THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY 1 CENT.

CLASH AT TIEN TSIN

Chinese and International Forces Engage in Sharp Fighting.

BATTLE WAGED FOR FIVE WHOLE DAYS

Eight Hundred Americans Are Among Defenders of Besieged City.

RUMORS OF ANARCHY IN PEKIN CONTINUE

Sheng, Director of Telegraph, Cables That Foreign Ministers Are Safe.

LI HUNG CHANG TO ACT AS INTERMEDIARY

Report Comes from London That Great Britain May Send 1,500 Marines and 10,000 Regulars to Reinforce Army in China.

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HONG KONG, British China, June 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Tien Tsin has been bombarded now for five days and the shelling still continues. The attacking force consists of Chinese imperial troops (who are under the orders of the dowager empress) and not of Boxers as was at first supposed.

These imperial troops are equipped with modern weapons, including artillery, and are skilled in the arts of modern warfare, having been trained since the war with Japan by English, Russian and German officers.

The United States (converted Spanish) cruiser Don Juan de Austria has arrived at Canton, where she is awaiting orders.

LONDON, June 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "Intelligence has been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville that the foreign quarter at Tien Tsin was bombarded Thursday by Generals Nieh, Tung Fu Siang, Tung Su and Yuan Shu Kai. The result of the fighting is not known.

"The foreign residents are confined to a restricted district and as food and water are scarce they have suffered greatly. The Ton Shan mines at Pietah Hi Ho were abandoned by the soldiers and rioters flooded the mines and ruined the machinery."

Americans Fight at Tien Tsin.

LONDON, June 23.—3 a. m.—The silence of Pekin continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced on Thursday. This is the situation in China as set forth in the British government dispatch.

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien Tsin," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express in his cable of last evening, "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns."

The information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Che Foo and telegraphed thence to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Pekin. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Pekin, though precisely what it is is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Pekin, and consequently underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers. The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign ministers at Pekin safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai allege that up to June 15 100 foreigners had been killed in Pekin.

The Daily Express says: "We understand that Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, secretary of the British embassy in Washington, is to succeed Sir Claude McDonald at Pekin and that the reason of Sir Claude's recall is the breakdown of his health."

A special dispatch from Vienna says: "Li Hung Chang has wired the various Chinese legations in Europe directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Pekin by the empress to act as intermediary between China and the powers to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, and he instructs them to beg the powers to facilitate his mission by declining to send further troops to China."

Sheng, director of telegraphs, wires from Shanghai to the Chinese legations in Europe that the foreign legations in Pekin are safe. It is reported that the British government will send 1,500 marines to China, and possibly, according to some of the morning papers, 10,000 of the regulars now with Lord Roberts.

BOMBARDED FOR THREE DAYS

Commander of German Squadron at Taku Cables to His Government.

BERLIN, June 22.—The commander of the German squadron at Taku has wired as follows to the government:

"A French officer, who has arrived here from Tien Tsin, which he left June 20, reports that for three days the city had been bombarded by the Chinese and that the troops of the foreign detachment were short of ammunition.

"The German cruiser Irene has arrived here with 240 marines, who, with 250 English and 1,500 Russians, proceeded to the relief of Tien Tsin. The railway is working from Taku to within (—) kilometers of Tien Tsin."

Whether the powers interested in China will ultimately reach an agreement regarding concerted action seems to be uncertain, judging from the results of investigations made today by the correspondent of the Associated Press, that no such an agreement has yet been reached. The same series of questions was put successively to the German foreign office and to the Russian and French embassies.

The German foreign office said: "The powers just now are agreed as to three points only, the relief of Tien Tsin and Pekin, adequate satisfaction for the injuries sustained and the establishment of guarantees against the repetition of such outrages. Beyond this the attitude of the powers will largely depend upon what has really happened in Pekin, which is still unknown to Europe."

The reply of the Russian embassador, Count Osten-Sacken, was substantially the same as that of the German foreign office.

(Continued on Second Page.)

[illegible] AHEAD RINGLEADERS

Li [illegible] Been Summoned by Dowager Empress to Suppress Boxers.

HONG KONG, June 23.—Li Hung Chang, who was interviewed in Canton yesterday, said he would leave for Pekin June 27, in obedience to an order from the empress to suppress the Boxers and to make peace with the powers.

He indorsed the opinion that he was the only man in China capable of coping with the situation. He said he believed the Boxers to be "a rabble led away by fanaticism and anti-Christian feeling," but he also declared that the native Christian leaders were much to blame, inasmuch as they engendered litigation in the native courts. He asserted that he did not regard the Boxers as a political society and that in his opinion the empress had been misled and misinformed.

Prince Li said he had been officially informed that the Taku forts fired on the allied fleet because the admirals sent an ultimatum calling for the removal of the soldiers. He does not interpret that action as a declaration of war and he has not received any instructions to the effect that war has has been declared. His remedy for the trouble is to decapitate the leaders of the Boxers, to send their ignorant followers home and to make peace with the powers.

SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS

Inferred from Telegram to Rev. Dr. Leonard that Many Missionaries Are Murdered.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society in this city, received the following cablegram today:

"CHEEFOO, June 15.—Tien Tsin bombarded. Pekin very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved. Gunboat.

"BROWN."

The three men mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers from the fact that only those who were saved are cabled, the remaining twenty-four missionaries at Tien Tsin have been murdered by the Boxers. Among them are many women, including five in the Woman's Foreign Missionary society and members of the Haynor, Pike, Hopkins and Brown families.

Mr. Brown is Rev. F. Brown of Tien Tsin. The others referred to are N. S. Hopkins, M. D., and Rev. H. E. King. Dr. Hopkins is stationed at Tsun-Hua and Mr. King at Pekin. Last week word was received that the Methodists at Tsun-Hua had gone to Tsin-Hua for safety. The missionary society, it is estimated, including their wives and families, there are now thirty-seven Americans under the protection of the gunboat referred to.

BOSTON, June 22.—The missionary societies represented in Tien Tsin include the American board. The concession, or place of residence, of foreigners is some two miles from the city. At present the only missionary of the American board at Tien Tsin is Rev. J. H. Roberts, who is assisted by Mrs. F. D. Wilder. Rev. Mr. Roberts is a native of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale and began missionary work in 1877. His family is in this country.

Other missionary societies represented in Tien Tsin are the London society and the China inland mission. The American Bible society of New York is represented by Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gamman.

MORE TROOPS IF NECESSARY

General Miles Says the Government Will Take Care of Its Citizens in China.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—General Nelson A. Miles, who came here to witness a test of the recently invented McClain ordnance, in an interview regarding the Chinese question, is quoted as saying:

"Our government will be prompt to act in that matter as soon as the true situation is learned. This country will be equal to the emergency, and when decisive action is taken it will be of such a character as to be effective. The trouble in China is most serious and the result is most difficult to predict. What is likely to result from the uprising is certainly a very serious proposition.

"The United States will send enough troops to China to protect the Americans there and American interests. More troops than those already detailed will be sent to China speedily if the situation demands. The dignity and rights of the government will be upheld."

STORMS DELAY TRANSPORTS

Supposed that Logan Will Leave for Taku on the Twenty-Fourth.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a cable message from Colonel Miller, quartermaster at Manila, saying that the transport Hancock, which had been unavoidably detained by continuance of storms, had sailed on June 19 for San Francisco, and that the transport Warren, which had been ordered south by the major general commanding, would sail from Manila for San Francisco on July 1.

No mention was made of the transport Logan, but it is supposed that it will be ready to start from Manila June 24 with the Ninth infantry for Taku, as previously predicted by General MacArthur. It is understood here that the movement of the regiment to Manila from Tarlac, Concepcion and other stations on the Manila & Dagupan railway has been delayed by the prevalence of severe storms in the interior.

SHOULD MAKE COMMON CAUSE

Russian Press Demands That That Country Make Common Cause with Other Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The view expressed by both the press and politicians here is that Russia should make common cause with the other powers in meeting the common danger in China. It is pointed out, however, that when once the time arrives to settle the Chinese question Russia must regulate its true interests, which differ greatly from those of the other powers and prevent it more particularly from embarking in hostilities against the vast Chinese empire, its neighbor. This is also understood to be the government's view of the situation.

MORE TROOPS FOR TIEN TSIN

Another International Column Leaves Takû to Relieve Threatened City.

ROME, June 22.—A dispatch from Taku, dated yesterday, says: "An international column consisting of British, Russian and Japanese troops left Taku this morning for Tien Tsin. An Italian detachment, commanded by an ensign, will remain here to guard the Italian flag, which with the flags of the other powers has been hoisted over the forts.

"The detachment of Italian sailors which participated in the capture of the forts suffered no loss.

"German reinforcements from Kiao Chou and British reinforcements from Hong Kong have arrived here."

EXPLANATION IS IN ORDER

State Department Disturbed Over Equivocal Position of Chinese Troops.

STATE OF WAR DOES NOT EXIST AS YET

Foreign Governments Not Disposed to Apply to China Rules Governing Intercourse Between Civilized Nations.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—During the afternoon M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, visited the State department. These frequent visits to Secretary Hay of the ambassadors of nations interested in the Chinese situation fairly illustrates the feverish anxiety with which every development in the situation is being watched. It also may be regarded as an expression of the confidence reposed by Europe in the correct intentions of the United States government, which by its prompt action at the beginning of the demonstration at Taku, has managed to make the relief movement impersonal, so to speak, between the nations. The French government, in addition to those already recorded, has now signified its accession to the understanding that the movement in China is to be conducted in the common interest, for the protection of lives and interests of foreigners in China and not for any national gain.

It turned out during the day that the war ships which have arrived at Shanghai are three Chinese Armstrong-built cruisers. Not much apprehension is felt on account of the appearance of these vessels at Shanghai, for the officials believe that there is no doubt as to the good intentions of the Chinese navy. It is only as to the Chinese army that doubt exists and the administration officials are exasperated at the peculiar omission from every official message of any statement which would clear up the doubt as to whether or not the Chinese army, as well as the Boxers, are opposing the relief column, and if the former, then whether the troops are rebels or are acting under orders from the Chinese government. This point is of the utmost importance, for upon it depends the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward China, and by that test must be determined the question, "Are we at war with China?" The State department still holds to a negative view and it has received recently a powerful support in its position by the attitude assumed by the various European chancelleries. Without exception the European advices to the department indicate that the governments there do not yet regard the developments in China as warranting the assumption that a state of war exists. The general disposition is to avoid the application to China of the same rules that govern intercourse between highly civilized nations, and even if there have been infractions of those rules by the Pekin government, providing it shows readiness to make amends and do what is necessary to safeguard foreign life and property in China, it is likely that that government will be dealt with leniently in the common interest and to prevent a dismemberment of China.

Just at the close of the day a long message was dispatched by the Navy department to Admiral Remey at Manila, supposed to be in [illegible] cabinet's decision to strengthen the United States forces at Taku. Nothing was made public respecting the communication received earlier in the day from the east, but in view of the expected arrival of the gunboat Nashville at Che Foo, it is assumed that the message relates to the movements of that vessel.

HASTEN TROOPS FORWARD

War Department Determined that Movement of Ninth Shall Be Made Immediately.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The administration is endeavoring to stimulate the dispatch of troops and naval reinforcements to China to meet the emergency at Tien Tsin. Reports that have been received over night at the Navy department, but which are temporarily withheld from publication, are, it is believed, confirmatory of the report from Europe of the need of reinforcements for the international forces at Tien Tsin.

It is understood that low water in the Pei Ho river is preventing the naval vessels at Taku from going to the assistance of the small force at Tien Tsin, and it is probable that no boat drawing more water than a torpedo boat can get that far up the river. In that case the purpose of the Navy department in hastening the gunboat Nashville and the old Monocacy to Taku has been in part defeated, for even with their light draft it is improbable that they could ascend the Pei Ho as far as Tien Tsin during extreme low water. In this case the only recourse is in the use of troops and naval battalions afoot. The distance from Taku to Tien Tsin is about thirty miles, but the traveling is bad, and if there is much opposition the journey might occupy several days.

The emergency described in Admiral Kempff's dispatches has led the War department to make an effort to hurry forward the Ninth regiment from Luzon to Taku. It was reported by General MacArthur upon the receipt of the original order to send these troops to China, that owing to the break in railway communication between Tarlac, the headquarters of the Ninth, and Manila, and the prevalence in the harobr of a typhoon, it would probably not be possible for the troops to get away before June 24. The War department is now determined that this movement shall be hastened, if it is possible to do so, and has instructed General MacArthur in such fashion as to warrant the belief here that the troops will be on their way to China not later than tomorrow evening, thus saving one or two days on the original calculation.

There also is good reason to believe that the authorities will dispatch at least one other regiment from Manila to China with the least possible delay, in order that the United States may be in a better position to assist the allied forces in protecting the lives and property of foreigners.

The United States consulate at Tien Tsin, which late news advices report to have been destroyed, is situated far up on the Meadows road, which runs up from the Pei Ho directly through the center of the town. It is far removed from any of the other consulates and practically isolated from all other foreign buildings. This fact might explain the report of its destruction before the rest of the foreign consulates were molested. The Japanese and the Russian consulates are close together on the Meadows road nearer the river. Away off by themselves, farther up the Pei Ho, stand the British and French buildings in close proximity to each other. The American consulate is, or was (as the case may be), one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the town.

A recent census of Tien Tsin shows the foreign population to be about 1,000 persons, including 110 Americans. Thus the report from Japanese sources that 1,500 foreigners at Tien Tsin had been massacred would seem to be untrue or grossly exaggerated in point of numbers.

Every foreigner within the city's boundaries would have to be killed to bring the total up to anywhere near that number.

HAS EYE ON GENERAL STEYN

Lord Roberts is Not Concerning Himself with Kruger and Botha at Present Time.

LONDON, June 23.—3:20 a. m.—General Steyn's force in the Orange River colony are for the time drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant General Louis Botha and President Kruger.

The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be by the arrival of General Buller's advance guard, under Lord Dundonald, at Standerton. The wide knot around the 6,000 or 8,000 men under General Steyn will now contract. Adroit maneuvering and brisk fighting are likely to take place, because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end, the British line of communication will not be safe.

President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to General Baden-Powell, are back on their farms and working peacefully. General Baden-Powell rode with only 300 men from Mafeking and he made the last section of his ride to Pretoria with only thirty-five. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the presidency.

General DeWet's farm houses have been burned by the British. General Buller has issued a special order eulogizing the services of Strathcona's horse.

Captain Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. Forte have been ordered back to the ship at the admiral's request.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, June 22.—President Kruger's principal condition for immediate peace is that he be allowed to stay in the country.

There are 5,000 British sick and wounded at Pretoria.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family, who arrived here enroute for Europe, had so little money that the Dutch consul purchased second-class steamship tickets for them.

JOIN FORCES WITH BULLER

Ian Hamilton's Column Marches to Meet the Force Advancing from Natal.

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Roberts reports that General Ian Hamilton reached the Springs yesterday enroute for Heidelburg, to join hands with General Buller, who is expected to reach Standerton tomorrow. Otherwise there is no news of importance from South Africa. The dispatch of Lord Roberts in full is as follows:

"PRETORIA, June 22.—Ian Hamilton's column reached the Springs yesterday, enroute to Heidelburg, where they will join hands with Buller's troops, who reached Paardekop yesterday, and will be at Standerton tomorrow, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and the people of the Orange River colony.

"Baden-Powell reports from Rustenburg that he found the leading Boers very pacific on his return journey hence. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field cornets had been captured during his absence.

"Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenburg district, [illegible] to date collected 3,000 rifles.

"The commissioner at Kroonstad reports that 341 rifles have been handed in at Wolmarnstad."

SENT OUT OF THE TRANSVAAL

Fourteen Hundred Railway Employes Deported by the British Authorities.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—The Netherlands Railway company of South Africa has received official notification of the expulsion from the Transvaal of 1,400 of its employes, with their families.

The Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marquez telegraphs that a proclamation has been issued to the effect that the company's officials who refuse to do British military transport work will be sent to Europe via East London, Cape Colony.

BRITISH TAKE STANDERTON

Dundonald's Troopers Take Town from Which Burghers Had Already Fled.

KAATSCHBOSH, June 22.—General Dundonald, with the Third cavalry brigade, occupied Standerton today without opposition. The burghers left yesterday after having blown up the railroad bridge and doing other damage.

The infantry marched twenty-two miles today and camped at Kaatschbushspruit tonight.

No Cipher Telegrams to St. Helena.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Commercial Cable company has issued the following notice: "We are advised that the government of her Britannic majesty has found it necessary by virtue of article VIII of the international convention to suspend the transmission at St. Helena of code or cipher messages whether emanating from foreign governments or private persons to or from the island. Messages in plain language will be subject to a censorship and will only be accepted at the sender's risk."

The appendix to article VIII of the international convention reads as follows:

"Each government also reserves to itself the power to suspend the service of international telegraphs for an indefinite period if it deems it necessary, generally, or upon certain lines, on condition that it immediately advise other contracting governments."

MAY MAKE TRIP TO HAVANA

Proceedings for Neely's Removal to Cuba Are to Be Taken at Once.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is understood that the United States attorney at New York will take action within the next day or two looking to the prompt removal of Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, to Havana for trial. Judge Lacombe, before whom the case will be brought, expects to leave New York on July 2 and it is his wish that the matter be disposed of before his departure. Some days ago the government sent to Havana for copies of papers wanted in the case; also for a certified copy of article 401 of the old Spanish-Cuban laws against the crime of embezzlement. These papers have been received and forwarded to United States Attorney Burnett, who will prosecute the case.

There are two indictments against Neely, one for violation of articles 401 of the Spanish-Cuban laws and the other is under sections 33 to 67 of the Cuban postal code. The former case is said to be the stronger and it is probable that he will be tried first under the indictment for violating article 401. Officials here expect that Neely's counsel will take the case to the United States supreme court.

DELEGATES LEAVE FOR HOME

Philadelphia Deserted by the Great Throng of Visiting Statesmen.

SUBCOMMITTEES PASSING ON DISPUTES

Chairman Hanna and His Assistants Hear Several, Including Some Suggestions from the Nebraska Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Compared with previous days of this eventful week, a death-like stillness seemed to pervade hotel lobbies and public places today. The exodus from Philadelphia commenced yesterday evening. Several republican leaders remained over to meet Chairman Hanna and the subcommittee charged with the duty of settling the question of national committeemen in Utah, Arkansas and one or two other states where the delegations to the convention had failed to reach an agreement. The subcommittee, consisting of Chairman Hanna, Payne of Wisconsin, Scott of West Virginia, Kerens of Missouri, Manley of Maine, Perry Heath and Secretary Dick, was engaged all morning in listening to statesmen and pofiticians having connection with the contests.

Senator Shoup presented the Utah delegation consisting of Editor McLannan of the Salt Lake Tribune, Governor Wells, Thomas Kearns and one or two others, who desired that Mr. Saulsbury of Utah should be selected national committeeman.

Roosevelt Promises to Come.

Mr. Rosewater had a long conference with Senator Hanna and Assistant Postmaster General Heath over the situation in Nebraska. Mr. Rosewater also had a conference with Governor Roosevelt last night and in course of the conversation the nominee for vice president said that he certainly would come to Nebraska this summer or fall and lend his assistance in carrying the state for McKinley and prosperity.

Governor Roosevelt starts west next week, as he is due in Kansas City July 3, the day before the democratic convention meets at that place. From there he will go to Oklahoma and will probably extend his trip into one or two of the western states before returning to Albany, where he will meet the notification committee of which Senator Wolcott is chairman and Alex Laverty is the Nebraska member.

Nebraska headquarters were closed this morning, the records of meetings and the visitors' book having been taken in charge by the secretary of the delegation. Chairman Lindsey of the state central committee, accompanied by the new national committeeman from Nebraska, R. B. Schneider, and members of the delegation, had a short conference with Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick upon matters connected with the conduct of the campaign and the importance of at once beginning an active canvass of the state, which it is believed here can be carried for McKinley if proper work is done.

For the Advisory Committee.

Senator Thurston was an early caller at headquarters and suggested the importance of having some widely known Nebraska republican on the advisory committee. It was [illegible] that E. Rosewater be appointed on this committee, which will have general direction of the campaign. It was the unanimous opinion of the leaders present that Nebraska would be the storm center this year and every effort should be made to carry the whole ticket, from president down.

It is thought that Chairman Hanna will not name the advisory committee until about July 1, when the campaign will be actively begun in Chicago.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston left today for Washington.

E. Rosewater went to New York on business connected with the Associated Press. Committeeman Schneider and others of the delegation also went to New York, while a few went to Atlantic City to spend Sunday.

WHITE LIKES THE TICKET

Thinks Roosevelt Will Add Strength to the Party Before and After Election.

BERLIN, June 22.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador here, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today, referring to the Philadelphia convention: "The renomination of President McKinley was expected by every thinking man abroad and at home. It was a due reward for most eminent services during one of the most difficult periods in our history. Of course, like every other president, and especially like Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland, he has been bitterly attacked for everything he has done, but future historians will undoubtedly rank him among the best presidents.

"The nomination of Governor Roosevelt was clearly in obedience to a demand by the entire party and, highly as he is prized as governor, he is sure to render vast services, both during the election and as vice president. While holding that office he can continue to exercise the most happy influence upon American politics. He certainly ought to accept the nomination.

"The platform is what was expected, and, allowing for some minor differences of opinion, as there always are regarding party platforms, it will aid in the certain triumph of the republican party."

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT RESIGN

No Reason Why Next Vice President Should Give Up Governorship Now.

NEW YORK, June 22.—B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the republican state committee, had his attention directed today to the statement of an ardent partisan of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff that Governor Roosevelt would probably resign, making way for Woodruff in the executive office, the expected result being the nomination of Mr. Woodruff for governor. Mr. Odell said: "Governor Roosevelt will not resign. He will serve out his term as Grover Cleveland did when he was nominated for president. There is no reason why he should resign."

HANNA HOLDS CONFERENCE

Members of National Committee Gather in Unofficial Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—National Chairman Hanna today held a conference with Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Scott of West Virginia, National Committeeman Richard C. Kerens of Missouri, General Grosvenor of Ohio and several other members of the national committee.

While unofficial, the meeting was said to be a general settling up of the accounts of the committee and other matters that required attention before the committee finally adjourned. There was also some discussion among the members with relation to the work of the new executive commit-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	81
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	81
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.	82
8 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	73	5 p. m.	78
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	77
11 a. m.	77	7 p. m.	76
12 m.	79	8 p. m.	74
		9 p. m.	73

BRYAN ON FILIPINO RIGHTS

Tutelar Saint of Democracy Compares Cubans and Aguinaldo's Dupes.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—The Sentinel prints a letter addressed to it by Colonel W. J. Bryan, in which he expresses his views upon the relations of the Filipinos and the Cubans and their rights. It is as follows:

I believe that the rights of the Filipinos and the rights of the Cubans are identical. The recognition of the rights of the Cubans by resolution did not create those rights. They existed before.

If the Filipinos have a right to their independence the fact that they fought for it does not justify us in carrying on a war of conquest.

It is not more humiliating for a nation to recognize the rights of an opponent than for an individual to do so.

We would have had the same trouble in Cuba if we had treated the Cubans the same as we have the Filipinos. We would have had no trouble in the Philippine islands if we had treated the Filipinos as we have treated the Cubans. If we are going to give the Filipinos their independence we ought to say so at once and thus avoid further bloodshed.

How can we justify the sacrifice of American soldiers and the killing of Filipinos merely to show that we can whip them?

The Bacon resolution received the support of nearly every democratic senator and was adopted by a democratic caucus in the house. This resolution provided for independence. If it had been accepted and acted upon when it was first introduced there would have been no Filipino war. If it had been adopted at the time the war vote was taken it would have stopped the war. Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

Casualties in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General MacArthur has cabled the following casualty list to the War department:

Killed—May 14, Loculan, Mindanao, Company C, Fortieth infantry, Corporal Edward Larue; Corporal George F. Edwards, Thomas E. Bennett, James S. Calhoun, Charles Hanson, John L. Litchford, Oliver G. Woodford, June 10, Dumengas, Panay, Company G, Eighteenth infantry, John H. Glover; June 7, Company D, Twenty-sixth infantry, Albert M. Dennehey; May 3, Santa Cruz, Eganay, Company F, Forty-fourth infantry; George D. McClure; May 7, Pamplona, Luzon, Company M, Forty-fifth infantry, Corporal Thomas G. Day; June 14, Orion, Luzon, Company A, Thirty-second infantry, Fred A. Jenkins; June 3, Echuage, Luzon, Company M, Sixteenth infantry, Joseph Strattan.

Wounded—June 7, Dumengas, Panay, Company C, Twenty-sixth infantry, Thomas Gavigan, wounded in arm, serious; June 18, Santa Cruz, Panay, troop G, Eleventh cavalry, William J. Byrne, wounded in knee, slight; May 7, Pamplona, Luzon, Company M, Forty-fifth infantry, Samuel Gray, wounded in arm, serious; June 14, Orion, Luzon, Company D, Thirty-second infantry, Illet Schribner, wounded in face, slight; May 20, Bolboon mountains, Cebu, Company A, Twenty-third infantry, Axel W. Westran, wounded in leg above knee, slight; June 3, Baratoc, Panay, Company C, Twenty-sixth infantry, Peter Dutran, wounded in thorax, serious; Sergeant Charles E. Osgood, wounded in arm, serious; Corporal John Norton, wounded in knee, slight; May 1, Catarman, Samar, detachment, Fred Meyers, wounded in thigh, serious; May 10, Calambagas, Luzon, Company I, Forty-fifth infantry, Frank A. Welch, wounded in buttock, slight; May 11, Mataginas, Satar, Company I, Twenty-third infantry, Ralph M. Davidson, wounded in shoulder, serious.

Troops Leave for 'Frisco.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War department has been informed that Troop B and K, Sixth cavalry, comprising three officers, 195 enlisted men, 180 public and two private horses, one medical officer and two privates of the hospital corps, left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday afternoon enroute for San Francisco. Captain Cabell, with sixty-three men of Troop M, Sixth cavalry, and one man of the hospital corps left Jefferson barracks, Mo., yesterday for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The adjutant general has been informed that Troop D, Sixth cavalry, two officers and ninety-four enlisted men, with horses, left Fort Reno today for San Francisco, and that Lieutenant Marshall and sixteen enlisted men of Troops I and L, Sixth cavalry, left Rush Springs, I. T., in charge of 132 cavalry horses for Portland, Ore. They are bound for the Philippines.

Biddle Ordered to Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Major W. F. Biddle, United States marine corps, now on recruiting duty in Philadelphia, has been detailed by General Heywood, commanding the marine corps, to command the Fourth battalion of marines, organizing for service in the Philippines. This battalion of marines will sail from San Francisco on the army transport Grant July 1, in company with two squadrons of the Sixth cavalry, also ordered to duty in the Philippines.

RESOLUTION BY HANCHETT

American Institute of Homeopathy Creates New Committee at Suggestion of Omaha Man.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—At the session this afternoon of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. Hanchett, chairman of the committee on interstate work, offered a resolution, which was adopted, creating a committee of five on national medical legislation to co-operate with like committees of the National Medical association and the National Eclectic society in securing national or interstate legislation affecting the practice of medicine. The committee offered resolutions urging advanced standards of medical education, favoring state registering and examining boards and approving medical teaching in state universities.

POOR OUTLOOK IN DAKOTAS

Oliver Dalrymple Says That Two-Thirds of Spring Wheat Crop is Destroyed.

DULUTH, Minn., June 22.—Oliver Dalrymple, the big wheat grower of North Dakota, writes his son here as follows:

Three days ago I wrote you one-third of the spring wheat crop had been destroyed by drouth. I now am of the opinion that two-thirds of the crop is killed beyond redemption. The Grandin farm is running sixty plows in the wheat fields. I shall start plows tomorrow and nearly all spring wheat farmers will be plowing under wheat next week unless heavy rains come."

ARE HOLDING THEIR OWN

Colombian Revolutionists Take Bucaramanga on Venezuelan Frontier.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 22.—The Colombian revolutionists have occupied Bucaramanga, on the Venezuelan frontier. Cucuta, a town in the department of Santander, also on the Venezuelan frontier, continues in possession of the revolutionists.

QUIET IN ST. LOUIS

Transit Company Running All Its Lines Without Interruption.

DETECTIVE ARRESTED FOR DYNAMITING

Police Officials Make What is Regarded as an Important Arrest.

POSSE COMITATUS REDUCED TO 600 MEN

Witness at Inquest Swears He Saw Revolvers in Hands of Strikers.

MEMBERS OF POSSE NOT IDENTIFIED

Grand Jury Sends for Two Officers of Sheriff's Force in Reference to Matters Connected with Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Today has been one of the quietest since the inauguration of the strike by the employes of the St. Louis Transit company. Cars were run on every division without molestation. The police report that no violence of any description has occurred up to a late hour tonight.

The most important occurrence of the day was the arrest of Ora Havill on suspicion of being connected with the recent dynamite explosions which have taken place along the lines of the Transit company.

Ora Havill is an employe of the Transit company. For several weeks he has been acting as private detective and prior to that time was employed as a guard on the cars. Havill has figured in at least two affrays in which shots have been exchanged between Transit company employes and strike sympathizers, with serious results.

On information furnished by Havill, Chief Campbell has detailed a squad of police to guard the bridge over River Des Peres, on the Delmar branch of the Transit company, in St. Louis county.

Havill claimed to have overheard a conversation between two men in which arrangements were being made to destroy this bridge by dynamite on Thursday night.

Shortly after dark the police assigned by ex-Chief Campbell to watch the bridge arrested two men, one of whom was Havill, in the vicinity of the bridge. His companion was another employe of the Transit company named Clarence M. Smith. They explained to the police that they were sent out by the Transit company to watch the bridge and convinced the officers of their identity after they had shown them two sticks of dynamite and a piece of fuse, which they said they had found in the bushes. The officers released them, but kept a watchful eye on their movements.

About an hour later the police, who had remained in the vicinity of the bridge, unknown to the two men, observed them pick up the two sticks of dynamite and start to walk toward the city, whereupon the officers arrested them. The chief ordered Havill held and released Smith, who told a straightforward story as to how the dynamite was found by Havill near the bridge. Smith said he knew nothing of the details of the alleged plot save what Havill had told him on the way out.

Constant Source of Trouble.

"This fellow Havill," said Chief Campbell, "has given us more trouble since he has been in the city than any dozen men. I am satisfied he knows more about the planting of this dynamite than anyone else. I believe he placed it there himself and concocted this alleged conspiracy story to more firmly establish himself in the good graces of the Transit company by posing as an energetic sleuth. Smith tells a straightforward story and is reliable, but even his suspicions were aroused as to Havill's connection with the plot."

Havill is a son of Frank W. Havill, clerk of the appellate court of the Fourth district of Illinois. Ora Havill was chief clerk of the southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester for four years. After his retirement in January, 1897, an examination of his books, it is alleged, disclosed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $6,000. He was indicted for embezzlement on nineteen counts, and, after evading the officers of the law for a time he surrendered. His father was surety on his bond for $3,000, which he paid. The balance of the shortage was recovered from the warden on his bond. The cases have not yet come to trial, having been continued from time to time.

Cars are being run on all divisions of the system in the daytime and at night owl cars are operated on the Olive street, Laclede, Delmar and Page avenue lines as far west as Taylor avenue. General Manager Baumhoff says that owl cars will be run on other lines when a demand exists for them. To all appearances, aside from the light traffic, the only thing that might indicate a strike is the presence of armed men, members of the posse comitatus, on guard around the power houses and car sheds of the Transit company. The police barracks have been deserted and the police are no longer held in reserve about the stations to answer riot calls, members of the posse being kept in the stations at night for that purpose.

During the past forty-eight hours there has been an absence of assaults on and attempts to blow up cars of the Transit company. The strenuous efforts made by the police, deputy sheriffs and private detectives to ferret out and punish the miscreants who have been guilty of stoning and blowing up cars with dynamite has had much to do with the greater feeling of security that prevails.

Inquest is Continued.

The inquest into the responsibility for the death of the three strikers who were shot in front of posse barracks Sunday evening, June 10, was resumed today.

A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was developed by their testimony. Twenty-two members of the sheriff's posse were lined up for identification. A dozen witnesses were brought in singly and asked if they recognized any of the men as having taken part in the shooting. No identification was made, although several deputies were pointed out as having been seen in the street when the firing was going on. Major E. Batdorf of the posse said he saw "as many as ten" revolvers in the hands of strikers. "I did not see the street car men do any shooting. I don't know whether any of the men with revolvers were arrested. I did not see any of them in the barracks. I arrested one man and took him inside the barracks, and when I came out the shooting was all over."

At noon the inquest was adjourned to Saturday morning. It is expected that Deputy F. N. Johnson, one of the men identified as a participant in the affair, will be a witness Saturday.

Colonel Cavender, Captain Robinson and the surgeon of the posse comitatus were summoned before the grand jury today. It was not stated what they were wanted for, but it is presumed that it was for the purpose of giving some information as to the events