

KILL THREE HUNDRED

Report of Heavy Boer Losses at Ladysmith Through English Sources.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE MADE PRISONERS

Large Force Under General Joubert Reported Moving Toward Estcourt.

BRINGING THEIR BIG GUNS ALONG

Another Commando is Also Advancing Along the Mosi River.

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES NEAR ESTCOURT

Usual Account of the First Shell from British Naval Gun Being Placed Among the Boers.

Killing Many of Them.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) ESTCOURT, Nov. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All quiet so far. A large force under General Joubert is reported moving from Ladysmith to make a combined attack on Estcourt from the northwest. They are presumably bringing their big guns. Another commando is also advancing along the Mosi river, where fighting is reported to have taken place today, with supposed killing parties.

In a report officially confirming the fight at Ladysmith on the 9th it is stated that 300 Boers were killed and 500 captured. The British losses are few in proportion to the Boers.

The invading Natal is trying hard to conciliate the Kaffirs for obvious reasons.

Boers Repelled. (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) ESTCOURT, Nov. 19.—1:30 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In yesterday's fighting at Estcourt the enemy's force, estimated at least 2,000, advanced over a wide stretch from the northwest, firing twice at our outposts. They came within 2,000 yards at one point, when the Dublin, firing several volleys, caused them to retreat, naval gun at a range of 7,800 yards, placed the first shell among a hundred of the Boers, who withdrew quickly, losing several. Estcourt is quiet today, but fighting may be resumed any moment, as numbers of the Boers are still in the vicinity in an augmented force.

Reports of Two Battles. LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Estcourt, dated November 20, says a report has reached there of a battle at Ladysmith Wednesday, November 15, lasting from daylight until 10 o'clock in the afternoon. Many Boers are said to have been killed and many are reported to have been taken prisoners. The British losses are reported to be much less.

Another battle is said to have occurred Thursday. It is described as the heaviest yet fought. The Boers are said to have numbered hundreds, while the British losses were comparatively small.

THIRTY THOUSAND TO STRIKE

United Mine Workers' President Threatens to Shut Down Mines in Four States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America said today that indications are that he will order a strike of all union miners employed by the Susquehanna Coal company of Nanticoke, Pa., and those working for the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain roads in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and elsewhere in the southwest.

Late Saturday evening he addressed a formal letter to Messrs. Williams, general manager of the Susquehanna company, stating that the labor troubles of the union miners employed by this company must be settled at once. President Mitchell demands that the company either treat with his own employees, or representatives of the United Mine Workers. The trouble is not over a wage scale, but grew out of an order making the miners "round up" their boxes with coal.

Two of the southwestern companies to whom telegrams were sent have replied, declining a conference. They are the Southwestern Fuel and Improvement company and the Missouri Pacific Fuel company, St. Louis.

In answer to these messages President Mitchell telegraphed that the executive board instructs me to say that unless a conference is agreed to and fair terms of settlement accepted, all mines on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain roads will be shut down.

President Mitchell, discussing the situation, said: "We will not flinch from our position. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania employ about 150,000 men and our strike, if ordered, will affect from 15,000 to 20,000 or over 10 per cent of all the men in the state. The effect will be widespread, owing to the unusual demands for anthracite fuel everywhere. The Pennsylvania railroad people will be hit a hard blow and I cannot say how many will be affected. The southwestern strike would bring out about 15,000 men. I will give the Susquehanna people time enough to answer my letter."

President Mitchell this afternoon decided to hold a conference in St. Louis Thursday with the union coal operators of the Belleville (Ill.) district for the purpose of cutting off all shipments of fuel by them to the railroad companies involved in the contemplated southwestern strike.

Four Thousand Strike in Indiana. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.—The day laborers in the Black coal mines in the Eighth district came out today, demanding an advance from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. The operators say the advance will not be granted. The strike throws 4,000 men out of work.

SEIZE THOUSANDS OF PEARLS

Customs Officers Capture a Providence Dealer in Jewelry with About \$50,000 of Hidden Gems.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Ten thousand smuggled pearls of all sizes, some genuine and some bogus, were taken to the customs-house today and stored on Collector Bidwell's table. Tomorrow they will be taken to the appraiser's store, where the government experts will pass upon their value. The pearls were seized by Special Treasury Agent Theobald, from Francois Bock, a dealer in jewelry and gems of Providence, R. I. Bock arrived on the Bretagne, preceding him had come a cable message, telling that the Providence man had pearls of great price. To the inspector, Bock declared he had nothing suitable. He declared also he was going to Mexico at once and said nothing about his business in Providence, though Special Agent Theobald and the inspector made a rigid examination into his baggage and into his pockets. In his trunks

KAISER ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

Germany's Ruler Sets Foot on Soil of the Tight Little Island.

WELCOMED BY HIS BRITISH COUNSIN

He Rigidly Maintains the Non-Political Character of His Visit and Says It is a Purely Personal Matter.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Kaiser has rigidly maintained the non-political character of his visit to the queen. The address of welcome presented by the Windsor corporation referred to the close interests between Germany and England, but the Kaiser ignored the situation and simply responded with formal thanks for the hospitable reception on the occasion of a personal private visit to his English relatives. The Kaiser evidently has resolved not to give any countenance to the exaggerated deductions sought to be drawn from his visit by the ministerial press, though he has brought Count von Buelow with him to discuss outstanding questions relative to the far east and East and West Africa with Salisbury before getting farther into the island.

While Great Britain is in its present yielding humor, Lady Salisbury's death, in which the Kaiser sent a warm message of sympathy to the bereaved premier, necessitates a postponement of the Kaiser's visit to Salisbury until the end of the Kaiser's visit, which may be prolonged a couple of days to facilitate contemplated negotiations.

The Kaiser has made it perfectly plain that his present attitude to England is one of benevolent expectancy, leaving it to Salisbury to make it worth while to alter it to averted sympathy.

SHOOTS UNARMED PRISONER

Lieutenant Hall of Lawrence, Kan., Makes Serious Charge Against Colonel Metcalf.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 20.—Lieutenant Hall of Lawrence, formerly of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, in a letter to the Topeka Journal, makes the charge that Colonel Metcalf, recently brevetted brigadier general in the Philippine campaign, shot an unarmed, unarmed and supplicating Filipino prisoner and in support of it furnishes the following affidavits of Private Husky of the Twentieth Kansas and First Lieutenant Ferguson of the Thirty-sixth Infantry.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Manila, etc. Personally appeared before me this 20th day of July, 1899, Private Harris O. Husky, Company K, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, U. S. A., who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That at the battle of Calocan he was present, and saw Colonel Metcalf shoot a Filipino prisoner and in support of it furnishes the following affidavits of Private Husky of the Twentieth Kansas and First Lieutenant Ferguson of the Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of July, 1899. F. H. LAWTON, First Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A. G. C. STUART, Affidavit of Lieutenant Ferguson: SAN ANTONIO, P. I., Aug. 24, 1899.—On the 10th day of February, 1899, I was engaged in the taking of Calocan by United States troops, being a corporal in Company K, Twentieth Kansas Infantry. I was immediately after the crossing of the first line of insurgent trenches, about 50 yards south of the trenches, and saw a shot fired at me from the trenches, and I saw a man fall. I saw a man fall and I saw a man fall. I saw a man fall and I saw a man fall.

ARTHUR M. FERGUSON, First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The officials of the War department are surprised to hear of the charges made against Colonel Metcalf, for whom a very high opinion is generally held in army circles. Secretary Root expressed the belief that the charges were not true, but said he had no information regarding the matter, which he had not heard anything until given the press report.

In view of the high rank of the officer and the full account regarding the alleged crime contained in the affidavits accompanying the charge it is expected that officials will take formal action with a view to ascertaining the accuracy of the published statements.

ELVIA O., Nov. 20.—Colonel Walter Metcalf, accused by Lieutenant Hall of having shot a Filipino prisoner, was in the city tonight, visiting old friends. The Associated Press correspondent found him at a hotel, where he was in an informal mood. He said he did not know what Lieutenant Hall referred to and that he could not comprehend how he came to make such a statement, unless it was due to the fact that the attention was not recommended for promotion. He declared the charge false. "I don't understand what Hall means by his story," declared the colonel. "You may say for me that I enter a general denial."

THREE KILLED BY PURSUED

Two Deputy United States Marshals and a Merchant Meet Death in Indian Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.—A Star special from Antlers, L. T., says: Near Doakville, thirty miles east of Antlers, Deputy United States Marshals James Ennis and Douglas Everidge and John Kelly, a Goodland merchant, were killed by two men named Bishop and Frey, whom the officers were trying to arrest for removing mortgaged property. Bishop some time since was sent to an insane asylum and while confined there his wife mortgaged their cattle and other property belonging to Kelly, a Goodland merchant, who was killed by the same men. When Bishop was released recently he claimed he had been drugged and put in the asylum and declared he did not intend to be robbed of his property.

FOR EDUCATION OF NEGROES

Grover Cleveland to Preside at Madison Square Meeting to Aid Booker T. Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A public meeting is to be held in Madison Square garden concert hall, Monday evening, December 4, in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal institute for the education of negroes at Tuskegee, Ala. Former President Grover Cleveland will preside. Mr. Cleveland has for some time taken a deep interest in the school at Tuskegee and the work of its principal, Booker T. Washington. The main object is to create a public interest in the education of negroes that will raise an endowment fund of \$500,000 for the Tuskegee school.

Weather Bureau Exhibit at Paris. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Charles Richards, director of agriculture and representative of the United States at the Paris exposition, is here considering with Commissioner General B. C. Smith the work of the weather bureau exhibit at the Paris exposition, which will occupy one-half of a special building now being constructed near the river Seine, the other half of the building to be devoted to the exhibits of the United States department. The scheme of the exhibit includes a working observatory equipped with the latest instruments, and a series of first-class weather stations, with the addition of some special instruments that will be entirely new to European weather observers.

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever. GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 20.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at the State Normal and Industrial school here. It is necessary to close the school until January 1. There are now more than thirty of the young ladies confined to their beds with the disease. Two of them have died.

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EMPEROR LANDS IN ENGLAND

German Ruler Greeted with Royal Salute by Forts and War Ships.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 20.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern entered the harbor at 10:04 a. m. and was welcomed with salutes of the guns of the war ships and forts. The emperor and empress and their two sons landed at 10:30 and were welcomed by the duke of Connaught, who was the imperial standard at the harbor, and a flotilla of eight British torpedo boat destroyers, which met the German ships outside of Spithead.

The imperial yacht flew the British naval flag at its foremast, the German flag at its mainmast and the imperial standard at the mainmast. As it entered the harbor the British admiral's flag and eight other war ships, gaily bedecked, manned yards and thundered the royal salute, which was returned by the Kaiser Friedrich III. A detachment of 1,500 British sailors, forming a guard of honor, was drawn up on the jetty and presented arms as the Hohenzollern was moored alongside, with the imperial party standing on the yacht's bridge.

Emperor William wore the uniform of a British admiral and the two young princes wore simple sailor boy suits.

The duke of Connaught, accompanied by Admiral Seymour, General Sir Balfour Stewart, a number of regally attired court functionaries, and the members of the German embassy boarded the Hohenzollern and were received with a royal salute.

Warm greetings were exchanged with the emperor and his royal majesty then held a brief court, the emperor appeared and participated in the greetings. The jetty presented the gayest and most animated appearance and accommodated a large number of privileged spectators. The British and German flags were displayed everywhere.

While the piles of baggage were being landed the bands played German and British national airs. Soon after the dispatch of the train with the baggage and servants the royal special train was drawn up and about eleven of the imperial party and others landed and were received by the naval and military officials.

The emperor was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The civic authorities were introduced to the emperor, who later inspected the troops and sailors forming the guard of honor.

Their majesties and royal highnesses took the train for Windsor at 11:30, amid salutes from the warships, bands playing national anthems and cheers from the crowd thronging every point of vantage.

The imperial suite includes Count von Eulenburg, Count von Buelow, Count von Finckenstein, Admiral von Sendenbrunn, General von Scheller, Colonel Fritzelitz, Colonel von Roese, Count von Platen, Lord Churchill, lord in waiting to the queen, and the Dowager Lady Churchill, lady-in-waiting to the queen.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The British newspapers all publish an eulogistic welcome to the emperor and empress of Germany and are strenuously endeavoring to make political capital out of the visit. This is, however, marred by the comment of today's German papers, which insist that the trip of his majesty is purely a family affair.

WINDSOR, Nov. 20.—The emperor and empress of Germany and their party arrived at Windsor at 1:45 p. m. They were received by the prince of Wales and duke of Cambridge, and the duke of York, all wearing German uniforms. There was tremendous cheering in the streets as the imperial party drove to the castle, where they were received by Queen Victoria at 2:05 p. m.

The royal waiting room at the railroad station and the platform were lavishly decked with flowers. When the empress alighted the daughter of the mayor of Windsor presented her with a bouquet of Marchal Niel roses and red orchids, tied with the Windsor colors.

The town is filled with excursionists and decorated with flags. On the town hall the British and German royal standards and the stars and stripes float side by side. The windows and stands along the route to the castle were crowded.

The emperor, replying to the mayor's welcome, said: "I thank you very much for your kind attention. I must tell you that it gives me very great pleasure to be here once more."

The prince of Wales and the duke of York wore the uniform of the German First Queen's dragon guards. The prince of Wales kissed Emperor William on both cheeks and the emperor embraced him, while the other royalties stood on the platform chatting. The prince of Wales was visibly gratified by the reception accorded to the party and frequently saluted in response to the cheers.

After playing national airs the Marine Light Infantry band struck up "Oh, Willie, We Have Missed You."

This seemed to please the emperor greatly. He shook hands with Lieutenant Miller, who

WAS IN CHARGE OF THE BAND, and congratulated him on the rendition of the music.

The imperial travelers entered the waiting room, where they emerged a few minutes later, and, as a royal salute was fired, entered the carriages in waiting. The empress of Germany, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein and the duchess of Albany were in the first carriage. The emperor followed in a carriage containing, besides himself, the prince of Wales, the duke of York and the duke of Connaught.

The crowd cheered enthusiastically, and amid more firing of cannon and the strains of the national anthem, the imperial party was driven to the castle, entering by the queen's victoria entrance.

Queen Victoria received the imperial travelers graciously and after a few minutes of affectionate salutation the emperor, the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught and the duke of York re-entered the castle quadrangle and inspected the guard. His imperial majesty then went to the apartments prepared for him and for the empress.

SYMPATHY FOR SALISBURY

England Condones with Its Premier Over the Loss of His Gifted Wife.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Widespread sympathy is expressed with Salisbury for his grievous bereavement. No other personal loss could have befallen the British premier. Lord and Lady Salisbury's attachment to each other was idyllic and all the time Salisbury could snatch from his official duties the time to write, to correspond, and during her fatal illness he was continuously by her bedside. She had been suffering from dropsy four years, the paralytic stroke in September being a sure symptom that the dread disease had reached its final stage. Anxious about his wife's condition, Salisbury wrote Lord Edward Cecil, in Marking, preying greatly on her mind, especially as Salisbury was unable to satisfy her longing for news of him.

Lady Salisbury was a woman of very fine disposition, with a considerable fund of natural wit and humor, but never vent into society, devoting herself entirely to her own family and husband, in whose political ambitions she had the keenest interest.

The queen, appreciating Lady Salisbury's distaste for society formalities, only commanded her to Windsor on big state occasions.

Though she never patronized general society she was most gracious and dignified at the great party receptions Salisbury's present position compelled him to give. She had not been to the theater in thirty years, but she never patronized general society she was most gracious and dignified at the great party receptions Salisbury's present position compelled him to give.

Harvey to Head Bureau. This idea has assumed such tangible form, that it is predicted W. H. (Coin) Harvey will be placed at the head of the bureau.

None of the committee would admit this matter had been discussed. It is proposed to employ a large staff of men to gather information which can be used in an anti-trust campaign. There did not seem to be any disposition to shelve free silver as an issue; all the committee men said free silver was in the platform to stay, but none of them said it would be the dominant issue.

Congressman William Sulzer of New York appeared before the committee. He said trusts would be the issue in the east. James F. Minton of New Jersey told the committee practically the same thing. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Vice Chairman W. J. Stone of Missouri was the conspicuous absentee. He sent a telegram which said he was sick and would not be able to come to Chicago.

A number of the "outsiders" who were called on the committee were: L. A. Reising, chairman of the Minnesota state committee; B. D. Shively of South Bend, Ind.; Congressman W. D. Davis of New York; Allen W. Clark of Indiana and Dr. F. J. Van Vorst of Minneapolis.

Former Governor John P. Altgeld called on Senator Jones during the day and met with a warm reception. Mayor Harrison did not call. Congressman Sulzer of New York called on Mayor Harrison to solicit his influence toward rearing the democratic congressmen from Illinois to vote for him for the leadership of the minority in the house of representatives.

Trouble in New Jersey. James F. Minton of New Jersey asked the committee to help the Bryan democrats of his state. He said the New Jersey democratic committee did not have the confidence of the Chicago platform democrats and that some of the members had voted the republican ticket. He wanted W. J. Bryan to visit New Jersey and help straighten things out.

There was a strong feeling among the committee present in favor of holding an important conference which took place recently at the Galt house in this city has been the custom heretofore. A number of the committee expressed themselves as being in favor of holding the convention in April or May, presumably the latter month.

A delegation was present from Milwaukee to press the claims of that city and the Wisconsin men did some very energetic lobbying during the day. No delegation was present from any other city. It was not within the province of the executive committee to take action regarding the convention, but it was freely admitted that the offer of all expenses paid and a bonus of \$50,000 to the campaign fund, which had been made by Kansas City and Milwaukee, are leading to a very favorable consideration of both cities.

Congressman Sulzer of New York managed during the day to put some strong props under his ambition to be the minority leader of the house in the next session of congress. He received a promise of aid from Illinois and other states and a number of important congressmen were promised. When he left for New York tonight he claimed to be sixty-four votes, fifteen short of the number necessary to give him the place.

It was announced at the conclusion of the meeting that a gathering of free silver republicans will be held in Chicago on or before December 1.

SHERIFF REPLEAS A MOB

COVINGTON, Ga., Nov. 20.—A masked mob of about seventy men attacked the jail here at 11 o'clock tonight in an effort to secure William Collins, a white man, Sheriff Anderson conveyed the prisoner, ordered his deputies to fire upon the mob. The effect of the shooting is not known, but the sheriff says he saw one man carried off by his companions. Collins attempted to escape through the mill, several miles from Covington.

Recognizes Castro's Government. CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 20.—The United States has officially recognized the de facto government headed by General Castro, the victorious revolutionary leader.

Reichstag Rejects Anti-Strike Bill. BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Reichstag today rejected the anti-strike bill.

HARD LUCK FOR DEMOCRATS

Present Good Times Cause Them to Establish Bureau of Education.

WILL TEACH FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN

With Good Prices and Plenty of Work It Will Be a Hard Task to Show Them that They Are Not Prosperous.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The democratic national executive committee, with National Chairman J. K. Jones in the chair, spent most of today in a room in the Sherman house, discussing matters pertaining to organization, ways and means, and the administrative affairs of the organization. The committee will meet again tomorrow and it is expected will get through with the business before night. Nothing was said about a meeting of the national committee, but it is the opinion of the most of the executive committee that the vote for committee will be called to meet in Washington February 22 and that the national democratic committee meeting will be held the latter part of May or the first part of June.

Senator Jones would say nothing about calling the committee. The committee men were extremely uncommunicative as to what was done at the meeting. Secretary Charles Walsh said the committee had transacted no business of interest or importance had only considered administrative affairs.

After the meeting had adjourned, however, some of the committee men continued the discussion of the probable situation next year. The discussion of the fact that a considerable part of the committee's session had been devoted to discussing the probable effect of high prices on the campaign of 1900.

It was said that several members of the committee are of the opinion that if the present prices of manufactured products are maintained next year, with plenty of work in sight, the democrats will have a hard row to hoe unless they can show farmers and workingmen they are not getting an equivalent increase for their products.

It is the purpose of some of the committee men to organize a bureau of information and education, whose duty shall be to gather accurate and definite information relating to trusts, cost of manufacturing, selling prices to jobbers and middlemen, selling prices to consumers, wages paid and cost of raw material. They believe they will be able to do this in the present high prices are the result of trusts and combinations and that workingmen have been given but a small proportion of the increase in selling values.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Rain and Cooler Tuesday.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temperature, Hour, Temperature. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

SENATOR HAYWARD IS WORSE

Condition of the Patient Not So Favorable as for Two or Three Days Past.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Hayward's condition today is not so favorable as it has been for two or three days past. He passed a restless night, but rested more easily today and partook of some nourishment. His right arm and leg seem to have become more paralytic effects, but his mind is not as clear today as it was on Saturday. His pulse and temperature tonight are slightly above normal. Dr. Whitten states that the fever and restlessness of late measures the nature of result of certain treatment which he has given the patient during the past few days and that there is nothing alarming in these symptoms. The case is progressing as favorably as can be expected under the circumstances.

UNION PACIFIC TO REACH OUT

President Burt at Conference Considering Extending Connections and Earning Power of System.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Commercial Advertiser says:

Significant conferences have been held in this city within the past week between officials of the Union Pacific and representatives of western lines which have and expect to have traffic relations with the Union Pacific. E. H. Harriman and men associated with him in the control of the Union Pacific are contemplating measures designed to extend the connections and the earning power of that system.

President Burt has been discussing a future course of action with the executive committee and the fact that President Marvin Huggitt of the Chicago & Northwestern came on from the west this evening to attend a meeting of the Union Pacific directors has set many tongues wagging.

At the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern inquiry elicited the information that the officials of that line, who have knowledge of the relations between their line and the Union Pacific, do not believe there is any reason to suspect changes in the relations between the two companies. President Marvin Huggitt of the Chicago & Northwestern is also a director in the Union Pacific.

MINNEAPOLIS-OMAHA DIRECT LINE. New Train Service to Be Put in Operation About First of Next Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—It is now expected that the new Minneapolis & St. Louis service to Omaha will be put in operation by the first of the year or very soon thereafter. At present the Minneapolis & St. Louis reaches Omaha through Des Moines over the Rock Island from that point. When its new Omaha extension is opened it will have a direct line. The Illinois Central expects to complete its line by January 1 and as soon as it does so a through service will be inaugurated.

The present short line to Omaha is 370 miles, while the Minneapolis & St. Louis will be 340.