THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

GUNBOAT AS TARGET

Chinese Riflemen Make Unsuccessful Attack on Monocacy.

RUMORED DEATH OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

Consuls at Shanghai Alarmed at Continued Silence of Pekin.

ATTACK ON TIEN TSIN TAKEN AS BAD SIGN

Boxers Attempt to Hold Up Train Carrying English Women to Taku.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES ARE POWERLESS

Charge is Reiterated that Russians Precipitated if They Did Not Actually Organize Present Troubles.

LONDON, June 22.—3:30 a. m.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express it was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked it, but unsuccessfully. The scantiness of authentic information with regard to the situation continues.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch announcing that Tien Tsin was being bombarded was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Pekin or to get back.

"We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter he has done the former."

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai dated yesterday says:

"The consuls met today to consider the situation, which in the absence of news from Pekin is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Pekin. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Che Foo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku, asking for immediate assistance in communicating directly with Pekin, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications.

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai.

All the English women at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless. Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory. The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Pekin is that there is a rising on the border of the Kow Loon hinterland.

The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbances for purely Russian purposes."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the missionaries from Tsang Chou have safely arrived at Wei Hai Wei.

LONDON, June 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Great destruction was caused by the Boxers in the native quarter of Tien Tsin on June 15, but the presence of the foreign troops in the foreign settlement protected that. The native press asserts that there are bitter dissensions in the Manchu party."

LONDON, June 21.—The Daily Mail in its second edition published the following from Yokohama, dated yesterday:

"Great secrecy is maintained regarding Japan's military preparations. Fifteen large transports have already been chartered and eighteen war ships are mobilizing. A field post service from Taku to Pekin is being organized here and will proceed immediately. Chinese military students are leaving Japan.

ATTACK MADE ON TIEN TSIN

Chinese Bombard the City and Destroy the American Consulate with Other Foreign Concessions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received a cable message this afternoon from Admiral Kempff dated Che Foo, June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that much of the American consulate, as well as much of the foreign concessions, are being destroyed. A relief party is enroute to Tien Tsin, including 130 American marines under Major Walter.

Minister Wu was seen after his visit to the State department. He said that Secretary Hay had expressed his gratification at the news the minister had brought from Viceroy Liu of the three great Yang Tse Kiang provinces, Kiang Su, Kiang Si and Anhui, to the effect that he, in conjunction with his colleague, Viceroy Chan of the provinces of Hunan and Hu Peh, were fully competent to maintain order and ensure protection to all foreigners within their jurisdiction and asking that no foreign forces be landed within these provinces. Minister Wu said that he would reply to Viceroy Liu and repeat Secretary Hay's assurances that no more foreign troops, or more specifically, no more United States forces, would invade his territory so long as peace and order are preserved therein. The appearance of alien forces in these provinces, said Minister Wu, far from having a subduing effect on any disorder that might be brewing under cover, would only bring the flame, if the spark were there.

The minister was very much incensed at a suggestion published this morning that he be held as hostage by this government for the safety of Minister Conger and the legation at Pekin. He characterized the writer as a narrow-minded pedant and a person wholly incompetent to speak upon international affairs. "If a state of war existed in China," the minister said, "I should ask for my passports or they would be handed me. That," with emphasis, "is the only course that would be followed, if such were the case."

The minister reiterated his former statements, scouting the very suggestion of a

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BOERS SURRENDER TO BULLER

Machadorp Bulletin Announces Closing of Paris Exposition.

LONDON, June 22.—4 a. m.—General Buller is pressing his advance. On Sunday he followed the [illegible]sburg railway to Paardekop, thir[illegible] Standerton. About 300 Boers, [illegible] parties, have surrendered.

Lord Roberts has adopted the mining regulations for military regulati[illegible]

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez says: The Boers have printed and posted: "Machadorp, Monday—The Paris exhibition has closed and France has declared war against England. Fifty miles of railway has been destroyed in the Free State and 30,000 British have surrendered."

Five miles of telegraph between Koomatiport and Koopmaden are down.

The Boers continue to assert that they have had successes east of Pretoria.

The Colonial office publishes a notification by the military government at Johannesburg of the stoppage of a check of £40,000 drawn for the French bank in South Africa upon the National bank of the South African republic and warning all persons against dealing in the checks, as the funds of the National bank are the property of her majesty's government.

The Transvaal government, according to the Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, is reduced to severe financial straits and is endeavoring to meet the emergency with treasury bills, but the people refuse to accept them.

The first train for Pretoria left Capetown yesterday.

BROKEN TO PIECES IN RAPIDS

Terrible Loss of Life Follows Wreck of Steamer and Tow in Potario River.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Particulars of the catastrophe which befell the river steamer Mabel and three other boats recently when they were swept over the Tumaturari falls in British Guiana have just been received here. It appears that the Mabel left Potario river in the gold-bearing district for the landing at the head of the falls with three boats in tow. There were 120 passengers altogether. The passage was uneventful until the boats were within 200 yards of the Tumaturari landing, when it was found that the current was likely to carry the boats beyond it. A line thrown to the shore fell short and Captain de Camp, a passenger on the steamer, volunteered to swim ashore with it. The passengers then became alarmed and many of them jumped overboard. Some, it is said, got in the way of Captain de Camp, who only escaped being drowned by catching hold of a tree. All hope of saving the boats now passed and amid the heartrending screams of the passengers, they were swiftly swept to the cataract. As soon as they reached the rapids two of the boats were dashed against the rocks and sank. The rope holding the third boat to the steamer broke and the craft shot the rapids safely, its occupants faring none the worse for the terrible voyage. The steamer as soon as it got into the rapids blew up and went under. The cries of the passengers were terrible at this time. The angry waters carried many of them to their doom, their bodies being dashed with great violence against the sharp coral rocks. Fully one-half of those on the boats were lost, among the victims being Dr. G. C. Taylor, an Englishman who making a tour of the West Indies, and J. B. Tays, an American gold miner, who had been prospecting on the Potario and Minnehaha rivers.

CARTER IS BREAKING DOWN

Employment and Place of Confinement at Leavenworth Changed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 21.—Close confinement within the cells and shops of a penitentiary has proved too much for Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers, U. S. A., and he is broken in health and spirits. He showed signs of giving away completely and Warden McClaughey has found it necessary to change his employment and place of confinement at night. When Carter was brought to the penitentiary he was accorded the usual treatment, which he accepted without complaint and with remarkable courage. He held up well until his general health became bad and his nervous system was on the verge of breaking down. Carter eats poorly, does not sleep well and has become melancholy.

COLORADO ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Japanese Protest Strongly Against Continuance of Discriminating Quarantine.

DENVER, Colo., June 21.—Governor Thomas today received an official inquiry from Secretary of State Hay asking the reasons for the Colorado quarantine against Chinese and Japanese. K. Nabashena, secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, has addressed a strenuous protest against the Japanese quarantine to the federal government. Governor Thomas will consult the State Board of Health before replying to Secretary Hay's inquiry.

Dr. G. E. Tyler, secretary of the State Board of Health, says that in view of the information from San Francisco and Washington regarding the bubonic plague, Colorado is amply justified in maintaining the quarantine and will do so.

ADDRESS BY J. H. M'CONNELL

Omaha Man Presides Over Meeting of Railway Master Mechanics.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 21.—The Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States began its thirty-third annual meeting here today. The annual address was delivered by the president of the association, J. H. McConnell of Omaha, after which the reports of Treasurer J. W. West of Middletown, N. Y., and Secretary J. W. Taylor of Chicago were submitted. The usual committees were appointed and discussions followed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers June 21

Cherbourg—Arrived—Steamer Columbia, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg.

Bremen—Arrived—Steamer Lahn, from New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

Rotterdam—Sailed—Steamer Potsdam, for New York, via Boulogne.

Port Los Angeles—Arrived—German ship Athens, from Hamburg; Barkentine, J. M. Griffiths, from Honolulu. Sailed—British bark Highlands for Delagoa Bay.

San Francisco—Sailed—Bark, Eaton Hall, for Callao; Barkentine, William H. Diamond, for Honolulu.

New York—Sailed—La Champagne, for Havre; Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Friedrich Der Grosse, for Bremen, via Southampton; Steamer Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg and Plymouth; Germanic, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen.

Boston—Arrived—Ivernia, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Liverpool — Arrived — Belgenland, from Philadelphia.

Plymouth—Arrived—Columbia, from New York, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

Queenstown—Sailed—Majestic, from Liverpool, for New York.

MINISTER MURAVIEFF DEAD

Russian Foreign Secretary Expires Suddenly at a Most Critical Juncture.

EUROPEAN POWERS DEPLORE THE EVENT

London Diplomatists Affect to Believe It is Part of the Policy of the Forward Party at the Czar's Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, died suddenly this morning.

Count Muravieff had just finished his morning cup of coffee and had ordered his lunch, when he fell in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

BERLIN, June 21.—The death of Count Muravieff is regarded here as a serious loss to Russia. The Vossische Zeitung points out that this is especially the case at the present moment.

PARIS June 21.—M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, on learning of the death of Count Muravieff, immediately wired the French ambassador to Russia, Marquis de Montebello, instructions to express to the Russian government the "deep sorrow felt by the government of the republic for the loss of this devoted servant of Russia, who was also a true and enlightened friend of France."

PARIS, June 21.—Most of the morning papers devote leading articles to the death of Count Muravieff, referring in sympathetic terms to the Franco-Russian alliance, which he endeavored to consolidate in the interest of the two nations.

The Figaro says: "The death of Count Muravieff is a severe blow for Russia, also for Europe, which had counted on his knowledge, experience and skill."

DUE TO POLITICAL INTRIGUE

London Diplomatists Affect to Believe that Poison Had Some Part in Muravieff's Death.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, June 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Muravieff's strange and sudden death is attributed, according to diplomatic circles, to poison. He is alleged to have been the restraining influence on the forward party at St. Petersburg and in the present crisis has been struggling desperately to preserve concerted advice with the powers as opposed to the majority of the czar's councilors, who are for pressing Russia's advantage to the utmost, regardless of consequences.

Muravieff's death is a severe blow to the czar, who will have great difficulty in finding another adviser so congenial to him, as M. de Staal, ambassador here, declined the post after the equally sudden and mysterious death of Prince Lobanoff.

Muravieff's death is regarded on the whole as adding a fresh element of danger to a situation already bristling with possibilities of an international cataclysm.

BETTER ERA FOR AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Secures Practically Same Right of Appeal as Canada.

LONDON, June 21.—The Australian commonwealth passed through the committee stage today. The compromise of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, on the appeal clause as finally adopted, secures the same powers and right of appeal to the privy council as exists for Canada, with the exception that no appeal shall be permitted from a decision of the high court upon questions regarding the limits inter se, of the constitutional powers of the commonwealth or of the separate states, unless the high court certifies that the question ought to be determined by the privy council.

KHEDIVE IS NOW IN ENGLAND

Symptoms of Diphtheria Induce Egyptian to Delay Journey to London.

LONDON, June 21.—Hitmi, the khedive of Egypt, arrived in English waters today on his first official visit to this country. The royal yacht Osborne brought his highness from Flushing to Port Victoria, where he was received with a salute from the fleet anchored at Sheerness, but he was prevented by an illness from continuing his journey. The khedive was said to have been suffering for two days previous to his departure from Flushing from symptoms of diphtheria, which increased during the voyage. The attending physicians, after a consultation on board the royal yacht tonight determined to wait until Saturday before deciding on the question of his removal to London.

ABOUT GERMANY'S NEXT WAR

Member of Reichstag Says Great Britain May Prepare for Naval Conflict.

BERLIN, June 21.—A sensation has been caused by a declaration of Herr Mertel, member of the Reichstag and editor of the Deutsche Tage Zeitung, the agrarian organ, who in the course of a political speech at Ebernburg, said:

"Our next war will be naval and against England. Of this we have been quietly assured by the government and it was because of this assurance that the agrarians voted for the naval bill."

Lady Churchill to Wed.

LONDON, June 21.—Lady Randolph Churchill has announced that her marriage to Lieutenant George Cornwallis West of the Scots guards will take place in July.

Lady Churchill is a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York City. She was married to Lord Randolph Churchill, the second son of the seventh duke of Marlborough. He died in 1895, leaving two sons, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, born in 1874, and John Winston Spencer Churchill, who was born in 1880. Lieutenant Cornwallis West is 26 years old. Lady Randolph is the founder and proprietor of the Anglo-American, Anglo-Saxon Review, was made a member of the Imperial crown of India by Queen Victoria in 1889, and recently visited South Africa in charge of the American hospital ship Maine.

Desperate Situation at Kumassi.

ACCRA, June 21.—Sir Frederick Hodgson, governor of Gold Coast colony, according to reports from Kumassi, was wounded in the shoulder during a recent sortie from the fort. It is also rumored that eight officers were killed. Provisions at Kumassi are scarce and there are many wounded. The investment is so complete that no one is able to leave. Great privations are endured by the native population. Day by day the position is becoming more precarious and there are no prospects of relief.

FILIPINOS READY FOR PEACE

General MacArthur Accepts Results of Meeting of Leaders at Manila.

MANILA, June 21.—8:55 p. m.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace.

The results were submitted this evening to General MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements. If they are successful, as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting, which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino congress, was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element, the "Americanists" being lacking. Thirty political prisoners were released from jail this morning in order to attend. Senor Paterno presided and Senor Buencamino, the originator of the movement; Senor Flores, General Pio Del Pilar, General Garcia, General Macabilos and other prominent revolutionists were present.

It was pointed out that the questions to be considered were military and civil, the military being concerned with a cessation of hostilities and the civil with the political status of the Filipinos. The object of the meeting was to effect peace and subsequently the leaders could consult with the civil commission as to political matters. It was evident that Senor Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace based upon the following seven clauses, which, after four hours, were unanimously accepted as compatible with an honorable peace:

First—Amnesty.

Second—The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.

Third—Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and military when established.

Fourth—The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.

Fifth—A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.

Sixth—Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.

Seventh—Expulsion of the friars.

The statement of the seventh condition was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting "Expel! expel!"

SIXTH CAVALRY FOR MANILA

Troop M Leaves Jefferson Barracks Enroute for San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Troop M of the Sixth cavalry, Captain Cabell commanding, departed from Jefferson barracks today on a special train over the Missouri Pacific road for San Francisco, whence it will sail for Manila as soon as transports can be procured.

At the same time 234 horses belonging to the troop were loaded on a special stock train and shipped to Portland, where a transport bound for Manila awaits them. An officer and twenty-seven men accompanied the stock.

The troop will be joined at San Francisco by Troops A, B, D, K and L, also of the sixth.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The War department is informed that Troops I and L, Sixth cavalry, three officers and 178 enlisted men, have left Rush Springs, I. T., for San Francisco, enroute to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The War department is informed that headquarters band, Troop A, five officers and 142 horses, Sixth cavalry, left Fort Riley today enroute to San Francisco and the Philippines.

Soldier Dead at Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Wood, at Havana, has cabled the War department the following death list:

Columbia barracks: Major Frank H. Edmunds, First infantry, yellow fever, 18th.

Pinar Del Rio: Private William Clwer, Seventh cavalry, abscess of liver with peritonitis.

Matanzas: Private James E. Levy, Company K, Second cavalry, dysentery, 15th.

Santa Clara: Private Delt Winteringham, Company B, Second cavalry, yellow fever, 19th.

INTERSTATE LAW OF PRACTICE

Dr. W. H. Hanchett of Omaha Makes Plea for Reciprocity Between States.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The American Institute of Homeopathy today selected Niagara Falls as the place for the next meeting.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett of Omaha, chairman of the interstate committee, submitted his report. He stated that the committee had endeavored to devise some means to bring about a law of reciprocity between the states, but that there are serious handicaps to such a consummation. In the judgment of the committee the manner of interstate and international medical legislation is of supreme importance.

The president announced the appointment of the following chairmen of sections for the ensuing year: Section of materia medica, Dr. K. B. Gregg Custis of Washington; clinical medicine, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, Philadelphia; myte cytecology, Dr. S. S. Smithe, Denver; sanitary science, Dr. H. R. Stout, Jacksonville, Fla., pedology, Rr. A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, Ia.; surgery, Dr. George F. Shears, Chicago; neurology, Dr. N. B. Dolomater, Chicago; obstetrics, Dr. A. R. Griffith, Montreal; opthalmology, otology and laryngology, Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo.

The Homeopathic institute elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. A. B. Norton, New York, president; Dr. George Royal, Des Moines, Ia., first vice president; Dr. Floran Ward, San Francisco, second vice president.

For the other offices those now filling those positions were re-elected.

ROBERTS IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury at Salt Lake Convicts Politician of Unlawful Cohabitation.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 21.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Roberts, in an agreed statement of facts put before the jury, admitted that he entered into a polygamous marriage with Maggie B. Shipp and lived with her and his legal wife, Sarah Louisa. It is claimed that Roberts relies on the supreme court to reverse the verdict on technical grounds.

FATAL ROUND HOUSE FIRE

Gasoline Explosion Results in Two Deaths and $100,000 Loss in California.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., June 21.—The Southern Pacific roundhouse at Kern City was burned this afternoon and the remains of Patrick Quinn and Byrd Gilmore, employes, were found in the debris. They were killed by the explosion of an oil tank, which started the fire. The loss to the railroad company will amount to $100,000. Twelve engines were destroyed.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT NOMINATED

Copyright, 1900, by Rockwood, N. Y.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ALL OFF TO SEE THE SIGHTS

Nebraska Delegates to Philadelphia Are Scattered Over the East.

BENT ON HAVING A SHORT CUTING

Sea Shore and Mountain Resort, Battlefield and Crowded City on the Itinerary of the Wandering Statesmen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The business which called delegates to the republican national convention to meet in Philadelphia has been accomplished and the ticket has been placed in nomination, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Scenes leading up to and associated with these nominations were dramatic and picturesque in the highest possible degree. The will of the people was supreme. Leaders who desired another candidate on the tail of the ticket were forced to accept the wishes of the great body of the convention, and gracefully they acquiesced in a ticket that is believed to be the very strongest that could have been placed in the field, inviting the franchises of the people. The Nebraska delegation, which played no small part in this convention, having seconded the nomination of William McKinley in a ringing speech from Senator Thurston, also made itself felt in the stentorian voice of William F. Gurley, chairman of the delegation, in announcing the vote of the delegation on president and vice president. Had Mr. Dolliver of Iowa been placed before the convention Mr. Gurley would have seconded his nomination, and it is believed in a manner that would have augmented Nebraska's reputation as a state of statesmen and orators.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, the Nebraskans prepared to take advantage of the time limit on their tickets by visiting historic places in the east, the mountains and the sea. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley leave for Atlantic City tomorrow, and from there will go on to Washington and journey home by easy stages.

Judge Tucker of Humboldt will utilize the time by visiting the scenes of his birthplace in New York state, Gettysburg and Washington, before returning to Nebraska.

Alex Laverty of Ashland will take in the board walk at Atlantic City and realize the difference between "a painted ship upon a painted ocean" and the real thing.

G. L. Day will go to Massachusetts before returning to his home in Superior.

E. J. Cornish of Omaha and his brother, Judge Cornish of Lincoln, will also drink in the breath of the salt sea, and then they will drift about through the east on an investigating tour of park systems, which is a fad with Ed Cornish.

Henry Ragatz will leave at once for Wisconsin before taking up his business life in Columbus.

J. A. Ehrhardt of Stanton will spend some little time in Gettysburg and the east.

George W. Darr and wife sail for Europe on June 30, to be gone for several months.

C. B. Rodgers of Wymere, who is superintendent of the Burlington at that point, left yesterday for Nebraska, feeling that business interests demanded his presence at home.

Edward Rosewater will go to New York tomorrow, as will R. B. Schneider.

Reference made in these dispatches to J. D. Haskell of Wakefield as having given his promise to vote for Mr. Rosewater for national committeeman is erroneous. Mr. Haskell stating that he had never promised Mr. Rosewater to vote for him. As it is not the desire of The Bee to misrepresent any one, this correction is made, the informant of your correspondent having been mistaken in the name of the man who did promise Mr. Rosewater his vote, but who failed to make good his word when the crucial test came.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston return to Washington tomorrow before going west.

TORREY TREATS HIS FRIENDS

Rough Rider from Wyoming Gives a Breakfast to Representatives of Western States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—A pleasant incident of the closing of the convention was the complimentary breakfast given by Colonel Jay L. Torrey of Wyoming to the representatives of the states in which his Rough Riders' regiment was organized. Among those who attended were: Senator Clark, Governor Richards, General B. F. Fowler, State Senator George H. Goebel, Delegates E. W. Stone and W. W. Moore of Wyoming; Governor Wells of Utah, ex-Senator and Mrs. Arthur Brown and Delegate Sullivan of

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	69	1 p. m.	85
6 a. m.	69	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	88
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	77	5 p. m.	90
10 a. m.	79	6 p. m.	89
11 a. m.	81	7 p. m.	88
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	85
		9 p. m.	80

ST. LOUIS STREET CAR STRIKE

Transit Company Will Pay Usual Dividends Despite Heavy Losses.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The day passed practically without incident so far as the street car strike is concerned. The inquest on the victims of the Washington avenue riot was held, the evidence being in line with the other testimony given previously. Several witnesses stated that missiles were thrown by strikers before the firing was begun. An effort was made to introduce the affidavits of police officials of East St. Louis, Ill., relative to disturbances there by the St. Louis strikers before they returned to the city. Judge Thomas B. Harvey, representing the sheriff of St. Louis, argued at length on the admissibility of the affidavits as showing the angry mood of the strikers when they returned from East St. Louis. He said that it could be shown that the men had taken one of their companions from the East St. Louis authorities after threatening to burn the city hall and that Edward Thomas, who was killed in front of the posse barracks, was one of the leaders of the crowd which made the threatening demonstrations. The affidavits were excluded by Coroner Lloyd, after lengthy argument.

The general boycott inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor to help win the battle for the strikers is making itself felt. Representatives of various business houses besieged the headquarters of the street railway union today protesting against boycotts, declaring that they were unmerited and unjust. In a bulletin issued today the unions are advised to act slowly and with care in declaring boycotts and to take no steps without according a hearing to those against whom action is proposed.

The St. Louis Transit company will declare dividends, despite losses incurred by the strike. The regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of the United Railways company of St. Louis will be paid July 10. A dividend of 5 per cent annually on the United Railway's preferred stock and 4 per cent interest on the company's thirty-year gold bonds is to be paid by the St. Louis Transit company, so the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent will be paid as agreed, regardless of the losses to the company on the account of the strike.

After wrangling for two days the jury, which heard the evidence in the case of Herman Schumacher, returned a verdict today finding the defendant guilty of assault and battery and fixing his punishment at a fine of $1. The decision, in the light of the various phases of the case is regarded as a travesty on justice. The charge of assault and battery was preferred against Schumacher by Miss Pauline Hesser because of his alleged eviction of her from his saloon while a mob of "strippers" was awaiting her in the street, after having assaulted and caused her to seek refuge in the place. When she went out on the street the mob again beset her, struck her repeatedly and tore her clothing from her.

The cars of the Transit company are being run both night and day with comparatively little trouble. General Manager Baumhoff says that so far as the Transit company is concerned the strike is practically at an end.

"The cars," he said, "are being run to the complete satisfaction of the management and the travel is steadily increasing."

While Mamie Littel, 7 years old, was playing in Twenty-second street tonight she was struck in the head by a rock thrown at a Chouteau avenue car, sustaining a fracture of the skull. The injured girl was removed to the City hospital, where an operation was performed by the physicians, who pronounced her injuries very serious.

Senator Bacon is Not Ill.

MACON, Ga., June 21.—The dispatch recently sent out to the effect that Senator Bacon had been made ill by eating toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms, was a mistake. Senator Bacon was at the time absent from home. He is in perfect health.

Banker Benham Acquitted of Murder.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 21.—The jury in the case of Howard C. Benham, the banker of Batavia, who on a former trial was found guilty of murdering his wife by poison, returned a verdict today of not guilty.

Unanimously Chosen Candidates of the United Republican Party.

REMARKABLE HARMONY SHOWN AT THE END

Delegates Drop All Differences to Hail the Leaders in the Contest.

ENTHUSIASM COMES IN GREAT WAVES

Feeling of the People Finds Vent in Almost Riotous Outbursts.

FORAKER AROUSES THE SLEEPING TUMULT

His Fiery Eloquence Brings the Multitude to Boisterous Demonstration.

ROOSEVELT ADDS TO THE PROVOCATION

His Soldierly Second to the Nominating Speech Marks a Climax.

OTHER LEADERS JOIN IN THE PAEAN

Hanna, Thurston, Mount, Lodge and Young Play Prominent Parts.

DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS ALL CHEER

Work of the Twelfth Republican Convention Ends in a Wave of Good Feeling and Patriotic Impulse.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—McKinley was nominated by acclamation at 12:41. The roll was called and each state voted for McKinley all the way down the roll.

1:59 p. m.—Roosevelt unanimously nominated for vice president.

The convention adjourned sine die at 2:21 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the republican national convention at 1:48 o'clock today and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selection were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominee of a national convention have not been equalled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There was a setting for today's spectacular performance. Bright peonies at the end of the stage made the brightest of color. In the multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the pinions of alarmed gulls beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the south was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the right to speak to Ohio.

Uproar Greets Foraker.

A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and a cheer went up from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio, the ideal of militant republicanism, strode toward the platform. Foraker is a grand looking man, with something of the imperiousness of Blaine and the dash of a Rupert about him. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps and when he turned about, standing there with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands, the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheater. Below him and banked on either side were ranks of men and women, frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas plumes. In full view of the convention he stood, his face as inflexible as though chiseled in marble, waiting for the applause to cease. When quiet was restored he began to speak. It was not yet noon, but the sun was blazing through the roof, shooting his darts and arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gesture Foraker stilled the noise. Pages and attendants crouched down as they gazed at the orator. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. Whenever he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran round the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made; that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired republican success in November the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern.

Scene of Enthusiasm There.

The orator was silenced by his own words. Then he began again, speaking as few men can. His audience was thrilled. It sat as under a spell. He dropped a word there, like sparks on a sun-dried stubble and when he concluded by placing McKinley in nomination, not in behalf of Ohio, but in behalf of all the states, a clap of thunder shook the building. Below him and all about him were deafening roars. The previous whistlings of the storm were but the rustlings of a summer night's breeze. For a moment the magician leaned over the platform as if to satisfy himself that his work was accomplished. Then, seeing that the effort had been successful, he retired to the rear of the stage. The sight was a grand and inspiring one. In the pit the delegates and alternates were cheering enthusiastically. Over the acres of spectators bedlam reigned. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Flags, and red-white-and-blue plumes shot up as if by magic to crest the waves. Hats were lifted aloft on canes, umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the press platform the newspaper men with watches out were counting the minutes. On the stage Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand and a fan in the other, was spurring the vast assemblage to new endeavors. The raging storm did not seem to satisfy him.