

NO REST FOR BOERS

Lord Roberts Will Soon Set Out Toward Lydenburg.

CAVALRY SEEKING TO CHECK BOTH

Boers at Lydenburg in Position with Strong Natural Defenses.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS ARE LEAVING

General Baden-Powell Extends Martial Law to Two More Districts.

NEWCASTLE EXPECTED TO SURRENDER

Correspondents Attach Much Importance to the Large Number of British War Ships in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, June 7.—Military operations in South Africa are apparently at a standstill. For a day or two the tired troops are resting and Lord Roberts is filling the magazines and warehouses, at his new headquarters, Pretoria, provisions for a long stay after the flying Boers in the direction of Lydenburg. His cavalry are probably seeking to check Commandant Botha.

Some dispatches were sent while the fight was going on outside of Pretoria. One says, "Toward the end of the day when the British guns were shellin' the southern forts, a number of the projectiles burst, damaging the suburbs. All day armed burghers have been leaving Pretoria, going east. The greater part of the railway rolling stock has been removed."

"General Buller is taking an essentially rearguard action, his object being, not to defend Pretoria, but to delay Lord Roberts until the railway switch had been cleared and the main part of the Boer army had started to withdraw. The British advance appears to have led to the Boers taking the best line of retreat along the railway."

Lydenburg a Natural Fort.

Possibly Lord Roberts may have been obliged to cut the railway before a full retirement was effected. That Pretoria would be defended was apparently given out after the council of war with a view of misleading the British. Lydenburg, the district into which the provisions originally destined for Pretoria have been transported, and where a cartridge factory has been erected and reserve supplies of all sorts are stored, is a volcanic region of fertile valleys, enclosed by great ramparts of rocks, penetrated by narrow, winding gorges. There are herds of cattle in the valleys and there is much of the best available for the fortifying. The Boers used both heavy and light artillery at Pretoria. What is supposed to have been the last train out of Pretoria arrived at Lourenzo Marquez Sunday evening. The passengers included a number of foreign volunteers, who were leaving the Boers, and also the wives and children of Hollanders. They described Pretoria as destitute of food and clothing. What the Boers offered did not take the natives and townspeople ill.

"Probably the most important Boer army is at Laing's Nek, west of the Boers, is passive. General Buller and General Buller have withdrawn a little southward. General Baden-Powell has extended martial law to the Marico and North Lichtenberg districts. Shouts were exchanged between Boer and British patrols eighteen miles east of Marikopa. British and Boer forces lately at Pretoria are reported to have gone westward to meet Baden-Powell and to make a show of holding the country through which he and General Hunter are moving.

Newcastle Expected to Surrender.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Newcastle, dated Tuesday, says that the Boers there as an unorganized rabble, without food, meat or sugar. Their surrender is only a question of time. Nevertheless, the correspondent avers they hold strong positions with the prospect of safe retreat toward Lydenburg. He also states that the British government has ordered the Natal government with a proposition that Natal should voluntarily recognize local self-government for a time in order that a general system of south-government may be instituted for South Africa, leading in the course of time to the grant of the subsequent autonomy of all states simultaneously.

Lourenzo Marquez correspondents attach significance to the number of British war ships in Delagoa bay, suggesting that they are here in anticipation of the Boers' departure in the event of disturbance on the Transvaal border.

AGREE ON BRIEF ARMISTICE

Conference Between Buller and Christian Ends with a Three-Day Respite.

LONDON, June 6.—A special dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, dated Tuesday, June 5, says:

"General Buller and Christian both met at Laing's Nek at Buller's request, when a three days' armistice was agreed upon."

The dispatch adds that the British have evacuated Utrecht.

"Until the situation in the neighborhood of Pretoria is clarified the officials here, as well as others, will find difficulty in prosecuting Lord Roberts' immediate program."

It appears evident that the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, with all his guns, withdrew in good order, probably along the Delagoa Bay railroad, with the view of joining the Boers of the Transvaal forces remain practically intact, with President Kruger and Steyn and General Botha and Secretary of State Retz all safe and in a position to continue the direction of affairs. The more optimistic are in the fact that the Kruger's wife and General Botha's wife were left at Pretoria an indication that the president does not count on a long resistance. In any case it will probably take Lord Roberts at least a week to organize a campaign of pursuit.

The military authorities anticipate that the next important news will come from General Buller's direction; plenty of time has elapsed to complete the turning movement at Laing's Nek.

Boers Took Number of Prisoners.

MASERU, Basutoland, June 6.—A trooper of Brabant's Horse says that in the last engagement the Boers took fifty-four British prisoners, including an officer, whom they released conditionally. The officer estimated that the Boers forced from Ploksburg and Belslehem number 6,000 men.

Saltbury Congratulates Roberts.

LONDON, June 6.—Lord Saltbury cabled to Lord Roberts as follows:

"I earnestly congratulate you on this crowning result of your brilliant strategy and the devotion of your gallant soldiers."

DECIDE AGAINST THE

Credentials Committee of Missouri Democrats Passes on Contents.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—When the democratic state convention was called to order this morning the credentials committee, which had met the work of the gathering in all day yesterday, was ready to report, and the prospects for rushing through the deliberations were bright. The committee had been in session till after midnight and found against the police machines both here and in St. Louis. The report was read by J. Butler of St. Louis, chairman of the committee.

The credentials committee report was adopted without debate and the platform read and adopted with a whoop.

The platform reaffirms the Chicago platform and declares especially for free coinage at 16 to 1; denounces trusts and proclaims against imperialism. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for Bryan.

The nomination of state officers was then taken up and Chairman Cowherd, in an eloquent address, nominated ex-Congressman A. M. Dockery for governor.

The report of the committee on permanent organization, making the temporary officers permanent, was adopted.

Dockery was nominated by acclamation and the convention went wild as he mounted the platform to make a speech of acceptance.

NEGROES ORGANIZE PARTY

Decide at Philadelphia Meeting to Place Presidential Ticket in Field.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The first steps looking to the organization of a national negro party have been taken in this city. From the various churches, ministers, editors and lawyers, respectively, were placed a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every state of the union and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices.

An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention and distribute circulars outlining the reasons for the formation of a national negro party.

Bishop Levi J. Capps, the newly elected head of the African Methodist Episcopal church in this district, presided at the meeting.

The names mentioned for president were ex-Judge E. J. Walker of Boston, with P. B. S. Pinckney, ex-lieutenant governor of Louisiana, as vice president; Bishop W. B. Derrick of New York, with Prof. Deboise as president; Bishop Grant of Illinois, with Rev. Dr. C. Thompson of Chicago as president; Bishop Turner, with Booker T. Washington of Alabama as vice president, and Bishop Walters, with T. T. Alain of Louisiana as vice president.

WILL REPRESENT WYOMING

Democrats Select Delegates to Kansas City as Well as Presidential Electors.

LARAMIE, Wyo., June 6.—The democratic state convention elected the following delegates to the national convention at Kansas City: A. E. Miller of Laramie, P. C. Alger of Sheridan, C. E. Bladenburg of Rawlins, Walter L. Marsh of Cheyenne, R. A. Keenan of Rock Springs and William Hinton of Evanston.

Candidates for presidential electors were chosen as follows: William H. Hunt of Big Horn county, Mike Murphy of Fremont county and William W. Burton of Uinta county. John C. Thompson of Cheyenne was nominated for representative in congress.

CHILLIEE TICKET PUT UP IN COLORADO.

CHILLIEE, Colo., June 6.—At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor the initiative and referendum action in putting a state ticket in the field was affirmed.

The ticket is as follows: Justice of the supreme court, M. J. Galligan of Pueblo; governor, D. E. Copley, Altman; lieutenant governor, J. C. Hume; secretary of state, Thomas Anner, Silverton; attorney general, John H. Murphy, Denver; treasurer, C. R. Larsen, Boulder; auditor, George Clark, Boulder; superintendent of public instruction, S. Merrick, Durango; regents of the university, F. Kendrick of Leadville, D. E. Hanson of Canon City, H. J. Ryan of Gilman.

Presidential Electors—Edward Smythe, Teller county; J. Pollard, Teller county; John Casey, Silverton; William J. J. J. Warner Mills; Second district, John C. Bell.

Republicans Elect the Mayor.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—Complete returns of the city of Portland show that Rowe, republican, is elected mayor by 1,073 plurality. The vote for mayor is as follows: Rowe, republican, 4,021; Story, independent republican, 3,818; Wells, democrat, 3,551.

The four fusion state senators in Multnomah county are elected and of the lower house members the republicans get five and the democrats seven. George E. Charney, democrat, is elected district attorney of Multnomah county by 952 plurality. All the remainder of the republicans, both on the city and county tickets in Multnomah county, are elected.

Socialists Nominate President.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The socialist labor party, in convention in this city, today nominated Joseph P. Maloney of Lynn, Mass., for president of the United States. But one ballot was taken and Maloney received the votes of sixty delegates. Vasil Remmel of Pittsburg getting seventeen and W. B. Hammond of St. Paul, one. Mr. Maloney made a brief speech of acceptance and the convention proceeded to nominate a vice president.

Valentine Remmel of Pittsburg was nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

Maine Democrats for Bryan.

FAIRFIELD, Me., June 6.—The Third district democratic convention today elected Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta as delegate at-large to the Kansas City convention. He and the district delegates were instructed to vote for William J. Bryan. The convention endorsed the Chicago platform.

Convention Called Off.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The convention of the Chicago platform democrats called for Tuesday at Chicago met in New York and expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of the state convention and claimed a victory for the principles for which they stand.

Holt Wins in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 6.—After a tumultuous session the democratic state convention tonight nominated Judge John H. Holt of Huntington for governor and adjourned until tomorrow, when the ticket will be completed.

Hurlington Engineer.

CRESTON, Ia., June 6.—(Special.)—Engineer John Hay, one of the Burlington's engineers, whose run was from Creston to St. Omaha, died this morning.

HOT FIGHT WITH THE BOXERS

Many Are Reported to Have Been Killed on Both Sides.

BATTLE OCCURS CLOSE TO CITY OF PEKIN

Alarm Report to Effect Entire Japanese Fleet Has Been Ordered Mobilized at Earliest Possible Moment.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—The soldiers dispatched to attack the Boxers have fought an engagement quite close to Pekin. Many were killed on both sides.

Alarm reports are current here of the hurried completion of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet.

In consequence of the representations of Japan the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped. It is believed here that should Russia persist in sending a preponderant military force to the front a collision with Japan will inevitably result.

The Russian minister at Peking, M. de Giers, has made another attempt to induce the Chinese foreign office to formally request Russian assistance to restore order, but the offer has not yet been accepted.

Violent discussions are reported to exist between the Chinese commander-in-chief of the forces, Jung Lu, and Prince Ching-Tsun, who, in accordance with the wishes of the dowager empress, is strongly supporting the cause of the Boxers.

The mobs who murdered the English missionaries, Robinson and Norman, mutilated and dispersed the bodies. The steamers at Yang Tin, three miles from Peking, had been burned. The British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, is reported to be quite ill.

WILL GUARD AMERICAN LIVES

Government at Washington is Alert to the Alarming Situation in China.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The friends of the American missionaries in the disturbed zone in China are becoming alarmed and the State department is beginning to feel the pressure of their efforts to adopt an aggressive policy. Today inquiries were made as to the reason for the seeming passive attitude of the United States naval forces in Chinese waters.

The department answered that Minister Conger being on the scene was better equipped than any one here to adopt relief for which he had received the sanction of the department in the shape of a general authorization to protect American interests. It also was questioned whether the very small force of marines at the command of the United States could be used to make a march through the hostile country, as suggested, and away from its base. In that case the United States legation, the only refuge in case of an outbreak in Peking, would be unsafe for American refugees as well as for the United States minister himself, for the lack of a sufficient garrison.

If the next phase should be still worse, it is probable that in addition to the Helena at least one more war ship, probably the Princeton, with a full battery of marines, will be ordered up the Pei Ho river to Tien Tsin.

So far the disposition to call on General MacArthur for troops to make a landing party has not been broached to the War department and it is not expected such a step would be taken except as a last resort, as it would involve the United States.

DEMOCRATS NAME DELEGATES

State Convention of South Dakota Endorses Towne and Senator Pettigrew.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The democratic state convention to elect delegates to the Kansas City convention was called to order shortly after 10 this morning. F. M. Ziebach of Yankton, Dakota's squatter governor, was presented as temporary chairman and Jackson Clark and Conlin of Hanson, temporary secretaries. At the afternoon session the temporary organization and permanent members of the convention were named.

The convention rejected the recommendation of the state central committee, that a new committee be organized, thus leaving the matter to the state nominating convention which meets at Yankton in July. The report of the committee on resolutions brought on the wearing of the hat, the convention, the particular session during the trouble being those making a favorable reference to Towne as a vice presidential candidate and a recommendation to the Yankton convention to endorse Senator Pettigrew for re-election. The convention appeared to be unanimous in endorsing the latter's position on various matters.

The opposition developed on the question of endorsing him for re-election.

The resolutions as presented were finally adopted. They affirm allegiance to the Chicago platform, oppose the republican policy of intervention, condemn the record of the republican party on trusts, and support the sympathize with the Boers, endorse Bryan as a candidate for president and commend the administration of Governor Andrew E. Lee.

The resolutions relating to Messrs. Towne and Pettigrew are as follows:

"That in the selection of a candidate for vice president to the wisdom of the delegates to the national convention, we express our admiration for the honorable political record made by Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, that we commend the course in the United States senate of Richard P. Pettigrew and recommend that the democratic convention to be held at Yankton for the nomination of state officers endorse him for re-election."

The following delegates to Kansas City were then elected: G. W. Mathews of Douglas county; Stephen Donohoe of Minnehaha; J. Keena of Clark; T. W. Tubbman of Aurora; T. W. Childs of Spink; John J. Conway of Faulk; Charles S. Eastman of Fall River and J. R. Wilson of Lawrence. Eight alternates were also elected. Maris Taylor was elected member of the national committee.

NAME DOCKERY FOR GOVERNOR

Missouri Democrats Put Up Full State Ticket and Endorse W. J. Bryan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—The democrats of Missouri in state convention today adopted a platform for the coming campaign and named a full state ticket. They adjourned at 11 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 in the evening. The contests in the St. Louis and Kansas City delegations, which it had taken the credentials committee the whole of yesterday, were decided in ten minutes by the prompt adoption of the committee's report.

The report was a victory for the anti-machine element. When the resolutions committee presented its report there was a fight to strike out the endorsement of Governor Stephens. The report was adopted. The platform reaffirms allegiance to the Chicago platform of 1896, particularly specifying "16 to 1" indorse Bryan, denounces trusts and declares against "imperialism."

Hon. William S. Cowherd was made permanent chairman and later named A. M. Dockery, ex-congressman from the Third district, for governor. Mr. Dockery was nominated by acclamation.

The full ticket is as follows:
 For governor—Alexander M. Dockery, Galva.
 For lieutenant governor—John A. Lee, St. Louis.
 For secretary of state—S. R. Cook, Mexico.
 For state auditor—Albert O. Allen, New Madrid.
 For attorney general—E. C. Crow, Webb City.
 For state treasurer—R. P. Williams, Fayette.

James A. Reed of Kansas City and William A. Rothwell of Moberly were then named presidential electors at large.

The work of the convention was concluded by the selection of James Selbert as state chairman to succeed Sam B. Cook, N. S. W.

North Dakota Democrats.

FARGO, N. D., June 6.—(Special.)—The state democratic convention met here today with a large attendance. After Hon. Thomas Kleingel had called the convention to order, John Burke of Rolla was chosen chairman and Editor E. C. Caruish of Grand Forks secretary. The convention then took a recess till afternoon.

DO NOT MENTION THE RATIO

Indiana Democrats Draw It Slightly When Endorse Bryan and the Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The democratic state convention was harmonious from beginning to finish. The following ticket was placed in the field:

Governor—John W. Kern, Indianapolis.
 Lieutenant Governor—John C. Lawler, Salem.
 Secretary of State—Adam Heimberger, New Albany.
 State Auditor—John W. Miner, Indianapolis.
 State Treasurer—Jerome Herff, Peru.
 State General—C. P. Drummond, Plymouth.
 Reporter of Supreme Court—Henry G. Yergen, Newcastle.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles A. Greathouse, Mount Vernon.
 State Statistician—Edward Horuff, Madison.

Supreme Judges—First district, George L. Reinhart, Bloomington; Fourth district, J. M. Adair, Columbia City.
 Delegates-at-Large—Samuel Morris, Indianapolis; Hugh M. Daugherty, Bluffton; James Murdock, Lafayette; George B. Menzies, Versailles.

With but two exceptions the nominations were made either on the first ballot or by acclamation. The exceptions were the nominations for lieutenant governor, which was made on the third ballot, and for attorney general, which was accomplished on the second ballot.

A letter from Benjamin Shively was read to the convention, in which he begged that his name be not placed in nomination for governor. The result was the nomination of Mr. Kern on the first ballot.

The platform indorse William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, reaffirmed the Chicago platform and recommended that the ratio of 16 to 1 be its reading was followed by a burst of tumultuous approval and the platform was unanimously adopted.

REORGANIZATION NOT LIKELY

Delegates to the Biennial Convention Discuss Advisability of Changes.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION AGAINST IT

Color Line is Drawn by the Exclusion of Mrs. Ruffin, a Delegate from a Boston Colored Woman's Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—(Special Telegram.)—The presentation of the majority and minority reports on reorganization was the business of the Wednesday morning session of the convention. Promptly at the expiration of the hour allowed for its discussion the business was taken up, nothing having been accomplished, the hour having been devoted to only a literal expression of opinions and sentiments as to the possible advisability of a reorganization. The discussion was continued at the afternoon business meeting and many strong points were made.

Mrs. Ricketts of Lincoln, state chairman of correspondence, stated that Nebraska, in the month of October, she had returned to the revision of the constitution shutting out the individual representation and that it was the first state to do so. She held that it was the idea of its founders that the general federation should consist of individual clubs directly representing their state, and saying that, as Nebraska was a home state, it had not very much respect for claimants. Mrs. Ricketts was roundly applauded. Mrs. Charles Ford of Omaha said while Nebraska's state federation had decided against a reorganization six months later had expressed a directly contradictory opinion and that in favoring the reorganization they believed that, so far from creating out individual clubs, it would bring them in. She stated further that of the eighty clubs belonging to the state federation only nineteen were members of the general federation and but eight of these were represented at the Milwaukee biennial. The impression seemed general at the close of the session that the general federation would not reorganize at the Milwaukee biennial.

Mrs. Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota, as chairman of the educational committee, called attention to the fact that the first standing committee to be organized. In an excellent paper on "The Needs of the Public Schools of the West" Mrs. Anna B. Howe of Iowa said that Nebraska's chief need was for school libraries and the removal of the six-mile limit, which would enable rural schools to compete with Iowa in general education, schools and compulsory educational laws. Later a question by Mrs. Andrews of Omaha, as to how to remedy the political conditions of school boards that prevented the conscientious action of teachers, brought forth many excellent suggestions.

Color Question Comes Up.

Considerable feeling has developed in connection with the action of the board of directors in excluding the New Era club of Boston, Mass., and refusing recognition to its delegate to the biennial convention.

Mrs. Ruffin, the delegate to whom the right of participating in the convention has been denied, is an intelligent and highly educated woman of high social standing, who is a member of the general federation of women's clubs, as the following letter, addressed to her by the president, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, proves:

"Office of the President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston, Mass., April 29, 1900—Dear Madam: I hope that you have by this time received your copy of the constitution of the general federation of women's clubs in the central federation."

It is with great pride that I write to extend to you the warmest welcome to the convention at the same time, to assure them of my desire to be helpful to them in every way possible.

There is a great work for us all to do. Women everywhere need the training in a public school. The central federation and the federation need the co-operation of every club to strengthen it. The New Era club of Boston has today secured such a position.

Extend to your club greetings for me and tell them to call upon me for all assistance that they need and to lend me all the support of their club. I am ever encouraging the union of our work. Believe me, fraternally yours, Rebecca D. Lowe.

Mrs. Ruffin Excluded.

Mrs. Ruffin came to Milwaukee as the proposed accredited representative of the Boston club. She was brought with her a receipt showing that the club's dues had been received by the treasurer. Upon her arrival she presented her credentials and a badge was "reupon issued to her. As she turned to leave the room the one to whom had been entrusted the task of handing out the badges made the discovery that Mrs. Ruffin was a negro and immediately made a demand that the badge be returned. Mrs. Ruffin refused to comply and was forcibly prevented from leaving the room until another representative of the Boston club explained to the president that Mrs. Ruffin was entitled to the badge. It was no good, however, as the following letter shows:

Mrs. Anna B. West, State Chairman of Correspondence for Massachusetts—Dear Madam: I have been notified by the secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs that the admission of Mrs. Ruffin to the convention has been contemplated by the board.

The badge is not to be honored and the representative will not be recognized as a delegate from the Boston club. I am very sorry that this has occurred.

Whether the federation will be content with its action in excluding Mrs. Ruffin from the convention or whether it will go further and take action on the colored clubs out of the organization is problematical at present. Mrs. Ruffin claims to possess written evidence that the southern clubs are endeavoring to compass the latter end by having the word "white" inserted into the revised by-laws.

Delegates Sympathize with New Era.

Though every effort is being made to prevent the colored question from coming up, there is deep feeling in the matter. While a majority of the states sympathize with the "New Era" club in the injustice which has been done it, they think it wise to take no action in the matter, owing to the bitterness of the colored question from coming up. The action of the southern clubs out of the organization is a question which needs the attention of the federation. It was given out Wednesday afternoon, on authority that can scarcely be questioned, that the colored clubs now in the general federation have referred the present situation to Booker T. Washington and will either draw or contend for their rights as she shall decide. Though Mrs. Lowe has consented to accept the nomination for the presidency by Mrs. Ruffin, she has not been materially affected by the action that her state, Georgia, and other southern states are known to have taken, to positively cut out the colored clubs at the next biennial.

As the federation has established a precedent of giving the vice presidency to the state that entertains the biennial, the name of Mrs. Noyes of Wisconsin is used as that of a strong candidate. Mrs. Anna D. West (Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska
 Center; Brisk Northwest Winds.

Hour.	Temperature.	Hour.	Temperature.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	80
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	80
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	83
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	83
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	81
11 a. m.	84	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	86	8 p. m.	80

WILL TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES

Nearly Four Hundred Street Railway Men Are on the Way to St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Three hundred and sixty motormen and conductors left here at 6 o'clock tonight on a special train over the Pennsylvania railway for St. Louis, where it is held that they will support the point of the strikers of the St. Louis Transit company.

The men are said to be experienced electric street railway men. They are promised to work at \$2 per day. Their transportation and expenses will be paid by the company if they remain in its employ for thirty days. The men are in charge of N. J. Perrand, who says he is the agent of the St. Louis Transit company. A large quantity of food was taken along. Agent Perrand said he had been promised ample protection.

NO STREET CARS AT NIGHT

People of St. Louis Still Forced to Exercise Their Vether Limbs After Dark.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—There is no change today in the street railway situation, negotiations between the strikers and the transit company are at a standstill. The possession of the cars is constantly being assumed, Sheriff Pohlmann now has nearly 1,200 special deputies under arms, and before long expects to increase that number to 1,500.

City Counselor Schnurmacher has developed an opinion that the municipal assembly has the right and power to repeal any franchise or grant made by it since the present city charter went into effect, providing it is a self-evident fact that the holder of the special privileges has neglected to carry out the obligations assumed. Bills are pending in both branches of the municipal assembly to revoke the Transit company's charter for failure to run cars according to schedule. One line in addition to those in operation yesterday is running, and favoring police protection, but no car has been run over the Transit company's system at night since the strike began. General Manager Baumhoff of the Transit company said today: "No same man would be operating street cars in St. Louis at night while conditions remain as they are."

"I am very anxious to run cars after dark, but I feel that in doing so I would be jeopardizing the lives of the company's employes and passengers."

"I believe that the company realizes that on several divisions it would be unsafe for the passengers to ride on the cars at night. As soon as it is possible to do so without risking lives and without encountering serious accidents, we will operate all of our lines after dark."

A delegation of St. Louis business men have gone to Jefferson City to call on Governor Stephens for the purpose, it is said, of urging him to call out the militia.

GOV. STEUBENBERG WON OUT

State Administration Endorsed by the Democratic State Convention.

LEWISTON, Idaho, June 6.—The forces of Governor Steubenberg triumphed today in the state democratic convention by seating the contesting delegation from Shoshone county, friendly to the governor, the vote being 152 to 77. The result is a practical indorsement of Governor Steubenberg's administration in the Court of Appeals trouble, as the fight in the convention was made almost entirely on that line.

The resolutions presented indorse Bryan for president and Colonel James Hamilton Lewis of Washington state for vice president and favor fusion of all reform forces in the campaign.

The convention elected the following delegates to the national convention: Colonel W. H. Dewey of Nampa, delegate-at-large; James W. Reid of Lewiston, W. B. McFarland of Coeur d'Alene, St. Stock; Alister of Halley, E. R. Dockery of Boise and John G. Brown of Postville.

Colonel Dewey is a cousin of Admiral Dewey.

LOYAL LEGION AT BANQUET

Installation of the New Commander Followed by a Delightful Function.

Following the installation of the new commander of the Nebraska commandery of the Loyal Legion yesterday afternoon and the admission of a number of new members, the comrades of the legion and their ladies participated last evening in the annual banquet at the Millard hotel. The dining room was decorated with flags and a large reproduction of the badge of the legion. Conversations were laid for sixty-five and a ten-course dinner was served at 8 o'clock. The new commander, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Curtis, presided as toastmaster. Prior to the dinner a favor was invoked by Dean Fair and following it the toast "with musical intermissions" during the time until midnight. During refreshments Potter's mandolin orchestra rendered several popular airs.

SEVEN PERSONS STRUCK DEAD

Deadly Work by Lightning Near the Town of Thiers in Central France.

PARIS, June 6.—Heavy thunderstorms in the central part of France have done considerable damage to stock, crops, etc. There have been several deaths from lightning and large tracts around Thiers are inundated. Seven persons have been drowned, traffic on the railroad has been interrupted and 1,600,000 francs damage has been done at Thiers itself.

FOUGHT FOR THIRTEEN DAYS

Colombian Revolutionists Win After a Prolonged Battle with Government Forces.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 6.—A dispatch from Cucuta, department of Santander, Venezuela, says that after thirteen days of fighting the Colombian revolutionists have routed the government forces near Bucaramanga, capturing a number of prisoners, including General Paezola.

Honor for American Painters.

PARIS, June 6.—The jury of paintings of the Paris exposition have conferred medals of honor upon James McNeill Whistler and John Singer Sargent, the two famous American painters.

HEAR CONTEMPT CASE

Full Stenographic Report of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

DENIAL OF INTENT TO OBSTRUCT COURT

Innocuous Insertion in Information Unwarranted by Publication.

FREEDOM OF PRESS NOT TO BE VIOLATED

Editorial in The Bee a Dispassionate Presentation of the Facts.

RIGHT TO COMMENT ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Sworn Testimony of E. Rosewater and His Argument to the Court in Defense of His Position.

Following is a continuation of the stenographic report of the proceedings in the supreme court in the case against Edward Rosewater and the Bee Publishing company, answering to the charge of contempt of court. It contains the testimony of Edward Rosewater before the court, his argument in his own behalf and the argument of Mr. Simeral in behalf of The Bee Publishing company. It continues from yesterday's report of the case, which then left off at the point where the court directed the attorney general to proceed with the hearing:

Judge Holcomb—If there can be an agreement to argue both cases together it would be desirable.

Mr. Simeral—As far as I am concerned I will present a mere question of law and Mr. Rosewater, of course, would present his view of the matter from a practical standpoint as well as legal.

Judge Sullivan—I will suggest now that all arguments must be relevant to the issue. It may be the idle for either counsel or parties to undertake anything outside of regular order of judicial procedure. You may proceed with the trial of the next case.

Mr. Smyth—in view of the admissions of the defendant, Rosewater, that he is the editor-in-chief of The Omaha Bee, one of the defendants here, and that The Omaha Bee published the articles set out in the information, we are prepared to proceed if we understand that he has admitted those two facts.

Judge Sullivan—I don't know that he distinctly stated that he was the editor of The Omaha Bee?

Mr. Smyth—I want that made a matter of record; that is the reason I raise it now. Judge Sullivan—I am not prepared to say that he admitted that fact.

Mr. Rosewater—I admit that I am the editor of The Bee.

Mr. Smyth—The articles which are set out in the information?

Mr. Rosewater—I admit that they appeared in The Omaha Bee; I do not pretend to say that I ordered them there, or caused them to be published.

Mr. Simeral—You admit an admission that they were published by The Omaha Bee?

Mr. Rosewater—The papers are the best evidence and I presume the papers can be procured. The articles appeared in the paper; there is no question about that.

Judge Sullivan—That is clearly admitted. Mr. Smyth—The facts, as far as being admitted, we have nothing further to offer, your honors.

Dictated Only One Article.

Judge Sullivan—Mr. Rosewater, have you any evidence to offer in this case?

Mr. Rosewater—I want to be sworn, or, if I may be considered sworn, I will state the relation I have had to the articles.

Judge Sullivan—You desire to testify you may set down and give your story. You solemnly swear that the evidence you will give in the cause or trial now pending shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Rosewater—I do.

Judge Sullivan—You may be seated, Mr. Rosewater.

Mr. Rosewater—There appear to be four different counts, each of which is designated by the complaint as contempt of court, and I have been charged with the publication and willful misrepresentation of the court in each of these counts. My own agency in connection with these articles was the dictation of the first article. It is headed, "Worthy of Serious Consideration." That article I dictated after having my attention called to the brief filed here by Mr. Connell. The city attorney of Omaha, and after perusing the same and taking pains to exclude as far as possible any reflection upon the court or its members. The article was as temperate as any that could be written upon such a subject and was designed to elevate instead of lower the standard and dignity of the court. The information inserted do not represent my intention or sentiments. The other articles were inserted without my knowledge. In fact, I did not read them until after the sheriff had handed me the citation to appear before the court. I have been absent nearly two weeks from the state and three or four articles, I think, appeared during my absence and one was written while I was traveling in the state. I think I must have been either at Kearney or at Lexington; it was during the preliminary campaign preceding the republican state convention.

Did Not See Journal Clipping.

Judge Sullivan—I understand then, Mr. Rosewater, that you do not justify those articles, but disclaim responsibility for them?

Mr. Rosewater—I do not justify them except upon the broad lines that their tendency is to discuss principles and ethics rather than any individual disqualification.

Judge Sullivan—What do you say as to the article from the Grand Island Journal which you testified about, or do you disclaim responsibility for it?

Mr. Rosewater—Personally, I cannot be held responsible for it, because I never saw it until after I had been cited into this court, but where damage has been done, as in the case of the Omaha Bee, the policy, you might say, of that paper might be laid at my door, and its policy so far as I know has been to better and improve our form of government and draw the lines strictly as to all public persons, whatever position they might occupy. I don't know anything about that article; in fact, I have read it but once and would have to re-read it in order to know just exactly its purport.

Judge Sullivan—You may take the time to read it.

Mr. Rosewater—I did not dictate it nor prompt any one to write it or reprint it.

Judge Sullivan—The question I now propose to you is, do you now pretend to justify it or do you disclaim responsibility?

Mr. Rosewater—That would depend entirely upon the status of the case before the court if there is any case pending.

Judge Sullivan—There is a case pending. Mr. Rosewater—There is a line drawn.