

By D. M. AMSBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

Brief Telegrams

France has a new process for reducing milk to a dry powder.

The explosive cordite is used by British soldiers as a stimulant.

Soft wood is now artificially hardened and toughened by a process of vulcanizing.

One of the delegates at the recent republican convention from North Dakota was Mr. B. Prom, who is a member of one of the leading families of Norway.

Senator Penrose was one of the contributors of the Harvard class of 1881 to a gift of a \$10,000 memorial gate, to be presented on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Oscar Malmros, United States consul at Colon, was appointed by President Lincoln the day before he was assassinated and has been continually in the service ever since.

The German societies of Cleveland have met and arranged for a celebration on May 9, next year, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the death of Schiller, the German poet.

Colonel Bloomfield Gough, who during the Boer war was ordered home for refusal to obey General Lord Methuen's orders, has been killed in a carriage accident at Kelso, Scotland.

Autographically speaking, Mr. Chamberlain is twice as great a man as Mr. Balfour. A signed note from him is quoted at \$1.50, whereas one of Mr. Balfour's may be had for 75 cents.

There are two places in the world where a person can pass through the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones inside of an hour. Hawaii is one and Darjeeling, in northeastern India, is another.

Charles F. Meyers of Warren, Mass., was arrested at St. Louis on suspicion of having some connection with or knowing something about the destruction of the balloon of Santos Dumont's airship No. 7.

C. H. Carleton, formerly a banker, broker and real estate dealer of Cleveland, O., who is accused of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, is in the custody of the United States marshal at San Francisco.

The news tells us that Andrew Bradley, who died at the Old Soldiers' home, at Noroton, Conn., the other day, at the age of 104, had drunk whisky and used tobacco liberally for ninety years, continually.

Although the name of General Joe Wheeler is always identified with the south, he is descended from old New England stock, and is a cousin of James Freeman Clarke, who was early identified with the abolition movement against the institution of slavery.

Lady Henry Somerset was one time extremely fond of the gaities of so society in the swim of London social life. Suddenly she became convinced that there was too much of the butterfly about it, and she also saw evils in the situation which she felt called to use her talents in correcting as far as possible.

The American inventor tells of a narcotic bomb invented by a surgeon in the Austrian army which may be fired from any gun. This bomb has a time fuse, and when dropped among a regiment of the enemy will not explode, but will fill the air with narcotic gases strong enough to make 2,000 men unconscious for several hours.

Resolutions denouncing most of the officials of Colorado were adopted by the North American Turnerbund at Pittsburg.

There is not one Italian real estate owner in the New York City district where folk of that nationality predominate.

John Gilbert Meiggs, the railroad builder, has just died in London. He was born in New England 77 years ago.

In the center of Rildine, an island in the North Sea, is perhaps the most curious lake in the world. The surface of its waters is quite fresh and supports fresh water creatures; but deep down, it is as salt as the great est depths of the sea, and salt water fish live in it.

Attorney Frank J. Hanks, representative of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek, Colo., indicated that he will commence test cases in the district court before District Judge Seeds to determine whether the detained union men affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners are held as civil or military prisoners.

Peter Ford of Sterling, Ill., has just celebrated his 103d birthday. If he lives until fall he will have voted for twenty-one presidents.

Victor Emmanuel of Italy spends at least three hours each day in his study busy with current literature of every kind.

In Germany electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill.

Icelanders never think of "locking up at night," and yet only two cases of thieving have occurred in many years.

LINER GOES DOWN

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE ATTENDS ITS SINKING.

EIGHT HUNDRED ON BOARD

Loaded with Danish and Norwegian Emigrants, Over Seven Hundred of Whom Are Believed to Have Been Drowned.

LONDON.—Over 700 Danish and Norwegian emigrants, bound for New York, are believed to have been drowned in the North Atlantic on June 28. Out of nearly 800 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, which left Copenhagen June 22, only twenty-seven are known to be alive, and for the rest no hope is held out.

When last seen the Norge was sinking where it struck on the islet of Rockall, whose isolated peak rises from a deadly Atlantic reef some 200 miles off the west coast of Scotland.

The steam trawler Sylvia put into Grimsby late Sunday night with twenty-seven rescued Scandinavians aboard. Only one of them could speak English. He said:

"We left Copenhagen June 22. There were 700 emigrants (Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Finns, on board. The crew numbered about eighty. All went well until June 28. I lay in my bunk waiting for breakfast. We heard a little bump, then another bump, and then I rushed on deck. I saw at once that something serious had happened and I made a dash below to gather up my few belongings.

"Scores were rushing on deck and the hatchway was crowded with emigrants. They were launching boats and rushing into them, but there was no panic. Four or five were in the boat into which I got and we cleared the ship. Luckily for us in our party was the only seaman from the Norge who escaped, and he was able to navigate our little boat.

"We saw two other boats capsize owing to the heavy weather and because no one could navigate them. We made straight away and when we last saw the Norge a large number of emigrants were on the deck. Captain Gundel stood on the bridge.

"Dozens of passengers had jumped into the sea. They wore life belts, but were drowned before our eyes. After twenty-four hours the Sylvia bore down and picked us up. About 700 passengers must have been drowned."

Later—Of 774 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, 128, including Captain Gundel, are known to have been saved up to this hour. One of the children died in a lifeboat which brought others to safety. For the missing 646 persons small hopes are entertained.

In addition to the twenty-six persons who landed at Grimsey, 102 survivors of the Norge were landed at Stornoway, thirty-two by the British steamer Cervona and seventy by the German steamer Energie. They were all in a pitiful condition. Many were taken to a hospital and most of them had to be carried ashore.

CORDON OF TROOPS.

Port Arthur Surrounded on the Land Side by Wall of Japs.

CHE FOO.—Chinese who arrived here from Port Arthur say the Japanese forces have formed a complete cordon around the land side of the town, and they are occupying all the commanding hills, including Wolf mountain, within a radius of seven miles of the fortifications.

The Chinese say also that two large warships are missing from the squadron which went out from Port Arthur on June 23, and that the Russian battleship Sevastopol was damaged on that day.

The Japanese bombarded Port Arthur from the sea on June 30, but no damage was done to the town.

Admiral Togo in an official report sent out from Tokyo on June 25 said that on the night of June 23 a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer sunk a battleship of the Peresviet type and disabled the battleship Sevastopol off Port Arthur.

That these ships were damaged by the Japanese was subsequently denied by the Russian authorities.

A trustworthy Chinaman who arrived here from a point on the east coast of the Kwan Tung peninsula near Port Arthur brings the information that on July 5 one division of the Japanese army reached the northeast slope of the Takushan, the summit of which is less than three miles from Port Arthur. This division parted from another division of the army on the highway north of Port Arthur after which it made its way through a mountainous country. The other division continued along the main road toward the marine camp.

Russian Press Denounces Tolstol.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Russian newspapers are beginning to discuss the article on the Russo-Japanese war by Count Tolstol published in the London Times. Almost unanimously the papers refer to the article adversely and speak of it in denunciatory terms. Even Tolstol's old admirers consider that he has gone too far. The Slivo recommends the reproduction of the article as the best cure for Tolstolism. The Svet calls it the production of a once great mind disordered by senility.

WATSON AND TIBBLES.

The Springfield Convention Chooses a Georgia and a Nebraska Editor.

For President..... Thomas Watson of Georgia  
For Vice President..... Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for president and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska for vice president was the ticket nominated by the populist national convention. The names of William V. Allen of Nebraska and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana were also placed before the convention for president, but before the list of states had been completed in the roll call their names were withdrawn and Watson was nominated by acclamation. Former Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination. While the nominations were being made he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention. In the face of this, however, he received over forty votes.

Whether Mr. Watson will accept the nomination or not no one in the convention seems to know and all efforts to secure definite information failed. Watson was quoted as saying that if the democrats at St. Louis would nominate Hearst, he would support him for president.

Williams of Indiana received only a few votes, soon withdrawing and moving to make Watson's nomination unanimous.

There were five nominations for vice president, Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska, Theodore B. Rynder of Pennsylvania, L. H. Weller of Iowa, George E. Washburn of Massachusetts and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana. The two latter declined and Tibbles received all the votes on the first ballot.

J. A. Mallet of Texas was chosen permanent chairman.

CHICAGO LIMITED DITCHED.

Fast Train on the Wabash Wrecked Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Litchfield, Ill., says the Chicago limited on the Wabash railroad, due in St. Louis at 7 p. m., and half an hour late, was wrecked inside the city limits. The train struck an open switch and was overturned, and seven of the nine cars burned.

It is believed that twenty persons perished in the second and third coaches and that forty were injured. Later—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Litchfield, Ill., says that nineteen dead and a number are missing as a result of the wreck on the Wabash railroad here last night, when train No. 11, from Chicago, left the track at a misplaced switch and crashed into a line of freight cars standing on a sidetrack. Seven hundred persons were on the ill-fated train at the time it dashed into the sidetrack.

The work of clearing the debris is progressing as rapidly as possible. The remains of Hon. I. R. Mills, internal revenue collector of the central Illinois district, were sent to his home in Decatur this morning. Hundreds of people who are in the city from various points visited the scene of the wreck. The telegraph offices have been besieged with dispatches from friends and relatives of the train. Edward T. Clapp, chief clerk in the office of the president of the Wabash, stated to the Associated Press today that from all that could be learned, the misplaced switch at Litchfield was tampered with by some outside person. They had no definite information as to who the culprit might be. A thorough investigation will be held, said Mr. Clapp, after which President Ramsey will be in a position to make a statement.

READY TO FIGHT AND DIE.

Japanese Anxious to Go Back and Battle.

CHINAMPO.—The steamer Manchuria, having on board a party of Japanese statesmen, foreign attaches and correspondents who are making a tour of inspection of the theater of war, has been fogbound for five days off this port.

On the evening of July 1 the Manchuria met a number of Japanese transports. A Japanese mail steamship passing here had on board 100 survivors of the battleship Hatsuse, which was sunk off Port Arthur May 15 by striking a mine. The survivors are bound for a naval base, where they will join the torpedo flotilla. Many of the men are scarred from the frightful burns received from the explosion of shells. All appear anxious to return to active service, saying that it is wrong for them to live when their comrades are dead. With fanatical enthusiasm they are desirous of taking every risk.

Japs Trying to Enter All Doors.

LIAO YANG.—Reports have been received here of the appearance of Japanese outposts on the roads leading to Mukden. A company of Japanese infantry scouts was seen near Lioa Tschan. On the other hand, the Japanese have withdrawn from the passes taken June 26 and June 27, and their advance from Lan Shan Kwan has ceased. The Russian eastern corps has moved forward to Khawan (Ho Syan) and Hozamen, which the Russians had evacuated and reoccupied.

PARKER IS NAMED

NOMINATED AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT'S SESSION.

OUTCOME OF THE BALLOTING

Platform of the Party Adopted in the Earlier Part of the Night—By Whom Prominent Candidates' Names Were Presented to the Convention.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, July 9.—5:39 a. m.—Alton B. Parker has been nominated for president. On the completion of the first ballot he received a total of 658 votes. Before the vote was announced Idaho changed her six votes, giving him 664.

5:30 a. m.—Parker's nomination was made unanimous. The convention adjourns until 2 o'clock.

The democratic national convention Friday night adopted a platform by a viva voce vote and listened to nominating speeches for president. Judge Alton B. Parker was named by Martin W. Littleton and William Randolph Hearst by D. M. Delmas.

Both orators were applauded at length. Anti-Parker delegates attempted to create enthusiasm for their candidates, but the Parker men remained undisturbed and unconcerned.

sprang to the front of the platform and waved flowers and flags. The young women wore Misses Adele and Evaline Haywood of St. Louis. With renewed outburst the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker on a six by nine canvas was displayed. Thunderous cheering continued fully fifteen minutes. Another ten minutes elapsed before the chairman dared to call the next state. Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker. There was great confusion during the speech. California, a Hearst state, was next in order. D. M. Delmas of that state was recognized, and there was some cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas concluded.

ENGLAND IS WILLING TO QUIT.

Country Never Did Desires to Have Trouble with the Tibetans.

WASHINGTON.—The district inquiries of the state department into the object of the British Thibetan expedition as related in Thursday's Associated Press cablegram from London, appear to have developed a rather curious fact, namely, that the British home government was lukewarm, if not absolutely indifferent, in the

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



Nominating speeches for the favorite candidates and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

The convention hall seats about 10,500 people, and from appearance hundreds more had been admitted. The floor and upper galleries contained thousands of sweltering men and women oblivious of the fact that the crowded condition of the hall endangered every life.

The Coliseum interior looked like a huge basin with bottom and sides formed by closely packed persons. Not an aisle could be seen. They were filled by spectators who could find no other place. Outside and in the crowds were the same, except for the fact that those within the hall were satisfied and those without were turbulent.

As soon as the convention had been called to order Chairman Clark announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was ready.

Senator Daniel read the report as chairman of the committee. The confusion was so great that not a word could be heard ten feet from the platform.

The great climax of the convention—the nomination of a candidate for president—followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform. Chairman Clark proceeded to that order of business without delay.

Alabama was called, and yielded to New York. Mr. Littleton's speech immensely pleased the audience, and when he concluded pandemonium reigned. Flags were waved, banners held aloft and, great as was the crowd, delegates carrying the standards of the Parker states paraded through the convention, pushing, trampling and fighting all who obstructed their progress. The scene was one of tremendous confusion. Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the democratic convention in Chicago which nominated W. J. Bryan. Like Minnie Murray, the "woman in white," who from a gallery over the stage led the cheering for Bryan, two girls in white

matter of sending Younghusband's expedition toward Lhasa.

Indeed it is said here that Colonel Younghusband was allowed to go forward only to save the pride of Vice-roy Curzon. The latter fancied that he had not been treated with proper consideration by the half-wild Tibetans, and, failing to secure what he deemed official recognition of the representatives of the Indian government, sent by him into Thibet, he appealed to the home government for an armed escort to secure proper treatment for his convoys and the home government reluctantly assented.

It is said here that the British government already has indicated its willingness to withdraw this punitive expedition as soon as it can obtain from the Tibetans promises of yielding the points which were at issue between India and Thibet before the expedition crossed the border of the latter country. These are pledges of freedom of trade between the two countries and official recognition of the right of the representative of the British government to exercise his functions in Thibet. The British are willing to retire on this basis, the more readily that they are now satisfied with their own experience that there is no danger to be apprehended of Russian encroachments on India by way of Thibet, in view of the tremendous geographical obstacles. It is stated that the British government has received the American overtures on this subject in the best of temper. Indeed they were rather welcome as tending to emphasize the determination of the American government to do everything possible to protect the integrity of China, an object quite as dear to the British as to Americans.

Sale of Newspapers Forbidden.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The sale of the newspapers Novosti has been forbidden because of the publication by that journal of a dispatch from London eulogizing the ten-column article by Count Tolstol on the Russo-Japanese war, recently published in the London Times.

Russian Troops May Be Cut Off.

CHE FOO.—A small Japanese force occupied Kai Ping on June 23 and found the Russians had fallen back to Tai Tcho Kiao. The Japanese expected that a battle would be fought at Tai Tchi Kalo, but in other quarters it is believed that the Russians probably will retreat to Liao ang, as otherwise they would be cut off at Hai Cheng by the Taku Shan division of the Japanese army. It is possible that this has occurred, as the Taku Shan division was within striking distance of Hai Cheng a week ago.

ITS WORK BEGINS

FIRST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AN ORGANIZATION PERFECTED

An Extended Speech From Representative John Sharp Williams—Conservatives Said to Be in Control of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS.—The democratic national convention met on Wednesday, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman; appointed the committees necessary to perfect a permanent organization and adjourned. In a session lasting two hours and fifty minutes one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland. While the outburst which greeted the name of the former democratic president before the last syllable had fallen from the lips of the temporary chairman was noteworthy in itself, it was magnified by contrast with the greeting accorded the actual persons of men who stood for all that has been opposed to Mr. Cleveland within the party during the last eight years.

James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, went onto the platform and took his seat unnoticed. Practically no greeting was given him when he faced the convention with gavel in hand.

Eight minutes after the gavel fell the twice-named candidate of his party passed in at the main entrance and sought his seat unheralded and unheeded. A few moments later he arose and pushed his way to a seat nearer the aisle, where, standing a moment to give greetings to friends, he was caught sight of and applauded. The measure of applause was but a ripple when compared to the storm called forth by Cleveland's name.

Listening attentively to the democratic doctrine laid down by Mr. Williams, the conservatives found occasion for the first demonstration when reference was made to the record of former President Cleveland. All the shackled party interest which had laid dormant through two national campaigns was released as by the touch of a trigger. The name of Cleveland was echoed from a thousand throats. Hats, handkerchiefs, fans and arms were waved, delegates and spectators stood on their chairs and the last semblance of order was turned into confusion, which convention officials were powerless to subdue.

The greatest significance was attached to the showing made by the conservatives. Their absolute control of the convention is no longer doubted, even by those who have heretofore declined to be convinced. The nomination of Judge Parker for president is assured beyond any possibility of defeat.

One of the crowning features is an immense furled flag, which is pendant from the center of the roof. The flag will be dropped into prominence when a nomination for president has been made.

JAPS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Reports of Skirmishing All Along the Line.

ST. PETERSBURG.—General Sakharoff says the Russian losses during the fighting on July 6 have not been definitely ascertained. In a long dispatch to the general staff, dated Thursday, he reports outpost skirmishes over a wide territory throughout July 5 and 6, which indicate a general advance of the Japanese, who the driving back the Russian advance posts. He says:

"In general, we observed on July 6 that the enemy was taking the offensive simultaneously along his whole front, extending from the seashore as far as the valley of the Chin Chan river. On the morning of July 7 a vast camp of the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Siakh-hetza. At 8 a. m. July 7 the enemy occupied the heights near Baositchja."

Port Arthur Fleet Intact.

PARIS.—The French ambassador at St. Petersburg has been advised by the foreign office in response to his inquiries relative to the Japanese report of the destruction of some Russian ships at Port Arthur, the government answering that Vice Admiral Togo's report was incorrect, as subsequent official reports from Port Arthur showed that the Russian fleet was intact.

Tranquil at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A dispatch received here from Mukden, under today's date says:

"According to communications from Port Arthur complete tranquility prevails there. The inhabitants are so used to bombardments by the Japanese fleet that they make no impression, and public life pursues its normal course."

Two Ships Are Missing.

CHE FOO.—Chinese just arrived here, who left Port Arthur on July 2, say that only nine of the larger Russian warships were there then. On June 3, when the fleet engaged the Japanese squadron outside Port Arthur harbor, it consisted of eleven of the larger ships. On July 3 the Russian and Japanese armies outside of Port Arthur, according to report, were only separated, one from the other, by a mile, the Japanese advancing steadily from hill to hill, on all of which they are placing big guns.