bright was before the republican primaries as a candidate for councilman, when at that time he was at the attorney's office he was employed in his office as a Swede and Bright's friendship for the Swedes has been manifested time and again by his active efforts in behalf of Swedish candidates for office on the republican ticket. Other fakes of the same nature may be expected at the last hour.

Ridiculous Claims of Fusionists.

The labored attempt of the populists, through their organ, to make out that the registration returns are not so badly set against them amuses every one, including those in their own organization. To keep the fusionists on the political map they seek the creation of a party affiliation and yet by adding to it in with all the democrats, populists and silver republicans, they still fall over 1,000 short.

An examination of the registration books discloses the fact that the majority of the names have not returned themselves with this party will vote the republican ticket this year. Nearly all the gold democrats, for example, have refused to say that they are democrats of the fusion stripe and have gone into the no answer column. The gold democrats unquestionably number 400 or 500 in Omaha, who are for fusion, the republican candidate, almost to a man. Yet the fusionists have the audacity to claim their votes. The same is true of a great many business and working men, who, while voting the republican ticket right along, for business or other reasons do not care to have the registrars to write them down as republicans.

Alleged Defections Fail to Materialize.

Still another interesting disclosure of the registration books is that the alleged defections from the republican party, conjured up in the fervid imagination of the World-Herald fakers, have failed lamentably to materialize. The Germans, for example, have not returned themselves as republicans in larger numbers than usual and the books in the precincts where Germans largely reside show hundreds of German names with avowed republican affiliations.

The same is true with reference to Bohemians about whom so much noise has been made. More Bohemians are registered as republicans in the First and Second wards than ever cast votes for republican candidates in previous elections. John Rosicky himself, who has been heralded far and wide by the World-Herald and other populists, is registered as a Bohemian leader who has left the republican party in disgust, has registered as a republican and so appears on the registration books.

The failure of certain populistic lights to show their colors is also interesting. The great joke who is running on the silver republican ticket seems to have been ashamed to own up to his party identity and has buried himself in the no-party column.

Tried to Pack Election Boards.

As usual the democrats have pursued their customary tactics of placing men on the election boards under false colors, and in some way have prevailed upon County Judge Baxter to co-operate with them in their scheme to control the election booths. All through the precincts they have had men put on the election boards masquerading as populists, and even as republicans, who are hand-in-glove with the democratic machine.

Up in the Sixth ward, for example, Pat Mastuy, who was before the democratic convention as a candidate for sheriff, has smuggled himself onto the election board as a populist, although he forgot he had changed

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warm; Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: High, 54; low, 37.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Temperature, Wind. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

his coat when he registered and told the registrars that he was a democrat. In a Seventh ward precinct one of the officers of the county democracy is on the election board as a populist, and in a Third ward precinct one or two men on the election board as republicans are out of Pat Ford's household. In the First and Second wards the party affiliations of the election officers seem to have been hopelessly mixed so as to let the democrats get the best of it in each case.

The republicans have been warned of these manipulations, made for the evident purpose of covering up frauds in the count, and propose to take all precautions to prevent such fraudulent work.

RIOTS FEARED IN KENTUCKY

United States Marshal James May Take Decisive Action to Enforce Order.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Colonel Roger D. Williams, Second regiment state guards, today issued a command to the county sheriff to ascertain what supplies of ball cartridges they had on hand and how they were prepared to respond if suddenly called on. It is intimated tonight the troops may be called to Louisville election day to preserve the law, where trouble is threatened. The morning Herald of this city will tomorrow editorially urge that Governor Bradley, as the highest peace officer of the state, be in Louisville and if necessary call out the militia to prevent any interference with the rights of citizens on election day that may arise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—Anti-election interest was heightened tonight by a report from Frankfort containing a hint of some action on the part of United States Marshal A. D. James in connection with the state election. In view of widely circulated reports as to the possibility of trouble and even bloodshed next Tuesday this report caused much speculation. It told of a letter said to have been received by Deputy Marshal McCarthy at Frankfort from Mr. James, notifying him not to leave his post of duty Tuesday and to be in readiness to respond to orders by telegraph or telephone from federal headquarters at Louisville. This, it is said, was a copy of a circular sent to all deputy marshals in the state.

Marshal James was not in the city tonight and if he contemplates any action his nature can only be surmised. Nor is it clear upon what ground the marshal could base any action in connection with the election.

Colonel Mengel of the Louisville Legion, the grand organization of the militia, tonight ordered Company B to be in readiness for duty if called upon, Mayor Weaver has issued a proclamation urging upon all citizens to conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceful manner and to put forth every effort to quiet the city. "Feeling is intense, but it is generally so quiet in the city tonight and if it contemplates any action his nature can only be surmised. Nor is it clear upon what ground the marshal could base any action in connection with the election."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 5.—It became definitely known here today that United States Marshal A. D. James intends to take a hand in the running of the state election next Tuesday. Deputy Marshal McCarthy of this place today received a letter apprising him of his chief's intention and notifying him to hold himself in readiness for further orders on the morning of the election.

HOBART ABOUT THE SAME

There is No Improvement in Condition of Vice President-McKinley—Sends Message of Sympathy.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—(2 a. m.)—Everything is quiet at the Hobart residence. There is no change whatever in the vice president's condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—There was no improvement in the condition of Vice President Hobart today. Messages of sympathy were received from President McKinley, Secretary of State Hay and Mrs. Hay and General Wesley Merritt. Among the callers at the Hobart residence was Attorney General Griggs.

Dr. Newton, who has been rather silent about the condition of his patient, consented to talk yesterday. "He is resting comfortably," said Dr. Newton.

"Do you think Mr. Hobart has a chance to recover?" he was asked. "I can only compare his case with others of this kind."

"Did the others you refer to ever get better?" "I am sorry to say they did not," said the physician.

Dr. Newton said he would not give an opinion as to how long the patient might live. He might drop off at any