THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BOERS TAKE IN FIFTY

Belated Report of Capture of a Squadron of British Cavalry.

CAUGHT WHEN KIMBERLEY WAS RELIEVED

Surrounded by a Force of Boers on the Riet River.

EVIDENTLY DUE TO SOMEONE'S BLUNDER

Surrender Agreed On After Four Days' Siege in a Farmhouse.

CENSOR NOW ACTIVE AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Anxiety Over Water Supplies There and Lack of Remounts for Roberts' Advance—Attack on Town Not at All Impossible.

LONDON, April 6.—The Capetown correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, gives the details, hitherto obscure, of the surrender of a squadron of Kitchener's Horse on February 15:

"It was the day of the relief of Kimberley. The squadron had been left to guard a farm on the Riet river while General French advanced to the besieged town.

"The object of leaving them on the river was to hold a well pending the arrival of another column. The latter, however, never came, and the troopers found themselves besieged for four days by a body of 400 Boers. There were but fifty men, but they pierced holes in the walls of the farm house and made a desperate stand for three days.

"They fought gallantly and all the time without food. But on the fourth day they managed to catch a goat, which they quickly devoured. There was not a blade of grass on the neighboring veldt, and all their horses died of starvation. The stench in and about the farm house was something awful.

"On the fourth day General DeWet sent a message calling for them to surrender within a few minutes. The situation was hopeless. The Boers had two twelve-pounders with them, and the squadron was in the last stage of exhaustion. Seeing there was no chance of relief, they agreed among themselves to surrender."

Censor at Work at Bloemfontein.

The War office issued no news yesterday and little was allowed to come through from the correspondents at Bloemfontein. According to the Standard's representatives there is no sign that the Boers intend taking the offensive. General Clement is so disposing of his forces as to guard against any surprise attack, which, although improbable, is evidently not regarded as impossible, judging from the preparations of Lord Roberts.

As is usual where there is a check in the progress of the British campaign, the War office is being severely censured for failing to send the necessary supply of remounts for the army.

It is believed Lord Roberts has difficulties other than remounts with which to contend.

Much anxiety is felt as to the water supplies, despite the statements cabled home that there is no fear of water famine. Whatever the reasons may be considerable dissatisfaction is beginning to be expressed here at the unaccountable delay, both at Bloemfontein and in Natal, which enables the Boers to recover from the demoralization caused by Lord Roberts' former rapid movements.

The enemy now evidently hope to retard the advance by threatening the railway behind Lord Roberts. So far as the Natal railways are concerned, repairs are being made beyond Elandslaagte, and the idea is that an advance is imminent.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Ladysmith says that the Boer investing positions reveal immense strength an immunity from the British shrapnel and lyddite fire.

A dispatch from Ladysmith to the Chronicle gives serious news of the outbreak of a deadly lung sickness among the oxen, which, after it spreads, is likely to cripple General Buller's operations.

Steyn Free State Commandant.

From Lourenzo Marquez comes the report that Steyn has been appointed commandant of the Free State forces.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times telegraphing Wednesday says:

"The Boers showed in some force yesterday with three guns toward Bushman's kop. Detached groups skirmished up to our outposts, but this morning shows that the enemy desired to sweep further around to the right of Bloemfontein.

"Early this morning artillery to the south was audible."

BRITISH ARE DRIVEN BACK

Plumer's Desperate but Unsuccessful Attempt to Relieve Mafeking—Sortie by Garrison Failure.

LONDON, April 5.—1:55 p. m.—A special dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez says sharp fighting occurred April 2 in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The garrison made a sortie, while General Plumer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathlabama.

Both attacks were repulsed.

Twenty of Colonel Plumer's men were found dead on the field and six others were made prisoners.

The federal losses were small.

Although Colonel Plumer is reported to have got within six miles of Mafeking, it is evident that the siege had not been raised on April 1. Toward the end of this month Colonel Plumer will be reinforced by the troops now going by way of Beira, so that relief may not be far distant.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, April 3.—In the fight at Ramathlabama, March 31, the following were the known prisoners:

Captains Crew, Duncan-Robertson and McLaren; Crew and McLaren have since died; staff officers Cecil and Granville and nine soldiers, of whom six were wounded. The prisoners all belonged to Colonel Plumer's Rhodesian force.

GABERONES, Bechuanaland, Wednesday, March 28.—Colonel Plumer with a force of British mounted infantry, started on a daring march Sunday, March 25, with the object of threatening the Boer lines of communication. After two rapid night marches through Transvaal territory they arrived at dawn, March 27, within twelve miles of Zeerust and distinctly heard the bombardment of Mafeking. Having reconnoitered the country with the view of future operations without sighting a single white man, Colonel Plumer crossed the railroad south.

To Prevent Approach of Relief.

MAFEKING, Friday, March 23.—There has been little excitement during the past week. The Boer shell fire comes in fitful gusts and has little effect. The British casualties are almost nil. The Boers seem to be breaking up their main laager westward, but have taken up an entrenched position northward, with the view of preventing the approach of relief. The sharpshooters keep up a steady interchange of [illegible]. It is rumored that relief is near.

[illegible] Sunday truce enables the garr[illegible] playing cricket matches.

Ma[illegible] chief to the southward, has broken [illegible] Boers. There was heavy firing [illegible] direction of his chief kraal March 22. [illegible] Irish-American trooper of the Protectorate regiment has deserted to the Boers. A reward of £50 has been offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Landport W B

STORY OF THE AMBUSCADE

As Each British Wagon Enters the Drift the Officers Are Forced to Surrender.

BRANDFORT, Orange Free State, Monday, April 2.—Burghers who are returning here from the scene of the Sannas-Post ambuscade (also referred to as Karee and Korn Spruit) furnish interesting details of the occurrence. It appears that when the first retreating British wagon entered the drift the ambuscaders shouted "Hands up!" removed the officers and let the cart through. This process was repeated several times till the wagons arrived in a bunch, when the ruse was discovered and a disorderly flight followed.

In one cart were two officers, to whom Commandant De Wet shouted, "Hands up!" One of them obeyed, whereupon the other shot his comrade dead, refused to surrender and was immediately shot.

The burghers lost three men killed and ten wounded, including a field cornet. Among the wounded was the Dutch military attache Nix, who received a bullet in the chest. Altogether, the Boers captured 389 prisoners throughout the day. The significance of the battle must not be underrated. It was fought by a force of Free Staters on the flat plains and without shelter. The Free Staters are now desirous of marching on Bloemfontein and the Transvaal officers are anxious to emulate the late success of their allies.

All the southern Boer forces have now formed junctures with the main Boer army and form a large force of veterans. The burghers who were previously short of food now have plenty. Commandant De Wet sent the British guns, wagons and prisoners to Winburg.

Perhaps of greater importance even than the victory was the capture of British secret papers, including maps and plans of 1897, 1898 and 1899, outlining elaborate schemes for the invasion of the Orange Free State and Transvaal and giving a plan for reaching Johannesburg from Mafeking along Dr. Jameson's route, but amended so as to avoid his mistakes. Another gives a plan for a march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstadt via Brandfort.

Advices from Winburg, Vintersburg, Pritska and Kenhardt show the colony is full of rebels. The Kenhardt rebels are marching on Calvina and others are on their way toward Fourteen Streams. A dispatch box was found at Sannas-Post containing the oaths signed by the Free Staters who surrendered. The signers have been sent for in order that the general may explain the invalidity of oaths under compulsion.

NO EFFORT TO STOP RAIDERS

Roberts Saving His Horses for Forward Movement—British Public Much Dissatisfied.

LONDON, April 5.—Detached bodies of Boer horse, numbering from 500 to 1,000 each, have appeared at several places to the south and eastward of Bloemfontein, threatening the railroad, but communication by wire and rail is not in the least affected. One of these forces is near East Springfontein, on the Bloemfontein railroad, and General Gatacre's forces are reported to be about to engage it. Lord Roberts, except to safeguard the railroad, seemingly declines to send columns chasing the Boer bands. He is reserving his cavalry and transport animals for the forward movement.

Explanations having indirect origin in the War office as to why Lord Roberts is inactive are that there has been a lack of horses for remounts, but new horses are arriving by trainloads hourly. The pressure on the railroad is so great that private parcels of the officers have not been forwarded from Capetown for three weeks.

The situation in the Free State remains far from clear and is unsatisfactory to British observers. The sickness among the Boer prisoners at Simonstown continues to increase. Five men died April 3. The prisoners who were on board the transport Mongolian have been transferred to the shore camp. Unless the sickness abates it is not likely that more prisoners will be sent to St. Helena.

A dispatch from Capetown, dated yesterday, announces the departure for the front of the Second contingent of Canadian mounted infantry.

Rudyard Kipling has returned to Capetown.

HARD TIMES GETTING AWAY

British Officers Who Escape from Boers Have an Exciting Experience.

LONDON, April 5.—Further details just received from Lourenzo Marquez in regard to Captain Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders and Lieutenant Le Mesurier of the Dublin Fusiliers, who recently arrived there after escaping from Pretoria, encountering perilous adventures on the way, show that their experiences were similar to those of Winston Churchill, who also escaped from Pretoria in December last. Hiding in swamps during the daytime, having narrow escapes from Boer patrols and traversing 100 miles of country, Captain Haldane and Lieutenant Le Mesurier at length reached Watervalcover, in the South African republic, where they hid in an open railroad truck covered with tarpaulin.

Continuing the narrative of their experiences the two officers said: "At daybreak to our delight the train moved off. After eight hours we arrived at Komatieport, but were dismayed by the switching of our truck to a siding while the remainder of the train moved on into the promised land, only a mile distant. After half an hour, to our great consternation, we heard someone unfasten the tarpaulin, the darkness of the truck was changed to brilliant daylight and a Dutchman looked over the contents. For hours we did not move and were cramped and stifled by the heat. The following morning to our intense delight the truck was coupled to a goods train and we soon crossed the line into Portuguese territory."

Captain Haldane added that he and Lieutenant Le Mesurier hoped soon to join their regiment and face the Boers again. The two officers show traces of the hardships they have endured, their long hair and unshaven faces being particularly noticeable.

STEYN HOPES FOR TRIUMPH

Speech of the President at the Opening of the Free State Raad.

PRETORIA, Monday, April 2.—In his speech at the opening of the Free State Raad President Steyn declared that in spite of the surrender of Bloemfontein he had not lost hope of the triumph of the republican

(Continued on Second Page.)

QUEEN FORMS IRISH GUARDS

Commands that a Regiment Be Organized Under that Designation.

BRAVERY OF IRISH TROOPS THE CAUSE

Social Season of Dublin Inaugurated by Her Majesty's Visit—Burglars Manage to Steal Some of Nobility's Jewels.

LONDON, April 5.—The army orders today contain the following:

"The queen, having deemed it desirable to commemorate the bravery shown by the Irish regiments in the recent operations in South Africa, has been graciously pleased to command that an Irish regiment of foot guards be formed under the designation of Irish Guards."

DUBLIN, April 6.—3:15 a. m.—Queen Victoria's first day of residence in Dublin passed quite uneventfully. Such scenes as there were might well have occurred in London. The official formation of the Irish Guards was not given out here, and came from London too late for the afternoon papers.

Neither the Freeman's Journal, the Independent nor the Irish Times comments on it this morning, but the Express says: "It is a great and kindly compliment to Ireland," and suggests that the Guard should be chiefly composed of the remnants of the Irish regiments who have fought so valiantly in South Africa.

The same paper also deals with the attempted assassination of the prince of Wales in the following strain:

Paper Condemns Sipido's Act.

"Nowhere has the attempt on the life of the prince of Wales excited more universal or more profound horror and disgust than in the country which on the day the attempt was made gave his royal mother a welcome which in cordiality and enthusiasm has taken captive the imagination of the British people.

"Everywhere throughout Ireland is heard an expression of sincere satisfaction that the nerve of Sipido was not equal to his criminal intent, and a desire is keenly felt in this country to show by every means in our power how much we sympathize with the queen in the painful shock she has borne so bravely."

The Irish Times has an editorial in a similar strain, but the nationalist papers preserve silence.

The following cablegram was received today by a prominent citizen of Dublin from Richard J. Seddon, premier of New Zealand:

"New Zealanders, especially Irishmen, here are delighted at the splendid reception given our good sovereign."

The Independent, commenting on the suggestion of the London Daily Mail that the time is ripe for the government to seek to make "Irish sentiment a great bulwark of the empire," says:

"Past experience would lead us to expect that nothing particularly advantageous to Ireland would result from the visit of her majesty, but the imperialistic organ is right in indicating that British statesmen have an opportunity of making Irish sentiment a bulwark of the empire. It is an opportunity they have always had, but they have never had the political audacity to accomplish it." The editorial goes on:

Ireland Wants Its Rights.

"The best experiment the government could make would be to grant Ireland her rights. Until this is done a dozen queen's visits every year would not make things otherwise."

The queen set out in the afternoon without escort. Carriages and cabs and jaunting cars persisted in following her and the policemen, after a few futile attempts, allowed this unusual procedure. It is understood that her majesty received the news of the attempted assassination with calmness and although disturbed she was not in the least agitated.

In the evening the illuminations were again the feature of the town, attracting large but orderly crowds, although many went to Kingstown, where a brilliant display of fireworks was given.

The departure of the second company of the Dublin Yeomanry from the docks for South Africa, which took place at a late hour, attracted much attention, the relatives and friends of the men giving them an enthusiastic send-off.

Burglars Get Nobility's Gems.

A number of burglaries have occurred, especially of jewelry. The only large amounts yet reported are the loss of £1,000 worth by the countess of Munster while on the way from England and of £400 worth by the wife of a former mayor of Belfast, taken from her hotel.

Interest centers in the doings of the queen and in the expectation of a brilliant social season, which has indeed already begun with big dinners at the the castle and at private residences.

NAMES ROYAL CHILD PATRICK

Said to Be Done at the Expressed Wish of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, April 5.—It is said that by the desire of Queen Victoria the son that was born to the duke and duchess of York Saturday last will be christened Patrick.

BUSILY PREPARING FOR WAR

Russia Accumulating Supplies and Japan Calls Out Naval Reserve.

SHANGHAI, April 5.—The ominous preparations of the Russian and Japanese War departments continue. The Russians are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at panic prices, and are importing quantities of wheat from North China.

Japan has called out its naval reserves for service during the approaching maneuvers, when the entire Japanese fleet will be engaged.

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—(Via Williams Head Quarantine, B. C., April 5.)—While the tone of the native press is exceedingly moderate and guarded, it is quite evident that the thinking Japanese are impressed by the serious character of the situation regarding Russia. It certainly looks now as if there was something serious in the pertinacity in which the occidental press has been insisting on a war between the two countries as impending in the near future. In the last few days it has been definitely announced that the Russian method of insinuation has been applied to Corea in the usual form of a court adviser and a large loan

Italian Government Yields a Point.

ROME, April 5.—A decree signed today abrogates the law in which the government had certain measures for the maintenance of public order and the existence of which led to the recent socialistic obstruction in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Military Men Convicted.

ODESSA, April 5.—The military court at Sebastopol has closed the hearing of the great naval scandal and has convicted twenty-six officers and civil servants of criminally defrauding the government in connection with the supply of coal and other commodities to the navy. The sentences will be pronounceed tomorrow.

TRAIN WRECKED AND BURNED

Two Killed and Several Injured, Including an Iowan—Washout on Texas Road.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 5.—One of the most serious wrecks in the history of the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad occurred this morning at a point just south of Magenta, 376 miles north of this city. As a result two men are known to be dead and several others are injured. The dead:

JOHN F. DANE, mail clerk, Denver.

JOHN J. KUNTZ, passenger, residence unknown.

Injured:

A. M. Scroggan, Independence, Ia., slightly injured about the head and body; Frank Lane, Fort Worth, face cut, not seriously; James French, extent of injuries unknown; Herbert Bonebreake, brakeman, El Reno, Okla., fractured ribs; Engineer McNeal, slightly injured; Fireman Dubbs, slightly injured.

At the time of the accident the train was running at full speed, when it struck a defect in the track caused by a partial washout. The entire train was ditched, the cars being piled in a promiscuous heap.

To add to the horrors a fire started in the debris, consuming the entire mass of wrecked cars. The passengers who managed to extricate themselves were badly burned. Mail Clerk John F. Dane of Denver was buried beneath the mass of wreckage and was burned to death. The loss to the railroad company will be heavy, as the entire train was burned.

ALTAMONT DE CORDOVA DIES

Consignee of the Virginius, Crew of Which Was Slaughtered by the Spaniards.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Altamont de Cordova, a brother of Alfred and Eustis de Cordova of the Stock Exchange house of Alfred de Cordova & Co., died today from pneumonia at his home in this city, aged 62. Cordova was born in the island of Jamaica and was of Spanish parentage. He was for many years extensively engaged in the West Indian trade as a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica. Twelve or fourteen years ago he removed to this city.

Cordova was always interested in the struggles of the Cubans for freedom and was the consignee of the Virginius, which he refitted at Kingston not long before its seizure by the Spanish gunboat Tornado in 1873.

The Tornado took its prize into the port of Santiago, Cuba, and at the suggestion of Cordova, on this fact being ascertained, the American consul at Kingston and the commodore of the British fleet there sent dispatches to Captain General Jouevellar, the Spanish governor of Cuba, urging him to stay the execution of the Americans and Englishmen who were among the prisoners.

Their representations, it is said, were the means of saving several lives, although more than ninety of the sailors and Cubans connected with the Virginius were shot.

Cordova served as a justice of the peace in Kingston and as member of the house assembly of the island and was for a time Peruvian consul at Kingston.

MARSH IS DECLARED GUILTY

Former Inspector General of Michigan National Guard is Convicted of Fraud.

LANSING, Mich., April 5.—Arthur P. Marsh of Allegan, late inspector general of the Michigan National Guard and recently chairman of the republican state central committee, was convicted today of having feloniously conspired with certain of his official associates to defraud the state. The statutory penalty is fourteen years' imprisonment or less. Marsh was indicted by the county grand jury.

William L. White, state quartermaster general, connected with the fraud, left the country shortly after an indictment against him had been filed. The next to be tried is Colonel Eli R. Sutton of Detroit, a regent of the University of Michigan, a member of Governor Pingree's military staff and for several years one of the governor's closest political lieutenants.

Marsh was on trial something over a fortnight. The Kalamazoo men who had conducted the negotiations in the deal on behalf of the military clothing concern were strong witnesses for the prosecution, relating the entire circumstances without any reserve. This and most of the other testimony was fortified by exceptionally strong documentary evidence. The defense called no witnesses, but made strong pleas to the jury that Marsh was a victim of conspiracy rather than a conspirator.

The respondent appeared undisturbed at the verdict. He was required to furnish $15,000 bail pending a stay of proceedings for perfecting an appeal.

SAPHO WINS BEFORE A JURY

Olga Nethersole and Others Found Not Guilty of Maintaining a Public Nuisance.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Miss Olga Nethersole and Hamilton Revelle, actors; Marcus R. Mayer, manager of Miss Nethersole, and Theodore Moss, manager of Wallack's theater, were today found not guilty of maintaining a public nuisance in presenting the drama "Sapho."

The charge to the jury by Judge Fursman of the criminal branch of the supreme court was highly favorable to the accused and the jury was out only twelve minutes. It is announced that the interrupted season of the play in this city will be resumed.

Death in a Michigan Fire.

REVENNA, Mich., April 5.—Fire last night destroyed $40,000 worth of business property, reducing to ashes eight store buildings, one residence and the village hotel. During the fire a soda fountain tube filled with carbonic acid gas exploded and the flying pieces struck the hotel proprietor, H. M. Higgins, injuring him internally so severely that he died three hours later.

Says Statutes Are Unconstitutional.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—Judge Pangsley, in common pleas court today, declared the provision in the Ohio statutes unconstitutional which prohibits an employer from discharging a workman because the employe is a member of a labor union.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 5.

At New York — Arrived — Munich, from Bremen. Sailed — Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Bretagne, for Havre; Friederich der Grosse, for Bremen, via Southampton.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Astoria, from New York.

At London — Arrived — Marquette, from New York.

At Naples — Arrived — Trave, from New York, for Genoa.

At Hamburg — Arrived — Patricia, from New York, via Plymouth. Sailed — Belgravia, for New York.

At Plymouth—Sailed—Pretoria, for Hamburg and New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Oceanic, for Liverpool and New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

At Yokohama — Arrived — St. Irene, from Portland, Ore., for Hong Kong.

DEWEY SAYS HE'S DEMOCRAT

Makes a Positive Announcement of the Party He is With.

GORMAN AND EASTERNERS BACKING HIM

Deep Laid Plans to Defeat Bryan in Dewey's Declaration that He is After Presidency—Conferences Held.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—"Are you correctly reported to be a democrat?" Admiral Dewey was asked this evening by a reporter, and after a moment's hesitation he replied:

"Yes, I think I can answer. Yes, I am a democrat."

"If the republicans nominate McKinley and the democrats name Bryan for the presidency will you run independently?"

"I won't answer that."

"The democratic convention of Pennsylvania has just indorsed Bryan for the presidency," one reporter suggested, to which the admiral said: "Pennsylvania usually goes republican, doesn't it?"

Suggestions of a conference with Whitney, Grover Cleveland or others of prominence was answered with the same phrase: "I came here to attend the concert."

One reporter asked who would manage his campaign if he entered one, and he laughingly replied: "I don't know. How would you like the job? I would probably need a bright young man."

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey There.

The second and last orchestral concert in aid of the families of the soldiers and sailors who were killed in the Philippines was given at the Academy of Music this evening. The overshadowing feature of the occasion was the presence of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who came from Washington for the purpose of lending their aid to the concert by their attendance. The concert was an unqualified success, the large auditorium being filled. The attendance was made up almost entirely of women.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived shortly after 2 o'clock over the Pennsylvania. They were met by the private secretary of President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania road and escorted to the Bellevue hotel. At the depot and hotel there were large crowds awaiting the admiral, and he was loudly cheered. At the Bellevue Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were received by Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and other women who had charge of the concert. At the Academy of Music the admiral and his wife occupied an upper proscenium box with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt.

The couple was enthusiastically cheered by the large audience. After the concert Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were escorted to the foyer, where they were introduced to a dozen society young women, who were dressed as Red Cross nurses, who were serving tea.

Scramble for Dewey's Cup.

The admiral and wife drank a cup of the beverage, then came a scramble by the young women for the cup from which the admiral drank.

After the concert the admiral and wife were driven to the hotel, and there the admiral granted an interview to nearly a dozen newspaper men. He said he was glad to receive the reporters, but added that he had nothing to say.

At this moment Mrs. Dewey joined her husband in the reception room and after introducing her he said: "Mrs. Dewey will talk," to which she replied with a smile "that the admiral has a mind of his own. He thinks for himself."

This evening Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt at dinner at their city residence on Rittenhouse Square.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Root were among those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey will remain here until tomorrow.

Gorman and Easterners for Dewey.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Interviewed in regard to his candidacy for the presidency, Admiral Dewey said: "You ask me if I have advised with political friends about my candidacy. I have. You ask whether they are republicans or democrats. They are both. You ask what party I would expect to be nominated by. I should think President McKinley would be nominated by the republican party. You ask if I have any views as to tariff between this country and Porto Rico. I have strong opinions. I do not care to express them now."

The Herald says: "Briefly stated, this is the story of the Dewey candidacy as given to the Herald last night by a prominent party leader, who has successfully manipulated state and even national conventions:

A Series of Conferences.

"'The scheme to nominate Admiral Dewey at the Kansas City convention was carefully planned at a series of conferences, held principally in this city and in Washington. Arthur P. Gorman, acknowledged one of the most skillful political managers in the democratic party, was asked to take charge of the movement. Such conspicuous, long-time party leaders as William C. Whitney, Daniel Lamont, Richard Olney, John R. McLean and Edward M. Sheppard participated actively in the conferences. They canvassed the entire situation. They proposed to spring the plan suddenly, not long before the assembling of the democratic national committee, and on the wave of enthusiasm which Dewey's announcement was expected to create calculated on sweeping aside all obstacles and on making Dewey the party candidate.

"'Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy at this time was not contemplated by the leaders in the movement. They regarded April as too early. That the announcement should be made by Dewey now is due to the persistent reports from Washington that Mr. and Mrs. Dewey would go abroad. This latter announcement, declared by the admiral to have been absolutely without foundation, was regarded as an effort to forestall and sidetrack the Dewey boom.

"'The exact wording of Admiral Dewey's statement was under discussion for several weeks. It was prepared with the utmost care and a draft of the statement was sent to the admiral while he was on his recent visit to St. Augustine, Fla.

Shrewd Men Behind Dewey.

"'It was pointed out last night that democratic leaders of the prominence of those mentioned would not have consented to the publication of Admiral Dewey's statement at this time, unless they knew the exact situation. They are men too shrewd and too experienced in political manipulation to force Admiral Dewey into the position of a candidate without a fair assurance of success.

"'On the other hand,' the Herald's informant added, 'it was expected that a large majority of the members of the present national democratic committee and other leaders, swept into power by the Bryan campaign, would repudiate Admiral Dewey's candidacy and would adhere to the cause of William J. Bryan. The present national committee, having been chosen at the Chicago convention which made Bryan its candidate, will expire on the meeting of the Kansas City convention. They are Bryan's friends. Many changes, if the plans of Admiral Dewey's friends do not miscarry, will be made in the new national committee, which will have great influence over the work of the Kansas City convention and which will conduct the campaign that will follow.'"

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Showers; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	62
6 a. m.	35	2 p. m.	65
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	40	4 p. m.	69
9 a. m.	44	5 p. m.	68
10 a. m.	47	6 p. m.	67
11 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	65
12 m.	54	8 p. m.	64
		9 p. m.	64

STATES DELEGATES FOR BRYAN.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention Binds Them by Unit Rule.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 5.—The sixty-four delegates from Pennsylvania to the democratic national convention in Kansas City were instructed by today's state convention to support W. J. Bryan for president. They are bound by the unit rule and cannot change to any other presidential aspirant unless it be so decided by a majority of the delegation. The platform strongly endorses Bryan's candidacy, denounces the war policy of McKinley's administration and advocates numerous state reforms. Except a slight breeze over contests from Dauphin, Luzerne and Philadelphia, the convention was a quiet and harmonious gathering.

These delegates-at-large to the national convention were chosen:

James M. Guffey, Pittsburg; former Governor Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia; John B. Keenan, Greensburg; Congressman Rufus K. Polk, Danville; Charles J. Reilly, Williamsport; former Congressman James M. Kerr, Clearfield; former State Chairman John M. Garman, Nanticoke; former Congressman William H. Sowden, Allentown.

The platform favors an interoceanic canal controlled and protected by this country; no further surrender of Alaskan territory; fortification of strategic points on the Pacific; no entangling alliance with England or other country, secret or open; free trade with Porto Rico; independence of Cuba; home rule for the Philippine islands; no subject people or colonial dependencies; eternal opposition to trusts; a vigorous foreign policy, and an income tax.

The election of United States senators by a vote of the people is favored.

Sympathy to the Boers is extended and it is declared that the war of conquest and extermination now being carried on by the British empire in its greed for gold power is a menace to advancing civilization. The platform favors united action on the part of all the republics of the world to maintain the independent existence of the two republics in South Africa.

The appointment of M. S. Quay as United States senator by Governor Stone is denounced in strong terms.

The platform concludes with a tribute to Bryan and inviting him to become a candidate for president, pledging the support of the Pennsylvania democracy.

DEWEY'S CHICAGO VISIT

Fear Expressed that There is a Political Object in the Call.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Members of the Dewey reception committee will hold a formal meeting next Tuesday to decide whether the celebration planned in honor of Admiral Dewey on the occasion of the latter's visit to Chicago May 1 shall be abandoned or carried out in accordance with the original idea. In the meantime preparations are being actively pushed for the celebration and the work of collecting funds is progressing satisfactorily. The committee apparently is divided as to the wisdom of abandoning the fete, many of the members stating that the reception to Admiral Dewey should arise above partisanship, while others wish to hear from Admiral Dewey as to whether or not his visit to Chicago is to have any political significance.

CLEVELAND DENIES REPORT

Ex-President Declares He Has Said Nothing Relative to Dewey's Candidacy.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—Former President Grover Cleveland today declared that he had not given an interview to any one on Admiral Dewey's candidacy. Referring to published expressions of his views, he dictated the following:

"This statement is outrageous. It is false from beginning to end. A number of young men representing different papers called on me yesterday for my opinion in relation to Admiral Dewey's announcement of his candidacy and I invariably declined to say anything whatever on the subject. If by any possibility I should see fit in the future to give any expression on this subject, it will be done in a way that will leave no doubt as to its authenticity. In the meantime it is safe to calculate in advance that any less authoritative statement which may be attributed to me will be an unjustifiable fabrication."

NORTH DAKOTA POPS SPLIT

Fusionists Outvote Mid-Roaders, Who Withdraw and Elect Delegates to Cincinnati.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 5.—The state populist convention today split on the question of endorsing Bryan. The fusionists outvoted the middle-of-the-roaders four to one and elected delegates to the national convention at Sioux Falls. The middle-of-the-roaders withdrew and held a convention of their own, electing delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

Call for People's Party Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Chairman Charles E. Palmer and Secretary Joseph A. Hopp of the people's party state central committee, have issued a call for a state convention of the people's party, to be held at Springfield, Tuesday, April 24, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various state offices and to select members of the state and national committees and delegates to the national convention.

Dewey Postoffice is Burned.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Postoffice department has received information that the postoffice at Dewey, Wis., was burned last night and the postmaster injured. Instructions have been issued to provide for a temporary postoffice there.

Miners Crushed to Death.

WELLSTON, O., April 5.—Three miners were crushed to death by a fall of slate in the Superior Coal company mine No. 3 today. They were Jacob Tucker, John Willis and David Davis.

PLOT TO KILL PRINCE

Sipido Seems Inclined to Make Confession of It All.

ONE OF HIS ACCOMPLICES ARRESTED

He Admits that He Sold a Revolver to the Prisoner.

SIPIDO IGNORES FATHER'S APPEALS

He Continues His Defiant Attitude, but Tells an Incoherent Tale.

DR. LEYDS CONGRATULATES WALES

Members of the Transvaal Legation in Brussels Call at British Diplomatic Headquarters—Legislators Denounce Sipido's Act.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—One of Sipido's accomplices has been arrested and interrogated by the commissary of police. Sipido seems inclined to make a confession and judging from his latest statements the outrage was the outcome of a plot.

Three of his associates are known.

One of the persons arrested has confessed that he sold the revolver to Sipido. His name is Meert.

He admits that he had a conversation with Sipido on the subject of the outrage on the prince, but protests that the words were spoken in jest. The police are seeking other accomplices.

The attempt at the assassination of the prince of Wales yesterday was the sole topic of conversation in the streets, in the cafes and theaters last evening. Everywhere regret and deep indignation were manifested and satisfaction at the failure of the criminal's attempt was unanimously expressed. It is stated that when the crowd rushed at Sipido he received a blow from someone's fist in the face which drew blood.

One version of Sipido's statement is that he declared that he committed the act because he was an anarchist and he did not allude to South Africa.

The Patriote says: "Investigation proves premeditation. The interrogation of the prisoner lasted four hours and it shows that he was instigated by an unknown person, who persuaded him to buy a pistol on Sunday in the Old Market for 3 francs. Accompanied by this person, Sipido went on Tuesday to a meeting in the Flemish theater and then to the Maison du Peuple, where they had drinks. Then they went to a wine shop, where Sipido wrote a letter saying he had obtained employment. He then went to the railway station and asked the hour of the arrival of the train. Later he entered a cafe and loaded his revolver in the lavatory. Sipido refused to give the name of his companion, who, he said, was a young man some years older than himself. After Sipido was locked up the magistrates went to the house of his parents."

Sipido Explains His Motives.

According to the Etoile Belge, Sipido explained his motive as follows: "For a long time I have thought that the ambitious men who are unchaining war sacrifice so many human lives that they deserve to be punished. Those men should suffer the penalty of retaliation. When I learned by the papers that the prince was going to pass through Brussels I immediately resolved to become the avenger of humanity and to kill this assassin. On Sunday I made up my mind to carry out my project. I regret that I have not accomplished it as I desired."

The magistrates, struck by the incoherency of the story, are convinced that Sipido does not tell the whole truth and wishes to save someone. The magistrates are going to verify the prisoner's statement. The commitment charges the prisoner with an attempt at assassination.

Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has telegraphed to the prince of Wales congratulating him on his escape from assassination. The members of the Transvaal legation here called at the British legation and subscribed their names in the visitors' book after hearing of the attempt on the prince's life.

Jean Baptiste Sipido was not submitted to a further examination today. His attitude is dejected and he appears very tired, having had little sleep. He expressed no regret at his crime, but has repeatedly asked permission to see his mother. No interview between them will be allowed for some days.

Sipido Ignores Father's Appeals.

Late this afternoon the examining magistrate decided to confront Sipido with his father and a touching scene ensued. But it is said Sipido paid no attention to his father's appeals, maintaining his previous declarations. It appears that Sipido sent the following letter to his father excusing his absence on the ground that he had obtained a situation:

"To Citizen Jean Baptiste Sipido, Saint Gilles, Brussels:

"Citizen—The position of assistant cashier is vacant at the Maison du Pueple. There are no further explanations to be given you on this question. Be at Maison du Pueple tomorrow between 1:30 and 3 in the afternoon."

The document purported to be signed by three names, "Vandsert, Van Loo and De Fuot."

Sipido declared today that he did not know the author of the letter, but met him at meetings in the Maison du Pueple. The police are continuing their investigation into the affair.

Discussed in Chamber and Senate.

In the Chamber of Representatives today the president, Baron Snoy, said he felt sure he was but voicing the feeling of the whole Belgian nation in expressing, in behalf of the chamber, the indignation created in all minds by the attempt made on the life of the prince of Wales.

"The youth of the criminal," he continued, "leads me to hope it was only the act of a person unconscious of the enormity of his offense, but we feel bound to express to England and the prince of Wales our most sincere regrets."

The minister of foreign affairs, M. de Favereau, in behalf of the government, associated himself with the regrets of Baron Snoy.

"The government," he said, "yesterday forwarded to the prince of Wales and Queen Victoria an expression of the indignation to which so odious an outrage had given rise."

The socialist leaders announced their unanimous approval of the words of the previous speakers, adding, however, that if socialists condemned individual crimes they blamed with no less energy the great collective crimes being committed at present in South Africa and they protested at the inaction of Europe, which was indifferent to the crimes the English perpetrate in South Africa. But at the same time they