THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

FIGHT AT TIEN TSIN

Artillery Duel Between Boxers Outside City and Allies Within.

RUSSIANS SUFFER VERY HEAVY LOSSES

Heavy Rainfall at Opportune Time Saves Foreigners from Disaster.

BOXER MOVEMENT SAID TO BE ON WANE

Much Doubt is Thrown on Optimistic Reports Concerning Legations.

NO AUTHENTIC NEWS COMES FROM PEKIN

Hatred of Baron von Ketteler by Chinese is Given in Some Quarters as Real Reason for Outbreak in Capital City.

LONDON, July 11.—4:40 a. m.—"No authentic news from Pekin" is still the burden of the dispatches from the far east, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible, until the legations, if they are still in existence, are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as is alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Pekin, it might have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tien Tsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of that place, and are assisted by the imperial Chinese troops.

According to a Che Foo dispatch the fighting around Tien Tsin on July 3 and 4 was the most severe yet experienced. The British loss alone was thirty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly-arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry numbering 120 men had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of July 4 the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially when things were at the worst a heavy rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two H. M. S. Terrible's four-inch guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting. At Shanghai it seems now to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch of July 3 asserting that two legations were still standing was an error, accidental or intentional. The couriers must have left Pekin at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged massacres are said to have occurred on June 30. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express it is war to the knife between the dowager empress and Prince Tuan. In an edict the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as emperor. He warmly commends the prowess of "his faithful Boxers," and in flowery language appeals to their cupidity and fanaticism. In the same decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tzuan, the "Iron Capped" Prince Tsaishan, his imperial clansman and Kang Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army.

Refugees at Tien Tsin.

Three hundred European refugees from Tien Tsin have arrived at Shanghai in a state of destitution after terrible suffering.

The Chinese version of the origin of the outbreak as published in Shanghai is that Baron von Ketteler was hated by the Pekinese, who, taking advantage of the condition of affairs, shot him out of revenge, thereby causing a conflict between the Chinese troops and the Germans, the latter destroying the tsung li yamen. The infuriated soldiers under Prince Tuan then gained complete control over the dowager empress.

The Daily News Tien Tsin correspondent says the allies have decided to bombard the native city, which they have hesitated to attack, owing to the heavy commercial interests involved.

The London daily papers comment favorably upon Secretary of State Hay's circular. The Times says:

"It will meet with general approbation and welcome in Great Britain. While it is manifestly dictated by regard for American interests, it coincides closely in almost all respects with England's avowed policy. The reason is simple. In China the interests of both countries are primarily commercial and it is from their commercial interests that their political interests are derived. Secretary Hay bears this fundamental fact steadily in mind."

MADAME IS AGAIN IN CHARGE

Reports from Official Sources Indicate that Dowager Empress is Supreme in China.

LONDON, July 9.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise today in announcing that the dowager empress, who had been reported, within two weeks, dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, saying the imperial government is protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning, particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the dowager empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why, if the legations are protected, the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualing them, beside which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British legation.

In the meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Pekin must be indefinitely delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Pekin during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces already available, will

(Continued on Third Page.)

DEATH IN TERRIBLE FORM

Roman Catholics at Pao Ting Fu Are Burned Alive After Being Robbed.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A letter from Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, dated at Pao Ting Fu, where the Boxer [illegible] begun, has been received by the American board through Mr. Pitkin's wife, who is at present at Troy, O. The letter was dated May 28 and in it Mr. Pitkin's tells of a fight in a nearby village on March 16. He says:

"It seems that in the moonlight of Saturday night the Boxers came down to the village, surrounded the houses of the Roman Catholics as they were pointed out to them and then robbed them, allowing no one to escape. Finally they fired the houses and as the people rushed out they were killed and thrown back into the fire. Only one man escaped and they pursued him. He jumped into a well and so they fired their guns into the well and threw down bricks until, thinking him dead, they left. He managed to get out and started for Pao Ting Fu, told the Roman Catholics and they waited all day for other survivors to come. As none came on Monday they saw the provincial judge and he sent soldiers, but they could find nothing. The Roman Catholics were absolutely wiped out, thirty or more.

"Everywhere we know of they are not interfering with the Protestants. It is paying off old scores against the Catholics."

Dr. Creegan of the American board received a letter today from Rev. Charles H. Daniels, one of the corresponding secretaries of the American board at Boston. Dr. Daniels says that one clause in a cablegram received last week was at first incorrectly translated from the cipher. The correct reading was that Prof. Frank Wright has escaped into Mongolia. His son is with him. Prof. Wright is a member of the faculty of Oberlin university and a well known scientist.

Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Missionary society, today sent a cablegram to Rev. Dr. John Hykes at Shanghai as follows:

"Call in missionaries if in peril."

Dr. Leonard also sent a message in the same words to Rev. William H. Lacey at the Foo Chow mission, which covers the southern part of the empire, including Suh Kein and King Hau.

According to recent messages received in this city Rev. Dr. W. F. Martin and Rev. J. L. Whiting are besieged in Pekin. The Episcopal missionaries are safe and the Presbyterian missionaries at Amoy are unharmed.

WERE ALIVE LAST WEEK

All Legations at Pekin, Except German, Were Safe One Week Ago.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following official dispatch was received here tonight from China:

"CHE FOO, July 10.—Secretary of State: Shan Tung, governor, wires that on the Fourth of July all legations in Pekin safe except German."

The information contained in Consul Fowler's dispatch is much the same as in the cablegram earlier from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, except that it reported the legations safe one day earlier, specifically omitting, however, that of the Germans.

Both dispatches apparently were based on the same source, the governor of Shan Tung province—and for this reason not as much faith is felt as to its accuracy as would have been the case had the information come through more reliable channels. At the same time officials hope it is true.

Consul Fowler's dispatch was undated.

Secretary Long said tonight there was not a word of news for the press from China, but he expected some tomorrow.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight he had not heard from Pekin today, directly or indirectly, nor had he received any reply to the message sent by him to a high Chinese official in Shanghai requesting him to make it known by the best means possible that liberal reward is offered by the American people for the safety of the besieged Americans in China.

CHINESE EMPEROR ASKS AID

Kwang Hsu Denies Connection of Government with Present Uprising of Boxers.

LONDON, July 11.—3:30 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says:

"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by couriers from Pekin to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government.

"In a separate dispatch to the Japanese government Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama."

These dispatches are taken to indicate that the emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events.

RUSHING TROOPS TO CHINA

Japan Expects to Have Army of 63,000 Men in Field Before Rainy Season is at Hand.

LONDON, July 11.—The Che Foo correspondent of the Express telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says:

"The Japanese force is equipped with thirty-six heavy mortars and 120 field guns and has pontoon and balloon sections. It is expected either Marshal Nozu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplates operations extending two or three years.

"A further force of 13,000 will be landed at Taku a week hence and 10,000 additional soon afterward. Before the rainy season is well advanced Japan hopes to have 63,000 troops in China.

"These formidable preparations are viewed with great distrust by Russia, Germany and France."

REPORT BOXERS DISPERSING

American Consul Places Little Credence in the Chinese Rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The secretary of state has received a telegram from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shan Tung that the legations were standing on July 5 and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

Companies of Fifth Enroute.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 10.—Companies A, B, C and D of the Fifth infantry, under command of Colonel Meale, left Plattsburg barracks today for San Francisco, where they will sail for Nagasaki on July 15.

PROPOSAL MEETS WITH FAVOR

Other Nations Agree with United States' Suggestion Regarding China.

ATTITUDE OF THIS COUNTRY STATED

Regard Condition at Pekin One of Virtual Anarchy, Whereby Power and Responsibility is Devolved Upon Provincial Authorities.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on the 20th of June and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the president and communicated to the powers concerned on July 3. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The view announced at the start by the president that we did not consider ourselves at war with the Chinese nation and that all our efforts should be directed to localizing the disturbances in the province of Chih Li and keeping them from spreading throughout the empire by enlisting on the side of peace the power of the viceroys of central and southern China, has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers.

It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results of this policy, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorably received and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of powers of any sort whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been most constant and cordial.

The circular which was sent to our foreign representatives is as follows:

Department of State, Washington, July 3, 1900.—In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done. We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce and of protection of lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra-territorial treaty rights and by the law of nations. If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the responsible authors to the utermost accountability. We regard the condition at Pekin as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship. The purpose of the president is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers; first, in opening up communication with Pekin, and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests, and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters. It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining the last result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principal of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the minister for foreign affairs.

HAY.

BLOODY FIGHT IN OKLAHOMA

United States Marshal Killed and Three Desperadoes Mortally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Glencoe, Okla., says:

"One United States marshal instantly killed and three desperadoes mortally wounded and captured is the record of a fight on the Arkansas river, forty miles east of here, last night. A messenger from the scene of the fight brought the news here today. In that locality there are a great many bands of cattle thieves who have terrorized residents for some time by stealing cattle and stock of all kinds. A few days ago a farmer was killed while trying to protect his property.

"The three desperadoes who were captured last night had stolen a herd of cattle from the reservation and were taking it to another section preparatory to disposing of it when the United States marshals overtook them and the fight began."

BARTLESVILLE, I. T., July 10.—The body of James Pool, president of the Anti-Horse Thief association of Indian Territory, reached here today on the way to Vinita. He was killed in a battle with the Barker gang of horse thieves thirty miles southwest. Pool and two companions had followed the outlaws 100 miles. Barker, leader of the gang, shot Pool through the heart. Pool's companions, after a desperate fight, succeeded in wounding and capturing the gang, three in number.

NO EXCEPTION TO BE MADE

Goods Brought from Foreign Countries, Including Philippines, Must Pay Duty.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Kohlsaat made a ruling in the United States district court today declaring that a duty must be paid on goods brought to this country from our new possessions. The ruling was made in the case of Emil J. Pepke, a member of the First South Dakota volunteers, who was arrested last May and fourteen diamonds found in his possession which he had brought from the Philippines without paying duty were seized and turned over to the collector of the port. Judge Kohlsaat gave his decision without hearing arguments of either side, basing it on a decision recently rendered by Judge Townsend of the New York district court in a similar case.

An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Yellow Fever Grows Less.

HAVANA, July 10.—The yellow fever situation at Quemados has probably reached an end, there not having been any new case reported in over ten days, when Surgeon Major Ducker was stricken with the disease. He is a noted yellow fever expert and his case is the only serious one at present. There are but two other patients and they are convalescent. In the meantime the work of disinfecting the premises in the infected zone is being completed.

Electrical Storm in Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 10.—A severe electrical storm visited this section today, doing considerable damage. Lightning struck the courthouse, demolishing the dome and damaging the roof to the extent of $500. This is the third time the courthouse has been struck, always in the same place. A dwelling house was also struck, but no one was injured.

BOERS FORCED TO EVACUATE

Lord Roberts Reports Successful Assault of British Upon Town of Bethlehem.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War office:

"PRETORIA, July 10.—Clements' and Paget's forces entered Bethlehem July 7. The former on nearing the town sent in a flag of truce, demanding its surrender, which was refused by De Wet, when Paget, making a wide turning movement, succeeded in getting hold of the enemy's most important position, covering the town. This was carried before dark by the Munster Fusiliers and Yorkshire light infantry. This morning the attack was continued and by noon the town was in our possession and the enemy in full retreat.

"Our casualties were four officers and thirty-two men of the Munsters wounded, one missing; Captains McPherson and Weakes and Lieutenant Conway severely, and Lieutenant Boyd Corchefort, Scottish Rifles, slightly wounded; seven men of the Yorkshires wounded; one killed; two wounded of the Imperial yeomanry.

"Paget reports that but for the accurate practice of the Thirty-eighth Royal artillery and the Fourth City Imperial batteries the casualties would have been many more.

"Baden-Powell reached Rustenburg during the evening of July 8 without opposition. He found all quiet there and public confidence satisfactory, thanks to the prompt and bold grasp of the situation taken by Major Hanbury Tracy. The district west of this is somewhat unsettled, owing to the small force which attacked, Rustenburg being still in that neighborhood. Measures are being taken to meet this.

"Further information regarding the capture of Bethlehem has now been received from Clements. He states that the country there is broken and difficult. Consequently his and Paget's cavalry were unable to make any wide turning movement. Clements attacked one position, while Paget attacked another. The position assailed by Clements was gallantly taken by the Royal Irish, who captured a gun of the Seventy-seventh battery lost at Stormberg. The list of casualties has not yet been received, but they are few, considering the strength of the positions assaulted.

"Hunter's cavalry, under Broadwood, reached Bethlehem July 8. Hunter, with his main force, was within nine miles of the town when Clements despatched his reports."

FIND THE BOERS ARE GONE

Looked Upon as Collapse of War in One Section of Orange Free State.

SENEKAL, Orange River Colony, Monday, July 9.—An extended reconnaissance today resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers of them appear to have gone toward Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the retirement of the Boxers foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

LONDON, July 10.—The war office has issued another casualty list from South Africa, showing that during the week ending July 7 there were killed, wounded or captured, fifteen officers and 180 men; accidental deaths, two men; died of disease, four officers and 194 men; invalided home, seventy-two officers and 1,306 men. The total casualties as a result of the war are 48,188 officers and men.

GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY

Right Hon. Joseph Goldie May Be Given One of Sir Alfred Milner's Positions.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands at the termination of the war in South Africa Right Hon. Joseph Goldie will be appointed governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, who now holds the governorship as well as the high commissionership of South Africa, simply retaining the latter office.

A special dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez says a Boer bulletin has been issued, asserting that the Boers have recaptured Watervale.

Hollis is Not Recalled.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is learned that the announcement from Lourenco Marquez that Mr. Hollis, the American consul there, has been recalled, is erroneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet, in the judgment of the department, in such a repression of his personal sympathies as becomes a United States official charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the consul at Lourenco Marquez.

It is believed that the department has not recalled him, nor has it any present intention of doing so.

Boer Delegates in Paris.

PARIS, July 10.—The Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels, Fischer and Wolmarans, accompanied by Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, today paid a visit to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs.

JEALOUSY ENDS IN MURDER

Mrs. Castle, Whose Throat Was Cut by Miss Jessie Morrison, Dies at Eldorado, Kansas.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 10.—Mrs. Olin Castle, whose throat was cut June 22 by Miss Jessie Morrison, died today.

Immediately after her death the charge of assault with intent to kill was dismissed against Miss Morrison and she was arrested, charged with murder in the first degree. Her trial was set for Tuesday and she was sent to jail. Miss Morrison had been infatuated with Mr. Castle, it is said, and according to Mrs. Castle's statement made the attack without provocation. After cutting Mrs. Castle's throat she tried to kill herself. When Mrs. Castle was attacked she had been married but a week.

PLEADS GUILTY TO FRAUD

Francis Truth, Alleged Divine Healer, is Heavily Fined in United States Court.

BOSTON, July 10.—Francis Truth, who advertised himself as a divine healer, appeared in the United States court today and withdrew his previous plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and was fined $2,500, which he paid. He pleaded guilty to seven indictments, accusing him of using the mails to further a scheme to defraud which involved his divine healing methods, and on five charges he was fined the maximum penalty, $500 each.

Wholesale Saddlers Meet.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Wholesale Saddlery association of the United States began at the Hotel Cadillac today. The attendance exceeds 200. There are several auxiliary societies, including the traveling men, leather men, blanket dealers and others. President W. A. Hardenbergh of St. Paul presided. Annual reports were submitted by Secretary J. B. Denvir of St. Louis and Treasurer A. H. Kuhlmyer of Chicago.

LAY DOWN THE BATTLE LINES

Bryan and His Staff of Orators Informally Open Their Campaign.

OUTLINE OF THEIR PLAN OF ATTACK

Ratification Meetings at Lincoln Uncover the Means They Will Use—Imperialism, Money Trusts and Boers.

LINCOLN, July 10.—(Special Telegram.)—About 3,000 persons gathered at the Auditorium this afternoon and the same number in the state house lawn tonight to attend what has been widely heralded as the opening of the democratic presidential campaign of 1900. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, Webster Davis of Kansas City, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and W. J. Bryan. Considering the fact that the two candidates on the presidential ticket were present the attendance at the afternoon meeting was a small one. Preceding the meeting a band marched through the streets and a cannon at the capitol lawn was fired repeatedly for the purpose of bringing out a crowd.

When J. H. Edmisten, who presided over the afternoon meeting, called the audience to order there were about 1,000 vacant seats in the Auditorium. Mayor Winnett delivered a short speech of welcome and Eugene Smith of Illinois responded.

The first speaker was Congressman Shafroth of Colorado. He devoted most of his attention to the money question and predicted dire disaster for the nation if 16 to 1 is not adopted. He was followed by "Cyclone" Davis of Texas.

Web Davis' Stand.

Webster Davis devoted the early part of his speech to saying he had no apology to offer for appearing as a democrat before people he had once addressed as a republican. He then went after the octopus, the money devil, the cohorts of aggregated capital, "the slimy footsteps of the millionaire trust," the bogey of imperialism and all the list of "issues" the Bryanites are parading for the campaign. He waxed eloquent over the achievements of Mr. Bryan and lachrymose over the wrongs of Aguinaldo and his compatriots. But it was on the Boer question that Mr. Davis came out in his true effulgence. He was eloquently indignant and pathetically bellicose over the state of affairs in South Africa and drew this harrowing picture of the reception of the Boer envoys at Washington:

How were these representatives of two sister republics received by the representatives of the greatest republic in the world? I will tell you. Soon after they were ushered into the presence of the secretary of state and before they could possibly tell their simple story of British cruelty, inhumanity and injustice; before they could tell their mission in the interests of men, women and children who were fighting and dying for liberty and a republican form of government, the secretary of state—the same man who, while the representative of this republic at the Court of St. James was idolized as the chiefest of English snobs—drew from his pocket a typewritten document and proceeded to read it to the astonished Boer representatives as the course the administration had determined to take in their cause. While he was doing this Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, sat peacefully and contentedly in the adjoining room. Is it any wonder that great tears stood in the eyes of those republicans from South Africa when they returned to their hotel in Washington? Is it any wonder if multiplied thousands of American freemen who love justice and fair play will turn against a party that will not even place a word of sympathy for liberty-loving people in their platform and will not even so much as maintain absolute neutrality between a selfish monarchy and two little republics?

Mr. Davis closed by reminding his hearers of the brevity of life, of the evanescence of power and fame and money and all that sort of thing and concluded by urging them to vote for Bryan that liberty may be enjoyed in Porto Rico, Luzon and South Africa.

Basis of the Campaign.

It was left to Mr. Towne to outline the campaign arguments on which Bryan and the democratic speakers are to fight the campaign of 1900. Mr. Towne led with the silver argument, admitted that the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisted that it was still a phase of Americanism which must still be considered as a part of decadence of the government as administered by the republican party. Trusts, as an inherent part of the system of government, was his next theme. To imperialism he gave strong attention and he pointed out that if the doctrines of the republican party were subscribed to by the voters in this election that it would be a slander to the constitution of the forefathers and the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Towne, turning his oratorical guns upon the Porto Rico and Philippine situation, declared that the American people, through the republican party, had betrayed and deceived the very people who had trusted to them for the benign protection and hope which they thought they saw in the great American republic.

We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and we have compelled them to walk upon thorns in return. We are piling up expenditures by the hundreds of millions on land and sea in order to make commercial returns in thousands. We are adding to the strength of the republic by sacrificing thousands of her stalwart sons to disease, insanity and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground. We have formed a partnership with England wherein we incur all the danger and she reaps all the benefit. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the constitution. We have christened slaughter and named it civilization. We are putting men to the sword by thousands and dare to call ourselves the agents of Him about whose lowly cradle nineteen centuries ago the angels of heaven sang "Peace on earth, good will to man."

Bryan Closes the Meeting.

Of course Mr. Bryan could not be expected to keep silence, nor did the people want him to. In response to the demand he said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former republican. (Applause and laughter.) I have been listening from afar off and I have heard speeches made by three former republicans. I believe that General Weaver was a republican at one time, but the statute of limitations has run against him. (Great applause.) Mr. Towne was a former republican, but he has brought forth works that ought to make us forget that he was ever a republican. (Applause.) And we have had a more recent acquisition from the republican party—the man to whom you have listened this afternoon with so much delight; the man unto whom conscience was greater than office; a man who had the courage to do what he believed to be right, although to do so he had to cut himself loose from the party that had conferred upon him distinguished honor. And when I listened to the speech of Webster Davis (great applause), when I looked upon the man who stood in high position in the republican party, a man who was tied to the republican party, not only by association, but by gratitude, and when I saw that man who had had the courage to separate himself from a party that does not say a word in behalf of those struggling and dying for liberty (applause), when I saw that man I wondered how the republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa also. (Great applause and cheering.)

I believe I am on the program for a very short speech tonight, and you have all lis-

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Partly Cloudy; Cooler; North Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	88
6 a. m.	69	2 p. m.	89
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	88
8 a. m.	71	4 p. m.	89
9 a. m.	73	5 p. m.	90
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	89
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	88
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	87
		9 p. m.	85

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Spanish and Cuban Conspirators Plan to Assassinate McKinley.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The World says:

"A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated.

"It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators with headquarters in New York.

"One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the republican national committee.

"That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman B. B. Odell of the New York state committee for investigation. Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna.

"Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the president's close friends and admirers.

"Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the president out of harm's way.

"Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the president shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy. To a World reporter last night Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the president.

"'Yes, it is true,' he said, 'but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public.'

"He was extremely anxious that no reference whatever should be made to the matter.

"Special detectives are guarding the president in Canton."

ST. PAUL WILL BE CROWDED

Fact that Governor Roosevelt Will Be Present and Speak is Arousing Much Interest.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—Secretary Stine of the National League of Republican Clubs, who is now here to remain after the convention next week has received assurances of attendance from so many clubs that he is of the opinion that this year's will be one of the largest and most successful conventions ever held. The fact that Governor Roosevelt will be present and speak is arousing much interest, especially throughout the west. The speech at this convention, being his first formal utterance since his nomination for the vice presidency, will be really the opening of the republican campaign. Governor Roosevelt, who leaves New York Sunday night, will come from Chicago to this city Monday night on a special train carrying the Illinois league and preparations have been completed for a big reception on his arrival here.

Among others who are to be present are ex-Presidents McAlpin, Woodmansee and Tracy. Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, president of the Illinois league, is the only candidate for president thus far announced and there has been no sign of opposition to the selection of Secretary Stine.

DAY WITH THE PRESIDENT

Large Crowd of Visitors Expected at Canton on Notification Day.

CANTON, O., July 10.—Acting Secretary Grant of the citizens' reception committee is receiving announcements from clubs in surrounding towns of delegations coming for the notification Thursday. He anticipates a large crowd and has arrangements made for receiving and escorting the visitors.

The president and Mrs. McKinley took a drive of more than an hour immediately after breakfast this morning and then the former resumed work with Secretary Cortelyou on business forwarded from Washington and on preparations for the notification. There were frequent interruptions by callers who came to pay their respects or to inquire about personal matters.

PLAN THE TRIP TO CANTON

Final Preparations Completed for Journey of Notification Committee to President's Home.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Final preparations have been completed by Senator Hanna for the trip of the notification committee from this city to Canton next Thursday. The special train of five cars will leave Cleveland at 9:30 a. m. In addition to the notification committee the train will carry the Tippecanoe club of this city and a band. There will also be a number of invited guests of Senator Hanna, making the total number of persons in the party about 300. The train will reach Canton shortly before noon. Returning, it will reach Cleveland about 6 p. m.

Illinois Republicans Meet.

DECATUR, Ill., July 10.—About 300 republicans from all parts of Illinois are here at the meeting of the State League of Republican clubs. President I. N. Hamilton of Chicago in calling the first session to order said the purpose was to enlist young men in the ranks of the party. Lieutenant Governor W. A. Northcutt made an address on the issues of the campaign. This afternoon officers will be elected and an address will be made by Former Speaker J. W. Sherman of Mancomb and James H. Danskin of Jacksonville.

Martin B. Madden of Chicago was called home by the death of his mother. Senator Cullom telegraphed that illness prevented his attendance.

Nominated for Congress.

MENASHA, Wis., July 10.—The Sixth district democratic congressional convention today nominated James J. Watson of Fond Du Lac. The Kansas City platform was endorsed.

ANTIGO, Wis., July 10.—The republican convention of the Ninth district nominated Webster Brown of Rhinelander.

PARIS, Ky., July 10.—The democratic convention of the Seventh Kentucky district met here this afternoon. Trouble arose and one faction met in a bolting convention and nominated South Trimble for congress. The regular convention adjourned till tomorrow.

Roosevelt in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Governor Roosevelt passed through the city today enroute to Albany. He will return to Oyster Bay tomorrow to prepare for the reception there on Thursday of the ratification committee of the republican national convention.

SEE END OF FUSION

Popocrats Gather at Lincoln with Finish of Coalition in Sight.

COMPLICATES THE RUSH FOR OFFICE

Outlook Such as to Spur Aspirants on to Get There This Time.

PLEASANT PROSPECTS FOR A TURMOIL

Independent Populists Are Making Trouble for State House Machine.

CORPORATION CAPPERS ON THE GROUND

Their Efforts Bent to the Holding in Line of Delegates Who Threaten to Take Radical Action Against Corporations.

LINCOLN, July 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The prevailing impression that this is the last year of fusion in Nebraska seems to have spurred all three parties to the three-ringed circus that is to nominate a state and electoral ticket here tomorrow to a last desperate effort to get the best of one another. This is the only rational explanation of the pulling and hauling between the leaders, fixing up the wires which seem to be getting hotter as the convention approaches. At no fusion convention of recent years have so many questions been left open, depending on the success or failure of the machine to carry its point. That the machine is desperate is evidenced by the fact that all the state house appointees, their relatives and dependents have been called in to keep the carriage on the track, to say nothing of the corporation cappers, here in bunches to help on the progress.

For the same reason all the big guns of the popocratic troupe, including Bryan, Towne, Stevenson, Weaver, Webster Davis, Senator Allen and every one of the fusion nominees for congress, are on the spot to overawe recalcitrant reformers who may be disposed to insist on fair play and to resist the dictation of the machine operators.

Where the Fun Will Be.

As most of the independents are in the populist camp, the populist ring of the show is sure to be the scene of the principal and most interesting performance. The first and big fight is to come right at the start over the organization. M. F. Harrington of O'Neill has announced himself for temporary chairman, for which place he has a formidable backing, especially among the delegates who resent the intrusion of the corporations into their deliberations. Against him the friends of other candidates are trying to organize and propose to vote for Senator Allen, if he does not positively refuse to stand.

The key to the situation is this: The sentiment has been growing stronger right along against giving the democrats more than one place on the state ticket. Harrington is promoting the candidacy of S. B. Howard of Holt for treasurer, and says he is everlastingly against the promotion of any of the present state house deputies. His election would mean that he would appoint a conference committee that would see to it that the treasurership is apportioned to the populists, thus cutting out Lulkhart, the democratic choice for that office, and conceding the democrats the attorney generalship or something else as good. If Harrington is turned down the conference committee will be stalked to give the treasurership to Lulkhart, the democrat, and claim the attorney generalship for a populist. Out of this situation, strange to say, the Douglas delegation is expected to vote against Harrington, to further the interests of Elmer Thomas for attorney general, sacrificing Yelser to Poynter, whose renomination is practically conceded.

Other Things to Squabble Over.

For the other offices, the lieutenant governorship is accorded E. A. Gilbert, while chances favor Svoboda for secretary of state, Beck for superintendent, Wheeler or Greiss for auditor and a free-for-all for land commissioner.

A second controversy is likely to be precipitated over the electoral ticket. Many populists want to put up eight Bryan and Towne electors, while none of them will concede more than four to Bryan and Stevenson. Bryan and his managers, however, are anxious to have the whole electoral ticket committed to the Stevenson end of it. The democrats and silver republicans will indorse the work of the Kansas City convention without protest and an attempt will be made to secure similar action by the populists.

"They had better not try that," said a leading populist in reply to my question. "The populists will not go back on the Sioux Falls ticket. Towne has not yet withdrawn, and even if he should, the populists will not favor Stevenson. A resolution offered in the populist convention endorsing Bryan and Stevenson would receive such a jolt that Bryan would never get over the bad effect."

The democratic convention will probably be presided over by J. H. White of Frontier as temporary chairman and T. J. Doyle of Lancaster as permanent chairman. The silver republicans will be run as a mutual admiration society by G. L. Laws, J. N. Lyman and Frank Ransom, with about sixteen other renegades.

Holt County's Resolutions.

As to platforms no one is willing to admit that he has prepared one for either democrat or populist convention. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island expects to take charge of the resolutions committee for the democrats and to put a few thoughts on paper before morning. For the populists Senator Allen and Congressmen Stark, Sutherland and Neville will probably look after the job. To make things interesting for them the resolutions adopted in the Holt county populist convention are to be offered for incorporation into the state platform. These resolutions fairly sizzle with anti-corporation virus. Among other things they demand a law making corporate employers fully liable for injuries to employes; they demand the removal of the $5,000 limit for damages in death cases; they declare against passes and for a law making their use by a public officer work forfeiture of his office, and finally they demand a complete revision of the revenue laws, providing for an elective county assessor to fix all state and county taxes, thus abolishing the graft of the corporations with the State Board of Equalization by giving the county assessor its jurisdiction over railway, telegraph and telephone companies.

With the corporation agents active among the delegates and the state house machine pledged to the protection of their corporation friends, the Holt county resolutions have little chance of seeing daylight, except possibly in a mild and general form.

As to the United States senatorship, all