THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BACK IN TIEN TSIN

Vice Admiral Seymour Makes Official Report of Relief Expedition.

WEEKS OF BATTLE, BLOOD AND TERROR

Imperial Troops as Well as Boxers Engage Internationals.

ENEMY HAS GREAT SUPPLIES OF STORES

Chinese Make Treacherous Attack After Professions of Friendliness.

NO WORD FROM MISSING MINISTERS

United States Gunboat Princeton Ordered to Canton, Where Li Hung Chang Has Just Beheaded 130 Pirates and Boxers.

LONDON, June 30.—2 a. m.—The adventures of the hard fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Pekin, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"TIEN TSIN, June 27, via Che Foo, June 29, 10:05 a. m.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Pekin by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side.

"On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yan in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with 100 killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Pekin. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains left to follow on were, on June 18, attacked by Boxers and imperial troops from Pekin, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and forty-eight wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsun the same day. The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

Treacherous Attack by Chinese.

"On June 19 the wounded, with necessaries, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river, from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the next and skilfully retarding our advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced often at the point of the bayonet and in face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

"On June 22 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory above Tien Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous, heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen, under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns.

"The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The armory was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the armory were made on the following day, but unsuccessfully.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted in our defense and shelled the Chinese forts lower down. Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held for some days, but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25.

"The armory was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien Tsin on June 26. We burned the armory.

"Casualties to date: British—Killed, 27; wounded, 75; American—killed, 4; wounded, 25; French—killed, 1; wounded, 10; Germans—killed, 12; wounded, 62; Italians—killed, 5; wounded, 3; Japanese—killed, 2; wounded, 3; Austrian—killed, 1; wounded, 1; Russian—killed, 10; wounded, 27.

No Word from Ministers.

There is absolutely no authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, although abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says:

An imperial decree has been sent to all the viceroys advising them that the foreign ministers were safe in Pekin on June 25 and affirming that the government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a high Chinese official having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai by courier to Pao Ting Fu and thence by telegraph.

"There is no doubt that the Chinese government fully recognizes what the safety of the ministers implies at the present time and for this reason there is less uneasiness about them."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, under yesterday's date, says:

Chinese officials declare that they have imperial authority for stating that the foreign ministers left Pekin for Tien Tsin via Pao Ting Fu June 26. They had passports and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it.

"Jung Lu, former generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the empress dowager when she designated Pu Chun as heir-apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all viceroys and governors not to obey imperial edicts issued since June 16. This is interpreted to mean another coup d'etat is foreshadowed and it is believed that a new emperor will be proclaimed."

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Thursday, says:

"The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the emperor and empress

(Continued on Second Page.)

OREGON IS REPORTED ASHORE

Famous Battleship Rumored to Have Met with Mishap North of Che Foo.

SHANG[illegible]—It is reported here that the U[illegible]leship Oregon is ashore on the [illegible]Vie, in the Miao Tao group, fr[illegible] of Che Foo, and that a steamer [illegible]hina Steam Navigation company has [illegible] to her assistance.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Up to midnight no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che Foo. Early last week Admiral Remey was directed to send this vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain G. F. F. Wilde is her commander. She left Hong Kong last Saturday night, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board in addition to her regular crew, 144 sailors and marines brought to Hong Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. Today is the sixth day the Oregon has been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must be in the vicinity of Che Foo, if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

SAFETY DUE TO AMERICANS

Commander McCalla's Foresight and Providence Prevent Disaster to the Seymour Column.

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ON BOARD U. S. S. NEWARK, ADMIRAL KEMPFF'S FLAGSHIP, TAKU, North China (via Che Foo), June 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—That Admiral Seymour's expedition, with all the sick and the wounded, is safe at Tien Tsin, though terribly exhausted, is due to Captain Bowman H. McCalla, commander of a detachment of United States marines, with the force.

On landing Captain McCalla took two weeks' supplies for his men, whereas the allies had only five days' stores. When the rations of the others were exhausted, Captain McCalla shared his supplies with the rest of the allied force, and thus actually saved the whole body from starving.

The foreign ministers stationed at Pekin are not with Admiral Seymour. The report that they were originated with the Russians. The main hope for the legations' safety lies in the Chinese government's discretion or fear of reprisals. It is believed here that the envoys will either be protected from the mob until relieved by the allied forces, or will be held by the dowager empress as hostages.

Lieutenant Joseph L. Jayne of the United States cruiser Newark has taken a handful of American marines and started on a hazardous expedition up the Pei Ho (the river flowing through Tien Tsin to Taku) in order to ascertain how far up the stream is navigable for any of the war ships of the allied fleet.

The wisdom of the refusal of Admiral Kempff, commander of the American squadron, to join the admirals of the other governments represented here in demanding the surrender of the Chinese forces at Taku, is now evident. As a result of it—and a highly important result it is—all the admirals have come to a decision not to afflict the Chinese at any of the other ports by adopting harsh measures.

The relations between the representatives of the nations here are becoming strained, owing to the opposition of the Russians to a preponderance of the forces of any other power, especially to the landing of more Japanese.

Colonel Sestelle (Schlette) a Russian officer, with a force of 10,000 allies, is now marching on Pekin to rescue the legation if it is there. This little army faces an estimated force of 60,000 Chinese troops, which is being rapidly reinforced. The Chinese have many modern (including rapid fire) guns and are strongly entrenched along the line of march to the Chinese capital.

CHINESE RESERVES CALLED

Viceroy at Hong Kong Receives Word to Order Out the Kwang Militia.

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HONG KONG, June 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The viceroy has received orders to call out the militia of the Kwang provinces.

CARRIES A FULL REGIMENT

Thirteen Hundred Men Sail for China on the Transport Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The transport Grant, which will sail on Sunday for Nagasaki and thence, it is believed, to Chefoo or Taku, will carry 800 men of the Sixth cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps made up at the Presidio, 300 recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China. The Ninth infantry and a signal corps from Manila and the marines already in China will complete General Chaffee's forces, making 6,000 to 8,000 in all.

Three surgeons will accompany the hospital corps. Acting Assistant Surgeon John T. Halsell will have charge of the medical department on the transport.

NO NEWS OF THE MINISTERS

Admiral Kempff Reports Arrival of Pekin Expedition at Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Navy department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"CHEFOO, June 29.—Secretary of the Navy: Pekin relief expedition now in Tien Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Pekin party not with them. No news from them. KEMPFF."

The department also was advised this morning that Admiral Remey, on the Brooklyn, has arrived at Hong Kong, enroute to Taku.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALASKA

Colonel Noyes Rounds Up Deserters from Navy at Dutch Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—At Dutch harbor on June 8 martial law was declared by Colonel Noyes, who had sailors and marines from the revenue cutter Rush and the gunboat Wheeling patrolling the shore with guns and fixed bayonets. All the saloons at Dutch harbor and Unalaska were closed. Deserters from the government vessels were found by the force under Colonel Noyes in several of the other vessels and when all the runaways had been found the martial law was abolished.

Alaska advices received today state the steamer Gustin from Dawson and Yukon waypoints arrived at St. Michael June 12. It brought 300 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold-dust, most of which belonged to the Dawson banks.

THEIR HOPE IS NEARLY GONE

Officials at Washington Depressed Over Silence of Minister Conger.

KEMPFF'S LAST DISPATCH ADDS TO GLOOM

Admiral Admits His Mistake in Locating Missing Legates With Seymour—Brooklyn is Rushing on to Taku.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Admiral Kempff today acknowledged the error he had made in reporting the presence of the foreign ministers with Admiral Seymour's column eight miles out from Tien Tsin. His cablegram this morning admits that there is no knowledge of their whereabouts, and it is assumed the error in the first report arose from the admiral's acceptance of a rumor that was very generally current at the time the cablegram was sent.

The fact that the admiral's message is dated at Chefoo today warrants the supposition that telegraphic communication has been restored between that point and Taku, where the foreign fleet lies. There is, however, a possibility that the admiral could get a dispatch across from Taku to Chefoo on the same date by pushing the Yorktown, which has been used as a dispatch boat.

Admiral Kempff's news has added to the depression in official quarters.

Admiral Remey is pushing the Brooklyn with all dispatch toward Taku, and he cables that he will sail from Hong Kong northward tomorrow. His main care will be to arrive at Taku with full coal bunkers, thus making sure that the Brooklyn will be ready for any service required when it reaches that port. Hence his announced purpose to stop at Nagasaki, Japan. The stop there also will enable the Navy department to change his orders by direct cable communication in case the conditions change during the Brooklyn's five-day run to Nagasaki, so as to make it necessary to do so. This port is scarcely out of the route between Hong Kong and Taku, so there will be practically no loss of time involved in entering Nagasaki.

No news from any of the American State department officers in China was received over night.

Secretary Hay, who has been severely taxed by the exhausting labors thrown upon him during the present heated spell, was indisposed today and remained at his home, while Assistant Secretary Hill looked after the routine business of the State department.

THINKS BETTER OF OUTLOOK

President Leaves for Canton Feeling That Situation in China is Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The president is quitting Washington for his Canton home tonight full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the day's news, limited though it was to a single cablegram from Admiral Kempff and the preparation of instructions to General Chaffee, set out nothing calculated to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries, who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment in his confession that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing people and there are many expressions of wonder that none of the foreign naval commanders in Taku have been ingenious enough to establish some system of spying so as to learn what has taken place at Pekin. Still, it is said at the Navy department that Admiral Kempff apparently has done as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce criticism upon him until all the facts develop. If there has been any fault, Admiral Remey, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent today from Hong Kong, will make the fact manifest.

It Would Be Welcomed.

Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to the pro tempore settlement of the Chinese troubles, State department officials say that while the United States is not a party to such an agreement, if the European powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out, the result should be welcomed by all who have no selfish designs to satisfy. It is of course not yet possible to predict accurately what attitude the United States should assume officially toward such a combination, nor to predict as to whether the government could be induced to enter into the combination agreement except with some special reservations made necessary by a desire to preserve the unbroken traditions of the United States in their relations with foreign nations.

Secretary Root devoted the afternoon to the preparation of instructions to Brigadier General Chaffee, who has been assigned to the command of the troops ordered to China, and after a conference the president approved them with only a few verbal changes which did not change their general character. Although Secretary Root would not make public the text of the instructions, he said that generally speaking General Chaffee had been ordered to look out for the interests of the United States in China, to avoid entangling alliances, to act concurrently with the other foreign powers where it was to the general interest to do so.

Secretary Root said that in case the progress of events made it necessary it would be an easy matter to modify General Chaffee's instructions by cable to Nagasaki, which would be the first port visited by the Grant after its departure from San Francisco. Secretary Root was asked if any more troops would be ordered to China and he replied "Not yet," but intimated that the further action of the War department in that matter would be governed entirely by the exigencies. Today's instructions are supplementary to his original orders, "to proceed to Pekin by way of Nagasaki and Taku."

Cannot Accept Volunteers.

The following statement is published by the War department:

The War department is in daily receipt of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country tendering the services of individuals and organizations in the event of war between the United States and China. To all of these there can be but one reply. By the act of March 2, 1899, the president was authorized to raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, which volunteer force shall "continue in service only during the necessity therefor and not later than June 30, 1901," and by the act of April 22, 1898, the volunteer army of the United States can be maintained only during the existence of war, and shall be raised and organized "only after congress has, or shall have, authorized the president to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states."

It therefore rests with congress and not with the president to increase the volunteer force, and while the War department cannot be other than gratified at these prompt and spontaneous evidences of patriotism on the part of the people, it can only reply to each and every such tender of assistance that there is no authority of law for the acceptance of any volunteer troops other than those now in the service.

BOERS ARE FIGHTING HARD

Lord Roberts Reports Several Engagements in Which British Lives Were Lost.

LONDON, June 29.—11:55 p. m.—The War office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, June 29.—Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26 with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rearguard action the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were ten killed and four officers and about fifty men wounded.

"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieutenant Colonel Grenfell, not Dreyer. Brabrant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, three killed and twenty-three wounded.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men wounded and one man missing.

"Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vaalkop and Spitskop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy twelve miles and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were four men wounded.

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered.

"Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment which garrisons the place beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.

"Lieutenant North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

A Capetown dispatch reports an attempt by the Boers to blow up the artillery barracks and magazine at Pretoria. It is added that an artilleryman, who frustrated the attempt by withdrawing a lighted fuse, was killed by a Boer whom the soldiers afterward attempted to lynch.

The British authorities are deporting large numbers of Hollanders to Holland, to be dealt with by their own government for not observing the state of neutrality declared by The Netherlands.

President Steyn is reported to be at Bethlehem, consulting with General DeWet.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, has notified the government to pay the interest on the Free State 6 per cent loan, due July 1, on condition that there is no further liability, either for capital or interest.

Capetown reports that President Kruger is still at Machadodorp, "afraid to move for fear the bridges are undermined."

Boer reports from Machadodorp aver that part of a British convoy was captured June 24, near Winburg.

The Lourenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says:

"Both the burghers and the foreigners who are arriving here profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers."

Another dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez says:

"A consignment to a foreign firm marked "Dutch Cheese, Damaged," proved on landing to contain army boots f[illegible] the Boers. It passed the customs, never b[illegible] with unusual dispatch, and the [illegible] consul is making representation to the Portuguese government."

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary Secretary of War Office Answers Charges of Burdett-Coutts.

LONDON, June 29.—When the House of Commons went into committee of supply today on the supplementary vote for the army medical service introduced for the purpose of debating the charge of hospital mismanagement in South Africa, made by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member for Westminster, the Parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, briefly presented the government defense.

The allegations as to neglect of the sick and wounded were frankly admitted to be true to a lamentable extent. The disabled were exposed, he said, to terrible hardships, but it was not due to any stinting of supplies, but to the insuperable difficulties of distributing supplies, of which there had been an embarrassing accumulation in South Africa. Every demand on the government in behalf of the troops, he continued, had been complied with. The officials in South Africa said the hospitals had beds in excess of demands. There were 5,000 beds in Natal and 13,600 in Cape Colony. There were in South Africa 466 army and 440 civilian medical officers and 556 female and 5,668 male nurses, besides the doctors and nurses engaged locally.

Mr. Wyndham contended that to have given a true impression of the state of affairs existing, Mr. Burdette-Coutts should have painted a companion picture showing the difficulty encountered in supplying 75,000 troops on the march, which was carried out practically under the conditions of a huge flying column. The single line of railroad with bridges broken, he asserted, had to carry 1,020 tons daily by order of Lord Roberts.

The army, Mr. Wyndham further remarked, should not starve or be defeated. He concluded with contending that Mr. Burdette-Coutts' picture rested on the fallacy that Bloemfontein was a secure base and hospital, whereas during the whole period referred to, Lord Roberts' flanks and communications were threatened and actions occurred daily.

Mr. Burdette-Coutts replied that he repeated the charges already known and declared that a single day's trains on the railroad to Bloemfontein would have saved the situation. But he claimed the interests of the sick and wounded were postponed for interests which were neither vital nor strategically important. Many residences occupied by officers, he said, might have been taken for the use of men who were dying. But presumably they were not taken because no medical equipment was available for them. There was not much use in the government giving the figures of supplies June 15, when the tragedy was over. His whole point was that Great Britain was unprepared. He thought the responsibility rested not with an individual, but with the system, which was entirely inelastic and deficient.

NEWS FROM CAPTURED MEN

Roberts and McIntyre in Hands of Insurgents Are in Good Health.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following cablegram was received at the War department this morning from General MacArthur at Manila:

"Lyel W. Atkins, Company I, Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, wounded in arm, moderate, and captured May 30, was sent in by insurgents June 27. Reports health Charles D. Roberts, captain Thirty-fifth volunteers, and Private McIntyre, good."

BRYAN IN CHEAP THEATRICS

Plan on Foot to Nominate Nebraskan on Nation's Natal Day.

FREE SILVER SHOUTERS AGGRESSIVE

George Fred Williams Arrives in Kansas City with Declaration that Reaffirmation of Chicago Platform Will Not Satisfy.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—A story has been in circulation indicating that plans have already been perfected to nominate Bryan on July 4, even if the other business of the democratic national convention, such as permanent organization, report of the committee on credentials and even the platform, should have to be postponed. The few delegates who are here do not take kindly to the suggestion and say that the convention should proceed in the usual order. While there is a sentiment in favor of making the nomination on the 4th, it is thought it would be carrying sentiment too far. There are a number of contests which must be determined and it was not believed possible to settle on the platform without some consideration. It would be decidedly unusual to make the presidential nomination the day the convention met and it might also result in scattering the delegates and crowds who would not care to remain after the presidential nomination had been made.

The topic uppermost in the minds of the democracy seems to be whether or not there shall be a specific declaration in the platform for silver coinage at 16 to 1, or whether a simple reaffirmation of the platform adopted at Chicago shall be sufficient. It is believed that much depends upon Mr. Bryan's wishes in the matter, but even he may not be able to influence the action of the convention, if it is deemed a wise policy to adopt the same plan that has been followed in several western states and not specifically mention of 16 to 1.

May Stumble on Silver.

The interview with former Governor Stone and Augustus Van Wyck in St. Louis and talks with different members of western delegations who have arrived best indicate that these men do not think it is important to make a specific declaration, while others make it plain that if 16 to 1 is not mentioned it will be construed as an abandonment of the principle. The ratio declaration and the three words, "sixteen to one," are likely to be the stumbling block in what might be quite a harmonious gathering. The advocates of 16 to 1 say that to omit the declaration would be "trimming" and the party cannot afford to do any trimming in view of the advanced stand taken four years ago, after a bitter and intense struggle. Those who are content with a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, or who are earnestly seeking a modification of that document, say that the democrats want to win and that the most earnest silver men ought to be satisfied with Bryan as the candidate even if there is not a specific declaration in the platform in favor of silver with the words "sixteen to one" included. These men assert that silver cannot be made the vital issue anyway and that the campaign will be fought on issues that have arisen since 1896, therefore it is useless to try and make a silver declaration, especially as it is not desired by the men who did not stay with the party on that issue four years ago. This does not satisfy the 16 to 1 men, who say that the very vital point is that those who now want to return want to force the silver men out of their position and they concede that a mistake was made in Chicago. Of course, it is a rather fine point, the difference between reaffirming the Chicago platform, which declared for silver at 16 to 1, and a specific declaration for 16 to 1, but it is sufficient to cause contention. The mere fact that reaffirmation is satisfactory to such a large number of men who did not remain with the party four years ago makes it unsatisfactory to the ultra silver men. To them it is a concession which they do not want to make. Hence there is quite an interesting contest developing over the platform.

George Fred Williams on Deck.

George Fred Williams, member of the national committee and delegate to the democratic convention from Massachusetts, arrived in Kansas City today. Mr. Williams has been among those mentioned as a possible vice presidential candidate, but he says that having pronounced views and not being afraid to express them, makes it impossible for him to be considered in this convention. He is by far the most breezy and unreserved man that has yet appeared here and he talks on every phase of the situation without, however, committing himself or the New England delegates upon the vice presidential situation, save to say that he believes that Towne would be the strongest man that could be named.

Mr. Williams talked about ex-Senator Hill in a manner to indicate his entire disapprobation of the New Yorker.

"What is Hill coming here for?" he asked, and answered the question: "For the sole and avowed purpose of trying to secure a modification of the platform of 1896. He ought to be here in sackcloth and ashes instead of trying to tell us what we should do. New York, with Hill as her leader, remained silent in the Chicago convention after the majority had declared its will on the platform. Now he comes here to say, 'I'll help you if you do as I say.' If we win he will say, 'I helped you.' If we lose he will say, 'I told you what to do and you see the result.' Croker and Murphy come here in different spirit, willing to take the platform that is made and abide by the result. It is likely that Hill will not be so prominent when Croker and Murphy take charge."

Mr. Williams is one of the men who is determined to work for a specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 in the platform. He says that there must be no deviation from that declaration.

"If we were right in 1896, why should we change now? To simply reaffirm the Chicago platform is not sufficient. Nor would it be enough to declare for bimetallism. Every man could declare himself a bimetallist and place the ratio at 22 to 1 or 50 to 1, to suit his own ideas, all of which would mean nothing. I do not believe this convention will be satisfied with anything but a specific 16 to 1 declaration. The morale of the party demands it and if we were right when we polled 6,500,000 votes we will be right in making the declaration anew. Mr. Bryan could not honorably stand upon a platform that even by implication abandoned the great issue on which the former campaign was fought. We cannot write ourselves down as being jackasses or knaves in 1896 by leaving out the old ratio declaration."

Along this line Mr. Williams discussed the issue and presently he turned his attention to Grover Cleveland, whom he denounced for throwing the weight of the democratic administration against the democratic ticket four years ago. "To make connesstous now," he said, "would mean that Cleveland was right rather than the present man in the democratic party. I do not believe this convention will do it and when the delegates arrive it will be found that the movement is not popular. The men be-

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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.	76
6 a. m.	66	2 p. m.	76
7 a. m.	66	3 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	75
9 a. m.	69	5 p. m.	75
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	74
11 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	74
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	73
		9 p. m.	71

TOWNE ON THE SITUATION

Sioux Falls' Tall Has No Notion of Withdrawing Before the Convention.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 29.—"No, I have not just come from Sioux Falls," said Charles A. Towne, as he stepped from a train in Sioux City this evening, "and I did not see Senator Pettigrew. I understood, however, that he will reach Kansas City Monday morning. I cannot say whether Mr. Bryan will be at the convention. I had some talk with him on the subject, but this was several weeks ago."

"It has been reported, Mr. Towne, that you have stated your willingness to withdraw from the populist ticket should you not be nominated at Kansas City?"

"I have not discussed that proposition at all. It will be time enough to do so then and if the supposed contingency arises my name will be presented to the national democratic convention, and the strength of which I already am assured and the general feeling of friendliness toward me by democrats lead me to consider a nomination as very probable."

"It is urged by some as a reason against your nomination that you are not a democrat."

"I assume that the present authoritative test of democracy is the Chicago platform of 1896. Some at least of the men who make this objection to me are men who opposed that platform. As for myself, I have defended and advocated it for four years in nearly every state in the union and before more people than anybody except Mr. Bryan himself. So far as the new issues, so-called, are concerned no man, in my opinion, will be wrong with respect to them who fully sympathizes with the spirit of the Chicago platform.

"All the issues are only specific forms of the great general question whether the government shall be changed from a government of, for and by the people into a government for and by the few. The principal phases in which this contest is presented and described as the money question, the trust question and the question of imperialism. I have no hesitancy in saying that, in my judgment, the most important one of these at the present moment and the one destined to overshadow all others in the discussion of the campaign is the question of imperialism. The other questions relate to choice of politics for the republics. This question is to determine whether we are to continue to have a government at all."

"Mr. Towne, have you any objection to stating as to what you regard as the strongest reason why you should be nominated at Kansas City?"

"Well," said Mr. Towne, "of course reasons of that character seem very numerous and conclusive to me. One strong consideration, in my judgment, is this: In order to win this election two things must be done, we must pull together the forces which in 1896 allied themselves against the republican party, and we must go into the camp of the opposition with a large number of recruits. Nobody, I think, will claim that any democrat who voted for Mr. Bryan before will vote against him now on my account. Certainly no constituents of the Sioux Falls convention will oppose him because I am on the ticket. And, of course, no silver republican would vote against Bryan and Towne."

SIMON SAYS THUMBS UP

Silver Republican Convention at Kansas City to Follow Wishes of Democracy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The program of the so-called silver republicans will be mapped out tomorrow, when Chairman Towne of their national committee arrives. It is expected that Senator Teller of Colorado will be temporary chairman and that L. W. Brown of Ohio will be permanent chairman. Bryan will be nominated for president on the same day that he is nominated by the democrats. The silver republicans would like to name Towne for vice president, but if the democratic convention should choose another candidate it is quite possible that the choice will be ratified by the silver republicans.

Ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and ex-Representative Charles Hartman of Montana arrived tonight and joined the silver republican and populist boomers, who are urging C. A. Towne for vice president.

General E. S. Corner, secretary of the silver republican national committee, gave out a statement today in regard to the probable acts of the silver republican convention and incidentally a prophecy of the lines on which the coming campaign will be fought. He believes that the issue of silver at 16 to 1 will be and ought to be subordinated to the more pressing questions of imperialism and anti-imperialism. General Corner said:

"There is not the slightest danger that the free silver issue will be discredited. We stand on that just as we did in 1896. But all intelligent bimetallists are agreed that it cannot be made the great absorbing question in this campaign, because the legislation of the last congress has placed it beyond immediate settlement. On the other hand, the question of republic or empire is one which is to be settled at once—now and forever. Four more years of McKinley and Manila would place that, too, beyond the power of the democratic party to settle.

"The silver question is a great question, but is one which the future can settle. If in the next four years the gold standard proves a good thing we don't want to change it, but if, as we believe, it will prove a bad thing it will prove its own undoing and will demand a change.

"Mr. Bryan's declaration that there are three great issues in this campaign—free silver, imperialism and the trusts—is entirely correct, but of necessity one of the three will take prominence, and that would be imperialism.

Charles A. Towne will arrive tomorrow and in conference with General Corner and members of the committee will complete the preliminary arrangements for the silver republican convention.

GOOD CROPS OF CEREALS

Burlington Agents in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri Make Reports.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Crop reports from 600 agents of the Burlington system in Nebraska, Iowa, northern Kansas and northern Missouri indicate a good condition of standard cereals. In many of the districts wheat is awaiting harvest. The reports for August will give certainties as to quality and yield.

Legations at Pekin.

LONDON, June 29.—6 p. m.—The British consul at Che Foo wires the foreign office today that a message from Pekin to Tao Tai of customs at Tien Tsin says the foreign legations are still at Pekin.

SULZER SEES BRYAN

New York Congressman Calls on the Colonel at His Farm House.

BRYAN GIVES HIM NO ENCOURAGEMENT

Vice Presidential Aspirations Get What Looks Like a Frost.

SULZER PROFESSES TO BE RECONCILED

Says All He Wants is to Be of Service in Election of Bryan.

LINCOLN DEMOCRATS LOOK FOR CROKER

Big Boss is Expected Despite the Reports That He Will Go Straight to Kansas City from New York.

LINCOLN, June 29.—(Special.)—Congressman Sulzer of New York, who has aspirations to be the democratic candidate for vice president, and Colonel Flegl, editor of the New York Tammany Times, were in Lincoln today and both held conferences with W. J. Bryan. Local democrats are still confident that Croker will visit Lincoln before going to the convention, notwithstanding the press dispatches to the contrary.

Both Mr. Bryan and Congressman Sulzer refused to be interviewed concerning their conference this morning, but it is learned from authoritative sources that the latter received but little encouragement in his candidacy for the vice presidential nomination. Nebraska democrats are inclined to look upon Sulzer's candidacy as a joke and they place but very little confidence in his ability to make a good race for the nomination.

What Sulzer Has to Say.

"I came to Lincoln for the purpose of talking with Mr. Bryan on matters pertaining to the success of the democratic ticket," said Congressman Sulzer today. "I have no higher ambition in politics than to see Mr. Bryan president and I will gladly subordinate all my ambitions to bring that about. I am not seeking the vice presidential nomination. A number of friends have interested themselves in my behalf, possibly thinking that I am a bigger man than I really am. I would not say what Mr. Bryan and I talked of, for that would not be right. I can say in a general way, however, that we discussed subjects relating to the success of the party in the pending campaign.

"The platform adopted at Kansas City will reaffirm the one adopted at Chicago with strong additional planks on the issues that have arisen since 1896. I am not in favor of the least modification of the money plank of the platform of four years ago. The democrats of our state, New York, feel quite hopeful of carrying it for Bryan this fall. I want to see him elected and care not whether I am chosen for the vice presidency or not. I am pretty well satisfied with my position as a congressman."

Mr. Sulzer said he had no direct information as to the expected visit of Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, but thought that they would stop here before going to Kansas City. Mr. Bryan is very anxious to see Croker and if his wishes are observed the New Yorker will go to Kansas City via this city.

This afternoon Mr. Bryan, Congressman Sulzer, Colonel Flegl and a party of newspaper men visited the former's twenty-five acre farm a mile east of the city.

James Hamilton Lewis said he stopped at Lincoln because it was on his way to Kansas City and he wished to pay his respects to Mr. Bryan, that as a result he was drawn into a conference held this evening, at which the democratic platform, vice presidency and chairmanship of the national committee were discussed in turn.

One of His Convictions.

"I am satisfied in my own mind," said Colonel Lewis, "that Mr. Bryan is opposed to the omission in the financial plank of the platform of a direct demand for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Of the results of the conference, Mr. Lewis said that it would be improper for him to speak concerning his own candidacy for the vice presidential nomination. Colonel Lewis spoke modestly. "My own state," said he, "complimented me by instructing the delegates to present my name and the chairman of the delegation is already in Kansas City, where he has established headquarters. Idaho and Oregon will be for me and under certain contingencies I may get the support of Montana."

"Do you think it essential to democratic success to nominate a New Yorker for second place?" Mr. Lewis was asked.

"No, not essential, but politic. The east will be the battleground and the chances for selecting a Pacific coast man like myself for Mr. Bryan's running mate, I must confess, are remote. Stranger things have happened, however, and I feel complimented at the support given me."

Mr. Lewis said Washington would not give Mr. Bryan the majority it did four years ago, but it was safely for him.

Congressman Sulzer intended going to Kansas City tonight, but changed his program and will have another conference with Mr. Bryan tomorrow.

Sulzer Has a Sore Thumb.

On his way to Lincoln Mr. Sulzer gallantly volunteered his assistance to a young woman who was having trouble with a window. While wrestling with the sash it came down on his thumb, badly smashing it. The injury was sufficient to cause him to call for the services of a surgeon as soon as he arrived in Lincoln. The physician found the injury severe and advised Mr. Sulzer to remain over. Mr. Sulzer said he would not be satisfied with a half-hearted reiteration of the Chicago platform so far as the financial plank is concerned.

"If there is an attempt to evade the issue," said he, "I shall take the floor. There must and will be a direct, emphatic declaration of silver at 16 to 1 in the Kansas City platform."

"Is that Mr. Bryan's sentiment?" he was asked.

"I cannot speak for Mr. Bryan," was his reply.

Mr. Sulzer met a number of the members of the Nebraska delegation during the evening and his friends assert he will have support from this state as the vice presidential candidate.

Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is expected in Lincoln tomorrow. He is in Sioux City tonight on his way to Kansas City.

Ex-Senator Murphy and Richard Croker did not arrive tonight, as it was reported they would. It was announced from an authoritative source that they did not leave New York until this evening and would go