THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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ARE IN SAFE HANDS

Foreign Ministers Reported to Be With Pekin Relief Force.

ADMIRAL KEMPFF CABLES THE TIDINGS

Minister Wu Expresses Confidence in Non-Existence of State of War.

WAR OFFICIALS JUSTIFY INTERFERENCE

No Orders Issued for Dispatch of More American Troops to China.

GENERAL CHAFFEE HAS FULL BRIGADE

Troops Withdrawn from Cuba Are Not to Be Sent to China, but Will Replace Others Sent to Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy department late this afternoon:

"CHE FOO, June 27.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Pekin now and ministers reported with Peking relief expedition, entrenched eight miles from Tien Tsin.

"KEMPFF."

The developments of the day respecting China were important and interesting. The Chinese minister's report of the departure of the foreign ministers and their guards from Pekin greatly relieved the officials here, who took it as the first evidence that the Chinese imperial government had a full realization of the enormity of permitting the ministers to come to personal harm and were thus undertaking so far as lay in their power to observe the amenity of international exchange. The keenest interest is shown by the officials in the report.

The Chinese minister's dispatch was ominous on the general situation. Although he expressed his confidence in the nonexistence of a state of war, it is generally admitted that it will be difficult to accept his conclusion if it shall transpire that the Pekin government itself has sent the ministers away with their passports, or what may come to the same thing, with a guard as safe conduct. At the State department it is said that if it shall be explained that the imperial government did this, not with a purpose of rupturing diplomatic relations, but simply to insure the safety of the ministers, which it was unable to guarantee as long as they remained in Pekin, then there is still ground for an understanding.

Justification for Intervention.

It is, however, pointed out that in such case the self-confessed inability of the imperial government to maintain peace and order at the capital would amount to an admission of its utter failure as a government and would leave China in a state worse than that of actual war. In either event, it now appears to the satisfaction of the officials that there was absolute justification for such intervention as we have offered in China.

Notice has come to the government that the cable companies have again reopened communication telegraphically with Taku and Che Foo. This arrangement has been made by means of the Russian telegraphic system connecting with the Siberian railroad. An European agent has managed to reopen the lines, though the means of communication between Che Foo and Taku and Tien Tsin are probably precarious.

The War department officials still insist that no orders have gone forward to send more troops to China than the Ninth regiment, now on its way from Manila, and the Sixth cavalry, which will sail from San Francisco next Sunday for Nagasaki, and perhaps Taku. It is said that with these two organizations and the marines now on Chinese soil General Chaffee will have the full brigade to which his rank entitles him.

Rumors of withdrawals of troops from Cuba are said to be the probable basis for the persistent statement that more soldiers have been ordered to China. It is admitted that two regiments will soon be ordered in the United States from Cuba, the particular organizations being designated by General Wood, but they simply will take the place in home garrisons of regiments of regulars which will go out to Manila to relieve volunteer organizations there.

GERMANY IS PERPLEXED

Emperor William Worrying Over Best Way to Meet Situation in China.

BERLIN, June 27.—A prominent member of Emperor William's entourage, who has just returned to Berlin from Kiel, where the emperor is, says that his majesty and Count von Buelow, the foreign minister, are considerably perplexed as to how Germany is to meet the present situation in China, inasmuch as they are inclined to think that a much larger force of troops will become necessary to carry the campaign there to a successful issue. They are also convinced that Germany should bear its full share of the responsibility.

Meanwhile disquieting reports continue to arrive from Kio Chau, where Governor Jaeschke fears that an outbreak may occur at any moment, precipitating a general eruption and into the German sphere.

Moreover, it is understood that Emperor William has not decided whether to continue the former entente with Russia and France in China, or after the China-Japanese war, or to turn more to the side of England, the United States and Japan.

Herr Eugene Wolff, in the Berliner Tageblatt, publishes a powerful article regarding China, drawn from intimate and very recent acquaintance with the land and its people. He gives a history of the Boxer movement and blames Germany and England for not recognizing its dangerous character during the last two years. He says that the French minister in Pekin, M. Pichon, alone energetically forced the empress dowager to remove Que Shen from the governorship of Shan Tung, Que Shen having been appointed, although the empress knew that he was the founder of the Boxers.

Herr Wolff declares that either the rumors are true that the empress has become a drunkard and is often in a state of irresponsibility, or that she has been hoodwinked into believing that the Boxers only mean to oust the foreigners and have no designs upon the Manchu dynasty. He contends that the powers must force the imperial court to remain in Pekin and compel the empress to stay there under the control of the powers. At the same time he regards it as of the highest importance that the Tsung Li Yamen be thoroughly reformed and be developed into an actual foreign office, clothed with authority enabling it to enforce its mandates. He also advocates di-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WRAPPED IN REAL MYSTERY

Fate of Admiral Seymour is Still Largely Problematical, Despite Many Stories.

LONDON, June 28.—5:20 a. m.—The composite brigade of 1,000 men, which raised the investment of Tien Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour, has probably saved him [illegible] has not reached Che Foo, the [illegible] The last steamer arriving at [illegible] Taku brought this message, dated [illegible] June 27:

"The Russian general in command of the relief force has decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until today. Meanwhile rumor admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn today (Monday)."

Saturday's fighting began at daybreak. The forces opened with several of the Terrible's 47 guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. The allies continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action, one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon.

The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin and altogether 12,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000 and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With Russian, American and other troops ordered to go, probably 40,000 men will be available in a month.

The Tong Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Che Foo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 drilled troops at Lu Tai, 25,000 at Shang Hai Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien Tsin and 150,000 at Pekin.

The dispatch received by the foreign office that the foreign legations were requested to leave Pekin within a certain time is interpreted in some official quarters as tantamount to giving the ministers their passports and to a declaration of war, but as China does nothing like other countries the official opinion is that there is nothing to do but await the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say when they are reached.

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wu Chou Tuesday while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted: "Kill the foreign devils."

ULTIMATUM FOR CONSULS

Viceroys Demand that Foreign Troops Shall Not Be Landed in China.

LONDON, June 28.—2:20 a. m.—According to advices from Shanghai, the Chinese officials, by direction of the southern viceroys, are asking the consuls to agree to conditions "insuring" as the Chinese say, "the neutrality of Shanghai and other communities."

They also asked that foreign war ships shall not sail or anchor near the forts, nor go to ports where there are no war ships now; that their crews shall not go ashore and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities. These conditions are considered at Shanghai to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroys Liu Kun Yih and Yun Chiah Ting. The consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands. The total naval force there now consists of 968 men with thirty-two guns. The Chinese have 6,000 men with six guns in the forts and 10,000 men outside Shanghai with modern rifles and machine guns.

The magnitude of the arrangements Japan is making suggests provision against contingencies other than the suppression of the present disturbances in China. It has chartered nineteen additional transports and now has thirty-five in all.

CHINA NOT TO BE DIVIDED

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Declares That England Opposes Plum Cake Theory.

LONDON, June 27.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, who was the guest of the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, and the bankers and merchants of the city at the Mansion House this evening, speaking of the difficulties facing a chancellor who found three wars—in South Africa, in China and in Ashanti—on his hands at the same time, said:

"It is difficult to know what are the scope and nature of the work before us in China. We cannot tell yet what were the precise immediate reasons for this furious outbreak. We do not know how far it extends or will extend, nor can we tell what are the relations of the Chinese government with those who at any rate in the first instance appeared to be rebels against the authorities.

"It is easy to see that the first duty before the powers, among whom I am glad to recognize the United States and Japan, is to rescue and defend their legations and subjects and to ask reparation for injury to life and property, as well as to see that such things do not occur again.

"Since the war with Japan it has been fashionable to regard China as a plum cake to be divided among the powers, provided the powers do not quarrel among themselves. I doubt whether any among us would advance that view, and it has never been the view of her majesty's government, which has always desired that there should be a stable government in China.

"At the present time I believe this view to be held by all the powers."

MINISTERS ALL QUIT PEKIN

Telegram from Shanghai Says They Went North Under Chinese Escort.

PARIS, June 27.—10 a. m.—The French consul general at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of yesterday, announces that the allied troops have entered Tien Tsin. He states also that the foreign ministers have departed from Pekin for the north, accompanied by a Chinese escort. It is supposed that they are headed for Shanghai Kouan, following the course of the great wall. The telegram adds that the viceroy of Nankin and the viceroy of Tuipeng-Otcheleng have requested the consul to announce to the French government that they are protecting the interests of some of the missionaries and some of the foreign merchants in that region. A Yang Tse telegram of the same date states that the French consul at Chefoo confirms the news of the deliverance from Tien Tsin and the fact that the foreign ministers left Pekin under an escort.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chinese minister has just received a telegram from Pekin, via Ching Fu, dated June 15, saying that the ministers and foreigners in Pekin were safe there and well and that arrangements were being made to provide them with an escort out of the city.

MAKES ONE SINGLE ISSUE

Prohibitionists Will Stand or Fall on Hostility to Liquor.

BITTER ATTACK ON PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

By Resolution Convention Places Itself on Record as Favoring Woman Suffrage in All Elections.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The prohibition party will make its national campaign this year upon a platform of a single issue, the liquor traffic, all other issues being subordinated to this one question.

Upon this platform it is probable that either Rev. S. C. Swallow, the "fighting parson" of Harrisburg, Pa., or John G. Woolley of Chicago, editor of the New Voice, the prohibition national organ, will be nominated for president.

The national convention of the prohibition party met here today and in three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, cleared up all business except the nominations for president and vice president, which will be made tomorrow morning. The convention in points of numbers and enthusiasm showed is considered one of the greatest held by the advocates of cold water. Thirty-seven states of the union were represented when Chairman Oliver Stewart of the national committee called the convention to order at the First regiment armory, many delegates being present, while scores of others are expected tomorrow.

The platform, as adopted by the convention, bears solely upon the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic. In connection with this, however, the administration and President McKinley in particular are bitterly arraigned for the position taken on the anti-canteen law, the action on this being denounced as "treasonable."

A bitter fight took place in the committee on resolutions before the platform was finally agreed upon, the members being sharply divided over the single issue, or a "broad" platform.

The advocates of woman suffrage were particularly emphatic in demanding a suffrage plank, but after a session lasting for several hours the matter was compromised by reporting a separate resolution favoring the granting of the franchise to women, and in this form the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention after considerable further debate.

Expressions of various state delegations tonight rather indicate the nomination of Woolley for president and H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island for vice president. The voting strength of the third prominent candidate for the presidential nomination, Hale Johnson of Illinois, apparently decreased rapidly during the day to the gain of Mr. Woolley and it appears probable that the contest tomorrow will be narrowed down to Mr. Woolley and Rev. Mr. Swallow. The latter's friends, however, confidently assert that his nomination is assured and a brisk contest may take place before the question of leadership is settled.

Convention Called to Order.

It was exactly 10:30 a. m. when Chairman Stewart of the national committee rapped for order. At that time nearly all the delegates were in their seats, while the galleries surrounding the big drill room of the First regiment were filled with spectators. Just previous to the fall of the gavel the delegates from the New England states marched into the hall in a body, each delegates carrying a canteen with the letters "U. S." inverted and bearing the legend "Anti-Canteen." They were liberally applauded. After the convention had come to order Chairman Stewart proceeded to deliver his formal address.

Mr. Stewart's references to the different presidential candidates were heartily cheered, applause lasting for several minutes greeting his reference to his "neighbor and worker from Chicago" (John G. Woolley), hundreds of the delegates standing on their chairs and waving flags.

Chairman Stewart then introduced Dr. John H. Hill of Chicago, who delivered a lengthy address of welcome. Chairman Stewart then announced temporary officers as follows:

Chairman, Samuel Dickie, Michigan; secretary, A. E. Wilson, Chicago; assistant secretaries, Colonel Jellis, Tennessee, and E. B. Sutton, Idaho. Chairman Dickie made a brief speech outlining the work to be done by the convention.

Mr. Dickie bitterly assailed the administration for its position on the canteen law and charged it with "debauching the people of its new possessions in the Philippines."

He also accused the government with using its consular service for gathering information for the use of distillers and brewers.

In today's issue of the New Voice, the prohibition national organ, is published a personal statement signed by John G. Woolley in which the latter declares that he will be a candidate only on a platform subordinating all other issues to the prohibition question. Otherwise he declares he does not desire his name to come before the convention. To nominate him on a "broad platform" would, he declares, be unfair to the party and to himself.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:40 o'clock. The report of the committee on credentials was not ready and pending its completion the convention was entertained by instrumental and vocal music in which prohibition was lauded. Representatives of the Young People's Prohibition league of New York were also introduced and spoke briefly on the work of that organization.

The report of the committee on credentials was then presented by Chairman Johnson, who stated that the committee had decided that only those delegates present with certificates duly signed were entitled to seats. There were 603 delegates actually seated, representing thirty-seven states. The report was adopted.

Homer Castell of Pittsburg submitted the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business. The report recommended Samuel Dickie of Michigan for permanent chairman and Colonel R. S. Chester of Tennessee for permanent secretary. It was evident that the Indiana delegates had abandoned their intention of nominating John G. Woolley for permanent chairman, for the recommendations of the committee were adopted unanimously amid a roar of applause.

List of National Committeemen.

The list of national committeemen as selected by the delegations of the various states was adopted as follows:

California, L. W. Elliott; Gabrielle Stickney; Colorado, J. W. Scoville; Mrs. M. E. Craise; Connecticut, F. G. Plant, — Steel; Delaware, Ashton R. Tatum; George W. Todd; Idaho, H. A. Lee, E. B. Sutton; Illinois, Oliver W. Stewart, Hale Johnson; Iowa, Malcom Smith, Rev. W. L. Ferrie; Kansas, T. D. Talmadge, J. B. Gearson; Kentucky, Frances E. Beauchamp, T. B. Demaree; Maine, N. F. Woodbury, A. H. Clary; Maryland, Joshua Levering, Lewis S. Nelson; Massachusetts, Frank M. Forbush, Herbert

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LITTLE DOING IN AFRICA

Boers and British Apparently Are Resting on Their Arms so as to Catch Breath.

LONDON, June 28, 10:20 a. m.—General Sir Leslie Rundle had an artillery and infantry skirmish near Senekal Friday with a large force of entrenched Boers. This is the only fresh fighting reported.

The Boer outposts northeast of Pretoria are busy. The telegraph wires between Standerton and Newcastle were cut Sunday and Sir Redvers Buller had to report by heliograph.

Commandant De Wet, with 2,000 men and three guns, is moving northeast in the Orange River colony. It is understood that he and Commandant General Botha entered into a compact that neither would surrender so long as the other was in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles, all told, have been surrendered to the British.

President Kruger is still at Machadodorp.

The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa have made a great sensation in England. They began with three columns of restrained language in the Times yesterday from W. A. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member of Parliament for Westminster. His disclosures have been widely reproduced and they are supplemented this morning with boundatory telegrams and interviews from survivors and army medical men. The archbishop of Capetown, in an address before the Society of Good Hope, in the Cape government house, Monday, expressed great dissatisfaction at the way the sick and wounded were treated. He declared that the warm clothing that was absolutely necessary was freely offered, but was rarely if ever distributed by the army doctors, that the sick slept on the bare ground and that even in Capetown the way the hospitals were mismanaged made one's blood boil.

Mrs. Hanbery-Williams, wife of John Hanbery-Williams, Sir Alfred Milner's military secretary, told the meeting that if the visiting women had reported the mismanagement the doors would have been shut in their faces.

A news agency dispatch from Capetown says: "Certain revelations point to malfeasance in connection with the supplies of comforts for the sick and wounded."

The Daily Express refers to the "springless, out-of-date" ambulances of the British and contends that the Boer ambulances are notoriously superior. Petrograd Christian publishes asks for volunteer nurses.

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Lord Roberts will reply fully to the charges of Burdett-Coutts. Frederick Williams, consulting physician of the London hospital, who was recently at the front, says the charges come to him as an absolute shock and are quite incredible. He praises the medical department.

SUFFERING IN SOUTH AFRICA

English Army Undergoes Much Misery Due to Lack of Proper Medical Facilities.

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LONDON, June 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Burdett-Coutts' terrible exposure of the failure of the medical organization of the British army in South Africa, resulting in sick and wounded being subjected to painful privations and sufferings simply for want of bedding and the barest necessaries of life, besides the lack of medical comforts and dearth of nurses, caused the biggest sensation since the war began. Being a supporter of the government, Burdett-Coutts, who returned on Saturday from South Africa, is absolved from any desire to cause embarrassment or any motive, except to save the lives of the soldiers, who are dying at the rate of nearly 800 a week from enteric fever. The exposure, it is believed, will seriously damage the government and compel the resignation of War Secretary Lansdowne. Burdett-Coutts said today in the lobby of the House of Commons:

"People think I have exaggerated. So far from that, I dare not tell all I saw. It is too horrible for words. I shall press for an inquiry, when much more will come out than has been stated. It can be proved that the government had some knowledge of what was coming and has been trying to cope around it, but hundreds of lives have been recklessly sacrificed by apathy and ignorance."

The Times held Burdett-Coutts' letter a month and only published it when he arrived and exposure was no longer preventable. He told me: "I wrote three letters. The only one published is the second, which warned the government of an enteric fever epidemic impending and implored them to prepare. If that letter had been published much avoidable misery and mortality might have been prevented." Numerous inquiries on the subject will be addressed to the ministers and Parliament tomorrow.

BOERS ARE AGAIN ACTIVE

News Supports Report that General Rundle's Lines Were Penetrated by Enemy.

LONDON, June 27.—Telegrams from South Africa indicate that the renewed Boer activity increases in proportion with Lord Roberts' quiescence, so the completion of the commander-in-chief's enveloping movement, supposed to be in progress, is anxiously awaited.

The news this morning supports the report that the Boers succeeded in piercing General Rundle's lines and penetrated southward.

It appears that the failure of the British to properly guard their line of communication north of Kroonstad involved disaster to a body of Basutos working on the railroad, of whom twenty were killed and 200 were made prisoners. This has had a decidedly bad effect on the native mind and a recrudescence of unrest is reported in Basutoland.

Bar Gold Under Suspicion.

LONDON, June 28.—The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"According to Transvaal advices, the Boers are entrenched in considerable numbers in the Middleburg hills. The Irish, Hollander and Italian troops are getting uncomfortable. They are looking sullen and farm houses.

"Bar gold is a drug in the local market owing to a suspicion that it is of an inferior quality. A large quantity of stolen gold is waiting to be smuggled out of the Transvaal."

HARVARD HONORS BRAINY MEN

Degree of L. L. D. Conferred Upon Sir Julian Pauncefote and Others.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 27.—At the commencement exercises at Harvard today the honorary degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States; William Henry Welsh, professor of pathology, Johns Hopkins university, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, D. D., upon Hollis Burke Frissell, president of the Hampton institute, Virginia.

TO POWWOW WITH BRYAN

Richard Croker and Ex-Senator Murphy of New York Going to Lincoln.

SULZER HAS LIVELY PRESIDENTIAL BEE

Advance Guard of Delegates to Democratic National Convention is Now Arriving in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Congressman William Sulzer, who is being boomed for vice president on the democratic ticket, and Richard Croker and ex-Senator E. C. Murphy of New York will have a conference at Lincoln, Neb., with William J. Bryan before they come to Kansas City to attend the national convention. Sterling Price of Texas, who has opened headquarters here for Mr. Sulzer, today received a telegram from Mr. Sulzer, saying he had left New York for Lincoln at noon today. Another telegram says Messrs. Croker and Murphy will be in the Nebraska capital within a few days. Mr. Sulzer hopes to be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan and it is said the latter expressed a desire to confer with him. Further than this Mr. Price would vouchsafe nothing.

President O'Connell of the Sons of Liberty, the oldest political organization in New York, is on his way to Kansas City and will open headquarters tomorrow or Friday for Sulzer, and Fred Feigel, editor of the Tammany Times, another Sulzer boomer, will arrive Friday. The city is beginning to take on a gala appearance in anticipation of an early arrival of delegates. Business houses are being decorated, arc and incandescent lights are being strung in profusion on the downtown streets and a general cleanup is in progress. A good-sized contingent of eastern newspaper representatives has already arrived, but a general influx of people is not expected until Friday. Ex-Governor William J. Stone, national committeeman for Missouri and vice chairman of the national committee, is expected Friday night, also members of the subcommittee which will hold a meeting on Saturday. James Boyle, district leader of Tammany, will arrive on Saturday with about a dozen of his colleagues. They come to prepare the way for the Tammany delegation, which will reach Kansas City Monday evening on two special trains. Sunday the state delegations will begin to arrive. The Pennsylvania delegation, made up of 196 people, and the Montana delegation, headed by W. A. Clark, is due on Sunday morning and the Kansas delegation in the evening. On Monday the New Englanders from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, their vice presidential candidate, will reach the city and on the same day the California and Missouri delegations will arrive. The greatest rush of delegations will be on Tuesday. Nearly all the states not mentioned are booked to arrive on that day.

A convention innovation, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, will be introduced. It will be read at the first session on July 4 and, according to plans, the music and decorations of that day will be selected with a particular idea of commemorating the national holiday.

The badges for the delegates have been received. They are an elaborate affair. There is an oxidized silver bar for the pin, below which hangs a silk flag about four inches long. To the flag is attached a medallion of gold or oxidized silver.

HILL BOOM ENCOUNTERS FROST

Arkansas Democrats Refuse to Go Wild Over Mention of Ex-Senator's Candidacy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 27.—Having completed its labors the democratic state convention adjourned at 4 p. m. The delegation to the Kansas City convention was instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan for president. Charles J. Parker of Ouachita county withdrew the resolution instructing for David B. Hill for vice president, it being claimed by many delegates that Hill is an advocate of the gold standard.

Jeff Davis, nominee for governor, Senator James K. Jones, James H. Berry and ex-Governor James P. Clarke were elected national delegates at large. L. A. Byrne, Edgar E. Bryant, W. A. Townsend and T. C. Trimble were elected delegates at large, Samuel Taylor of Pine Bluff and B. R. Hutchins of Harrison were made presidential electors at large. Carroll Armstrong was re-elected chairman of the state central committee. T. C. Monroe was nominated for auditor of state, after a close contest. Abner Gaines and F. T. Hanley were nominated for railroad commissioner. The third commissioner is yet to be nominated, the convention being deadlocked.

The platform adopted reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896, favors strict observance of the Monroe doctrine, declares for government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal, opposes donation of public lands to private corporations, denounces trusts and demands national legislation on the subject, condemns the "death-dealing" policy of the administration in the Philippines, demands freedom for Cuban and Filipino, denounces the "carpetbag government foisted on the people of Porto Rico and Cuba by the administration" and demands the enactment of such laws by the legislature as shall prohibit corporations which belong to pools, trusts or combination in restraint of trade, no matter where organized, from doing business in Arkansas and exclude them from its borders."

MAY CHANGE ITS POLICY

Only Democratic Paper in Los Angeles Sold to Republican Triumvirate.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 27.—The Express says: "The Los Angeles Herald, at present the only democratic daily paper in Los Angeles, has been sold. The transfer of the property will take place tomorrow. The new owner is a newspaper man named James of Philadelphia. W. B. Harrison, a local man with large oil interests, and Governor Henry T. Gage are said to be associated with Mr. James, which would indicate that the paper is to be changed to a republican daily."

HEATH WILL NOT RESIGN

First Assistant Postmaster General to Continue in Present Office.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Fletcher Heath, president of the Seventh National bank and brother of First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, denied today the report that the latter had any intention of resigning his position in Washington. "My brother was in New York on Monday," said Fletcher Heath, "and talked freely about his official affairs and he intimated nothing that would warrant the publication of the story that he is at variance with the administration."

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:

Generally Fair; Cooler.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	75	1 p. m.	79
6 a. m.	74	2 p. m.	79
7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	79
8 a. m.	75	4 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	77	5 p. m.	77
10 a. m.	74	6 p. m.	79
11 a. m.	76	7 p. m.	79
12 m.	78	8 p. m.	77
		9 p. m.	76

TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Nine Prominent Filipino Leaders Released After Subscribing to Amnesty Conditions.

MANILA, June 27.—Nine of the insurgent leaders, including Generals Pio Del Pilar, Cenoria, Garcia and Alvarez, were released here today upon taking the oath of allegiance to the government and renouncing all forms of revolution in the Philippines, together with making formal acknowledgment of American sovereignty. This oath is much stronger and more binding than the oath which General Otis administered and was subsequently disavowed to the Filipinos, who accepted it with bad grace, fully realizing the results of any violation.

Senor Buencamino took the oath on Monday. It is hoped that the action of the nine leaders will influence their men to take advantage of the amnesty, which has thus far been without results other than those of today.

SENATOR ALLEN WILL SPEAK

Nebraskan Receives an Invitation to Address Monetary League at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—The United States Monetary League, which will meet here at the Auditorium July 2 and 3, will be addressed by a dozen speakers of national prominence. There will be three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening of each day, and two speeches at each session. Acceptances of invitations to speak have been received from Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska, Dr. J. R. Roemelin of Cincinnati, J. B. Weaver of Iowa, John Palmer of Illinois, Fred Williams of Massachusetts, W. H. Harter (Coin) of Chicago, John P. St. John of Kansas, Thomas E. Beckworth of Michigan, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and Congressman Sulzer of New York. The meeting is not a convention. It will adopt some resolutions on what the platform ought to contain, but it will not attempt to make the ticket. Judge Charles Thomas of Denver, Colo., president of the national organization, and James Woods Merrill of Kansas City are preparing the program.

TO DO ACTIVE CAMPAIGNING

Governor Roosevelt Will Devote at Least Three Weeks to New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Governor Roosevelt has advised the republican national committee, through its vice chairman, that he will give three weeks to campaign work in New York state after August 20.

"The governor seems to be impressed with the need of putting in a lot of hard work in his home state," said Mr. Payne, just before starting for Cleveland tonight.

"The national committee holds the same view and three weeks have been blocked out for the governor in his own state. All the rest of the time will be at the disposal of the national committee."

Before starting for Cleveland tonight Mr. Payne received a telegram from the chairman of the Missouri republican state committee asking that Roosevelt's train make a number of short stops on its way back from Oklahoma next week. Mr. Payne was obliged to wire his regret that the request could not be complied with.

PRESIDENT PLANS TRIP

Chief Executive and Party Will Leave Friday for Visit at Canton.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The president, Mrs. McKinley and party will leave for Canton, O., in a private car attached to the regular 7:45 p. m. train on the Pennsylvania railroad Friday. The president will be accompanied by Dr. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Barnes.

During the absence of Secretary Cortelyou the executive office will be in charge of Assistant Secretary Pruden. Only the most important matters will be transmitted to Canton, and, while the president will be at all times in direct communicating with the White House and members of the cabinet, he will be relieved as much as possible of matters which should properly be disposed of in Washington.

AMERICAN LIFE HELD CHEAP

Cuban Policeman Who Had Killed Citizen of United States Wantonly Goes Scot Free.

HAVANA, June 27.—A Cuban policeman, who recently killed an American named Welsh, and against whom the evidence was apparently complete in the opinion of officers and others who saw the whole affair, has just been acquitted by the judges in circumstances so extraordinary that Governor General Wood will order an investigation.

The fiscal said the case had been completely proved and he demanded a sentence of fourteen years.

Americans in Havana are very indignant over what they claim is a studied attempt to show the Cubans that it is no crime to kill an American. They refer to a case occurring some months ago, when a Cuban editor killed Mr. Smith, the American collector of customs at Gibara. On the trial the fiscal said he rose with regret to request the punishment of a Cuban for killing one of the "intervenors," an act which, in his opinion, was scarcely a crime.

Troops May Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, June 27.—Much interest was aroused among the American soldiers by the Associated Press dispatch announcing the fact that probably half the troops will leave Cuba during the next few months. The rumor here that the Second infantry will leave within the next ten days, as soon as a transport is available, and go direct to China is generally believed. Governor General Wood, however, denies all knowledge of the report and it seems that an officer of the regiment received a private cable dispatch from a friend to that effect.

Executive Council of Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 27.—A meeting of the first executive council of Porto Rico will be held tomorrow and it is thought that all the members, with the exception of Messrs. Russell and Brumbaugh, will be in attendance. The meeting will of an entirely preliminary character and no routine business has been mapped out. There will simply be a formal organization of the council.

WILL NOT COME BACK

Gold Democrats Cannot Be Tempted Into Supporting Colonel Bryan.

ELIMINATION OF SILVER NO INDUCEMENT

Chicago Platform Shorn of 16 to 1 is Still Objectionable to Them.

COMPROMISE NOW WOULD BE INFAMY

If Gold Standard Was Vicious Four Years Ago It is Yet.

J. STERLING MORTON UTTERS HIS DEFIANCE

Democrats Who Were Branded as Traitors by the Silver Men Are Not Ready to March Under His Banner.

LINCOLN, June 27.—(Special.)—"If silver is eliminated from the platform this year will Mr. Bryan receive the support of those democrats who declined in 1896 to accept the Chicago platform?" This question is answered in the negative by ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton, who says that if Bryan is again the nominee of the democratic party they will use, with slight variations, the words he uttered at Richmond in 1896—"We will not come back." He asserts that if the gold standard was a vicious thing in 1896 it is equally deserving of condemnation this year and that it would be an act of infamy for Bryan to compromise with those whom he now charges with conspiracy. Mr. Morton recently returned from the east, where he conferred with many prominent gold democrats and his remarks are taken as an expression of their sentiments.

In tomorrow's issue of the Conservative, published at Nebraska City, Mr. Morton will define the position of the gold democrats as follows:

If silver is eliminated from the platform this year will Mr. Bryan receive the support of those democrats who declined in 1896 to accept the Chicago platform? Stated in 1896 but one of the many heresies of Bryanism. As the whole is greater than any of its parts, Bryanism is wholly more dangerous than any one of its doctrines.

Bryan's speeches in 1896 were dished in verbiage, dangerous, dangerously exhaustive. In his speech at the coliseum he used the following language in discussing the issues of moment before that convention:

"We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and our prayers mocked and our calamity came. We pleaded no longer, we entreat no more, we defy them."

Who Did Bryan Mean?

Whom has Mr. Bryan "petitioned?" Whom has he "entreated?" Whom has he "begged?" And by whom has he been "scorned," "disregarded" and "mocked?" Who are those whom he "defies?" He must have meant those to whom was entrusted the responsibility of our government, and the formulating of our laws. He must have referred to Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland and a host of others whose names are honored and revered by the American people. Can these be the ones whom he charged with conspiring to destroy "the homes and firesides of the American people?" Is it because of the malevolent idea of these that "our future is written in blood crossing out of the people by gold?"

In 1896 the gold standard was a "conspiracy against the human race." If it was then so vicious as to merit such denunciation, it is equally deserving of condemnation in 1900. If the words Mr. Bryan uttered in 1896 in portraying the iniquities of this gold standard were the expression of honest conviction, it would be an act of infamy for him to now compromise with those whom he then charged with conspiring to destroy our "homes and firesides." The gold democrats would not support one who would thus knowingly identify himself with those whom he believes are seeking the ruin of the country. If he was not the language of soberness and truth, if he was only playing the arts of the demagogue and appealing to the prejudices and passions of the people, he is dishonest and unfit for the presidency. If he was honest and sincere in 1896, but is now willing to be whistled hitherward by every breeze of doctrine or expediency, he is lacking in earnestness and confidence in himself, the powers at his command and in the qualities which should qualify him for the chief executive of this great republic. The gold democrats of the United States will not support Bryanism with or without silver.

What Can Bryan Do?

Will the distinguished warrior, who defiance and unending and never-ending hostility to the gold standard, who would rather give our revenue quarter, accept, at Kansas City, a nomination for the presidency if the convention incorporate its fight upon the gold standard, and do battle war upon something else? Will he thus become a party to "a conspiracy against the human race?" Will he join or compromise with that, which in 1896 he said he would no longer join than he would "an army to destroy our firesides and our homes and our families?" Will he openly confess himself to be such a hoodlum enemy to society?

In his speech at Columbus, O., September 1, 1896, Mr. Bryan thus trifled with fame:

"The advocates of the gold standard have never dared to submit the question of the gold standard to the ballot. Every step that has been taken has been by stealth and without the approval of the American people.

Mr. Bryan forgot to mention that Jefferson, in 1806, ordered the closing of the mints to silver dollars. The American people approved, they remained closed for thirty years. The act of 1834, placing us upon the gold standard which we have maintained to the present time was signed by Jackson and approved by the American people. The act of 1853 demonetized $3 pieces of silver and was indorsed by the American people.

"The act of 1873, dropping the silver dollar from the coinage, was not enacted by stealth, but was pending before the American congress for three years, was printed thirteen times as a bill and its amendments, and the dropping of the dollars from the list of coins caused no objection from any source. Senator Stewart even voted for the bill.

Bryan as a Bolter.

In 1896, when the democratic state convention of Nebraska indorsed the action of President Cleveland in calling for the repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. Bryan thus stated his position upon the question of bolting:

"Gentlemen, I know not what others may do, but duty to country is above duty to party. * * * If the democratic party, after you go home, indorses your action and makes your position its permanent policy, I promise you that I will go out and serve my country and my God under some other name, even if I must go alone."

Mr. Bryan here announced what he would do if the democratic party adhered to its advocacy of the gold standard—he would become a bolter and believed he would be performing a patriotic duty in bolting. But the gold standard did not remain the permanent policy for the democratic party. The national convention of 1896 adopted a 16 to 1 plank in the platform. Many true, honest and patriotic democrats could not support that platform, believing it to be dishonest and a menace to the business interests of the country. Accordingly they did what Mr. Bryan said he would do if the party persisted in its advocacy of the gold standard. They bolted.

The action of the gold democrats forced Mr. Bryan to revise his philosophy of bolting as pronounced in 1896. Then bolting was a "patriotic duty." Now it was to be branded as the act of a traitor. In 1896 "duty to country was higher than duty to party." In 1898 strict party devotion was more to be commended than loyalty to principle or love of country. In his speech at Richmond, Va., in 1896, Mr. Bryan thus defined his attitude toward those democrats who were not supporting his candidacy:

"I want to warn him, who are contemplating deserting from the democratic party at this time that the man who, in