THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

JAPAN HAS FREE HAND

Russia Gives to Government at Tokio Full Liberty of Action.

LARGE JAPANESE FORCE TO GO TO CHINA

Native Christians Said to Have Been Slaughtered in Thousands.

LI HUNG CHANG TAKING VIGOROUS ACTION

Persons Guilty of Starting Insurrections Are to Be Beheaded.

VENDERS OF FALSE NEWS TO BE STRANGLED

Russian Force Which Left Tien Tsin for Pekin Believed to Have Been Overwhelmed—No Word for Three Weeks.

LONDON, July 7.—2:40 a. m.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in the subjoined dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6, in reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin:

The Russian government declared that on May 27 that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, as the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with other powers.

It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops.

Political considerations that were thought to have been numbing the action of the powers are thus laid aside for a moment at least, by the government supposed to have the clearest purposes respecting China's futures. Japan's dispatch of troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Pekin.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London recently, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statements contained these sentences:

If all conditions Japan has asked were conceded I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means.

From these authoritative utterances it is inferred that Japan does dominate conditions and that the concert of the powers is a little jangled.

Thirst for Blood Spreads.

Details of further horrors in Pekin are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From the capital nothing further comes regarding the legation forces except a repetition that they are all dead.

The correspondents aver that if the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital they could do so and therefore the worst reports are accepted as true.

Prince Tuan's coup de etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of ministers, at which Yung Lu advocated the suppression of the Boxers promptly. The dowager empress gave her whole support to Yung Lu and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately intervened, backed by Kang Yih. They rushed from the council and their partisans raised the cry, "Down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The eunichs, palace officials of all sorts and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan and his agents immediately put the emperor and the dowager empress under restraint.

Russian Forces Overwhelmed.

The Che Foo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing on Thursday, says: "There is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien Tsin for Pekin on June 12. The Russians had a full field gun complement and carried their own transports. As nothing has been heard from them for twenty-four days it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed. Trustworthy news is received to the effect that all the country to the northeast of Pekin is covered with the corpses of men and horses of the western garrisons. Fighting of a desperate character took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien Tsin on June 30.

Taku dispatches say an attack in great force is expected at any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 5, says: "The losses of the allies up to June 29 totaled 600."

According to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in a dispatch dated Thursday, United States Consul McWade has great influence with Li Hung Chang, and has persuaded him to issue a proclamation containing detailed instructions to prefects, subprefects and magistrates. It orders them to detect, behead and otherwise severely punish Boxers. These officials, the proclamation says, will be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries and native Christians.

Li Hung Chang's Proclamation.

Two governors join in this proclamation. Another proclamation, issued by Li Hung Chang, directs that persons starting any uprising shall be at once beheaded and the spreading of false rumors shall be severely punished. This latter phrase, in a Chinese sense, means slow strangulation by means of a wooden collar.

Wholesale executions are expected to follow these proclamations.

Official dispatches from Port Arthur to the Russian government, bearing date of July 2, show that the country to the northward is in a state of disturbance and that bands are destroying property.

Six pirate ships have been captured by Russian naval vessels at the island of Ellilong.

The Hamburg-American Steamship company has placed at the disposal of Emperor William their steamer Savoia, due at Hong Kong today (Saturday) for use as a hospital ship for China. The emperor has accepted the offer with warm expressions of thanks.

A missionary who has returned to Berlin says that while in China he learned that hundreds of Mauser rifles had been imported in coffins supposed to contain the bodies of Chinese, who had died abroad.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says the position of the allies at Tien Tsin is becoming increasingly critical

(Continued on Third Page.)

REPORT EXCULPATES RUSSIA

European Diplomats Now Profess to Hold England and Germany Responsible for the Delay.

[illegible] 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

[illegible] 6.—(New York World Cable[illegible]gram.)—Confirmation of the report [illegible] Saturday to the effect that Russia [illegible] to the intervention by Japan with a view to restore order in China is the diplomatic sensation of the hour throughout Europe. British and continental publicists, who absolutely persisted that a Russo-Japanese understanding was incredible, are now dazed by the tremendous possibilities of this development. Under Secretary Broderick warily fenced today with an attempt to extract specific admission from him that Russia is not the power that obstructed Japanese timely intervention. It is believed that Germany and England were demanding assurances from Japan by which that power declines to be fettered. As Russia supported Japan, European suspicion is intensified. Hence, owing to international jealousies, foreign representatives at Pekin were left to their fate.

Sir Charles Dilke said to me today: "It is now clear that all the assertions that Russia prevented Japan from restoring order in China were lies. It is, of course, a development of extreme importance and I am convinced that Japan will take the lead as mandatory of the powers, but each will be represented in the proposed force. Japan must be placed under conditions and I don't doubt these are now being agreed upon."

United States Senator Depew said in an interview printed in the Daily Mail today:

The United States are opposed to splitting up China or dividing it in any way among the powers, but desire to act promptly. To conquer or dominate this great empire would be an impossible task. That would require an army of at least 2,000,000 men and the high spirited, cruel and fanatical people would be constantly rising up against foreign dictators.

After the present uprising is subdued we believe the best policy would be to establish on the Chinese throne some wise, progressive native prince of the type of Li Hung Chang and to maintain him in that position by the authority of all the powers. The United States are prepared to support this policy with all their power, and those nations which deliberately seek to promote the breaking up of the Chinese empire will find America against them.

America is too powerful and too secure from foreign attack for any other power in the present delicate adjustment of European affairs to invite its enmity.

AIR FULL OF WILD RUMORS

Reports Coming from Pekin Picture the City as Being a Veritable Inferno.

LONDON, July 6.—There is a mass of wild rumor from the far east. Though so contradictory on most points it continues unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Pekin. To consistent reports of the massacre of the whites are now added the additional horrors that savage soldiers butchered at the capital 5,000 natives, Roman Catholic converts. This comes in a Shanghai dispatch of July 5, which only adds to the reports given by respectable Chinese who have arrived from Chian Fu, and who describe Pekin as an inferno, the streets literally running with blood. They confirm numerous stories of executions and untold tortures of the isolated foreigners. Some European soldiers were captured by a mob. Yung Lu, who advocated moderation, was killed by Tuan Tang Yi and Tang Fuh Sian, who issued fresh edicts ordering the merciless extermination of all foreigners in the empire.

POWERS MUST POLICE CHINA

Problem to Be Solved in China Regarded by Lord Charles Beresford as Greatest of Century.

LONDON, July 6.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, writing to a friend from Malta, says he has no knowledge of the intention of the government to send representatives to China and adds:

"The powers, including Great Britain, having by their policy completely undermined all Chinese authority, will now themselves have to maintain among the 400,000,000 of people and provide that security for life, trade and commerce, which only an efficient military and police organization can give.

"My proposal for placing the Chinese army on the same footing as the maratime customs, under officers of all nationalities would certainly have solved a problem that will now develop into the most serious and difficult questions of the century."

TIEN TSIN IS NOT SAFE

German Advices Are to Effect That Foreigners Must Soon Leave City.

BREMEN, July 6.—The firm of Melchers of Shanghai telegraphs under date of July 6:

"We have reason to believe that all the foreigners in Pekin have perished. The rebellion is spreading in North China.

"The foreigners at Tien Tsin must quit that city, as fresh Chinese attacks are expected.

"The disturbances are increasing in Shan Tung.

"We see at present no occasion for apprehensions in the Yang Tse territory or at Shanghai, as the viceroys do not recognize the present soldiers of the powers at Pekin."

Death of Von Ketteler.

BERLIN, July 6.—The German consul at Tien Tsin wires under date of July 1 that an authentic letter from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude McDonald, to the British consul here, dated Pekin, June 25, had just arrived. The consul adds that it confirmed the statements that Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, was shot dead June 20 by Chinese soldiers while on his way to the tsung li yamen. His companion, an interpreter named Cordes, was dangerously wounded. Sir Claude McDonald feared an immediate attack on the British legation. The consul said that Sir Claude McDonald believed Baron Von Ketteler was killed on the spot, but that his body had not been found.

Hopes to Tempt Chinese.

BERLIN, July 6.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the commander of the German squadron in Chinese waters, to the governor general of Shan Tun, to the viceroys and to others offering 1,000 taels to any one accomplishing the deliverance of any foreigner of any nationality whatever now shut up in Pekin who is handed over to any German magistrate, and offering to pay the expense of the publication of this offer in Pekin.

Kaiser Acknowledges Condolence.

CANTON, O., July 6.—The following cablegram was received by President McKinley today:

BENDEZBURG, July 6.—To the President of the United States, William McKinley: For your excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Pekin I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of interests which binds the civilized nations together. WILLIAM, Emperor.

ROOSEVELT STOPS AT CANTON

Governor Partakes of President McKinley's Hospitality.

WARM WELCOME GIVEN TO ROUGH RIDER

Republican Standard-Bearers Have Important Conference. After Which the New Yorker Leaves for Oyster Bay.

CANTON, O., July 6.—The home city of the president today accorded to his colleague on the republican ticket an ovation almost unprecedented even in Canton. It would be hard to say whether the citizens of Canton voiced a more demonstrative welcome to President McKinley or to Governor Roosevelt, yet it may be said with truth that Canton did not discriminate in today's demonstration, the first demonstration on which the republican candidates for president and vice president have personally met since the Philadelphia convention.

Governor Roosevelt arrived in Canton over the Valley road at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. His only companions from Cleveland to Canton were the newspaper men who have accompanied him on his long trip to Oklahoma. As the governor alighted from the train whistles blew and cannon boomed and an immense crowd gathered about the station and gave him a mighty cheer of welcome. The president's secretary, George B. Cortelyou, was the first person to meet him as he stepped off the platform.

Carriages were in waiting and the march for the president's home was at once taken up. All along the line from the station to the McKinley residence, nearly a mile, the streets were lined with people and Governor Roosevelt was kept busy bowing his acknowledgments to the acclaims of the people of Canton. A brass band led the procession.

The yard of the McKinley residence and the streets adjacent were literally packed with humanity when the governor alighted from his carriage and walked briskly toward the house. Then a tremendous cheer burst forth from the assembled multitude. President McKinley was standing on the porch waiting with outstretched hands to greet his associate on the national ticket. When they shook hands the scene was inspiring indeed.

The assemblage was clamorous for speeches and when something like quiet was restored President McKinley introduced Governor Roosevelt in the following words:

I cannot express the pleasure it has given me to see the generous welcome my fellow citizens have given to Governor Roosevelt and I now have the pleasure of presenting him to you.

Remarks by Roosevelt.

The governor spoke but a few words, but his voice rang clear and loud and the great crowd had no difficulty in hearing him. He said:

My Fellow Citizens: I thank you most cordially for the welcome you have come forward to greet me with. I know that none of you, least of all my old comrades here, will grudge my saying that I thank particularly those who wear the buttons that show they fought in the great war. (Great applause.)

I cannot say how I appreciate this welcome, as it comes from the townsmen of the president, who is now in a peculiar sense my leader and whom I shall follow and support with every ounce of strength that there is in me. And, at least, there is to be said for our side that we know what we believe. In Kansas City they have had a little difficulty in finding out what they believe. I see by the papers that they had some difficulty, extending finally to a vote of 27 to 25, in putting in free silver. (A voice—They have got to guess again.)

Now, we believe with all our faith in a dollar worth a hundred cents. Apparently they put 52 per cent of faith in a 48-cent dollar. I do not intend to do more this afternoon than again to thank you most cordially and to say that I appreciate what this greeting means, coming as it does from the home of the president.

I shall try to show myself not wholly unworthy of the way in which you have met me this afternoon. (Loud continued applause.)

The president and governor then retired into the interior of the house, but the crowd was not satisfied. The demands for McKinley were so persistent that at length the president stepped out again upon the porch. A great cheer went up, which he silenced with a wave of his hand.

"I only appear," said the president, "that I may say to you that I am going to be with you most of the summer."

Cheers and laughter followed this remark of the president and the crowd soon afterward broke up. At dinner the only guests besides the household were Governor Roosevelt and Mrs. Day.

Governor Roosevelt and the president were in conference most of the evening, but nothing could be learned as to the matters discussed. The governor left for New York at 10:30 p. m.

"I am going direct to Oyster Bay tomorrow afternoon," he said, "and we are going to have some fireworks, a sort of belated Fourth of July for the children."

Governor Roosevelt refused to discuss the Kansas City platform and the candidates.

IN HEART OF BOER COUNTRY

General Paget Successfully Engages Burghers on Two Successive Days.

LONDON, July 7.—General Paget is moving toward the heart of the country held by DeWet.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to the war office under date of Pretoria, July 6, 2:25 p. m., as follows:

"Paget engaged the enemy on July 3 successfully at Pleisfontein. He drove them out of a very strong position across Leeuwkop to Greenerfontein, where he bivouaced for the night. He followed the enemy and on the afternoon of July 4 was at Blaauwkopje, fifteen miles northwest of Bethlehem. He reports that all of Steyn's government officials except the treasurer general, who has gone to Vrede, are at Bethlehem, which has been proclaimed the capital. Steyn himself is reported to have taken flight to the mountains.

"Buller reports the line to Heidelberg restored, thus completing every communication between Pretoria and Natal."

Lourenzo Marquez on Friday learned that the Boers are showing fresh activity. A British force is reported within forty miles of Koomatispoort.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times Lourenzo Marquez correspondent in a dispatch dated Friday says: "From a trustworthy source it is learned that ex-President Steyn and Christian DeWet are the only obstacles to the termination of the war in South Africa."

American Attache Disappears.

PARIS, July 6.—The Aurore learns from a good source that a young attache of the United States embassy disappeared a week ago. The police are making an active search for the young man, who, it is feared, has been murdered.

Finnish Senators Resign.

HELSINGFORS, July 6.—After the resignation of eleven senators the Finnish senate today promulgated an imperial rescript regarding the official use of the Russian language.

NO DECISION IS REACHED

Fruitless Conference of Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists as to Vice Presidency.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—A protracted meeting of the conference committees of the democrat, populist and silver republican parties was held at Lyceum hall tonight at which the vice presidential situation was discussed with a view to bringing about, if possible, an agreement between the three parties. The members of the democratic committee urged the populist and free silver republican representatives to use their influence in uniting their parties in support of Bryan and Stevenson.

"The democrats all over the country," said Committeeman Johnson, turning to the populists, "know that Mr. Bryan is your kind of a man. If the two parties were to unite every democrat knows that Mr. Bryan would be found with your party. Democrats felt that the nomination of Mr. Bryan was in deference to the more radical reform element of the party and that a selection should be made for vice president to hold the conservatives. This brought about Mr. Stevenson's nomination. There never was a time that Mr. Towne had a show of success."

It was finally decided to hold another conference later between the democratic committee and subcommittees from the populist and silver republicans, the result to be reported to the full committees of the two latter parties for approval.

No definite action is expected to result from the conference tonight, although members of the populist and silver republican committee expressed the hope that a way would ultimately be found to unite the three parties in the support of one national ticket.

The conference of the representatives of the three parties developed a peculiar situation in some respects.

Want Towne Pulled Off.

The democrats were anxious for the withdrawal of Towne from the populist ticket and the silver republicans said that so far as they were concerned they would, through their committee, nominate Stevenson for vice president, although profoundly disappointed that Towne was not named by the democratic convention. The populists were not in favor of the withdrawal of Towne and maintained that the national populist committee, acting under instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, would be compelled to put another candidate in the field if Towne should withdraw and that the committee could not withdraw him. More than this, they asserted that if Towne should be withdrawn and they should not put another man in his place their organization would be endangered and such action would result in populists going over to the middle-of-the-road ticket nominated at Cincinnati. This would lessen the chances of carrying states in the west and intermountain territory. It was also said that Mr. Bryan had been apprised of the situation and that several men had received word from him to keep Towne in the field and run a double-tailed ticket in order to hold the populists and silver republicans in the western states. The fact that a number of United States senatorships depended upon the success of the fusion of all forces was given as a reason why the populist ticket should be kept in the field. It was claimed by the populists that two senators in Nebraska, one in South Dakota, one in Kansas, one in Colorado and possibly one in Wyoming depended upon perfect fusion of the three forces.

The populists made a plea for delay, saying that thirty days from now they would have had an opportunity to confer with their people and the conditions which might make necessary the withdrawal of Towne or his retention would then be better understood.

When the conference broke up no conclusion had been reached, the populist and silver men going back to their respective national committees with the understanding that the three committees should meet in the morning.

Silver Republicans Eat Crow.

Whatever the outcome as to the vice presidency, it was decided at the conference that the parties work in harmony so far as possible in every state and congressional district.

An advisory committee of three members from each of the three parties was appointed and this committee will, wherever possible, work to effect fusion on state and congressional tickets.

A meeting of the silver republican national committee was held immediately after the close of the conference, and at the end of a brief discussion, it was voted unanimously to place Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination for vice president and to co-operate in every way with the democratic party for the success of the ticket. No opposition to this action was made by any member of the committee, the debate being solely on the question of the best time to take such action. In view of the feeling shown by many of the silver republican delegates today over Charles A. Towne's defeat for nomination by the democratic convention several members of the committee advocated a postponement of final action for thirty days, but it was finally decided that delay would result in no good, and Stevenson was accordingly placed on the ticket, the committee having power to do this by action of the convention.

The populist committee met at the Lyceum and will probably be in session all night. The debate over the result of the conference covered a wide range on account of the peculiar conditions existing in some of the western states as viewed from a populist standpoint and no immediate definite action was expected to result from the meeting. Several of the members advocated requesting Mr. Towne to withdraw in the interest of the principles which they all advocate and for the sake of ensuring harmony and concerted action, thus allowing the endorsement of Stevenson. This course was opposed by the more radical members of the committee, who insisted that the party retain its integrity.

Populists Deplore Action.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—The populist committee adjourned shortly after 2 o'clock this morning after deciding to take no action until after Mr. Towne shall have had a conference with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne will leave for Lincoln today (Saturday).

Identical Notes Unanswered.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Nothing more has been heard by the State department from any of the European governments respecting the Chinese situation, and no answers have yet been received to the identical notes defining the position of the United States government. None may be received, as the note was so phrased as to make it unnecessary for the recipient to respond.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 6.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Rhineland, from Philadelphia.

At Havre—Arrived—L'Aquitaine, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Lucania, from New York, for Liverpool and proceeded. Sailed—New England, from Liverpool, for Boston.

At London—Sailed—Manitou, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Deutschland, from Hamburg, for New York, via Plymouth.

At Moville—Sailed—Ethiopia, from Glasgow, for New York, Parisian, from Liverpool, for Montreal.

At Halifax—Arrived—Carthagenian, from Liverpool, via St. Johns, N. F., for Philadelphia.

At New York—Arrived—Columbia, from Hamburg, etc.

JONES TO DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Arkansas Man Again Heads Democratic National Committee.

FUSION IS NOW IN CONTEMPLATION

Columbus Delegation, Which Asks for Location of Headquarters in that City, Meets with but Little Encouragement.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The national committee of the democratic party met at the Kansas City club after the adjournment of the convention and immediately organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Thomas Taggart of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election and he received the unanimous vote. The senator was sent for and in accepting the chairmanship said the committee entered the campaign in better shape than four years ago. Then the members were all new and untried in party affairs which had been in the hands of men who were overthrown in the great issues dominating in the 1896 convention. Now they had a complete organization and were ready to go ahead and make the best fight possible. He complimented the action of the convention, both as to the platform and the candidates.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has had time for consideration. It is understood that many of the members of the last committee will be chosen.

A committee consisting of Tillman of South Carolina, Johnson of Indiana, Williams of Massachusetts, Osborn of Wyoming and Wilson of Idaho were appointed to confer with representatives of the populist and silver republican parties as to the best plan of campaign.

The contests for national committeemen from the District of Columbia and Indian Territory and Oklahoma were referred to a committee consisting of Jones of Arkansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Stone of Missouri, Taggart of Indiana, Gahan of Illinois and Ryan of Wisconsin.

They will not take up the contests until there is an opportunity to make a thorough investigation of the case and ascertain what the democrats of the district and the territories desire.

A delegation from Columbus presented the claims of that city as headquarters for the campaign. The matter was referred to the executive committee, but Senator Jones told the delegation that the city which presented the best facilities for carrying on the campaign would be selected, whether the committee liked the city or not.

The committee met in the evening and adjourned until tomorrow to give the subcommittee of the three parties an opportunity to confer. These sub-committees then entered upon a general discussion of the situation which the three national conventions had created. The populists and the silver republican parties want representation on the executive committee and to have the management of the campaign.

BRYAN TALKS OF STEVENSON

Sponsor of Doctrine of Sacred Ratio Refuses to Enthuse Over Adlai.

LINCOLN, July 6.—Mr. Bryan reiterated today that he was unable as yet to outline his program for the coming campaign. He did not know when a conference with the national committee would be held in regard to the matter. Mr. Bryan had a number of callers today, all coming to extend congratulations and express gratification over his nomination.

There was more real interest locally in the outcome of the struggle for second place on the ticket than in Mr. Bryan's nomination. When the bulletin came announcing the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Bryan expressed his pleasure and soon afterward dictated the following:

"Mr. Stevenson is an excellent man for the place. He supported the ticket in 1896 and can defend the platform of 1900. Towne would have strengthened the ticket in the states where there is fusion between the democrats, populists and silver republicans, but the support given to Mr. Stevenson shows Mr. Stevenson the more available man. The choice has fallen on one who is in every respect worthy of the position."

Mr. Bryan then sent the following telegram:

"LINCOLN, July 6.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.: Accept congratulations on your nomination. It was deserved recognition of party service.

"W. J. BRYAN."

All through the day telegrams of congratulations poured in on the presidential candidate.

Among Mr. Bryan's early callers were H. B. Paul and J. S. Smith of New Jersey, who came in from Kansas City this morning. They told Mr. Bryan that they were hopeful of carrying that state for him and they believed New York, without doubt, would go democratic.

Mr. Bryan this evening received the following telegram:

"MINNETONKA BEACH, Minn., July 6.—Accept my congratulations upon your unanimous nomination.

"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

Mr. Bryan said he expected a number of visitors, some prominent in the councils of the democratic party, beginning tomorrow and continuing next week. He would not specify who they were. People in Lincoln are expecting a crowd from Kansas City after the adjournment, and preparations are going forward for some sort of a local demonstration.

HANNA LAUGHS AT DEMOCRATS

Republican Campaign Chairman Ridicules Platform Just Adopted at Kansas City.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—Senator Hanna when asked for an expression on the democratic platform said:

"From what I have read I can see that it is a cunningly devised scheme to catch the unwary and the unthinking voters. I think the most labored effort in the document was to show a difference between expansion and imperialism. It is rather amusing to see the democratic line of demarcation. The democrats apparently rely upon the constitutional question to establish that difference as to whether the flag follows the constitution or whether the constitution follows the flag. We are perfectly willing to meet that issue on their own hypothesis. So far as the silver plank is concerned I think all republicans will be satisfied with that. It is certainly satisfactory to me."

Governor Roosevelt spent eight hours in Cleveland today in consultation with Senator Hanna. Governor Roosevelt said: "I have been conferring with the senator about the itinerary that we shall follow out this fall. It has been determined that if possible I shall visit all the Rocky mountain states."

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Showers; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	76	1 p. m.	96
6 a. m.	75	2 p. m.	94
7 a. m.	78	3 p. m.	96
8 a. m.	81	4 p. m.	96
9 a. m.	83	5 p. m.	96
10 a. m.	85	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	87	7 p. m.	75
12 m.	90	8 p. m.	75
		9 p. m.	74

TORNADO IN HARDIN COUNTY

Much Damage Done to Crops and Farm Buildings by a Vagrant Twister.

ELDORA, Ia., July 6.—(Special Telegram.)—A small tornado rushed over the northern part of Hardin county this afternoon. Trees were uprooted and buildings were upset. The loss to crops is enormous. No loss of life has been reported as yet. The houses of two farmers near Steamboat Rock were razed and several barns have been destroyed. The damage to crops and buildings will amount to thousands of dollars.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 6.—It is reported here that a tornado and cloudburst occurred at Steamboat Rock tonight, which destroyed that village. The report is partly verified by the fact that the Iowa river has risen five feet here within an hour.

A cloudburst between St. Anthony and Zearing, twenty-two miles west of this city, washed out nearly a mile of track on the Story City branch of the Iowa Central railroad and also did great damage to crops.

A heavy storm is now raging here.

Storm Rages in Wisconsin.

BERLIN, Wis., July 6.—A terrific rain and windstorm passed over Berlin this afternoon. The roofs were blown off of Wright's mill, Truesdell's tannery and the grandstand at the fair grounds, also off of several business blocks. The front of a livery barn was blown out and many streets are blocked with broken trees.

The telephone and electric light systems are demolished.

Manitowoc, Wis., also reports a terrific storm.

At Farmersville one person was struck by lightning and killed.

AUKAU, Wis., July 6.—The southwestern part of Winnebago county, particularly the townships of Nepeuskun and Utica, was visited today by a destructive tornado. The large barn of Morrissey brothers was leveled to the ground. Lawrence and Pierce Morrissey, the owners, had sought refuge in the barn. Lawrence was seriously injured. Several other buildings in the same locality were wrecked.

A haying crew on Rush Lake marsh was buried under a haystack and extricated with difficulty. Two brothers, John and James Dreyer, are missing. Robert Craig, a farmer, was between his horses quieting them, when a bolt of lightning struck one horse, killing it instantly. Craig was knocked to the ground insensible, but revived later.

A special from Kilbourn reports a heavy wind, rain and hailstorm, which uprooted several buildings and [illegible] trees.

Plymouth also experienced a destructive storm.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 6.—A rain, hail and windstorm that caused thousands of dollars damage to crops and property occurred here this afternoon. Several barns were wrecked, smokestacks blown down, trees uprooted, a large factory building unroofed and a portion of the city hall cupola demolished. A circus tent also was blown down and one man seriously hurt.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., July 5.—A heavy rain and hailstorm passed over this section of the state this afternoon, doing considerable damage to crops.

BROKE INTO BRYAN'S REST

Montana Delegates Stop at Lincoln on Their Way Home from Kansas City.

LINCOLN, July 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The Montana delegation to the democratic convention stopped here at 1 o'clock this morning on their way home and called on Mr. Bryan. In point of numbers and enthusiasm manifested their demonstrations were decidedly a frost. The delegation was headed by Charles Clark, son of Senator Clark, and ex-Governor Hauser. Mr. Bryan greeted the visitors from his platform porch and thanked them for coming to his home.

"There is no reason why the democrats should not carry every state in the union," he said, "for the republicans have assaulted every principle contained in the Declaration of Independence."

There were about ten men in the delegation besides the band and after a round of cheers for their candidate they returned to the depot and boarded a special train for home. It is learned that the Chicago and New York delegations will return direct from Kansas City and will not stop in Lincoln.

INCOME TAX PLANK OUT

Democratic Platform Fails to Make Specific Mention of One of Its '96 Pets.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The income tax clause was left out of the platform as adopted by the convention and the attention of the democratic leaders was called to it early in the day. Senator Jones, chairman of the committee on resolutions, intended to make a motion to have the income tax provision inserted. He did not make the motion, however, and it is not included in the platform. It was stated tonight that the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago platform included the income tax provision.

GETTING READY FOR WORK

Silver Republicans Elect D. C. Tillotson of Missouri as Chairman of National Committee.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The national committee of the silver republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillotson of Kansas City chairman and E. S. Corser of Minnesota secretary and treasurer. The selection of an executive committee was deferred.

Senator Dubois offered a resolution pledging the support of the silver republicans to Adlai E. Stevenson, but there was opposition and the action was postponed until after a conference with the committee appointed by the democratic convention.

NO WORD FROM THE OREGON

Steamers Have Not Returned and Belief Battleship is Still Ashore.

LONDON, July 6.—8:15 a. m.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, July 5, says that inasmuch as the steamers sent to the assistance of the United States battleship Oregon have not returned many persons have concluded that the Oregon is still ashore.

STEVENSON THE MAN

Democrats at Kansas City Nominate the Illinois Statesman.

BRYAN AGAIN HEADS TWO TAILS

Populists and "Silver Republicans" Upset by Convention's Actions.

TOWNE ADMITS THAT HE IS A DEMOCRAT

Doesn't Say if He Will Get Off the Track Even to Save Silver.

SOUTH RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MUDDLE

Utterances of Towne While in Congress Recalled to His Undoing by the Bourbonites Who Sought Revenge.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—(Special Telegram.)—By the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson as the democratic candidate for vice president, the convention today again inflicted on Mr. Bryan the embarrassing dilemma of being the head of a presidential kite with two tails. Democrats here profess to believe that they selected the right man, but the populists and so-called silver republicans who have been working incessantly for Towne, have thrown up their hands.

"We are simply up in the air," said one of the populist national committeemen from Minnesota. "The populists will never stand for Stevenson," he added.

Towne does not know what to do. He has announced that he is a democrat and in fact has been a democrat since 1896, having, as he says, refrained from declaring his democracy at the request of Mr. Bryan and the democratic managers, who hoped to continue to fool a few people by having him keep up his masquerade as a silver republican. He even says he will himself support the democratic ticket, including Stevenson. Whether he will withdraw from the populist ticket remains to be seen.

In the meanwhile the populists are in the awkward position of having a national ticket made up of two confessed democrats, one of whom has not even the support of the democratic party.

The session today was not so spectacular as previous sessions. The stage carpenter and calcium light man came in for a brief exhibition in behalf of Towne, but the highly dramatic incidents were lacking. Stevenson was picked up simply because he was the only democrat willing to run who stood in favor with any number of the delegates. He was really made by the southern states, who in this way showed their resentment of certain attacks made upon their people by Towne when he was in congress, which were assiduously circulated by word of mouth where they would have the desired effect. As a result the choice comes upon Stevenson as an uncompromising partisan, although he was turned down in his aspiration to become delegate-at-large in the democratic convention of his own state. Nebraska favored Towne by giving him ten votes to six for Stevenson, simply to satisfy the populists whose help is needed in Bryan's state that no prejudice existed against Towne as the populist nominee. Bryan had plans all arranged to come to the convention today, but was sidetracked on advice of Jones, Stone and others, who feared he would make the overdose of 16 to 1 too heavy.

V. R.

GET AWAY DAY AT KANSAS CITY

How the Delegates Nominated Stevenson Because Hill Wouldn't Have the Place.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The democratic national ticket was completed today by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages, although the result followed a spirited and at times highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates.

The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill and in its spontaneity and wild enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied, too, by a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly protested to his friends against being placed in nomination and then finding his protest in vain he strode to the platform and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

The proceedings today moved with greater briskness than on the two preceding days for there was no waits over platform and committees.

The aspect of the vast auditorium was truly democratic when the session began. Anticipating the close of the convention the general public was admitted freely, and as a result great crowds exemptied into the body of the hall, not only filling every available seat, but also overflowing into the arena reserved for delegates, while some more adventuresome individuals scaled the iron girders and looked down from a dizzy height on the 30,000 persons packed below. The crowd practically took possession of the proceedings and at times the chairman and his officials were so powerless to proceed that they gave up to the multitude until the various demonstrations spent themselves.

Towne's Name Presented.

On the call for nominations, Alabama yielded to Minnesota, and the latter state presented its young champion of silver republicanism and democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. Far off in a corner of the auditorium a young woman could be seen frantically waving in one hand a lithograph of the Minnesotan and in the other the stars and stripes.

On the floor the Nebraska, Minnesota and one or two other delegations joined in the demonstration, but it was noticeable that it did not evoke any widespread enthusiasm among those who were about to do the voting. Gradually other delegations began to rise, some of the New Yorkers getting to their feet and for a moment it looked as though the convention might be carried off its feet. But against this was heard a counter storm of protestation and discordant hisses. For ten minutes the demonstration to Towne lasted with varying degrees of intensity.

Croker Pleads with Hill.

Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section, with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the