THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DUEL OF BIG GUNS

British and Russian Legations in Pekin Battered Down by Artillery.

EVERY FOREIGNER REPORTED TO BE DEAD

Boxers Under Prince Tuan Make Furious but Victorious Attack.

PRINCE CHING MEETS DEATH IN BATTLE

Europeans Charged with Directing Chinese Military Movements.

LI HUNG CHANG WILL STAY AT CANTON

Reports of Chinese Origin Are to the Effect That Troops Under General Ma Have Defeated Allies at Tien Tsin.

LONDON, July 13.—3:30 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6, Prince Tuan being in command. The attacks were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the center, the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsin Yu.

"The attack began with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legation were full of dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese.

"Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shoa were killed.

"Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head.

"Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent to him a hopeful telegram. He says, on the contrary, no direct telegram has been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time.

The remaining news is restricted to the usual crop of untrustworthy rumors, the most serious of which, reported by the correspondent of the Express, is to the effect that Europeans are directing the Chinese military operations. The correspondent asserts that Captain Bailey of H. M. S. Aurora distinctly saw a man in European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien Tsin.

Foreign refugees from Tien Tsin openly accuse a European official, whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Colonel von Hanneken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of General Chang and themselves from Tien Tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners to their fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants without regard to age or sex. The manager of a Chinese steamship company who has arrived in Shanghai asserts that he only escaped from Tien Tsin by cutting off his queue and donning European clothes. It is stated that the taotai of Shanghai protested to the powers against these Russian slaughters.

It is asserted that the Buddhist priests throughout the empire are propagating Prince Tuan's anti-foreign gospel.

News is circulating throughout the Yang Tsi valley that General Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin. The actual impotence for the moment of the allied forces gives color to these stories with the worst results.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives Tien Tsin advices to July 8, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed at the railway station.

The Canton correspondent of the Dail Telegraph, wiring July 11, says: "Li Hung Chang has decided to remain here and the American gunboat which was waiting to convey him enroute to Pekin will sail tomorrow."

JAPAN SENDING A BIG ARMY

Fifty Thousand Troops to Be Sent to China at Once for Humanity's Sake.

YOKOHAMA, July 12.—Though no decision has yet been announced it is certain that Japan will send nearly 50,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the dispatch of so large a force is a duty in the interest of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the troubles rest upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China.

CHINESE GUNS ARE MASKED

Artillerists of Allies Have Difficulty in Locating Them—Duel in Progress.

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CHE FOO, Sunday, July 8.—An artillery duel is proceeding at Tien Tsin. The Chinese guns are so masked that the allies find difficulty in locating them.

Price on Head of Kang Yu Wei.

LONDON, July 13.—The Singapore correspondent of the Express says:

"Two Japanese recently made a determined effort to murder Kang Yu Wei, the exiled leader of the Chinese reform party, who is here under British protection and who is always accompanied by four Sikh guards. These foiled the attempt and arrested the assailants, but Kang Yu Wei was badly wounded. There have been many attempts to murder Kang Yu Wei by poison in order to gain the price set upon his head by the Chinese.

Baltimore at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 12.—The United States cruiser Baltimore is here awaiting orders.

The Baltimore left Manila early in May and was last reported at Malta, July 2. It has Rear Admiral Watson on board.

Hospital Ship Sails for China.

LONDON, July 12.—The American hospital ship Maine (which has been placed at the disposal of the British government by the women's executive committee) sailed today from Southampton for China.

PREPARING FOR REAL WAR

War Department Taking Steps Looking to Prolonged Campaign in Chinese Empire.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is inferred at the [illegible]ment that Colonel Liscum and the [illegible] of the Ninth infantry, which [illegible] on Friday, have reached Tien [illegible] Liscum was given a free hand in [illegible]er of an advance and it is thought by prompt movement he has already reached the beleaguered city of Tien Tsin, where, according to advices today to the British admiralty, reinforcements were urgently needed.

The bureau of military information has received an interesting communication from Major Zalinsky, U. S. A., retired, giving some details of climate and topography of the country between Taku and Pekin. Major Zalinsky went over this road in 1895 and 1896 and says that the trip from Taku to Pekin occupied two days of forced marching. He was traveling with a native pony and light equipment, but the road practically killed the horse. The country between Taku and Pekin is hilly and the climate probably will be more favorable than the Philippines for white troops. The mean temperature of Pekin is about the same as San Francisco, but it is much hotter in summer and Major Zalinsky says is it bitterly cold in winter. In connection with the winter, Major Zalinsky says that the Pei-Ho river and a large part of the Gulf of Pechile are closed to navigation by ice early in December and stores for a winter campaign should be gotten into the country by October at least. Fuel is scarce, there being no wood to speak of, while a small amount of coal is imported on camels from the north, ground and mixed with clay to make it burn slowly. All timber for tent flooring and other construction will have to be imported. He favors oil and wheeled cooking outfits as the most practical and economical.

The quartermaster's department has chartered the steamer Azrre at San Francisco and has directed that it be fitted for use in the transportation of horses and mules for the Philippines or China, as the case may be.

In view of the prospective military operations in China the quartermaster's department is favorably considering the advisability of establishing a regular service between Taku and Nagasaki and using the transport Logan and the freight ships Flintshire and Wyfield for that purpose. The Logan carried the Ninth infantry from Manila to Taku and it is now at the latter port. The Flintshire and Wyefield are scheduled to leave Manila tomorrow with two battalions of the Fourteenth infantry and a battery of the Fifth artillery for Taku. The selection of Nagasaki as one of the terminals is due to the fact that all transports now leaving San Francisco for Manila will touch at that port and in case it is desired to send the troops carried by them to China the service could be done by the line from Taku without the necessity of diverting the regular Pacific transports from their proper destination at Manila. This arrangement would result in a saving of time, as the transfer of troops could be effected more quickly than the outgoing transports could be coaled and provisioned for the extra trip to China.

The State department is now in negotiation with the Japanese government for permission to land these armed forces at Nagasaki. It is expected that this permission will be speedily granted.

DELAYED DISPATCH AT HAND

Japanese Legation Receives from Tokio Cablegram Concerning Fighting Around Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Tokio giving briefly the details of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler at Pekin and the fighting around Tien Tsin. The dispatch was sent from Tokio July 4, but was in some way subject to great delay around the Siberian route. It states that the German minister was killed by a shot and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiery is responsible. The Japanese report of the fighting around Tien Tsin is similar to that conveyed in earlier dispatches.

Concerning today's reports from Yokohama that the government is being urged to send 50,000 troops to China Mr. Nabeshima, the Japanese charge, says this is little more than conjecture and that there is no present evidence that the government has the slightest purpose of sending more than one army corps, or 22,000 men, to China. While the popular sentiment in Japan might favor the dispatch of a large army to China he feels that the government will act quite conservatively, particularly in view of the uncertainty of the terms upon which Japan is to undertake this mission.

It is the understanding of the Japanese officials here that the fifth army corps is now being put aboard transports at one of the great naval stations near Hiroshima. It is predicted that transports will go forward in groups as fast as loaded, being accompanied by a convoy of warships to afford protection. But as Japan and China have not declared war against each other it is not expected that a large convoy of war vessels will be required. The Japanese troops will go straight to Taku, the trip taking about three and a half days.

HAS NO HIDDEN AMBITION

Italy Contemplates Neither Expansion Nor Intrigue, Whatever Else She May Do in China.

ROME, July 12.—The Marquis Visconti-Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, responding today in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpolation regarding the intentions of the government as to China, said:

The cabinet has no political intentions toward expansion or intrigue in China. Its program is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. A fleet and some troops represent the participation of Italy in the common task.

We cannot leave entirely to others the protection of our national rights, nor are we disinterested in the work of mutual interests and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China.

The minister's remarks were warmly acclaimed.

Wire to Che Foo Interrupted.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Commercial Cable company sends out the following notice:

"We are notified that the Great Northern Telegraph company has received notification from Shanghai that communication with Che Foo has been interrupted since yesterday evening."

Transports for German Troops.

HAMBURG, July 12.—The Boursenhalle announces that the Hamburg-American line has leased four and the North German Lloyd line six steamers to the marine minister for the transportation of 12,000 troops and ammunition to China.

Li Hung Chang Offers Condolence.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says the family of the late Baron von Ketteler has received a telegram of sympathy from Li Hung Chang.

BOER ARMS SCORE VICTORY

Important British Post at Nitral's Nek Compelled to Surrender.

ROBERTS FEARS CASUALTY LIST IS LARGE

Burghers Engage Enemy at Durdepoort and Get at Least as Good as a Drawn Battle According to Advices.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to the War office, under date of Pretoria, July 12, as follows:

"The enemy, having failed in its attack upon our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of July 9, made a determined attack upon our right flank yesterday and I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nitral's nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn and, seizing the hills commanding the nek, brought a heavy gunfire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nitral's nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg.

"The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day and immediately on receiving information, early this morning, of the enemy's strength I dispatched reinforcement from here under Colonel Godfrey of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison had been overpowered and the guns and a greater portion of the squadron of the Grays had been captured, owing to the horses being shot, also about ninety men of the Lincoln regiment.

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durdeport, north of the town, in which the Seventh Dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieutenant Colonel Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our own men.

"Smith-Dorrien had a small engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss upon them.

"Buller reports that the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Pardeekraal were driven off yesterday, after a short action.

"Hart reports from Heidelburg that the surrendering of Boer arms and ammunition continues in that district."

LONDON BLUE OVER DEFEAT

It is Feared That Surrender of Boers is Anything but Near at Hand.

LONDON, July 13.—Lord Roberts' dispatch reporting still another unfortunate affair throws a search-light on the state of affairs. There has been comment regarding the lack of progress by the immense army under command of Lord Roberts, but few could be found who would believe that the scattered Boers would be able to inflict such a defeat so near Pretoria. Instead of the surrender of the Boers being imminent, as recent telegrams have intimated, it seems they have been making a concerted attempt to surround or recapture Pretoria with so much success that in the region which was supposed to be pacified, and no attack was expected, they inflicted a serious defeat and captured two guns and some 200 men. It is evident that General Botha has a considerable force, seeing that he is about to press Lord Roberts' lines at a half dozen points around Pretoria, from the Springs to the southeast of the city northward to Middleburg and Durdepoort, and thence south to Nitrel's nek and Krugersdorp.

Lord Roberts omits to give the name of the commander concerned, giving rise to the belief that worse remains to be told. Even if the mishap be not more grave than his information at present implies it proves that the situation is still serious and that there is no possibility of any troops being spared from South Africa for China, but on the contrary it will still take a long time to clear the country of the Boers.

News has reached London that Lord Roberts has been suffering from a serious bowel complaint and that Lady Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Bloomfontein. Lord Roberts though now better is still weak.

Consul Hay is to Return Home.

CAPETOWN, July 12.—United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay at Pretoria is about to return to the United States.

Batches of prisoners are arriving here daily from the front. One lot contained thirty-eight English and Irish names.

Released Prisoners Reach Ladysmith.

LONDON, July 12.—The War office announces that General Buller reports that 659 prisoners released by the Boers have arrived at Ladysmith.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS

Burke S. Hall of Lincoln, Nebraska, is Named as an Alternate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Among the cadets for West Point appointed during the last week under the increase provided by recent legislation from states-at-large are the following:

Torrey B. Maghee, Rawlins, Wyo.; Henry Ponting, Laramie, Wyo., alternate; Orno E. Tyler, Kansas City, Kan.; Walter S. Dyrsdale, alternate, Lawrence, Kan.; Clarence J. Novohey, Yankton, S. D.; Albert T. Lyman, alternate, Mitchell, S. D.; Kendall Fellows, Spokane, Wash.; Leo P. Quinn, alternate, Spokane, Wash.; Edward Le Compte, Park City, Utah; R. L. Irvine, alternate, Logan, Utah; Rupert Danford, Salt Lake City, Utah; Gerald Childs, alternate, Ogden, Utah; Arthur W. Lane, Portland, Ore.; Henry R. Adair, alternate, Astoria, Ore.; Burke S. Hall, alternate, Lincoln, Neb.; Hugh L. Walthall, Modesto, Cal.; Carl D. Adams, alternate, New Ontario, Cal.; Lowe A. McClure, Carson City, Nev.; Fred A. Garges, alternate, Reno, Nev.; Robert M. Danford, Joy, Ill.; Harry S. Monroe, alternate, Joliet, Ill.; Halsey Dunwoody, Fairfield, Ia.; George R. Allen, Iowa City, Ia.; Harry M. Hepburn, alternate, Clarinda, Ia.

Memorial to Confederate Dead.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Chevalier Trentanove, a sculptor of Washington, D. C., was today awarded the contract for erecting the monument to the confederate dead that will be placed in Springfield, Mo., by the United Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy. The monument is to be ready for unveiling by June of next year. It will cost $12,000 and will be the only memorial to confederate soldiers in Missouri.

Negro Lynched in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12.—At Cresswell, Shelby county, thirty-nine miles east of here, John Jennings, colored, was lynched today. Thursday last Jennings shot and killed L. Martin, a laborer. Jennings was arrested and was taken from the officers by a mob.

CAPITAL NEEDED IN CUBA

English Consul Reports to His Government on Conditions Prevailing in the Island.

LONDON, July 12.—The report of the British consul in Cuba for 1899 says: "While the first year of American rule disappointed Americans as well as Cubans and failed to realize the expectations in the way of a great revival of trade and needed public works, it is only common justice to the United States officials in Cuba to say that no responsibility for the nonfulfillment of these expectations attaches to them. So far as their authority allowed they have worked honestly and in good faith in what they conceived to be the best interests of the island. I cannot see what more could be done. The one thing that was not in their power to give was the thing Cuba needed the most—the establishment of a permanent form of government."

The consul endorses the reports of Generals Brooke, Ludlow and Fitzhugh Lee, in which they point out that until a settled government is established, capital, so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Cuba, will continue to hold aloof, and says:

"In the interest of all the countries commercially related to Cuba, as well as of Cuba itself, it is to be hoped that the present uncertainty will be ended before the resulting evils assume an acute phase."

Referring to the "complication and hopeless confusion" arising from the use of two kinds of money, "the relative value of which daily fluctuates," the consul says: "It is incredible that such a system should actually be in use today in a civilized country controlled by the government of so eminently practical a people as the Americans."

Continuing, the consul pays tribute to the sanitary work of the United States authorities, resulting in a remarkable diminution of mortality from yellow fever, and advises the establishment of direct steamship communication between Great Britain and Cuba, in spite of previous failures in this direction.

In conclusion the consul remarks: "The losses in Cuba during the insurrection and war were more serious than generally thought and without the aid of foreign capital the rehabilitation of the industries will be a very lengthy, if not impossible, task."

PECK EXPLAINS SALARY CUT

Horizontal Reduction of Fifty Per Cent in Wages of American Employes at Paris Exposition.

PARIS, July 12.—The reduction in salaries announced by Commissioner General Ferd W. Peck does not effect all the employes of the commission, but only those who received an increase of salary on their arrival in Paris. This increase has a horizontal reduction of 50 per cent and comes into effect August 1. This action, Mr. Peck explains, is in accordance with the circular of February 15, announcing the increase in the following language:

"In consideration of the extra expense entailed by living in Paris, your salary from March 1 and until not later than November will be at the rate of — dollars per annum. I may find it necessary to decrease this compensation at any time during the above period if in my judgment it is desirable owing to developments of the situation."

Mr. Peck today said that as the work of the installation of exhibits was completed and the arduous character of the labor and demands on the time of the employes was lessened, it was only fair that there be a corresponding reduction in compensation.

New Treaty Pleases Berlin.

BERLIN, July 12.—The signing at Washington by Secretary of State Hay and Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, of the reciprocity agreement between the two countries has had an excellent effect here, especially as the Berlin foreign office states that it was done without exacting special concessions from Germany.

The Semi-Official Post says: "The importance of the concession does not lie in the market advantage, but in the recoining of the reciprocity principle and in the fastening of friendly ties."

Rain Gladdens Drouth-Stricken India.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India, has cabled to the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, that an excellent rain has fallen in the northwestern provinces and in parts of Central India and that useful showers have occurred in Rajpootana and Deccan.

Excessive Heat in London.

LONDON, July 12.—An exceptional heat wave is causing numerous sunstrokes and prostrations. In London the thermometer registered 129 degrees in the sun and 86 in the shade at noon.

Bubonic Plague Feared in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, July 12.—The government is renewing its sanitary measures for the prevention of the introduction into the country of the bubonic plague.

New Commercial Treaty Approved.

ROME, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today approved the commercial treaty between the United States and Italy.

Premier Confined by Sickness.

PARIS, July 12.—The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is confined to his bed by sickness.

JESTER COULD NOT SPEAK

Witnesses at Trial of Alleged Murderer of Gilbert Gates Recall Incident of Wichita Trial.

NEW LONDON, Mo., July 12.—Charles Hazelhurst, who in 1871 accompanied Gilbert Gates from St. Charles, Ill., to Kansas, was a witness today in the trial of Alex Jester. He described the appearance of the prisoner at the trial at Wichita. At the time when Jester was asked how the powder came to be in the vest which he wore, which the state claims was the property of Gilbert Gates, he was dumbfounded and unable to answer. The judge, owing to the prisoner's inability to speak, adjourned court. At its opening an hour afterward, Jester was able to testify.

Azel Gates, father of Gilbert, corroborated this testimony. The witness was asked by the defense if he was furnishing the means for the prosecution. Mr. Gates answered, "No," emphatically, whereupon Attorney Forrest of Chicago said that John W. Gates was furnishing the means. Azel Gates testified that upon receipt of the letter from Cornelia Street, a sister of Jester, saying that Jester had killed Gilbert W. Gates, he concluded to prosecute the alleged murderer.

Powell S. Owensby, who was the deputy sheriff of Monroe county, Missouri, at the time of the arrest of Jester at Towanda, Kas., said that Jester told him he had bought out Gilbert Gates and that the boy had gone farther west. He also told him that he was a preacher and farmer. W. H. White, the sheriff of Monroe county at the time Jester was locked up, described the jail delivery at the time Jester escaped, February 1, 1872.

James S. Allen, formerly judge of the county where the crime was committed, also testified.

HEARS HIS COUNTRY'S CALL

President McKinley Receives Formal Notice of His Nomination.

ACCEPTS IN WISE AND PATRIOTIC WORDS

Senators Lodge, Hanna and Fairbanks Speak Briefly but Pointedly of the Issues on Which the Campaing Will Be Fought.

CANTON, O., July 12.—William McKinley was today officially notified of his second nomination by the republican party for the highest office in the gift of the republic.

There was enthusiasm enough and to spare and to many of the pointed utterances of both Senator Lodge and the president there was hearty and cordial approval shown.

Important features of the speech of notification by Senator Lodge and the response by President McKinley were the references to the Chinese situation. This caused a great deal of discussion during the conference following the formal speech making and the impression created was that these utterances were a notification to the world that the United States intended to preserve all its rights in China.

The most impressive parts of the president's speech were his references to the maintenance of the gold standard and the financial public faith, the preservation of a protective tariff, the enlargement of our market, especially the phrase, "Prosperity at home and prestige abroad."

When asked, "Shall we go back to the tariff of four years ago?" there were shouts of "No! no!" from every part of the audience. Another prolonged cheer greeted his words relative to the maintenance of our authority in the Philippines. With the keenest interest everybody followed that part referring to our foreign relations and there was most earnest attention when he declared we should have executive control over the territory possessed by the United States and another outburst when he said such authority would be coupled with "liberty and humanity." His declaration that the United States had reclaimed "10,000,000 human beings from imperialism" made a decided impression.

The president seemed at his best. He was of good voice and spirits. His appearance indicated the best of health and his voice rang out loud and clear, reaching the outskirts of the vast throng which surrounded the house and extended over the lawn and across the street, speaking from the same place where he received the formal notification four years ago.

Others Willing to Talk.

While the speech of the president closed the formal notification, other speakers were called for. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Hanna, chairman of the national committee; Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general; Colonel Sam L. Parker of Hawaii and Senator Lodge were heard. These speakers, with the exception of Colonel Parker, who was called out of compliment to the Pacific islands, took occasion to refer to the recent action of the democratic national convention in Kansas City. It was evident that Senator Fairbanks intended to make the money question the dominant issue of the campaign, denying that with 16 to 1 in their platform the democrats could make imperialism the leading issue.

Senator Hanna adjured republican voters to remember the importance of the campaign.

Postmaster General Smith warned his hearers that democratic success would disarrange the business interests of the country.

The feature of the second speech of Senator Lodge was the resentment of the arraignment of President McKinley's by his opponents and his pointing out the difficulties Mr. Bryan would have in selecting a cabinet from the men prominent in the conventions at Kansas City and Sioux Falls.

The weather was perfect. Not a trace of the storm of last evening was seen.

Some time before the arrival of the notification party, President McKinley went out into the yard and inspected and approved the arrangements. The president wore a white fedora hat, a broad expanse of white vest and a sack coat of very democratic appearance. He greeted the different arrivals in a most cordial and friendly manner. A large space in the front yard was roped off and filled with chairs for the notification party and distinguished guests. Tables were also provided for the press. Outside the roped space numerous photographic outfits were set up and trained on the point where the speaking was to take place.

The notification committee and party came from Cleveland on a special train. They were met at the station and escorted in carriages to the home of President McKinley. The Tippecanoe club of Cleveland was given the place of honor next to the band with which the Canton citizens welcomed the delegation with cheers as it passed through the streets. Decorations were not plentiful, but the American flag floated from many business houses and residences along the route of the procession.

A number of distinguished men occupied seats on the porch, among them being Senator Hanna, Postmaster General Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry C. Payne, Judge Day, R. C. Kerens and Representative Taylor. With Mrs. McKinley were Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Mary Saxton, Mrs. Judge Day and Mrs. Charles Dawes. Senator Lodge immediately mounted a small standing block and delivered his speech.

Named by United Party.

Mr. President: This committee, representing every state in the union and the organized territories of the United States, was duly appointed to announce to you, formally, your nomination by the republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia on June 19 last, as the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1901.

To be selected by the republican party as its candidate for this great office is always one of the highest honors which can be given to any man. This nomination, however, comes to you, sir, under circumstances which give it a higher significance and make it an even deeper expression of honor and trust than usual. You were nominated unanimously at Philadelphia. You received the unforced vote of every delegate, from every state and every territory.

The harmony of sentiment which appears on the face of the record was but the reflection of the deeper harmony which existed in the hearts and minds of the delegates. Without faction, without dissent, with profound satisfaction and eager enthusiasm, you were nominated for the presidency by the united voice of the representatives of our great party, in which there is neither sign of division nor shadow of turning. Such unanimity, always remarkable, is here the more impressive because it accompanies a second nomination to the great office which you have held for four years. It is not the facile triumph of hope over experience, but the sober approval of conduct and character tested in many trials and tried by heavy and extraordinary responsibilities. With the exception of the period in which Washington organized the nation and built the state, and of those other awful years when Lincoln led his people through the agony of civil war and saved from destruction the work of Washington, there never has been a presidential term in our history so crowded with great events, so filled with new and momentous questions, as that

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	65	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	85
7 a. m.	66	3 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	73	5 p. m.	86
10 a. m.	76	6 p. m.	84
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	83
12 m.	81	8 p. m.	81
		9 p. m.	79

STORMY TIME AT CHARLESTON

Spirited Contest in Republican State Convention Over Naming of Candidates.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 12.—The republican state convention reconvened here today for its second day's session under peculiar circumstances. Usually the interest lags after the head of the ticket has been named. At this convention spirited contests began after the nomination of A. B. White, last night, for governor. White was the only candidate for governor, but there were many contestants for the other places.

The day opened with long speeches in presenting names and balloting and contending for minor places on the state ticket. The contests had been waged all week with no little bitterness, and today the fighting was carried into the convention. All the delegates were present and the attendance was large in expectation of lively scenes.

The names of James K. Hall, Arnold C. Scherr and C. W. Swisher were presented for auditor of state, LaFollete, Getzendanner and others having withdrawn. There were 1,054 delegates, 528 being necessary to a choice. Before the result of the ballot could be announced a severe thunder storm came over the wigwam, but it was not equal to the storm among the delegates when attempts were made for changes from Hall and Swisher to Scherr. Under the rules no changes were allowed by the chair. Scherr had a majority when the call of the counties was completed. Confusion reigned for a long time in a dispute over the rules. The nomination of Scherr was made unanimous on motion of Hubbard of Wheeling, the leader of the Hall forces, before the ballot was announced. The vote on auditor was not announced.

At 12:40 the convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

Peter Silman was nominated for state treasurer and Thomas C. Miller was named for superintendent of schools. There was then a wild scene in the convention, which resulted in the nomination of Congressman Romeo Freer for attorney general. For supreme judges (term of twelve years each) Judge Henry Brannon and George Poffenbarger were named.

Judge Branner was elected to the supreme court twelve years ago as a democrat, but became a republican in 1896.

The convention adjourned tonight.

Progress of Gold Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Leading members of the gold democratic party here are not in favor of a separate ticket for this campaign and will so express themselves when the executive committee of the national committee holds its meeting here July 25. It is likely that the convention, when it convenes here, will go over the books of the organization, adjust all business matters, issue a proclamation against free silver and the candidates of the Kansas City convention, reaffirm the principles of the platform adopted at the sound money convention held here four years ago and the adjourn.

Press Office on Campau.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Daniel J. Campau, who returned from Chicago today, said that the democratic national committee had asked him to accept the chairmanship of the national democratic campaign committee and upon his declining the offer had refused to accept the declination and had asked him to take the matter under advisement. Mr. Campau says he will soon give the committee a final answer.

ALL CARS RUNNING AS USUAL

Strikers and Transit Company Tell Different Stories of Situation.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Cars are running as usual and traffic on the various lines of the St. Louis Transit company is growing heavier. Officials of the Transit company declare that a number of the strikers have deserted the union and are applying for work. This is denied by the strikers' executive committee, which makes a counter assertion that men are leaving the employ of the company.

Efforts are being made by the citizens' committee, of which John T. Wilson is chairman, to settle the strike by arbitration. The committee has issued a statement reviewing the situation and requesting both parties to the controversy to submit the matters in dispute for settlement by a board of arbitration. Neither side has answered the request. The Transit company officials say that as far as they are concerned there is no strike.

Ford Smith, attorney for Sheriff Pohlman, says that while he thought the posse comitatus would not be needed, yet it is so disposed that it can be gotten together, armed and equipped and massed in barracks within an hour after being ordered out.

Attorney General Crow, on behalf of the minority stockholders of the Southern Electric railroad, filed suit in the St. Louis circuit court late this afternoon to annul the purchase of the Southern Electric railway by the St. Louis Transit company.

The case will be a test one and if it wins will break up the entire deal by which St. Louis Transit company was organized. The case is entitled, "The State ex rel Ed Crow against the Southern Electric Railway company, the United Railways company and the St. Louis Transit company."

The suit is brought to annul the deeds of transfer of the Southern Electric road to the United Railways and to enjoin and restrain the United Railways company and the St. Louis Transit company from carrying out the agreement entered in the deed.

The suit is brought in the interest of certain minority stockholders. It is charged in the petition that the rights of the minority stockholders have not been considered and the suit is brought to restore them to their rights.

Movements of Ocean Vessels July 12.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Kaiser Freidrich, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, and proceeded.

At Naples—Arrived—Aller, from New York, via Gibralter, for Genoa.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Rotterdam, from New York, via Boulogne.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Cambroman, for Montreal.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Rhynland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

At New York—Arrived—Deutschland, from Hamburg. Sailed—Columbia, for Hamburg; La Gascogne, for Havre; Barbarossa, for Bremen; Bolivia, for Marseilles.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Waesland, from Philadelphia.

At Glasgow—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Kaiser Friedrich, from New York, for Hamburg.

BACK TO OLD BASIS

Populists Force Democrats to Take One Place and Look Pleasant.

LIVELY SHAKING UP IN FUSION MILL

Machine Badly Racked as the Result of the Independent Determination.

MAGNIFICENT BLUFF GOES THROUGH

Democrats Lay Down Before the Demand of Their Populist Allies.

ALL FOR BRYAN'S SAKE IS THE EXCUSE

Windup of the Three-Ringed Circus Sees the Populist Machine Well in Control of the Situation.

Governor (Populist)—
W. A. POYNTER of Boone.
Lieutenant Governor (Silver Republican)—
E. A. GILBERT of York.
Treasurer (Populist)—
S. R. HOWARD of Holt.
Secretary of State (Populist)—
C. V. SVOBODA of Howard.
Auditor of State (Populist)—
THEODORE GRIESS of Clay.
Land Commissioner (Populist)—
P. J. CAREY of Saunders.
Attorney General (Democrat)—
W. D. OLDHAM of Buffalo.
Superintendent (Populist)—
C. P. BECK of Lancaster.
Presidential Electors—
W. G. SWAN of Johnson.
ROBERT OBERFELDER of Cheyenne.
J. HUGHES of Colfax.
L. N. WENDT of Lincoln.
W. G. ELBERSON of Howard.
W. H. GARRETT of Phelps.
J. H. FELBER of Cedar.
FRANK RANSOM of Douglas.

LINCOLN, July 12.—(Special.)—After more than twenty-four hours almost continuous travail, the three fusion conventions finally agreed on this list of candidates as their common ticket for the impending campaign. The result, however, was brought about only by severe squelching of several attendants on the harmony feast which for a time looked decidedly turbulent. As a consequence the democrats have been compelled once more to sacrifice everything for Bryan's sake to keep their allies in line for a set of Bryan presidential electors.

"The populists simply bluffed us clean out of the game," said Edgar Howard, "and the worst part of it is that they didn't have anything but a bobtailed flush at that."

In the same strain Judge Sullivan remarked: "I don't blame the populists for taking all they can get this year. They know they will never have another such chance."

A well known Douglas county democrat added this testimonial: "The renomination of Poynter is the worst thing that could have happened. He cannot get the united democratic support in our county and is sure to run way behind his ticket."

Mike Harrington's Threat.

Such a wrenching as the fusion machine received today has not been experienced in all its history. Threats, alarms, criminations and recriminations passed back and forth and the wheels were put on the track finally only by main force.

"If you don't take what we offer you," threatened Mike Harrington to the democrats, after he had been delegated plenipotentiary for the populists, "I will carry it up to Bryan, and you may be sure he will settle it for you."

The Harrington proposition was for an equal division of the electoral ticket, giving the silver republicans the lieutenant governorship, the democrats one place on the state ticket, to be selected by themselves, and reserving the rest to populists.

The report of the conference committee awarding the democrats two places, treasurer and land commissioner, though eagerly snapped up by the democrats and silverites, had been unceremoniously rejected by the populists amidst a stormy discussion, which uncovered a number of the men who had sold out to the corporations or betrayed their party to the democrats. When the Harrington proposition was made to the democrats it elicited an impassioned speech from Matt Gering, pleading for the democrats to claim the governorship and name either Smyth or Sullivan for the place.

Democrats Name Oldham.

Congressman Robinson, W. H. Thompson, Chairman Doyle and others rushed forth to pour oil on the troubled waters and the democratic convention capitulated and agreed to take the attorney generalship and nominated Oldham.

The great fight from the start has been for control of the state boards vested with supervision of the corporations. That is why democrats insisted on two officers who would be members of the State Board of Transportation. But even when this was thrown into the populist convention the rustling of corporations to get their favorites planted in these important strongholds continued with more or less success.

When it came to choosing the head of the ticket the machine was well greased, the informal ballot showed overwhelmingly for Poynter and when completed his selection was made unanimous on motion of his competitors, Yeiser, Westover and Abbott. Yeiser only got two-thirds of the Douglas delegation. Governor Poynter's carefully memorized speech of acknowledgment was chiefly an apology for the mistakes of his administration. The silverites agreed on Lieutenant Governor Gilbert for renomination. The populists, who have the remainder of the nominations to make, took a recess to 1:30, when they resumed business and dispatched it with fairly good speed. The contests in most cases simmered down to the bestowal of compliments on an informal ballot, which gave way before official announcement to a motion to suspend the rules and make the nomination by acclamation.

Weary and Ready to Leave.

All the conventions thinned out perceptibly as the sessions progressed and the long hours of sleeplessness told on the delegates. The conventions were literally pounded into fusion and the rivet clinched at the opportune moment by the Harrington episode.

As to the electoral ticket, it was openly admitted on the floor and repeatedly that the division between the parties is but a pretense and a sham. While the populist platform endorses Bryan and Towne and the convention refused to lend its countenance in any way to the candidacy of Stevenson, the entire eight electors, including the populists, are under a tacit stipulation to allow themselves to be voted for Bryan and Stevenson, instead of Bryan and Towne, in case they should secure places in the electoral college. In this respect, therefore, the fusion agreement simply ratifies the action of the Kansas City convention in spewing the populists out of the national arena.

At a special meeting tonight, J. H.