THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1900. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BOLD RAID OF BOERS

Twenty Miles of Railroad Between Roodeval and America Siding Cut.

MOVE THAT MAY EMBARASS LORD ROBERTS

Opposition to Rundle and Escape of Botha Alarms British War Office.

BULLER AND BOERS IN RUNNING FIGHT

Burghers are Concentrating in Mountainous Country About Bethlehem.

HUNTER FEARS CUTTING OF TELEGRAPH

Report that the Dutch in Cape Colony Have Split, the Majority Being Displeased at the Pro-British Attitude of Premier.

LONDON, June 11.—3:30 a. m.—The Boers have torn up twenty-one miles of Lord Roberts' vital line of railway between America Siding and Roodeval. It is a bold raid and vexatious, but it does not disquiet the military authorities as yet, for they expect General Kelly-Kenny to drive off the marauders and to reopen the line.

The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts cannot have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway for a week must embarrass the army and may bring the forward operations to a standstill.

Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts for three days. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Rundle and the escape of General Botha's division have forced the War office authorities to the conclusion that the war is not yet over, though even the occasional civilian Boer sympathizer can not see how the Boers will be able to do anything to change the result.

General Buller is in Boer territory. The dispatches of correspondents with him at Sunset, near Koomatiport, describe the corps on the frontier of the Free State.

"The British marched eight miles yesterday," says the Reuter correspondent, "before encountering any opposition. The Boers, who had one gun, withdrew under heavy ordnance fire to a ridge just ahead of the camp."

This long-range running skirmish will doubtless be renewed this morning. General Buller is expected to make rapid progress now and to throw the weight of 20,000 men into Lord Roberts' Transvaal combination.

The fighting on June 6, in which there were fewer than twenty casualties, was kept up all day long by musketry and artillery. The British attacking line, three miles in length, made its way amid the precipitous hills. A Boer gun on Spitz kopje fired shrapnel rapidly at a range of 400 yards at the British right flank, but every shell was buried in the ground before bursting.

General Rundle's and General Brabant's divisions are still at Hammonia. The latest intelligence from their headquarters is that the Boers are determined to fight to the bitter end. They are concentrating for miles around Bethlehem. The country between them and General Rundle is mountainous and resembles northern Natal in being exceedingly difficult for military operations. Major Wood of Rundle's staff rode to a Boer outpost on June 6 and announced that Pretoria had been occupied by the British. How the Boers received this news is not recorded. Altogether 600 Boers have surrendered to General Rundle.

General Hunter's advance has reached Venterdorf, 100 miles southwest of Pretoria. This took place on June 7.

General Plumer's column is on the Elands river, northwest of Pretoria. The British are sending detachments right and left to accept the surrender of commandoes, horses and cattle and forage and to overawe the sparsely settled country. Thus far only one small commando has been head of, a commando at Tail Basch.

General Hunter's immediate objective is Potchefstroom. This town and Rustenburg are the largest towns west of Johannesburg. It is reported that Potchefstroom is ready to submit. General Hunter has warned all burghers that if the telegraph is cut behind him he will send back troops and burn the houses near the line.

The Dutch in Cape Colony appear to have split, a majority of the Afrikander Bund being displeased with the unwillingness of Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, to go the full length of the proposed opposition to the British.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, June 9.—It is reported that the British have occupied Komatipoort after fighting. Kruger is said to have a large quantity of personal valuables with him.

BOERS WERE FORCED BACK

General Buller Wires Further Particulars of Latest British Victory.

LONDON, June 10.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller:

"HEADQUARTERS IN NATAL, June 10.—With reference to my telegram of June 8: We halted yesterday to get our trains up the pass, which is very steep. I find the enemy were about 2,000 strong, in a very carefully prepared position, which they must have been very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about twenty-six miles to the northwest.

"I find our casualties were more than I first thought. They were one officer seriously wounded, two men killed and thirteen wounded."

LONDON, June 10.—Sir General Forestier-Walker wires to the War office from Capetown, under today's date, as follows:

"Information received from natives early yesterday (Saturday) reports the enemy in three columns near Honing Spruit.

"The railway has been almost completely destroyed between America and Roodeval."

LICHTENBURG, June 9.—General Hunter's advance column has occupied Ventersdorp, the Boers quietly surrendering in small bodies. Considerable looting had been done. General Mahon's column has rejoined Hunter.

CAPETOWN, June 10.—The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has telegraphed to United States Consul Hay at Pretoria, thanking him for his services in connection with the British prisoners at Waterval. A widespread feeling of gratitude exists for the good work done by Mr. Hay and also by United State Consul General Stowe here.

Dying Policeman Kills His Man.

CAROLLTON, Ga., June 10.—Chief of Police Crider was shot and killed here by Thomas Jordan, whom he was trying to arrest. As Crider was falling he drew his revolver and fired, killing Jordan instantly. Leon Hood, a bystander, was shot in the leg.

WILL MAKE BRAVE DEFENSE

Boers Buy Large Quantities of Sandbag Material for Fortifying Purposes.

LONDON, June 11.—The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Saturday, says that the Boers are resolved to strengthen their defenses at certain positions is shown by the quantities of sacks which their agents are buying there. "This week three trucks have been loaded with empty sacks," he says, "but whether these will be permitted to get through I am unable to say. So great is the demand for sandbag material that a large consignment of rice lying in the custom house has been emptied into vessels in order that the sacks might be obtained. Great preparations are being made to meet the British column, which the Boers say is coming through Swaziland.

"Piet Grobeler and a number of Hollanders here are said to have brought a quantity of bar gold. A member of the party expressed the opinion that the war would last three or four months longer, although he recognized the futility of continuing the struggle. He said he would like to see it ended immediately.

"President Kruger is bearing up well under the discomforts of his new seat of government. He is imbued with a fear that he will be sent to share General Cronje's society in St. Helena. He has no intention of fulfilling the predictions that he will seek a refuge in Europe.

"None of these visitors seem to entertain any hope that the Boers will be able to check the progress of Lord Roberts. The Hollanders are industriously spreading a report that Lord Roberts has imprisoned on the race course all the male residents of Pretoria."

NO NAVY FOR CUBA JUST YET

General Wood Rejects Plan for Independent Fleet of Sixty Vessels.

HAVANA, June 10.—General Lacret has brought before Governor General Wood the plan which originated last year for forming a Cuban navy, to be composed at the outset of sixty vessels, having in view for the present the protection of Cuban fisheries and the prevention of smuggling. Last year the entire plan was rejected as unnecessary, it being felt that twelve small revenue cutters would be adequate and that these could be maintained much cheaper in connection with the customs department. General Wood takes the same view and the Cuban navy will therefore probably remain in abeyance until Cuba is independent.

Cuban "justice" is recognized as having become merely a matter of dollars and cents and the Cuban lawyers seem to object to all reforms. For instance, the charge against Secretary Souza of the cathedral court, who was arrested Friday night for bribery, has not been referred to by any Havana paper printed in Spanish. One editor, when the case was called to his attention, said he could not afford to antagonize men holding such positions. Even though marked money was found on Souza's person and the conversation between him and Carlos Carloriz was overheard by a detective, it is still felt that the official will not be punished. A similarly gloomy view is taken with reference to the outcome of the custom house fraud case. The Post said this morning:

"A brother of one of the accused persons is a son-in-law of the chief justice. In criminal matters about the only protection Americans and others have is the court of Captain Pitcher, police magistrate, but he has very limited power, the extent of the penalties he may enforce being ten days or $10. Foreigners desire to have his court abolished and the consular courts restored."

Gomez Possibly a Fusionist.

A lively controversy is being carried on by the three political parties in Havana with reference to the recent utterances of General Maximo Gomez. The question as to which party he will associate himself with is also a question for debate. The republican party sent to him to inquire and he replied he had friends in both the national and republican parties. The nationalists contend that Gomez should identify himself with them, as they represent the true revolutionary program. They assert that they have always been consistently and openly with Gomez and that the republicans merely want to use him for political purposes. The union national party wants to know why, if Gomez sympathizes with the republican and national parties, who favor independence, he is not in sympathy with the democratic party, whose leaders are also working for the same ends.

The banquet given by the executive committee of the Spanish Casino to the captain and officers of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento was a great success, causing much enthusiasm among the Spaniards. Senor Espianoza, speaking in the name of the Cuban press and proposing the toast to the Argentine republic, said:

"The Argentine sailors come to Cuba at a sad although perhaps an opportune hour, for perhaps this visit will serve to bury painful memories and to teach the inhabitants of Cuba that they do not belong in vain to the great Spanish race and that all should work toward preserving the individuality of Cuba."

LATEST ALASKAN ADVICES

Up to the End of May Clean-Up Estimated to Be at Least $18,000,000.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 10.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived last night from Alaska with $400,000 in gold dust and 260 passengers, most of whom are from Dawson. Thus far five boats have reached the lakes from Dawson and the rush for the states is fairly on. Among the returning Dawsonites are many women and children.

Up to May 28, it is stated, the clean-up had reached $18,000,000. The season opened from three to four weeks earlier than in any previous year. A general rush from Dawson is reported for Koyukuk river, where rich strikes have been reported. The water in the lakes is reported as being very low, which renders navigation hard and uncertain.

Among the passengers arriving on the City of Seattle is William H. Hale, delegate from Alaska to the democratic national convention.

POPE'S HEALTH SEEMS GOOD

Holy Father Participates in the Ceremony of Veneration at Rome.

ROME, June 10.—The pope went to St. Peter's cathedral today to participate in the ceremony of veneration in the case of two Italian saints recently canonized. Thirty thousand persons were present. He was borne on the sedita gestoro, surrounded by seventy cardinals and the papal court. He seemed in good health and while giving blessing to the candidates raised from his seat briskly, as if he wished to reassure the congregation regarding his condition.

Mrs. Gladstone is Very Ill.

LONDON, June 10.—The condition of Mrs. Gladstone continues precarious.

ALL READY FOR CONVENTION

Arrangements for Great Republican Gathering at Philadelphia Completed.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION AT STRATFORD

Sergeant-at-Arms Wiswell and Helpers Busy Looking After the Distribution of Tickets and Other Final Details.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The republican convention city of 1900 has everything in readiness ten days in advance of the date fixed for the opening session, June 19. All the hard work is over and the city is beginnning to dress up to receive its guests. The magnificent convention hall, on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, is complete in every detail. The preparations for the coming gathering were carried on by two large committees. One had charge of the arrangements for the serious work of the convention, while the other committee was assigned the task of properly entertaining the visiting republicans.

Desirable hotel accommodations for the next two weeks will be extremely hard to find, as all the larger hostelries and the exclusive apartment houses have been booked to their capacity. Quite a number of state delegations have rented entire houses for all of next week.

The storm center between the sessions will be the Hotel Walton, at Broad and Locust streets, where the national committee will have its headquarters.

The meetings of the national committee, beginning next Wednesday, will be held in one of the banquet rooms on the tenth or top floor of the hotel. The room is well adapted for the purpose, being large enough to accommodate the full committee, witnesses and representatives of contesting delegations.

The Walton also will be the stamping grounds of the Maine, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri state delegations. National Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick will occupy suites at the Bellevue, a block from the Walton, along with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and other leading republicans.

At the Lafayette hotel will be quartered the delegations from Alaska, Indiana, Idaho, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Virginia, while the Continental hotel will house the Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, North Dakota, Texas and Wyoming contingents.

The Stanton will care for the Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Mexico delegations.

Nebraska at Stratford.

West Virginia and Nebraska have engaged rooms at the Stratford.

Tennessee, California and Louisiana will hold forth at the Bingham house. Other state delegations will be quartered at various smaller hotels and boarding houses. The Pennsylvania delegation headquarters will be located in the house occupied by the Pennsylvania state central committee near the Walton.

The national committee will hold its first session in this city on Wednesday, when every member is expected to be present with the exception of General James H. Wilson of Delaware, who is in Cuba. The organization of the convention will, in all likelihood, be taken up. In the matter of contests, the committee is expected to take such action as will make the work of the credentials committee easier. With the exception of the Eleventh Pennsylvania congressional district every delegate to the convention in the United States has been elected. The Eleventh Pennsylvania will elect its two delegates at Scranton tomorrow. With one exception the contests are confined to the southern states.

The social program for convention week will be about as complete as it can be made. All the republican clubs in the city have formed a general organization and are working as a unit. Saturday, Sunday and Monday reception committees will be at all the railroad stations and ferries to welcome the visiting club men.

On Monday night there will be a monster torchlight parade in which 25,000 men are expected to march. Visiting clubs will be given the right of line except where it is desired to march with the particular local organization assigned to entertain it during the week. Excursions have been arranged for every day to points of interest up and down the Delaware river and to historical places in and around the city. The nights will be given up to banquets, smokers, concerts and other forms of entertainment. On Tuesday, June 19, in the evening there will be a monster mass meeting in the Academy of Music. The best orators among the leaders in the party will be the speakers.

Description of Convention Hall.

The convention hall is located in West Philadelphia, one and one-half miles from the national committee headquarters and the hotel district. Transportation to and from the hall is ample, the facilities in this respect having been thoroughly tested during the National Export exposition. The auditorium has been pronounced by republican national leaders and newspaper correspondents who have attended many national conventions to be the most complete in every detail of any structure built for similar purposes. The acoustic properties of the hall in its enlarged condition have not yet been practically tested, but experts are of the opinion that they are as perfect as can be expected of an auditorium of such size.

The seating capacity is close to 16,000. The main floor is provided with thirty-four entrances. The main entrance is at the north and the stage is at the southern end, eight feet above the main floor. The press stand for 500 working newspaper men is directly in front of the stage and is four feet above the main floor. In front of the press stand is the space for the delegates, which is exactly in the center of the hall. Back of the delegates are the alternates' seats. On all four sides of the hall, running from the main floor well up to the roof, are banked row after row of seats. There is only one gallery, which runs the entire width of the hall at the rear. The band will be located in the center of the gallery. Back of the stage and away from the noise of the crowd are located numerous committee rooms. The telegraphic facilities are ample, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and the Associated Press having spacious rooms close to the stage, and which are reached by tunnels under the seats. There are nearly 200 wires running into the hall.

The building will be turned over to the national committee this week.

The committee of citizens having charge of the arrangements has raised nearly $130,000 for the convention. One hundred thousand dollars of this amount was for the national committee and the remaining $30,000 is for the expenses of altering the hall. Of the 16,000 seats Philadelphia will get 4,000. The tickets will be divided pro rata among the subscribers of the $130,000 fund.

No committee has had a harder task than that assigned to the press committee, which

(Continued on Third Page.)

AGUINALDO AS ARCH FIEND

Rebel Leader Advises Use of Boiling Water and Oil in Attacks on Americans.

MANILA, May 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The great store of insurgent documents discovered by General Funston, together with some interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of General Pantaleon Garcia, throw interesting side lights upon the Filipino government. Most important of the lot is Aguinaldo's plan for the uprising in Manila, which was drawn by him at Malolos. It is in his own handwriting in the Tagalog language and bears the date of January 9, 1899. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish done by the hand of Buencamino.

Aguinaldo's order was addressed to his "valiant sandalihans," or bolomen. When the word of the uprising was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The insurgents were to repair to housetops, whence they were to hurl down upon the soldiers heavy furniture and any iron implements they might have heated red hot. They were also to have ready in their houses hot water, which was to be thrown upon passing soldiers or squirted at them from bamboo syringes. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing the water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterwards the bolomen were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were instructed not to stop to pick up the guns of soldiers they killed, as those could be collected afterwards. The bolomen were warned to restrain themselves from the temptation of looting because, as Aguinaldo explained, he was particularly desirous to make good to foreign nations his assertions that the Filipinos were disciplined and civilized people. Particular injunctions were given for protecting the banks, even the Spanish bank.

Other interesting papers related to the purchase and importation of arms.

High Prices for Ammunition.

One letter concerning a consignment of Mausers stated that the German government would not allow them to be shipped from the country without a payment of $10 on each gun. Filibustering must have been a costly enterprise to the revolutionary government. It appears that one cargo, consisting of 500 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, cost $187,000 Mexican money before it reached the insurgents. Among the items included in the bill of the men who engineered the deal was one of $4,000 for hotel bills in Hong Kong, and the other expenditure of several thousand dollars explained as "squeeze," which is interpreted as "bribes to officials to keep their eyes closed."

Other letters indicate that an American consul at a Chinese port sold several shipments of arms to Aguinaldo. In a letter from Howard Bray, an Englishman belonging to the Hong Kong junta, Aguinaldo is warned that Spencer Pratt, the American consul at Singapore, is "a d—d traitor."

Aguinaldo's letter book contains copies of letters to all sorts of people, one to the emperor of Japan accompanied by a gift of a sword, which was sent as a token of appreciation of the "kindness" shown by the Japaneso government to the Filipinos. The nature of "kindness" is unexplained. These documents the authorities are sending to the war department and they are reticent as to the contents. The publication in the Manila papers that letters were found implicating prominent business firms in the city is said by the gossips at the English club to have brought great uneasiness to sundry guilty consciences. Records of contributions by Manila firms to the insurgents appear, but these are not surprising, because foreigners in Manila considered it necessary to make such contributions by way of insurance upon their property in the provinces.

Letters From Bryan and Hoar.

Buencamaino, the secretary of state of the Filipino revolutionary government, who is in Manila, says that none of the really important secret papers were found; that among them was correspondence with foreign governments and letters from prominent anti-imperialists, including Hon. W. J. Bryan and Senator Hoar. All of these, he says, were sent to Hong Kong last September for safe keeping in the hands of the junta. The purport of the letters from anti-imperialists, according to his recollection, were that the Filipinos should adhere to their demands for independence and they would eventually be sustained by the American voters.

Capture of General Garcia.

The life of an insurgent general in these times is like that of a fox with the hounds on his trail. General Pantaleon Garcia went to bed last Saturday night in the house of his friends at Jaen. Three days he had stayed in Jaen he was suffering from fever, which the natives call calentura. This morning, however, he would move on. Before daylight a horse harnessed to a caromata waited before the house. At the unceremonious hour of 5 o'clock an American officer and two soldiers entered the room. They saw a shirt hanging over a chair with the embroidered initials "P. G." and a man in bed with his head tied up in bandages.

"What is your name?" asked Lieutenant Day.

"Pedro Gonzales," replied the man in bed, at the same time handing out a visiting card whereupon was printed "Senor Gonzales."

Lieutenant Day pulled down the blanket, looked at the man's face and compared it with a picture from Harper's Weekly, which he carried.

"Pantaleon Garcia," he exclaimed with conviction. The insurgent general meditated a moment. Then he replied in a tone of resignation. "Senor."

The bedclothes being pulled down revealed "Panta," as the natives call him, wearing his trousers. He was undoubtedly ill and greatly appreciated the American rations and beer which he received after being driven in his own caromata to General Funston's headquarters.

DENY EXISTENCE OF PLAGUE

Chinese in San Francisco Seek Freedom Through Medium of Habeas Corpus.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The attorneys for the Six companies have made another effort to raise the quarantine in the Chinese district. Application has been made for a writ of habeas corpus to release Chun Ah Sing. The petition will be heard by United States Judge DeHaven Monday. The petitioner alleges there is no plague in Chinatown and that the quarantine is unjust, in that it operates against the Chinese only. Should Chun Ah Sing gain his freedom by this process the way will be opened for a general lifting of the quarantine, as the attorneys stand ready to bring individual cases in rapid succession.

Sheriff Protects Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Sheriff Ramsey of Mississippi City, Miss., stated today that the two negro prisoners whom a mob last night endeavored to find are safe. He learned that the mob was coming and spirited the men away to a secret place of safety.

BLOODY RIOT IN ST. LOUIS

Two Strikers Killed as Result of Collisions with Sheriff's Posse.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS ARE PROBABLE

Trouble Was Precipitated by Attempt of Striking Employes to Assault Crew of Passing Car in Front of Posse's Barracks.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Seven men in a party of 100 or more striking employes of the Transit company who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis were shot shortly after 6 o'clock by members of the sheriff's posse in front of the temporary barracks on Washington avenue, between Broadway and Sixth streets. Three men are dead and several others are badly wounded.

The dead are:

C. Edward Thomas, striking conductor on the Choteau avenue line, shot in breast by deputy sheriff, died on the way to the hospital.

George Rine, striking motorman on the Delmar avenue line, shot in the abdomen by a deputy sheriff, died at the city hospital.

Fred Boehm, an aged citizen, shot and instantly killed while standing in his front yard, by a deputy sheriff.

Ed Burkhardt, a striking conductor on the Delmar avenue line, shot in the head, dead.

Wounded:

Oscar Marvin, a conductor on the Lee avenue line, shot in right hand and arm; serious.

August Smith, shot in right arm and breast; not serious.

Charles Ludwig, shot in hand; not serious.

Just in front of the barracks occupied by the posse comitatus the paraders attempted to assault the crew of a passing street car. A brick was thrown and several shots were fired by the street car men, when members of the posse appeared on the street with their shotguns and attempted to rescue the street car men. In the melee at least ten shots were fired by the posse men, who surrounded the meb, and there were four casualties as far as known. Twenty-one prisoners were captured by the posse and taken into the barracks, where they were searched. Four revolvers and a handful of pocketknives were taken from the prisoners.

Those under arrest are: J. R. Grant, Charles White, C. Johnson, L. K. McCormack, John Adams, J. H. Kennedy, N. D. Greenway, N. P. Hedrick, Thomas Doyle, Charles Robbins, H. Jones, George Keisel, Reinhart Miller, John Scheller, Charles McIver, F. H. Caplin, Joseph Eno, W. M. Thomas, Allan Knabb and F. E. Cleary.

Mack Missick, the secretary of the strikers' union, was seen tonight at Walhalla hall, where he was waiting for particulars regarding the riot. Missick said: "I remember that small boy marching beside the men threw a rock at an approaching car which had not yet reached Sixth street. There was a revolver shot, but I am positive that it did not come from our side, as our side was unarmed. Instantly after the shot was fired there was a fusillade of shots from the deputies. They swept the street from Fourth to Sixth and from Sixth to Fourth. It is a miracle that there were not fifty men shot. I expected a bullet momentarily. After the firing we tried to get at the men who were lying in the street, but everywhere we explained that we wished to assist them we were driven away and the men lay there suffering until the ambulance came.

"The shooting was unprovoked. It was one of the most unpardonable outrages ever perpetrated in the United States. The Hazelton riots do not compare with it."

May Call Out State Troops

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 10.—Governor Stephens says this evening that everything is being put in readiness for calling out the National guard of Missouri to quell disorder in St. Louis consequent on the street/railway strike, but he will not issue the call except as a last resort.

FRENCH STOP BULL FIGHTING

Authorities See More Danger to the People Than to the Beasts in the Continuance.

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PARIS, June 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The authorities have finally forbidden bull fighting near Paris on account of the disgraceful scenes, including the shooting of one toreador by a protesting student, which marked the last Sunday's fight.

But for this prohibition the baiting that had been announced for tomorrow would probably have provoked a small civil war, over 5,000 men having signed a pledge to rendezvous at the arena and oppose the performance by violence, even against the regular police sent to protect the spectators.

WREATH ON LINCOLN'S TOMB

Boer Commissioner Fischer Pays Tribute to the Great Emancipator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, accompanied by his wife and J. M. De Bruyn, secretary to the envoys, arrived in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon and will remain here until tomorrow morning. The Boer party and a number of the local committee went to Lincoln monument, where Mr. Fischer placed an elaborate wreath upon the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. In depositing this memorial Mr. Fischer made a short but very beautiful talk to the great crowd present, his prevailing idea being that it was considered a blessing to be permitted to come to one of the world's shrines of liberty. He expressed the hope that his people might so conduct the strife for liberty that it would be sanctioned by the great Lincoln if he were alive.

DEATH OF FATHER SMITH

Priest Well Known in Diocese of Nebraska Dies in Chicago Hospital.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Rev. J. M. Smith died at Mercy hospital today after a protracted illness.

Father Smith was the first pastor of the well-known Catholic colony in Greely county, Nebraska, and for many years quite active in the work of colonization under the direction of the late Bishop O'Connor of Omaha. Father Smith was born in Ireland. He was educated for the priesthood at the Troy seminary, New York.

Premier Martin Badly Defeated.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10.—The Martin government has been overwhelmingly defeated as a result of yesterday's election for members of the provincial Parliament. Premier Martin does not acknowledge an absolute defeat, but claims his ability to induce half a dozen members-elect, counted among the opposition, to support his government upon a vote of want of confidence in the house.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Degree.	Hour.	Degree.
5 a. m.	56	1 p. m.	73
6 a. m.	55	2 p. m.	75
7 a. m.	57	3 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	57	4 p. m.	76
9 a. m.	59	5 p. m.	75
10 a. m.	62	6 p. m.	75
11 a. m.	66	7 p. m.	74
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	72
		9 p. m.	70

MAY BE GIVEN NEW TRIALS

Prisoners Serving Life Sentences for Murder in Kansas Are Probably Innocent.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 10.—The supreme court has reopened the celebrated murder cases of George Dobbs and Mrs. Amelia New, now serving life sentences in the Lansing penitentiary for the murder, near Eureka, in 1897, of Joseph New, the woman's husband. The court has granted a writ of coram nobis, which is, in effect, an order to the district court to hear the application for a new trial, which the lower court had refused.

Dobbs and Mrs. New were convicted two years ago. The theory was that they were in love and conspired to get rid of New so that they might marry.

After they had been in the penitentiary some time Alvin Ballard, sent up for horse stealing, asserted he could prove that Dobbs and Mrs. New were innocent. Ballard said Frank Allgood, now in the penitentiry for forgery, William Turner and he were the real murderers. Ballard told the story in detail, saying he belonged to a robber band organized by Allgood and told the officers where they could find many stolen horses and vehicles. Ballard was taken from the penitentiary to verify his assertions and aided the officers in recovering much stolen property. On the strength of this evidence application for a hearing in the cases of Dobbs and Mrs. New was made before the district court of Greenwood county, where they were convicted, but the motion was refused. Now that the supreme court has overrulde the lower court's decision, the motion for a new trial will be heard at once.

EXPORTS AT PORT OF MANILA

First Three Months of Current Year Show Marked Increase Over 1899.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The important information was given out by the division of customs and insular affairs of the War department today that the exports at the port of Manila, Philippine islands, for the first three months of 1900 show an increase of $2,050,443 over the same period of 1889. The exports for January, 1899, were $1,252,803; for January, 1900, $558,376; for February, 1899, $3,459,568; for February, 1900, $1,690,737; for March, 1889, $868,631; for March, 1900, $5,382,338.

In the matter of exports from the Philippine islands during the month of March, 1900, Hong Kong leads, England ranks second and the United States third.

During the month of March, 1900, there were exported from the port of Manila 19,440 tons of manila hemp, valued at $3,190,357. The United States took 3,745 tons, valued at $1,211,750, and England 10,293 tons, valued at $1,739,639.

The notable increase in the value of merchandise exported during the month of March, 1900, from the port of Manila is largely due to the opening of numerous customs ports to the coastwise trade, thus permitting large quantities of hemp to be brought to Manila for export.

OPENING OF SEALED MAIL

Effort to Secure Possession of Package Addressed to Neely is Unusual Proceeding.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The proceedings now in progress at Indianapolis with a view to having produced and opened in court a package and letter addressed to C. F. W. Neely are said by the officers of the Postoffice department to be unusual. As a rule matter sent through the mails under seal and bearing postage at first-class rates cannot be opened and inspected under any circumstances, the exception being when an order for inspection is issued by a court. It has been decided by the supreme court that such packages or letters cannot be opened by postoffice employes, but a court has the right to order such an investigation as if the articles were actually in the possession of the addressee. In order to obtain such an order deposition must be made that the package or letter in question is supposed to contain matter which should be made public and the package must be specifically described.

REGULARS GO TO PHILIPPINES

First and Third Squadrons of Third Cavalry to Leave on First Transport.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Orders were issued at the War department today for the first squadron of the Sixth cavalry, consisting of headquarters and troops A, B, C and D, and the third squadron of the same regiment, consisting of troops I, K, L and M, to proceed without delay to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines on the first available transports. So far these are the only troops selected for service in the Philippines under the plan of bringing home the entire 31,000 volunteers and of maintaining the regular army in the Philippines at a strength of 40,000 men.

New Treasurer for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—First Lieutenant Charles F. Barker, Second artillery, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine archipelago by General MacArthur, in place of Captain W. P. Wood, Eighteenth infantry, relieved and ordered home.

Departmental Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller's certificate authorizing the First National bank of Chelsea, Ill., to begin business has been issued. Capital $25,000. Daniel C. Wilcox, president; Jacob W. Staler, cashier. Also the Rawlins (Wyo.) National bank, with $50,000 capital, and Isaac C. Miller as president and J. A. Reidl cashier.

F. G. Bigelow has been appointed postmaster at Gilchrist, Sioux county, Neb., vice F. W. Knott, resigned; J. H. Ruggles at Nugent, Keokuk county, Ia.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Dewey, Deuel county, Neb., with Ernest Weinst as postmaster.

The Iowa National bank of Des Moines has been approved as reserve agent for the Oskaloosa (Ia.) National bank.

Special Agent Llewellyn of the rural free delivery service has recommended favorably the establishment of a rural free delivery route with Fremont as a starting point. Efforts will be made to have action taken by the Postoffice department at once.

Training Ship Leaves London.

LONDON, June 10.—The United States training ship Buffalo, Commander Clark T. Hutchins, left London today for Southampton.

BOXERS IN CONTROL

Chinese Affairs Completely Dominated by the Anti-Christian Element.

SITUATION AT PEKIN IS APPALLING

Foreigners Huddled in Compounds Awaiting Massacre or Relief.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS JOIN THE REBELS

Butcheries of Native Christians Winked at by the Imperial Authorities.

TWENTY-FOUR WAR SHIPS ARE DEFIED

Show of Power Made by Foreign Governments Has No Effect in Providing Safety for the Threatened Missionaries.

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PEKIN, China, June 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"The situation here is appalling. The Boxers have destroyed the railroad. The native government has refused additional guards to foreigners. Only 400 armed men of all nationalities are here.

"American missionaries are all assembled in the Methodist compound (inclosure), which has a guard of only ten marines.

"Frightful reports of butcheries of Christians come from the country. In every instance the troops furnished by the native government have amalgamated with (joined) the Boxers.

"The government has not even rebuked the troops, thus proving its intent.

"Only one slender wire holds communication between Pekin and the outside world.

"There are twenty-four foreign war ships at Taku, but they are practically defied by the Chinese government.

"The Tsung li Yamen (Chinese foreign ministry) seems to mean well, but is powerless.

"The foreign ministers now recognize, too late, that all previous Chinese promises and edicts have been deceptive.

"Arouse the Christian world immediately to our peril. Should this arrive too late avenge us."

A committee of American missionaries has endorsed the above statements.

SITUATION GROWS WORSE

Latest News from Pekin is Far from Reassuring to Foreigners.

LONDON, June 11.—2:40 a. m.—The admirals at Taku, acting in concert, are forcibly reopening the railway from Tien Tsin to Pekin.

Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line, which is guarded by 1,500 men composed of detachments from the foreign fleet. One hundred Americans, under Captain McCalla, are among them. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired, which can hardly be effected before Monday night. Ten thousand troops of all nationalities, according to a dispatch to the Daily Press from Shanghai, will be sent from Pekin to back up the demands of the ministers on the government, or if necessaryt o suppress the Boxers themselves.

The Daily Mail has the following from Tien Tsin, dated June 8: "The wildest rumors are current here to the effect that Pekin is burning, but they lack confirmation. Trouble has broken out at New Chwang. The state of anarchy around Pekin is likely to be imit ated in many quarters. Asiatic artillery has been ordered from Hong Kong to Tien Tsin."

Cossacks Wound Boxers.

On Friday, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Shanghai, a force of Cossacks, reconnoitering outside of Tien Tsin, was attacked by a rabble of thousands, armed with spears and swords and some rifles. The Cossacks fired upon their assailants, killin gseveral. A Russian lieutenant was wounded by a bullet in the stomach. There is a serious rising at Nan King. Yesterday the mob is said to have attacked the palace of the viceroy. All dispatches out of ePkin are censored in the interest of the empress. The determination of the foreign ministers to increase the garrison leads to a belief in foreign circles and Shanghai that the papers will never leave the capital.

Murder of Railway Engineers.

Details have been received from Shanghai regarding the recent murders of railway engineers by Boxers. It seems that a party of thirty, including six women and one child, left Pao Ting Fu in twelve boats under military escort. After traversing seventy miles in safety they missed their way, the boats grounded and the Boxers opened fire upon the unfortunate occupants, using both rifles and wooden cannon. The engineers returned the fire effectively and the party landed. One woman and three men got separated from the main body. They were brutally killed. The survivors formed a square, with those able to bear arms outside and the women inside, and made off toward Tien Tsin. They traveled three and a half days, fighting all the way. More than 2,000 cartridges were expended and ammunition was running short.

They estimated that they killed at least 100 rebels. The men behaved like heroes, carrying the women and children. One woman of the party was close to maternity. Twelve miles from Tien Tsin three disappeared and were murdered. The survivors eventually met the rescue party and, much exhausted, they were escorted to Tien Tsin.

REOPENING THE RAILROADS

Foreign Admirals at Taku Taking Charge of Line from Tien Tsin to Pekin.

TIEN TSIN, June 10.—The special train that went to examine the line and to reconnoiter returned this evening. The railway was found clear two miles beyong Yang Tsun. The engineers, with guards, walked a mile and a half further. They found the ties and two bridges burned and the railway torn up. They saw a few hundred persons, apparently villagers, gathered ahead of them. The first repair train, with Admiral Seymour and his staff, 650 British, Captain McCalla's 100 Americans, forty Italians and twenty-five Austrians left this morning at 9:30 o'clock. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted in the center of the train.

A second train left later with 600 British, Japanese and Russian troops.

There are thirty-one war vessels at Taku. A message from Pekin to the admirals says the situation is hourly growing more dangerous for foreigners. All those at Pekin