

WELCOME BOER ENVOY.

MR. WESSELS GREETED BY THE PEOPLE OF OMAHA.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

Mr. Bryan and Others Hear Words of the South African Patriot and Make Response.

Omaha, Neb., May 12.—C. H. Wessels, envoy of the Boer and Orange Free State republics to the United States at present, "Voorzitter Volksraad Oranje Vrijstaat" at home, enjoyed a sympathetic welcome from the American citizens of Omaha Saturday that made his heart rejoice, for it was the last of many great demonstrations to the giant Boer to heartily convince him that the great American public is in deep sympathy with the two little sister republics which he represents in their struggle for liberty. Irrespective of political party, it was a most gratifying reception to Envoy Wessels and his brother and secretary, Philip Bouter Wessels.

From the hour of their rising in the morning committees of the representative citizen of the city lost no time in demonstrating the warmth of the welcome to Omaha, while from time to time distinguished ladies and gentlemen of this city and other portions of the state sought the privilege of an audience. Of that giant, sturdy physique and of that strong, stern yet kindly temperament that alike are adapted to great pressure the big envoy frankly and gladly welcomed to him all that came.

In the forenoon the envoy and his brother were taken for a long drive about the city, in the early afternoon a monster mass meeting absorbed their attention at the Creighton theater, and at 7:30 p. m. a big delegation accompanied them to the Rock Island train and bade them godspeed to Davenport, where they were Sunday.

HONORED BY THE CITY.

Civic honors were bestowed in fullest measure upon the Boer commissioners at the city hall. If there had dwelt in the mind of Envoy Wessels the least doubt as to the kind of welcome he would receive from the citizens of Omaha his heart must have thrilled with emotion when he saw with what intense interest they hung upon his every utterance and heard the eager rounds of applause that followed instantly upon every expression of noble sentiment in behalf of liberty and independence for the Transvaal. It was such welcome as only a people wedded to freedom could display toward the representatives of a people bleeding and dying that they, too, might be free.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock the mayor led the envoy and his brother to the rotunda of the city hall, and as the gigantic commissioner walked to the seat that had been prepared for him at the foot of the main staircase he was greeted with a shower of applause and bowed gracefully to the right and left.

The lobby had been profusely decorated with flags, and the national Orange and Boer colors, a fact which the envoy took in by a sweeping glance around and overhead. Palms and other greenery lined the staircase and were collected into a veritable little forest at the bottom.

Among those in waiting in the lobby for the appearance of the envoy was Mr. Bryan. When informed of his presence Mayor Moores stepped forward and led him to a seat at his left. The enthusiasm which had greeted the Boer commissioner was repeated as the democratic leader shook hands with the distinguished guest.

When silence again came the mayor opened a small polished box and took from it two gilded keys, which he handed to the envoy. On these keys, in black lettering appeared the name of the city, its mayor and the date of the reception and the word "welcome," with the name of the envoy following. The mayor then began his address of welcome.

In reply, Envoy Wessels said in part: "Words cannot express the depth of our feelings at the welcome we have here received. You are doing us a great honor and yet we are so consoled as to think that there is anything of a personal nature in this welcome, but we know rather that it is meant as the tribute of a great people who are in sympathy with a people now fighting for the same liberty which you won for yourselves not so very long ago. Liberty is God's greatest gift to man and at home my people are bleeding and dying that they may be allowed to govern themselves according to the dictates of their own conscience. If there are any here who are not in sympathy with us I ask you to read our history and I know you will rise from the reading of that history with your hearts new-opened and your deepest sympathies aroused in our favor.

THEATER WELL FILLED.

Half an hour before the hour fixed for the mass meeting at the Creighton theater in honor of the envoy, and in expression of American sympathy for the two brave little republics fighting against a powerful monarchy for their independence, the theater was already half filled, and by the time of the arrival of the envoy and his reception committee at 8 o'clock sharp, a big, cheering crowd was there to greet him. The theater was appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and

banners. Conspicuous on one side of the stage was a flag of the Transvaal, and on the other side the stars and stripes, while between the two was the banner inscribed, "Europe—not England—The Mother Country of America."

With a band playing a patriotic air, Envoy Wessels and the big committee of ladies and gentlemen marched upon the stage in the midst of a roar of applause.

Hon. John Rush, chairman of the reception committee, at once called order and explained the purpose of the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said: "From England comes the report that the Boer war is about over; from the same reliable source comes the thrilling information that 250,000 English soldiers, equipped with all that science and wealth could suggest, have conquered an army of 40,000 Boers. While England is spending \$3,000,000 and the lives of 300 soldiers per day in conquering those Boers, millions of starving people in India are being fed by America."

INFAMY IN VICTORY.

"It is the purpose of this meeting to protest against such infamy. If 70,000-100,000 liberty loving people send forth their protest, it will be heard on the banks of the Tiber, the Danube and the Thames."

"Though the Boers may fall, the world will be better for their heroism. The heroism of Cronje at the Modder river; the bravery and untimely death of Joubert, and the silent resignation of Kruger, standing with his fingers on the Psalms of David, and his eyes raised to God, will be an inspiration to liberty that will live for centuries. The heroic African republics may be crushed, but God still lives."

Rev. E. F. Trefz, pastor of Kountze Memorial Lutheran church, offered an invocation.

Governor W. A. Poynter was introduced as chairman of the meeting. He spoke of the faith of the American people in the fact that their government is the best on earth; they believe that a republican form of government is the best that God has ever created; they believe in the immortal Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The chairman then announced the necessity of having a secretary, and Captain H. E. Palmer was unanimously elected to that position.

Captain Palmer then read letters from Colonel John G. Maher of Chadron and Hon. Samuel Maxwell of Fremont, regretting that they could not be present to serve as vice presidents, but heartily extending their sympathy.

GREAT CHEER FOR WESSELS.

Envoy Wessels was next introduced. With one accord the great audience rose to its feet as one man and let out a mighty yell of applause, lasting for several minutes before the big, black-bearded man could be heard.

Your excellency, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," he began in a soft, deep voice of simple eloquence, with a broad, but pleasant Dutch accent, "I will address you and tell you why we came to America in behalf of our struggling countrymen. We came to you to employ your help as Americans in the fight against the nation that tried to nip in the bud the tree of your liberty. We came to tell you the truth about ourselves."

"You do not hear the truth about us, England has all of the means of communication, and thus holds the ear of the world. They tell you that the enemy is out of sight—look at me and judge for yourself," and the audience laughed heartily at the idea of hiding away such a giant.

"The English nation is great in wealth and soldiers. We knew it when we began. There is a story told of an innocent slow-thinking Boer, who was once conversing with an Englishman. 'Why, don't you know that England is so great that the sun never sets on her soil?' said the Englishman to the Boer. The innocent Boer thought a moment and then slowly replied, 'Yes, I guess that God is afraid to trust the Englishman in the dark.'"

"You know the history of the Boers, for the Americans, I find, read more than any other people on earth. You know how Kruger went to Europe twice and begged and entreated for liberty; you have read how Steyn has studied about the free nations of the world; he knows all about the American government, and when the English people say that we were the aggressors and threatened to drive the English people into the sea, do you think that those men could think for a moment that they could do such a thing. Why, there are only 250,000 people in both of our republics from the smallest infant to the men bigger than I am."

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

"They say that we had prepared for this war. Why, when Jameson raided across our frontier with 500 men on a morning after our holiday, when our young men had been up all night at innocent games, there were nothing but old-fashioned guns in the republics. Yet we went out with those old guns and captured Jameson and took him to Kruger. After a while, when England promised to punish Jameson and pay us for the damage done to our property, Kruger turned Jameson over to England. They kept him in jail for a few months, because he failed in his raid, I guess, and then let him go. "Do you think that England has ever paid us for the damages done, as she agreed. No, she has broken her promise, and never paid one cent."

"You perhaps have read the story of poor Lobengula, our neighbor. He was chief of the Zulus, and had a country that the English thought would be valuable for gold. They bought the land of the ignorant chief and gave him guns and a lot of ammunition that did not fit with which to pay for it, telling him that he needed the guns to protect his country. Then when the English failed to find gold where they thought it would be, and expected that they could find it on some other land that Lobengula owned, they found fault with the title and made war. Now the Zulu boys are made to work in the gold mines of which Lobengula was robbed. So we feared what might happen to us."

REPLIES TO SLAVE STORY.

"They have said of us that we owned slaves. Englishmen have traveled our country over, and have invested money wherever they could, yet why is it they never bought a slave, if we had them. When we went to our country to settle

there were but few natives, for the country was too desolate to support them. But we treated the natives like children, and didn't try to civilize them with brandy and Mauser bullets, and soon they came flocking to us from the surrounding country and are glad to make a home among us."

"They say we were aggressors and began the war. Did we not see them bringing troops from Canada, from India and from Australia, and landing them on our borders? Did we not know what that meant? When a man holds a pistol to your head do you wait for him to fire before you strike? Do you fear what is coming, and strike down the pistol while you have a chance? So we struck while we had a chance."

"I want to tell you that we did not have enough guns to begin with. We had none for the Cape Dutch at all, so they could not help us, and we would not today have enough for our own burghers had not we taken them away from the English soldiers."

"They say that we permit no Roman Catholic churches in our country. This I will deny. In the Orange Free State we not only permit Roman Catholic churches, but gave them from the government. I send the same money that we give to all our other churches, according to their proportion of the population. In Pretoria, the most valuable piece of property in the city is owned by a Roman Catholic church."

"Of our soldiers, I want to say that every man of our 250,000 people, from the boy of 15 to the old man with gray hair, is in the field fighting for liberty."

PICTURE OF A BATTLE.

"Let me draw you a picture of a battle scene in the beginning of the war. Side by side were the grandfather of 75, the father of 40, and the son of 15, each with his rifle. The English clad regiments were approaching. They tried to storm the kopje, but were driven back. The first thing that the Boer commander did was to call all of his men together, and to offer prayer to Almighty God, giving thanks for the victory that was theirs. He then picked up the wounded, Boers and British alike. The grandfather goes out and prays with the wounded. The son carries water from one to another among the wounded; finally his father calls him."

"The father is badly wounded and dying. He gives to the son his rifle, and says, 'Take it home and when your younger brother is strong enough, tell him to carry it into battle.' The boy carries it home. The younger brother says, 'Then the father says, 'I will not let him go, I will go myself.' And so the boy goes to the front. That is the spirit of our people."

"Joe Chamberlain says that the sympathy of the world, including America, is with England. We do not believe this. That is why we have come to America to urge that the American people show Joe Chamberlain that this is not so."

SAME GOD IS RULING.

"Sometimes the people say to us, 'What are you fighting for now? Your capital is captured. I really say, 'The British were once in possession of Washington, and yet America is free. The same God that ruled then rules today.'"

"Ladies, I want to say a word to you, for the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. In America I find that the same hand holds the purse strings, and counts the dollars. But I want to tell you what your sisters are doing in our country. Women that had never soiled their hands with harder labor than to teach a school, at the beginning of the war went upon the farms and took up the heaviest work. In the cities they are making clothing for the men in the field, and caring for the wounded as they come in. I regret to say that we had some unscrupulous men who preferred to stay at home, but the women drove them out and to the front."

WORD TO THE SCHOOLBOYS.

"Now a word to the schoolboys, for the boy of today is the man of tomorrow and the statesman of day after tomorrow. I want to tell you that every schoolboy big enough to carry a gun is fighting in the Transvaal. In Johannesburg, where there were 150,000 people at the beginning of the war, every one ran away and went into the army, and the next day the master locked up the school and went, too."

"I have done my best in my own way to tell you the truth about my country. I feel that it would be cruel to keep you longer this hot day. I beg of you as American people, having a free country of your own, to do something for my countrymen."

AS ENVOY WESSELS CONCLUDED, HE WAS AGAIN GREETED WITH A ROAR OF APPLAUSE.

It was quick to be seen that his earnest plea had won its way to the hearts of his audience.

MAHONEY TO VOTERS.

William J. Bryan having by this time arrived, was called for from every portion of the house, and Hon. T. J. Mahoney, who had just been introduced, gracefully yielded the floor to Mr. Bryan who declined to respond, preferring to in no way change the order of the program.

MR. BRYAN RESPONDS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mahoney's address, bedlam again broke loose in the calls for Mr. Bryan, who this time responded, the regular program having concluded.

"I came as a citizen—an American citizen—to be present with other American citizens to meet the representatives of the Boer republics, to join with you in expressing to them our sympathy for their cause—and as I earnestly believe, the sympathy of a great majority of the American people," said Mr. Bryan.

"I trust that the day will never come when those fighting for liberty will look to the American nation to wait with sympathy and aid in their struggle. These envoys have honored us by coming to us to seek our sympathy, giving us as Americans the opportunity to assist them to gain that liberty which is so dear to us. "It is said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. If it is true that these republics shall be overthrown, they will not have fought in vain. Sometimes the men who die do more for liberty than they who live; and ere the struggle is over, I believe that the Boers will rise from a hundred fields and liberty will be victorious."

"There are men among us who say that because England sympathized with us during the Spanish-American war, we ought to say nothing against such a friendly nation. I deny that such sympathy binds us to act for England. We did not need the sympathy of England during the Spanish-American war. We need the sympathy of no nation on earth. We have received nothing that obliges us to remain passive and helpless while liberty is being crushed. That should be unmindful of our duties to the people of this world struggling for their liberty—we, the greatest nation on earth founded on liberty. "We must keep in mind that the names of the blessed names of liberty will every American citizen goes down on his knees and asks the God of battles to bring victory to the Boers."

IN CHINA.

RUSSIA WILL ATTEMPT TO RE-PRESS THE BOXERS.

WILL INVADE CHINA.

The Empress Upholds the Boxers By Censuring General Who Fought Them.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—It is declared here that the government is resolved, if the dangerous situation in China continues, to take immediate, energetic military action to repress the anti-foreign movement.

At the same time the government has no intention of disassociating itself from the joint action of the powers.

London, June 12.—The situation in China appears distinctly graver. The destruction of a Russian chapel at Tung Tingau has provided Russia with the desired pretext to land more troops.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg this afternoon that the government is resolved, if the dangerous situation in China continues, to take immediate military action to repress the anti-foreign movement, at the same time declaring that it has no intention of disassociating itself from the joint action of the powers, may be regarded as a semi-official utterance, meaning that if there is any hesitancy on the part of the powers Russia will act alone.

All reports agree that the "Boxer" movement is spreading. The report is confirmed that the French agents at Hong Tse and Yun-Nan-Fu have been compelled to retire and this shows that the ferment has reached Southwestern China and has provoked France into taking active steps.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Peking, has wired the British consul at Shanghai, confirming the reported outrages and the fact that the throne and government have been actuated by a secret sympathy with the "Boxer" movement, which the government has ample power to suppress, if it so desired. His dispatch, however, is in no way of alarmist nature.

The latest Tien Tsin dispatches, saying that the dowager empress has appointed anti-foreign generals with the pretended mission to suppress the Boxers, makes it impossible to doubt that the time has arrived for energetic action.

It is understood that the British government will utilize the Chinese regiment which has been in training at Wei Hai Wei, as it would be dangerous to remove the garrison from Hong Kong at the present moment.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 9, says:

"The tsung li yamen has protested to the ministers against the presence of such a large number of foreign forces, asserting that it cannot be only for the protection of the legations, but for the establishment of a garrison in the capacity of an independent friendly state. The answer which the foreign ministers returned to this protest is unknown."

"The American mission at Poi Tang Chow was destroyed yesterday, but the missionaries fled to a place of safety."

"It is reported that the viceroy of Chi-Li has resigned."

"It is proposed to bring Li Hung Chang back from the south, but Prince Kank Yi proposes to give the post to the infamous Li Ping Heng, the former governor of Shan Tung."

"Pao Ting Fu is burning. The Tien Tsin railway has finally ceased to be operated. All the English missionaries are encamped inside the legation."

WIFE OF OMAHA'S MAYOR KILLED.

She is Injured in a Runaway With Fatal Results.

Omaha.—(Special.)—Mrs. Kate E. Moores, wife of Frank E. Moores, mayor of Omaha, died at her home at 8:35 p. m. Saturday, the result of a terrible runaway accident, which occurred three hours before.

She had attended a picnic given by her daughter's Sunday school class at Riverview park, and was returning home in her own carriage, accompanied by Mrs. T. J. Mackay, wife of the rector of All Saints' church, and little daughter. When near St. Joseph's hospital, on South Tenth street, the horses became frightened at a runaway team attached to Dr. Porter's carriage, which crashed into the carriage occupied by the two women. In an instant the fiery horses were beyond control of the coachman and dashed down the street at a terrific pace. Mrs. Moores, weak and nervous from fright, attempted to alight from the carriage, but fell to the pavement, striking the back of her head on the curbstone. The skull was badly fractured at the base of the brain. She was tenderly carried to the drug store of John B. Conte at Tenth and Hickory streets. Dr. Hanchett, who lives close by, was quickly at her side and Dr. Coffman, the family physician, was also sent for.

TWINE ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Benedict, Neb., June 12.—The Farmers' Twine association is the latest York county organization. The object of organization is to buy twine at wholesale in carload lots, saving middlemen's profits. The first car of twine was received here last week, costing its members 11 cents. The following officers were elected: S. J. Myers, president; A. M. Robinson, secretary; D. W. Baker, treasurer, and Bert Lang, manager.

WITHSTAND FOUR DAYS SEIGE.

Desperate Strait of American Garrison in Catubig.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—Perhaps the most thrilling and picturesque incident of the entire Philippine war took place at Catubig on the island of Samar, where in April a party of thirty-one enlisted men of company K, Forty-third infantry, held at bay a force of 500 insurgents during four days of fierce fighting, reinforcement arriving just in the nick of time.

The war department has received reports from Captain H. M. Day of the Forty-third volunteer infantry and First Lieutenant J. T. Sweeney of that regiment, who commanded the rescue party, giving all the details of the attack, the siege and the relief.

According to these reports the attack on the garrison at Catubig began without warning on Sunday morning, April 15. From the hills on all sides, from every point of vantage in the town, and from a deserted church directly adjoining came a rifle and cannon fire of terrible intensity. On Tuesday morning handfuls of burning hemp were thrown into the barracks by the insurgents in the church, and soon the soldiers' refuge was on fire. All efforts to subdue the fire failed, and finally the little band made a dash for the river bank. Some were killed before the bank was reached, others fell dead in a boat which they were attempting to row to the opposite shore, and when a trench finally was dug with bayonets there were only sixteen of the thirty-one left to man it.

Here for two more days Corporal Carson, handling his men with the judgment of a veteran, held out under a terrible fire until Lieutenant Sweeney's command, which had been ordered up the river in a steamer to supplement the garrison at Catubig, arrived. The rescuers fought their way through the open to their besieged comrades in the trenches, buried the dead within reach, brought back to the boat the besieged party, now numbering only thirteen, and then steamed down the river.

REFUSES TO CALL OUT TROOPS.

Gov. Stephens Declines To Send Troops To St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—Any hopes the general public may have indulged that Governor Stephens would call out the state militia to maintain law and order in St. Louis during the prevalence of the great railway strike were dissipated when he departed for Jefferson City without having taken any decisive steps in the matter or giving any intimation as to what course he intended to pursue in the future.

The calling out of state troops was discussed at great length by Governor Stephens, the police commissioners, the sheriff and commanding officers of the militia, but no decision on the direct issue was reached. It was learned that while the governor could not be brought to the way of reasoning of some of the city officials, he offered some suggestions which he thought might have a salutary effect upon the more rabid element of the general public. If not then he would act as in his judgment seemed proper for the preservation of the law. He advised, among other things, that the transit company increase its night service, and if this experiment resulted in disorder and its attendant results he would unhesitatingly call out the state militia for its suppression.

Acting, apparently, upon this advice, the transit company ran cars on three more divisions at night. The Lindell division, which resumed its night service two days ago, was also in operation. The police officers were for the most part withdrawn from guard duty during the day to properly prepare for the duties of the night in protecting the cars and doing police duty along the thoroughfares through which the four divisions run. Two regiments of the posse comitatus were also assigned to patrol duty along the same thoroughfares. Up to a late hour the cars were running on regular schedule and no outbreaks had been reported.

WHY THE HOSTAGES ARE HELD.

Sample of Threats Indulged In By the British Press.

London, June 12.—The South African Review, the weekly organ here of the financial ring, by which the present war in the Transvaal was promoted, discusses the treatment to be accorded to the two presidents—Kruger and Steyn.

"To state the proposition with brutal frankness," it says "although the hanging of Steyn would not in many quarters be considered an excess of retributive justice, the aged champion of Transvaal Boerdom might be allowed to devote his fast declining days to preparing for the inevitable process of natural desolation."

When such counsels are offered to the British government by the ministerial press and are quoted with approval, it is not surprising that the Boers consider the retention of a sufficient body of British prisoners as hostages the only security they have gained uncivilized vengeance being wreaked upon their leaders.

CATTLE DEALERS WILL FIGHT.

Elgin, Ill., June 12.—The indictment of half a dozen prominent cattle dealers of Kane county for failure to heed the law in regard to testing for tuberculosis the animals imported and sold to dairymen has resulted in an organization that proposes to prove the law's validity. It proposes to fight the matter in the courts and has engaged counsel to that end. It claims the tuberculin test causes cattle to fall rapidly in milk and is injurious to the animal.

IS REFUSED.

BOERS REFUSE BULLERS TERMS OF SURRENDER.

THEY WILL FIGHT ON.

Buller Met General Botha Near Mafuba Hill and Demanded An Unconditional Surrender.

Ingogo, June 9.—The Boers have replied in rather curt terms to General Buller's proposal that if they wish to surrender it must be unconditional, and an artillery duel is now proceeding.

London, June 12.—A belated dispatch from Mount Prospect, via Newcastle, Natal, dated Thursday, June 7, throws light upon the armistice agreed upon between the British and Boers recently.

It appears that General Buller met General Christian Botha June 2, at O'Neil farm between Umgela and Mafuba and summoned Botha to surrender. General Botha said he was not empowered to accede to the demand.

General Buller replied: "Very well," and turned to go away when General Botha pressed him to make a proposal. General Buller said he had no proposal to make, but pointed out that the Boers were surrounded and referred to the uselessness of shedding unnecessary blood.

"What do you want us to do?" asked General Botha, beseechingly.

"Return to your farms, leave your big guns and await Lord Roberts' decision," replied General Buller.

The federal commandant said he would refer the question to the burghers. General Buller then acceded to his (General Botha's) appeal for an armistice until daybreak, June 6.

The dispatch adds that the federals are understood to have twenty-three guns in position, but it is doubtful if they can remove them. Their only line of retreat is in the direction of Lydenburg.

General Buller's dispatch shows that the burghers ultimately decided not to surrender.

HOWARD FOR CONGRESSMAN

Second District Convention Choose the Papillion Editor.

Omaha, Neb., June 11.—Judge Edgar Howard of Papillion Saturday received the nomination of the Second district for congressman. The manner in which it was tendered, as well as the nomination itself, was a handsome compliment and the nominee enters the campaign with the solid and enthusiastic backing of the united reform forces of the district.

The democrats assembled at Osthoff's hall, several republicans, including the managers of D. H. Mercer's campaign, were present, and were obviously disappointed at the manner in which the three parties agreed on the nominee. The effort that had been made to insert a discordant wedge to force them apart failed utterly.

The populists met in convention and elected Herman Cohen chairman. A committee consisting of Messrs. Magney, Root, Carpenter and Whitford was appointed to confer with the silver republicans and the democrats relative to fusion in the selection of a nominee for congress. Upon its return this committee, through its chairman, Mr. Magney, reported that the democrats had nominated Edgar Howard and that the silver republicans had not taken any action, aside from appointing a committee on conference. In order to express its choice, the convention took an informal ballot which resulted as follows: Howard, 48%; Lobeck, 42%. On motion of Mr. Root Mr. Howard was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The silver republicans selected Jay Burns as chairman of their convention. A committee consisting of Messrs. Carr, Moth and Maupin was appointed to confer with the democrats and populists with reference to the nomination of a candidate for congress. The members of this committee were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of C. O. Lobeck. Returning, the chairman of the conference committee announced that both the democratic and populist conventions had endorsed Mr. Howard. The committee was discharged and a vote being taken Mr. Howard was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

PEDDLER ONCE A MILLIONAIRE.

C. H. North Says He Was Robbed of a Big Fortune.

Boston, Mass., June 12.—C. H. North, formerly head of the North Packing company, doing a business of \$3,000,000 a year, now peddles vegetables in the Prospect Hill district, Somerville, bare-headed and with ragged clothes and broken shoes.

"If I could only get \$5,000," he says, "I could get on my feet again and look after my property, the Nebraska Stock Yards company." He still lives in the big house on Prospect Hill, where once his wife and eight children lived with him in luxury. He occupies two rooms and rents the others.

Mr. North declares he has been robbed of \$5,000,000 and is bitter against the Swifts and against Mr. Skilton. His retirement from the North Packing company in 1890 marked the beginning of his financial troubles, and now he has large property interests, but can do nothing with them.