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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1904—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

PAYNE IN THE CHAIR

Empire State Republicans Meet in New York City and Select Delegates.

ODELL CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE

Platt, Fassett, Depew, Stern, Odell Knight and Brewster Chosen.

DEPEW DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

Platform Adopted Reaffirms Devotion to the Party Principles.

ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED

Principle of Protective Tariff is Upheld and the Freedom of the Ballot Without Discrimination is Demanded.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The republican state convention in session today named as delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention at Chicago: Senator T. C. Platt; alternate, J. Sloat Fassett. Senator C. M. Depew; alternate, Louis Stern. Governor B. B. Odell; alternate, E. H. Knight. Frank S. Black; alternate, Henry C. Brewster.

The platform strongly endorsed the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt and the administration of Governor B. B. Odell, and the delegates-at-large to the national convention are "directed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt."

There was some division over the fact that these "directions" included only the delegates-at-large, but Governor Odell explained that in this way "since 1880, when we abandoned the plan of selecting the district delegates, the state convention has not, and, indeed, cannot instruct the district delegates. The district delegates are elected and, if desired by their home conventions, are instructed. The instructions to the delegates-at-large to secure Mr. Roosevelt's nomination is the strongest possible way in which the matter could be put."

The dispute in the Thirty-third district between adherents of J. Sloat Fassett and present Congressman Gillett was left practically without settlement so far as the convention was concerned, except that the Longin-Fassett delegation in Seneca was seated permanently and the controversy over the congressional nomination will have to be decided by the contestants themselves.

Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn and George Urban, jr., of Buffalo were named as electors-at-large.

Immediately after the adjournment the state committee unanimously elected Governor Odell as chairman.

When the convention was called to order Senator Chauncey M. Depew was introduced as temporary chairman.

Address of Senator Depew.

The senator spoke in part as follows:

When Panama fulfilled the threat known to all the world for months and successfully accomplished her revolution, the president acted within his constitutional privilege, with the directness, courage and wisdom characteristic of his whole public life.

The speech of Representative Cockran in the house last Saturday, the senator declared, was because the president, following the example of President Cleveland, had by executive order fixed the limit of partial and total disability for the veterans of the civil war. Mr. Cleveland and his commissioner of pensions had interpreted the pension act of 1890 to mean that it was within the power and the duty of the executive to state the years for partial and total disability when the veterans could receive a pension without examination. Cleveland had fixed total disability at 75. Roosevelt had revived the tyranny of Henry VIII, had marched with Oliver Cromwell at the head of the army into the house of representatives and dispersed the members to their homes and arrested the recalcitrant minority by reducing by executive order Cleveland's 75 years of total disability five years or to 70.

Passing to the discussion of presidential candidates, the senator said the campaign is to be conducted by the opposition almost solely against the tariff and President Roosevelt. We accept the challenge upon the Dingley bill and point to what it has accomplished. He called attention to the president's achievements when assistant secretary of the navy, which position he gave up to take upon himself the perils of a campaign in Cuba, and concluded:

He has probed deeply the great departments of the government and prosecuted and convicted those of his own household of faith who were found guilty. He enforced the law when dire predictions of disaster were made, and by doing so lost the favor of some of the ablest and strongest of our financial leaders, but the supreme court has sustained his action and the markets have rebounded with the phenomenal rise in the securities which demonstrates the judgment of the investors of the country.

Former United States Senator Warner Miller then introduced the resolution introduced at the last national convention by Senator Quay asking congress to investigate the alleged disfranchisement of negroes in southern states.

Immediately after the assembling of the convention, Chairman Monroe of the committee on credentials presented his report, which was in favor of seating the Fassett delegation in the Thirty-third district.

Representative Sereno Payne was made permanent chairman. His speech was received with great applause.

Address of Chairman Payne.

Upon taking the chair as permanent chairman, Representative Sereno Payne said in part:

As we meet on the threshold of a national campaign we point to things done in the last seven years of republican ascendancy—the establishment of the gold standard; the enactment of the Dingley tariff, and the universal blessings that have followed; anti-trust legislation re-enforced by congress, and enforced in the courts by the efforts of the executive; the maintenance of just and liberal pensions to deserving veterans.

We commend the recent order of the commissioner of pensions that advancing age shall be regarded as presumptive evidence of disability.

We have fought and won the Spanish war. We have not shrunk from the burdens of our victory. We have given to Cuba a stable government and have left them, with all good wishes, free to work out their own salvation. We have established good government in Porto Rico and the Philippines. We are successfully lifting them up to the plane of a higher citizenship. We are educating their children. We will not lay down the task until we have made them fit for self-government. Then we will settle the question of our future relations with reference to their highest interest and the welfare of our own people.

We have extended the rural free delivery service until the farmers in the thickly settled communities are served with their letters and papers promptly and at their own doors. These are some of the things we have accomplished.

The republican party has no apologies to offer; no heresies to recant; no Kansas City or other disgraceful party platform to retract; no offensive deceased issues to be buried and no peerless leaders who have passed into lifelong desuetude ready for the political grave yard.

Who can write the platform of our op-

Continued on Fifth Page.

...NUES THE DUTY ON COAL

Ba... Chancellor of Exchequer Refuses Appeal of Persons Interested in Trade.

LON... April 12.—The combined efforts of the ...ners, exporters, ship owners and mi... failed to induce Austen Chamber... the chancellor of the exchequer, ...al the coal duty. An important deputation representing all the above interests laid the case before the chancellor today and pleaded that the duty was disastrous to every industry connected with the coal trade and enabled their German and other rivals to displace British coal.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, lengthily compared the arguments of the petitioners with the facts in his possession, and said there was no reason for the abolition of the duty. He said that the fact that the exports for the last year were the largest on record disproved the gloomy forebodings of the deputation.

The government, says the News, will reimpose the grain duties abandoned by the former chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie. The paper added that the former arrangement of 6 cents per hundredweight on imported grain and 10 cents on flour will be revived in its entirety.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND COAST BOUND

Supposed Next Governor of Canada Accompanied by Rifle Inventor.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 12.—The duke of Sutherland and party arrived this morning and departed west at 6:05 p. m. The ducal party is on the way to the Pacific coast. Special interest is attached to the trip because it is said the duke will be the next governor general of Canada. Among the distinguished members of the party is Sir Charles Ross, inventor of the Ross rifle. Sir Daniel McMillan will also make the trip to the Pacific coast.

Mimic American President.

BERLIN, April 12.—Stage representations of President Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt were introduced to a Berlin audience last night in a roaring farce entitled, "A Mad Year," at the Metropole theater. The president was reproduced in Rough Rider costume. Miss Alice, with a decided American twang, excited much amusement, but the police interfered and prevented the use of the name Roosevelt. The management therefore substituted the names, Mr. and Mrs. Washington.

Large Sum for Canal.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Berlin canals and waterways bills just presented to the Prussian diet propose the expenditure of $100,000,000 on the proposed new waterways, which include a Dortmund-Rhine canal, a ship canal from Dortmund to Ems, a canal at Bevergern to Hanover, thus establishing water communication between the Rhine and Hanover, and a canal from Berlin to Stettin, available for large vessels.

Object to Internal Revenue Tax.

MANILA, April 12.—Thousands of men employed in cigar factories and in brewing establishments united in a demonstration today against the proposed measures to secure internal revenue. Governor Wright was present and a protest against the proposed system of taxation was handed to him.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST WEBB

Alleged He Received $400,000 in Excess of Par Value of Bonds Through Misrepresentation.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Justice Blanchard, in the supreme court, today issued an attachment in an action brought by Arthur L. Meyer against the property of Dr. W. Seward Webb in this state. The attachment was served. The suit is brought to recover $400,000, with interest from December 15, 1901, the action having been begun on April 8, 1903.

In the affidavit on which the attachment was granted Meyer says that on August 1, 1901, Dr. Webb was the owner of income bonds which had been issued by the Mohawk & Malone Railroad company of the par value of $3,900,000 and induced him (Meyer) to purchase them by representing that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company was desirous of purchasing the bonds, and had, through its officials, offered to purchase them for a price exceeding $3,900,000; but that he (Dr. Webb) did not desire to sell to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company, because certain of its directors were related to him by marriage and might be criticised if they purchased directly from him, while if they purchased the bonds from a stranger neither they nor he would be subject to criticism.

The affidavit alleges that these representations were made with the knowledge of their falsity on the part of the defendant and with intent to cheat and defraud for the purpose of inducing the defendant to pay the sum of $3,900,000, which was largely in excess of the actual value of the bonds, to the extent of $400,000.

WARRANTS ARE NOT SERVED

Sheriff Will Await Return of Judge Stevens Before Arresting Bell and Wells.

OURAY, Colo., April 12.—Sheriff Corbett will make no attempt for the present to serve the warrants at Telluride on Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell and Captain Bulkeley Wells, adjudged guilty of contempt of court for disobeying the habeas corpus order of Judge Tehron Stevens and refusing to bring President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners into court. Judge Stevens has gone to Gunnison, where he will hold court for two weeks, and the sheriff will await his return here at the end of the Gunnison session before he takes any steps in the direction of serving his warrants.

No attempt has yet been made by Adjutant General Bell, commanding the military at Telluride, to have Judge Theron Stevens of Ouray ousted for his criticisms of Governor Peabody and heads of the state militia in connection with the Moyer case. However, it is reported here that General Bell, in a telephone conversation with a resident of this place, gave as his intention to take Judge Stevens into custody and place him in the military prison at Telluride if the opportunity afforded itself.

HARRIMAN STOPS IN MEMPHIS

Passes Through the City on Way South and with His Party Goes Automobiling.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—The special train of E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific, passed through the city this afternoon, a stop of some hours being made here, during which the members of the party were taken for a tour of the city in automobiles. At 3:45 p. m. the special left for New Orleans over the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad

SPANISH PREMIER STABBED

Anarchist Attacks Maura Near Palace of Consul General.

ASSAILANT ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF

Heavy Lace on the Victim's Coat Probably Saves Him from Receiving a Fatal Wound.

BARCELONA, April 12.—Premier Maura was attacked and wounded today by a would-be assassin, armed with a dagger, while leaving the palace of the council general.

Senor Maura's wound is not serious.

The premier had just returned from attending a requiem service celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Queen Isabella, and was entering, not leaving, the palace, when a youth, 19 years old, named Joaquin Miguel Artao, approached and shouting "Good day, long live anarchy!" struck the premier in the chest with a dagger he had concealed in a handkerchief. Artao was immediately seized and imprisoned.

The premier was able himself to send to Madrid the news of the attempt on his life.

It later appeared that the first reports of the attack on Senor Maura were exaggerated. His assailant, it is said, attempted to strike the premier with his fists. A tremendous confusion followed, resulting in the widespread report that Senor Maura had been stabbed with a poniard. The police immediately arrested the premier's assailant. Senor Maura left the scene in a carriage and the prisoner was taken to the prefecture.

Lace Saves Premier.

Late tonight a semi-official report of the attack on Premier Maura was issued, according to which the assailant had concealed a kitchen knife, with which he stabbed the premier, but the force of the blow was broken and its direction diverted by the heavy lace on the minister's coat, resulting in only a slight scratch under the sixth rib.

A doctor attached to King Alfonso's suite examined the minister and prescribed a few hours' rest. His majesty sent a messenger to inquire concerning the attack and concerning the prime minister's condition.

Joaquin Miguel Artao, the assailant, was employed as a domestic. He is an anarchist, and when arrested attempted suicide by dashing his head against the wall.

The premier entered the palace, walked up the stairs and telephoned to Minister of the Interior Guerra at Madrid, saying: "I have been stabbed. Don't be alarmed. The wound is not serious."

BUSINESS CROWDS REICHSTAG

Discusses War and the Treaty of England and France.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Reichstag resumed its sittings today, after the Easter holidays, with business badly behind owing to the protracted political debate during the budget discussion, which is still unfinished. The session today was slimly attended.

Chancellor von Buelow, answering various questions of Dr. Sattler, said he could not discuss the Franco-British colonial treaty at length. The German government saw no hostile purpose in the entente against any other power. Germany had large trade interests in Morocco, but it had no reasons to fear they were endangered by the agreement.

Taking up the criticism of the German government for being surprised by the outbreak of the war in the far east, the chancellor replied that the surprise was equally great among the statesmen at St. Petersburg, London and Paris, and that even Japan's representatives at Paris and St. Petersburg were apparently taken by surprise. Even non-Japanese statesmen who believed that the superheated Japanese kettle would give off steam could not foresee that the Tokio government would choose precisely that moment for breaking off negotiations.

Chancellor von Buelow defended the government against Dr. Sattler's criticism that it took an interest in neutralizing China, alleging that the interests of the powers lie in the localizing of the war so that no world war shall result.

LANSDOWNE REVIEWS THE TREATY

Foreign Minister Says Settlement with France Was Desired.

LONDON, April 12.—The text of the Anglo-French colonial treaty was officially issued today. It was prefaced by a dispatch from Foreign Minister Lansdowne to the minister to France, Sir Edmond Monson, in which Lord Lansdowne says a settlement was notoriously desired on both sides of the channel and that the movement in its favor received powerful influence from the respective visits of King Edward and President Loubet. Lord Lansdowne also pays a tribute to the personal knowledge and diplomatic experience of M. Cambon, the French ambassador in London, to whom the agreement was largely due.

Lord Lansdowne reviews at length the main features of the agreement and concludes:

It may perhaps be permitted for the two countries to hope that in thus basing the composition of their long standing differences upon mutual concessions and a frank recognition of each other's legitimate wants and aspirations, they may afford a precedent which will contribute something to the maintenance of international good will and the preservation of general peace.

TROOPS FOR CAMPAIGN IN THIBET

British Government Desires to Use Indian Soldiers.

LONDON, April 12.—The House of Commons reassembled today after the Easter recess.

In anticipation of the opposition moving an adjournment in order to call attention to the bloodshed in Thibet an urgent whip was sent out by the government supporters. Premier Balfour, however, headed off the opposition action by himself referring to the matter. He said that since the recess began there had been an action in Thibet which had made it necessary in accordance with the statute to ask the house to sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the frontier. The premier thought there should be no delay in the discussion and therefore he would introduce a resolution to this effect tomorrow.

Hunt Comes to Better Job.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 12.—Governor Hunt sailed today for New York to confer with President Roosevelt relative to Porto Rican affairs. It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Hunt as a federal judge in Montana will be announced shortly after his arrival in the United States.

Notorious Bandit Must Die.

MANILA, April 12.—The sentence of death passed upon Faustino Guillermo, one of the most notorious bandits in the islands, who was captured by the constabulary in Rizal province last June, has been confirmed by the supreme court

SAY AMERICANS HELPED REBEL

President Castro of Venezuela May Levy Reprisal on Asphalt Company.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Much excitement is said to exist in Venezuela over the alleged discovery that an American asphalt company gave financial aid to the Matos revolution, which was put down about six months ago. President Castro is said to have declared that he has proof that agents of the company in question aided Matos in his revolution, while the claim of the company was being contested in the courts of Venezuela. He has declared that agents of the company offered about $500,000 to him to have the courts declare in favor of the concession, by which the company gained rights in the asphalt beds and that when he rejected the offer, the company, through its agents, used the money in inciting the revolution.

President Castro has caused suits to be entered for the abrogation of the concessions granted the company. If these suits should prevail, the recent decision of the supreme court of Venezuela in favor of the American asphalt combine would fall flat. The investigation asserted to have brought out the disclosures has been in progress some time and has not yet been completed.

FURS TO COME TO AMERICA

Kamtchatka Commercial Company Will Send Produce Through the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The steamship Rodondo, owned in this city, has been chartered by the Kamtchatka Commercial and Industrial company to carry supplies for one of Russia's Pacific ports. The Rodondo's cargo, which includes a large shipment of flour, is destined, say the agents, for the company's stations at Copper island, Bering island and Petrovpavlovski. The Rodondo will bring home the season's collection of furs and make another trip, taking more supplies and bringing here the season's sealskin catch. The furs and sealskins, hitherto forwarded to London by way of Yokohama, will be shipped to London by a local firm.

Baron von Brugge of St. Petersburg will have charge of the expedition, as those interested term the business for which the Rodondo has been chartered. Captain Boeddie, whose steamship, the Kotic, was at Nagasaki when the war commenced and was seized by the Japanese, will sail on the Rodondo.

SWIFT STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Butchers and Packers Reach Agreement at Chicago, Where Conference is Held.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A strike of ten minutes duration occurred at the plant of Swift & Co., here today. Five hundred cattle butchers walked out. Almost at the moment, however, word came from meeting then in session between the union officials and employers that a settlement had been reached and the men returned to work.

One hundred employes, who had been laid off, and whom, the union charged, had been picked with reference to their membership in the butchers' union, were reinstated by the company. Word of the settlement was at once telegraphed to the plants of Swift & Co., where sympathetic strikes were alleged to have been ordered, at East St. Louis, South Omaha, Fort Worth, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Paul. The demand of the union, which is said to have been complied with by the company, is that where employment cannot be given to all, reduction in the working force may be made by laying off the men last hired.

NEELY JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Government Will Re-try Action Brought in Attempt to Fix Amount of Peculations.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The jury today disagreed in the action brought by the United States against C. F. W. Neely, former director of finances of the postoffices of Cuba, in which an attempt was made to officially fix the amount of Neely's alleged peculations between January and May, 1900. Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States circuit court, where the suit was tried, made several efforts to get the jury to agree, but failed.

The attorneys for the government contended that by documentary evidence they had shown that Neely's peculations during the three months mentioned amounted to about $45,000. The attorneys for Neely argued that the Cuban act of amnesty freed his client from all criminal and civil liability. Special Attorney General Jones said the government would retry the case at once.

RESUME LAND FRAUD CASES

Examination of Hyde and Dimond Brings Out Methods of Obtaining Government Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The examination into the Hyde-Dimond land fraud cases was resumed today before United States Commissioner Heacock. Benjamin F. Allen, former forest superintendent, testified regarding his acquaintance with the accused men and the reports he had made on various reserves. He had received money from Hyde and had obtained land through the land office, which he had sold to Hyde.

Special Agent Burns then testified concerning letters written by Hyde to Allen advising him how to make reports on land. Miss Marian Doyle, formerly Hyde's cashier, corroborated some of the testimony given by Mrs. Belle Curtis as to the manner in which the land business of Hyde's office was conducted.

SUIT TO RECOVER DUTIES

Action Brought by British Corporation and Involves Claims Amounting to Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A case involving claims to the amount of over $7,000,000 indirectly was argued today before the court of claims. It was brought by Warner, Barnes & Co., a British corporation doing business in New York and Manila, to recover $80,000 in duties paid on goods imported into the Philippine islands between the signature of the treaty of peace with Spain and March 2, 1902, when congress established a regular tariff in place of the military tariff.

If this claim is maintained a large number of similar claims must be paid and in addition probably will validate claims for a refund of duties on goods imported in Spanish ships during the time specified under the terms of the Paris treaty.

DIETRICH REPORT IS READY

Will Not Be Made Public Until Return of Senator Pettus from Alabama.

RECEIVE INDIAN SUPPLY BIDS IN OMAHA

South Dakota Delegation Proposes Change in the Rosebud Bill to Meet the Objections of the President.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(Special Telegram.)—It is expected that the report in the Dietrich case will be made public upon the return of Senator Pettus, who has gone to Alabama, but who is expected back on Thursday. The report, written by Senator Platt, was filed with Chairman Hoar yesterday. In view of the absence of Senator Pettus, who may decide to make some alterations in the verbiage of the report as prepared by Senator Platt, it was thought best by the chairman to withhold any intimation of the nature of the report until the full committee had passed upon it. It is thought, however, that just as soon as Senator Pettus returns the action of the committee will be made public. So far as can be ascertained there is no reason to doubt that Senator Dietrich will be absolved from the charges made against him.

Receive Bids in Omaha.

Since the passage of the Indian bill and the continued appropriation for the Indian supply depot at Omaha a determined effort has been inaugurated by Senator Millard, acting for the business men of Omaha, to make the depot an active force in supplying goods to the Indians instead of a theoretical proposition, which it has maintained since its creation. Senator Millard has taken up the matter with the secretary of the interior and has already received a concession to the effect that bids for 1906 delivery will be opened in Omaha, bids for 1905 having already been settled.

Nebraska Association Elects.

The Nebraska Republican association held a meeting last night and elected the following officers: President P. E. Winters; vice president, A. Coykendall; treasurer, H. A. Harding; secretary, C. E. Hatcher. Congressman Burkett was present and addressed the association, as did W. E. Andrews, auditor for the Treasury department, the outgoing president.

Changing Rosebud Bill.

The South Dakota delegation realizing that to attempt to pass the Rosebud bill over the president's veto, in view of the presidential year, would be exceedingly bad politics, has thought of changing the bill now in the senate, pledging the Indians to secure them $1,040,000, as provided in the former treaty made between the government and the Indians. While this change may not meet the approval of the house it is thought that it will meet with the approval of the president, who had held out that the prices scaled from $3 per acre downward would not secure the Indians the amount originally agreed upon. While the delegation believes that much more than that amount would be secured under the present schedule, they realize that such a bill is doomed if a compromise is not agreed upon and it is believed that such a compromise would meet the approbation of the president.

Minor Matters at Capital.

L. L. Kountze and wife of Omaha are at the Willard.

George M. Titus, appointed postmaster at Templeton, Jerauld county, S. D., vice O. O. England, resigned.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska, Silver Creek, regular, George E. Rose; substitute, Mrs. Burtha Rose. Iowa, Little Sioux, regular, Edward Stucker; substitute, William Heyer. Ottumwa, regular, Bert Dixon; substitute, Fritz Ross.

BRIBERY CASES IN COURT

Two St. Louis Actions to Be Argued and One Goes to Front of Docket.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 12.—The case of Robert M. Snyder of Kansas City, convicted of bribery in St. Louis and appealed to the supreme court, was continued in the supreme court today, being placed at the foot of the docket because the defendant's attorneys were not present.

The bribery cases of J. H. Hannigan, T. E. Albright and John A. Sheridan, convicted in St. Louis and appealed, will, upon recommendation of Attorney General Crow in a brief filed yesterday, be reversed and remanded when called tomorrow in the supreme court. This leaves but two St. Louis boodle cases to be argued tomorrow; the cases of Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartmann.

PRAIRIE FIRE DESTROYS RANGE

Sweeps Path Twenty Miles Wide in Blaine, Loup and Garfield Counties.

TAYLOR, Neb., April 12.—A prairie fire started near Brewster in Blaine county, Saturday, and swept across the country eastward Sunday and Monday, extending across Loup county and into Garfield, burning all the range between the North Loup and the Calamus rivers, a distance of twenty miles in width. It will be a great hardship to ranchmen in the path of the burned district, many of whom had put their cattle on the range for the summer. The fire was got under control today.

BOTH ENDORSE ROOSEVELT

Two Republican Congressional Conventions Nominate Candidates in the Sixth Ohio District.

WILMINGTON, O., April 12.—Two republican congressional conventions, representing the Sixth Ohio district, were held here today. The regular convention nominated Hon. Charles O. Hildebrandt for a third term. The second convention, composed of contesting delegations opposed to Hildebrandt, which were refused seats in the regular convention, nominated Judge Scoggy of Greene county for congress. Both conventions endorsed Roosevelt for the presidential nomination.

ELKINS FOR SECOND PLACE

Republicans of West Virginia Stand Ready to Endorse Senator If He Desires Honor.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 12.—Prominent republicans have already begun to gather here for the state convention. There is no thought of any one for the presidency except Mr. Roosevelt. As to the second place, if Senator Elkins desires the endorsement of the state he will have it, but it is believed that the senator will ask no such endorsement at this time.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Wednesday; Partially Cloudy.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	33	1 p. m.	41
6 a. m.	32	2 p. m.	42
7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	36	5 p. m.	46
10 a. m.	38	6 p. m.	47
11 a. m.	39	7 p. m.	46
12 m.	40	8 p. m.	44
		9 p. m.	42

MORE CAVALRY TO THE FRONT

Two Divisions Sent to Reinforce the Command of General Kouropatkin.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—More cavalry is needed by the commander-in-chief, and accordingly the Seventeenth and Eighteenth divisions from Nijni Novgorod have been dispatched.

Many batteries of mountain artillery also are being hurried forward.

The telegraph service at Port Arthur, destroyed by a storm, has been repaired.

Vice Admiral Makaroff passed last night on a guardship, expecting an attack from the enemy.

Viceroy Alexieff is busy improving the railway service from Mukden to Port Arthur and has taken summary action with all lax officials.

CIRCASIANS ARE READY FOR WAR

Offer to Supply Equipment in Order to Fight Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Circassians are volunteering in large numbers for service in the far east. About 12,000 have been enrolled in the Kouban district, each man paying for his own horse and equipment.

The government has agreed, in response to the representations of the United States authorities, to show as much consideration as possible to the two Japanese taken by the Russians from the American newspaper correspondents' steamer at New Chwang and who are held under suspicion of being spies.

In accordance with his annual custom, the emperor this afternoon reviewed the Empress' Horse Guards, the crack cavalry regiment of the empire, in their riding school on the Horse Guard boulevard, the occasion being the celebration of the feast of the regiment's patron saint. Before an embowered stand occupied by the imperial party, including the empress and highest ladies of the court, the emperor, in the Guards' uniform, reviewed the splendid looking troopers, in white tunics and burnished cuirasses and helmets. Those present remarked that the emperor did not look as well as usual. His voice, when he congratulated the regiment, lacked its accustomed ring.

The review concluded with the picturesque ceremony of saluting the colors, which occurred outside in full view of thousands of spectators. The troopers then proceeded to the refractory, where the emperor tasted their soup, drank their health and distributed a gratuity of $1.50 to the noncommissioned officers and 50 cents to the troopers. Later the colonel and other officers of the regiment were banqueted in the Winter palace.

Detachments of each of the guard regiments yesterday at the Winter palace conveyed Easter greetings to the emperor and empress. The emperor kissed each of the guardsmen thrice, the empress giving her hand to be kissed and presenting each guardsman with a decorated china egg. The servants of the palace were similarly honored.

BRITISH SHIP LEAVES NEW CHWANG

Removal Will Permit Russians to Enforce Laws Rigorously.

NEW CHWANG, April 12.—Prior to the departure of the British gunboat Espiegle, which has been stationed here during the last winter, at 1 o'clock today, M. Grosse, the civil administrator of New Chwang, visited the warship officially. After the visit the civil administrator, in company with the Russian local authorities, waited on the esplanade along the water front while the gunboat steamed past on its way down the river. This official ceremony was in recognition of the cordial and pleasant relations which have existed between the officers of the Espiegle and the Russian authorities during the stay of the British gunboat at New Chwang.

The detention of the Espiegle after the time originally set for its departure is understood to indicate the unqualified acceptance by Great Britain of the establishment by the Russians of martial law at New Chwang, its agreement to the plan for the protection of British interests here during the war and the final restoration of the treaty rights.

The departure of the Espiegle removes a cause of embarrassment to the Russian authorities and enables them to put into execution a system of martial law consistent with the demands of the situation. It was the last foreign warship at New Chwang, the United States gunboat Helena having left there some ten days ago.

The last of the merchant steamers left New Chwang today and the shipping companys have notified their agents to send no more vessels here, consequently it is said that henceforward commerce will be practically at a standstill.

The streets of New Chwang are no longer lighted at night and the movement of boats on the river at night is prohibited.

NOW FIGHTING ON THE YALU RIVER

This is the Impression at Tokio, as Russians Are There.

TOKIO, April 12.—8 p. m.—It is believed here that fighting has commenced on the Yalu river. It is known that the Russians occupy the right bank of the river in force.

No direct information from the Yalu district has been received here, but the position of the Russians is known, and while it is doubted that they will be able to prevent the Japanese from crossing the river, that they will offer some opposition is regarded as certain. It is not believed, however, that there will be any serious engagement during the Japanese operations to cross the Yalu.

The foreign military observers attached to the first Japanese army have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to move, and it is expected that they will leave for the front in a few days. The American attaches are Colonel F. H. Crowder of the general staff and Captain P. C. Marsh of the artillery corps. The British attaches are Lieutenant General Ian Hamilton, Colonel Hume, Captain Jardine and Captain Vincent. The German representative is Major General Etzel and the French attache is Colonel Corvisart.

Japanese Cross the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Major General Pflug, in a dispatch from Mukden, denies the report that the Japanese advance guard has crossed the Yalu and engaged in a skirmish with the Russian troops.

HEAR HEAVY FIRING

Believed Long Expected Sea Fight Among Miaotao Islands Has Taken Place.

JAPANESE SHIPS SEEN OFF CHE FOO

Firing Supposed to Have Occurred Between that Point and Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS SURPRISE JAPANESE PATROL

Nearly All of a Party of Fifty Shot or Drowned and Boats Sunk.

COREAN TROOPS SENT AGAINST BANDITS

General Opinion is They Will Desert Instead of Doing the Work They Have Been Sent to Accomplish.

CHE FOO, April 13.—11 a. m.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Teng Chow, forty miles northwest of here, telegraphs as follows:

Sounds of very heavy firing were heard at 6:30 this (Wednesday) morning. The firing evidently was being done between here and Port Arthur. It is believed at Teng Chow that the long expected sea fight among the Miaotao islands has taken place.

The Japanese battleship Ashai, flying an admiral's flag, was seen off Che Foo yesterday, going to the west, and there is no doubt that the remainder of the Japanese fleet was in the vicinity of Port Arthur. The Russian fleet also was seen outside Port Arthur yesterday.

Skirmishing in Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—General Kouropatkin, in a dispatch to the emperor bearing today's date, says General Kralynsky on the night of the 6th ordered a detachment of sharpshooters to cross to the left bank of the Yalu, opposite Wiju. The sharpshooters landed on the island of Samalind and surprised a patrol of fifty Japanese scouts just as the latter were approaching the east side of the island in three boats. The Russians allowed the Japanese to land and then fired on them. Nearly all the Japanese were shot, bayonetted or drowned and their boats sunk. The Russians sustained no losses.

Noncommissioned Officers Louchkine and Souhaschonov distinguished themselves in the fight. The following day the Japanese lowered their flag at Wiju and their outposts, which lately have been seen, fell back.

On the night of April 9 four Russians crossed the Yalu to Yongampho and made towards a Russian village, where they found a squadron of Japanese cavalry. They remained there twelve hours, when they were betrayed by Coreans and found themselves obliged to swim the river, their boat having struck on a sand bank. One soldier lost his life.

The Japanese pursued the Russians in a boat, but were in turn attacked by a Russian boat, which had come to the rescue of the swimmers. The Japanese were all killed and their boat sunk.

Battle Causes Satisfaction.

General Kouropatkin's report to the emperor of the annihilation of the Japanese detachments on the Yalu river is a matter of general satisfaction in official circles. Again, in the view of the authorities, the Russian soldier has proved his superiority in strategy and in the manner of attack which left no chance for a single enemy to escape.

One feature of the message which is not pleasing to the authorities is the action of the Coreans in revealing to the Japanese the presence of the Russians at Yongampho and the belief prevails that the Coreans are not so unfriendly to the Japanese as has been announced. Incidents such as that at Yongampho indicate that the view held of the Corean attitude is a mistaken one.

Japanese at Wiju.

SEOUL, April 12.—4:30 p. m.—The Japanese authorities here say there have been frequent skirmishes between Saiju and Wiju. The main body of the first Japanese army is in the neighborhood of Wiju.

About 900 flat-chested, sandal-shod Corean infantrymen left Seoul today for the northern part of Ham Hiung Do province, on the frontier of the Kirin district of Manchuria, to keep in order the bandits, who are constantly embroiled with the Chinese settlers in the Tumen region, which has resulted in diplomatic representations on the subject from China. It is considered doubtful whether these troops will reach their destination, fears being expressed that they would desert.

The Japanese minister to Corea, M. Hayashi, has requested the Corean government to facilitate the plans of General Haraguchi, the commander of the Japanese forces at Seoul, for the thorough sanitation of Seoul and the other large towns of Corea, so as not to expose the Japanese troops to the ravages of cholera and other diseases.

Will Oppose Japanese Crossing.

Japanese advices from northern Corea state that the Russians have strongly fortified Chou Tien Cheng, a walled town on the Manchurian side of the Yalu river, about ten miles north of Antung. It is estimated that there are 20,000 Russians of all arms at Antung ready to oppose the Japanese crossing.

Webb Hayes has returned here from a journey to Anju, thence to the American mines at Unsan, and thence north to the Yalu river. He reports that he received hospitable treatment from the Japanese and he compliments the equipment of the Japanese field forces, the effectiveness of their pontoon bridge at Anju and their transport organization.

Japanese Minister Hayashi is urging the Corean Foreign office not to permit northern prefects to leave their posts, declaring that their absence would increase the feeling of unrest.

HEAVY RAINS STOP COMMUNICATION

Movement of Troops Delayed by Submerging of Railroads.

PORT ARTHUR, Monday, April 11.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Telegraphic communications have been interrupted recently, owing to torrential rains. The railroad embankments in south Manchuria have been damaged, thus delaying the movements of troops. The embankment of the railroad running to Shan Hai Kwan is submerged at several points.

A squadron of battleships and torpedo boats has just returned here from a cruise far out to sea.

Easter passed without the anticipated Japanese attack. Every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise. Vice Admiral Makaroff, who personally supervises nightly the precautionary measures, spent Easter eve in a guard boat. During the usual Easter night service the windows were covered so as to prevent the