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ONLY A PARTIAL VICTORY

General Roberts' Despatch Regarded as Disappointing.

His Characterization of the Result of Seven Days' Hard Fighting Dashes English Hopes—Another Paardeberg Looked For—Boers Achieved Their Object and Escaped

LONDON, May 4.—Operations involving the British in ten days' hard work, seven being occupied in fighting, have culminated in what General Roberts describes as "considerable success."

There is every probability that this phrase covers a great deal of disappointment. All the indications are that the intention was to surround the Boers retiring from the southeastern part of the Orange Free State, capture their convoys, and virtually repeat the Paardeberg affair. These hopes have been defeated, apparently by Commandant General Botha's skillful direction and the Boers have withdrawn in good order, driving enormous herds of sheep and cattle with them.

The burghers probably did not expect to hold the eastern part of the Free State with a powerful enemy occupying the railway and threatening their flank, but it may be assumed that they attained the purpose for which they returned to the south after the British occupation of Bloemfontein, and that they will now rejoin the main Boer army with valuable food supplies. Their efforts to keep the British troops at a distance have everywhere been successful. They have contested every point of concentration and prevented the carrying out of the British cavalry movement that was designed to encircle them, and this without giving an opportunity for a fixed engagement in which they might have been overwhelmed by weight of numbers.

The British, on the other hand, claim to have cleared the southeastern corner of the Free State at a comparatively trifling cost in lives, and a general advance northward seems to be imminent.

There is little to indicate where the Boers will make their next stand. It is reported that they are prepared to make a stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill southeast of Kroonstad, which town they will probably abandon as soon as their stores are north of the Vet River.

Another unknown factor of the situation is their strength in the Ladybrand district. There are rumors in Bloemfontein that they are evacuating that district entirely and concentrating their whole strength in the north.

Nothing authentic is known of the Boer losses in the recent operations.

A report from Kimberley states that there are considerable Boer movements at Fourteen Streams and other points across the Vaal River. Little is known regarding them, but it is believed that the Boers are moving northward. If this is so it is probably with the view to opposing General Hunter's advance in the direction of Mafeking.

There is no news of any moment in Natal. The British have not advanced. The Boers are reported to be quitting the passes in the Biggarsberg range on account of the cold and camping at the foot of the range, their principal laager being at Hlatikulu Mountain, sixteen miles north of Elandslaagte.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

Correspondence Between the War Office, Roberts, and Buller.

LONDON, May 3.—In preparation for the debate on the subject in the House of Commons tomorrow, the correspondence between the War Office, General Roberts, and General Buller, in reference to the Spion Kop despatches, has been issued. It shows that the War Office proposed to General Roberts either to publish what it eventually did or to treat the matter as confidential and get General Butler to write his narrative of the operations.

General Roberts communicated with General Buller, who objected to rewriting his account of the battle, saying he preferred that General Roberts should publish what he thought proper. General Roberts suggested that the War Office should overrule General Buller's objection, but the War Office decided to publish the despatches as it did, General Roberts assenting.

With reference to General Methuen's Magersfontein despatch, General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, telegraphed that it could not be printed as it was sent, as it contained passages that were not appropriate to such a document and gave trivial details. It also gave information that would be important to the enemy, and General Roberts was requested to ask General Methuen to write another despatch.

The publication of this correspondence will doubtless whet curiosity regarding the Magersfontein despatch, and will strengthen the demand that the whole truth be made public.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN.

Accused of Complicity in the Arsenal Explosion.

PRETORIA, May 3.—Mr. Begbie, jr., one of the proprietors of the engineering works at Johannesburg, which were recently blown up, has been remanded to jail on a charge of murder.

Bail would not be accepted in the case.

Besides Mr. Begbie, jr., an American has also been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the explosion.

LOURENCO MARQUES, May 3.—According to the "Standard and Diggers' News" of Johannesburg, the name of the American arrested in connection with the explosion at Begbie's Engineering Works is Thomas Richards. He is charged with murder. He made no defence when arraigned and was remanded with Mr. Begbie.

GROBLER GOES TO MAFEKING.

Boer Foreign Secretary to Act as Commandant at the Siege.

PRETORIA, May 1—(via Lourenco Marques, May 2.)—Foreign Secretary Grobler has gone as commandant to Mafeking. Fierce fighting continues in the Free State over a large area, but no news of the results has been received. More fragments of human bodies have been discovered at the scene of the explosion of the Begbie Engineering Works in Johannesburg.

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BRANDFORT REPORTED FALLEN.

A Boer Stronghold 37 Miles North of Bloemfontein.

LONDON, May 4.—It is reported that Brandfort, thirty-seven miles north of Bloemfontein, on the main railway line, has been captured by the British.

It was at this place that the Boers were expected to make a stubborn fight.

NEWS OF A BRITISH VICTORY.

General Roberts' Report on the Fight at Houtnek.

LONDON, May 3.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, May 2—(1:30 p. m.).—Ian Hamilton met with considerable success yesterday and drove the enemy out of a strong position which he had taken up at Houtnek, with comparatively small loss. The Boers dispersed in several directions, mainly east and north, leaving twenty-six prisoners on our hands, including one commandant and ten wounded. Hamilton encamped at Jacobsrust.

"The men needed a rest after having been fighting seven out of the last ten days, and I ordered a halt for today.

"Broadwood's Brigade of Cavalry arrived on the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear. During the afternoon, Ian Hamilton was joined by Bruce Hamilton's brigade of infantry.

"The enemy admit that they had twelve killed and forty wounded yesterday. Among the former was Lieut. Gunther, a German belonging to the Fifty-fifth Regiment and among the latter Colonel Maximoff, the Russian Commander of the Foreign Legion. Twenty-one out of the enemy's fifty-three casualties were among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed.

"Hamilton speaks in high terms of the good service performed by the Eighth Hussars.

"The final stroke to the enemy's rout was given by the Gordons and two companies of the Shropshires, who cheered loudly when they got within 200 yards of the position. Kitchener's Horse is also spoken of in terms of praise. ROBERTS."

In view of the reassuring character of General Roberts' despatch, those in official circles look for information concerning effective Orange Free State developments within a day or two.

CHARGED BY THE GORDONS.

Boers Routed at the Bayonet's Point With Great Loss.

LONDON, May 4.—A despatch to the "Daily News" from Thabancho gives an incident that occurred during the fighting on May 1. Captain Towse and fifty Gordon Highlanders were surrounded by 250 Boers, who demanded their surrender. For a reply Captain Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge, and the Gordons, with a wild cheer, rushed at the enemy and swept them away with great slaughter, thus avenging the regiment's losses at Magersfontein. Captain Towse was blinded by the fire of the Boers.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VIEWS.

He Gives His Reasons for British Military Unpreparedness.

LONDON, May 3.—The "Daily Chronicle" publishes today an interview with Rudyard Kipling. When asked to what he attributed the British military unpreparedness, he replied:

"Mainly to the great British public, who have never taken the army seriously and who have thus unconsciously encouraged the system of playing at soldiers; to people who have objected to rifle ranges because they made a noise or were dangerous to individuals who got in the way; to people who have made as much fuss about a dozen soldiers going through a farm yard as if a field day were a bean feast and consequently helped to make proper manoeuvres for many years an impossibility, and to people who think an officer a cad if he wears the Queen's uniform when not on actual duty.

"For years we have been preparing the way for Stormberg, Magersfontein, and the rest. The result has been the loss of thousands of lives."

FAREWELL TO BOER ENVOYS.

The Peace Delegates Embark on Their Voyage to America.

ROTTERDAM, May 3.—The Boer peace delegates visited the Zoo today and took luncheon at the restaurant. Afterward they attended a farewell meeting at the Harmonie Club. There were no political speeches, but great enthusiasm was manifested. Everyone wore the colors of the South African Republics and the choral societies sang the Boer national anthem.

The luggage of Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, was placed on board the Maasdam and it is announced that he will accompany the delegates as far as Boulogne.

The Maasdam sailed at 4:30 p. m. amid the cheers of the people, the ringing of bells, and the blowing of whistles. The farewell scenes at the quay side were very impressive. There were deputations on the pier carrying banners with President Kruger's picture and singing the Transvaal hymn, while the delegates, surrounded by numerous friends, stood bareheaded on the deck of the ship.

Dr. Leyds kept himself in the background. Before the steamer sailed he said he was unable to give even an opinion concerning the mission of the delegates, which was entirely independent of his. He accompanies them as far as Boulogne in order to have an opportunity for a quiet chat with his friends. The Maasdam flew the Dutch, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and American colors, which gave the ship a gay appearance.

P. Louter Wessels, representative of the Orange Free State, was in the city yesterday to make arrangements for the reception of the Boer peace delegation which sailed yesterday from Rotterdam. The delegation is expected in Washington in about eight days.

MANY ROYAL GUESTS.

The Emperor of Austria and Others to Visit Potsdam.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Emperor of Austria is due to arrive at Potsdam at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Subsequently the Duke of York, the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Albert of Belgium, Prince Charles of Sweden and Prince Christian of Denmark will also arrive. The city is tastefully decorated in honor of the royal guests and the preparation of celebrations is well forward.

Crown Prince Friederich Wilhelm is playing a popular role. He boarded a tram car this afternoon, which was an unprecedented act on the part of Prussian royalty, and conversed with the driver on the merits of his horses.

Somewhere to Go Today?

Chesapeake Beach on the Bay. Greatest salt water resort near Washington. Trains leave Chesapeake Junction daily, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Leave Beach 12:30, 2:30, and 6:30 p. m., 50 cents round trip. Take Columbia car.

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LABOR UNIONS AT ODDS

The Philadelphia Strike Situation Badly Complicated.

Differences Between the Allied Building Trades and the Brotherhood of Carpenters Cause 12,000 Men to Stop Work—The Latter in Fear of Absorption by the Former.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The labor situation here assumed an unexpected phase this morning and as a consequence there are tonight 12,000 men on strike and it is probable that tomorrow many more will quit work. The strikers are nearly all members of the bodies affiliated with the Allied Building Trades.

The strike is due not to the fact that the various demands for a shorter working day or more money were not complied with. It is on account of the fact that members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters failed to abide by an agreement they had with the council of Allied Building Trades to refuse to work where non-union men were employed in any capacity whatever. The council of the Allied Building Trades decided that the act of the carpenters had practically made them a non-union organization and they should be treated as non-union workers.

This decision was communicated to the agents of the different affiliated trades and this morning the edict went forth calling men who were at work where Brotherhood men were employed to quit at once. The orders were obeyed with unanimity.

The secret of the trouble is that the members of the Carpenters' Council realized after the agreement to work in conjunction with the allied trades organization had been made that it would not be long before their influence would be sunk in that of the council of the larger body, and to preserve their power they decided to stand alone.

The fight is now a triangular one. The unexpected turn to the struggle is the refusal of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to join with the Allied Building Trades Council in calling out their men where non-union men are at work. As a result, the Allied Trades Council notified the Brotherhood this morning that if the latter organization allied with two other bodies of carpenters now in the Allied Trades the fight among the men would be at an end. Otherwise the Allied Trades would consider the men of the Brotherhood as non-union men and the big strike would be on.

On account of the agreement between the Master Carpenters' Company and the Brotherhood it seems impossible for a compromise between the two factions.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is the strongest of the three carpenters' associations in the city. Its membership numbers 4,400, and efforts were made to induce them to join the Allied Building Trades Council.

The question of calling Brotherhood men off where non-union craftsmen were employed was the rock on which the organizations split. At a meeting of the District Council of the Brotherhood last evening it was decided that the Brotherhood should be allowed to work on buildings with non-union carpenters and other non-union mechanics, according to the agreement with the bosses. It was also decided that the Brotherhood should take no part in a sympathetic strike.

As soon as the news of the action taken by the Brotherhood was received at the rooms of the Allied Building Trades Council a meeting of the executive board was immediately called. The board consists of one delegate from each trade, thirty-four in number. Nearly all the delegates were present. It was 8 o'clock when the meeting was called to order. The result was the agreement to refuse to recognize the working cards of Brotherhood men after 8 o'clock this morning. There were few dissenting votes.

Another meeting of the council's executive board was held this afternoon, when the ultimatum was despatched to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, on North Ninth Street. The carpenters could not see how they could affiliate with the Allied Trades in view of the signed agreements with the boss carpenters.

The Allied Trades' board was in session all afternoon, calling out men who were working on building operations and in mills where non-union men or Brotherhood men were employed.

In view of the situation, the police are on continual duty, although it is not thought likely that any serious trouble will occur.

Until today there were fewer than 4,000 strikers. To these were added during the day 8,000 men of the Allied Building Trades, driving out between 2,000 and 3,000 carpenters who are members of the Brotherhood, together with several hundred non-union men. Work on building operations throughout the city was brought to a standstill. The only members of the Allied Trades who were at work were those who had won their fights and who were working where no non-union or Brotherhood men were employed.

Among the building operations affected by the new order of things was the hall in which the Republican National Convention is to be held. No work was done on the new mint building today.

PROTECTION FROM STRIKES.

Railroad Managers in Favor of a Permanent Association.

NEW YORK, May 3.—There is an active feeling among the general managers of railroads in the East and South in favor of forming a permanent association to promote unity of action in case of labor troubles. An organization similar to that of the Chicago terminal lines, of which John M. Egan was chairman, is proposed.

The Chicago Terminal Line Association did effective work in protecting the interests of the railroad companies in the great Pullman strike. The lack of railroad organization in handling the strikes in Buffalo has revived interest in the proposition to form a general managers' association.

STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

The Central's Employes Satisfied With the Road's Concessions.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Tomorrow morning the yard and shop men, with whom the Central road settled its strike yesterday, will return to work. It was their intention to stay out until the same terms had been made in all shops. Conferences between the division superintendents of the several roads and their men were held this afternoon to arrange for the adoption of the same scale in all the shops, and negotiations progressed so well that the Central men notified A. Waitt, superintendent of motive power and rolling stock, that they would return to work at once.

No action has been taken toward the settlement of the freight-handlers' strike and the roads are filling up with non-union men.

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THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Unanimous Sentiment in Favor of Bryan's Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—The State Central Democratic Committee decided today that the Democratic State Convention would be held in Columbus June 12 and 13. The temporary chairman of the convention will be Webster P. Huntington, of this city, who resigned as managing editor of the "Press-Post" the day it came out for Dewey for President.

There was a movement on foot to have the convention coincident with Admiral Dewey's visit to Columbus the first week in June. It was suspected by many that John R. McLean, his brother-in-law, was back of it. As a result considerable opposition was developing among Mr. Bryan's friends to McLean's selection as one of the delegates at large.

It was to dissipate the prevalent opinion that McLean is in any way associated with Dewey's candidacy that the date for the convention was fixed a week later, in accordance with Mr. McLean's wishes, as made known to the committee by Col. Ike Hill, who was fresh from Washington.

The basis of representation was fixed on the vote cast for McLean for Governor last year, and there will be 100 less delegates in this convention than in that of one year ago, on account of the light vote cast for McLean. McLean's enemies are being punished in the small representation given them in the convention. Cuyahoga county will only have fifteen votes in the convention, and Lucas will have a much smaller representation. Both counties were carried by Jones last fall, many Democrats refusing to vote for McLean. The sentiment of the members of the committee is unanimous in favor of Bryan's nomination for President and it is certain that the Ohio delegation will be instructed for him.

CHICAGO PLATFORM ENDORSED.

Iowa Democrats Reaffirm Their Allegiance to Bryan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—The 16 to 1 delegates did not have it all their own way in the Democratic State Convention here today, but came near enough to be well satisfied. John S. Murphy, editor of the "Dubuque Telegraph," who, with the aid of Bryan, carried the convention a year ago for silver, came here with the same purpose. He was made a delegate-at-large, and the platform while it does not specifically declare for 16 to 1, approves the Chicago platform and Bryan in the most positive terms. The two planks on this subject are as follows:

"First, we affirm our unqualified allegiance to the principles set forth in the Democratic national platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and recognizing W. J. Bryan as the greatest living exponent of said principles, we demand his nomination as the standard bearer of Democracy.

"Second, we are opposed to the single gold standard, and denounce the action of Congress in attempting to establish it and in retiring the greenback currency in circulation, and in surrendering the sovereign power of the Government over the money of the country and the placing of this power in the hands of banking corporations."

Mr. Murphy desires to be a member of the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City to push his fight for a straight-out 16 to 1 declaration in the Democratic National Convention this year. The delegation selected here today will hardly present him for that place. A majority of the delegates are opposed to making the silver question prominent. Cato Sells, who has always been conservative on the silver question, was made chairman of the delegation and will probably be the Iowa member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The platform was received with great satisfaction at the convention. The silver men were appeased by it and the election of Murphy as delegate-at-large. The other delegates-at-large are Charles A. Walsh, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and George E. Baker, of Davenport.

The platform also denounces the Porto Rican tariff, the imperialistic policy of the Administration, and trusts.

THE PARTY'S WILL TO RULE.

A Letter Regarding Bryan's Position on Silver Made Public.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, made public today a letter which, he thinks, will have a strong influence in bringing together the Democrats of the country in the coming Presidential campaign. The letter is from William F. Sapp, President of the Sunflower League of Kansas, before which W. J. Bryan spoke recently on national affairs. Some references to the address were made in newspaper reports at the time, but this letter to Mr. Danforth contains just what Mr. Bryan said, and his remarks are of such a character that Mr. Danforth appears to have ground for his belief that the letter will have a harmonizing effect, particularly in the East. Referring to Mr. Bryan's speech, Mr. Sapp wrote:

"He was down on the card to respond to the toast, 'Democracy,' but covered the full range of the political questions before the people, except silver. He dismissed this question in this manner:

"I am asked as often as once a week whether I have abandoned silver. To that I answer, No. But suppose I should abandon silver, what difference would it make? I am not the people. When they abandon that question, it will be an issue no longer. The people make the issue, not the man. No man is greater than his party.'"

Mr. Danforth was enthusiastic over this declaration of Mr. Bryan.

"It is all that is needed," he said, "to bring the party together throughout the country and ensure a Democratic victory. Mr. Bryan takes exactly the position that the Democrats of the East have been hoping all along that he would take, and if he maintained that position I have no doubt that he will be nominated by acclamation, and will have a harmonious party back of him in the campaign.

"What the New York Democrats have feared is that Mr. Bryan would insist on making the 16 to 1 question the great issue of the campaign, as it was in 1896. He has risen to the occasion, however, and has demonstrated that he appreciates the importance of the new issues. I believe that the words of Mr. Bryan, as quoted in Mr. Sapp's letter, express his real sentiments. If they do, what is to prevent the Democrats from getting together?"

Mr Danforth said he knew nothing about the reports that there was to be a gathering of Democratic leaders in this city this week or next week.

MAY CENTRE ON ROOSEVELT.

Indiana Delegates to Confer Regarding the Vice Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—A meeting of State delegates and delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention will be held here in about ten days, at which time the delegates will decide whom they will support for Vice President. It is believed here that the meeting will be called in accordance with a purpose on the part of the Republican managers to have all State delegations declare in favor of Governor Roosevelt for second place on the ticket, and thus make the demand upon him so strong that he will be unable to resist. The sentiment here is in favor of the New York Governor, and the Indiana delegation will no doubt decide to support him.

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BRYAN'S HOPEFUL TONE

Confident of Democratic Victory in the Fall Elections.

In a Personal Interview at Toledo He Characterizes Imperialism as Transgression on the Rights of a Conquered People—His Views on the Silver Question Unchanged.

TOLEDO, May 3.—Several fraternal organizations tendered receptions to William J. Bryan today and his two speeches were listened to by very large audiences. In a personal interview he said:

"Imperialism always means a transgression upon some one. Neither our Government nor that of any other country can sweep away the sovereignty of a conquered people and substitute its own sovereignty for it without violating the laws of God and man. Any reasonable man can see that it differs very widely from the motives which actuated Thomas Jefferson when he influenced the Louisiana Purchase.

"I hold exactly the same views on the money question I always have held. I do not think the great body of Democrats have changed any more than I have and there is no occasion for the desertion of any great truth that makes up the Democratic code of principles.

"I am sure that the signs of the times are very much more favorable to Democratic success, and both the press and people are considering Democratic doctrines more kindly this year than they did in '96."

"What do you think of the prospect of the Democratic ticket this year?" was asked.

"Oh, it is sure to win," Mr. Bryan said without the slightest hesitation. "The people are with us this year and they are in sympathy with the principles which shall be embodied in the Kansas City platform and which represent the feelings of the great mass of the American people."

"Why do you think so?"

"Why do I think so? Because every principle of the Democratic party is a positive principle, more positive than was the declaration of the Republican party in '96, and while my party has grown all the while in its firmer adherence to principle and positive declaration, the Republican party is 'trekking' in just the opposite direction. It is less positive, and its adherence to its own heretofore fixed declaration of faith is now quite disregarded."

THE NEBRASKA FUSIONISTS.

Bryan to Speak at Their Banquet in Omaha.

OMAHA, May 3.—The Fusion forces of Nebraska will meet in Omaha Monday night to celebrate the Peter Cooper Club banquet, at which W. J. Bryan will be the guest of honor and the leading speaker. One thousand covers will be laid, and it will be the most notable affair of preliminaries to the national campaign in the Fusion ranks. One hundred delegates en route to the National Populist Convention at Sioux Falls will be present, they stopping here for this special occasion.

The affair will be of peculiar political significance, coming as it does on the eve of the National Populist Convention. Bryan's speech is announced as the formal opening of the campaign, at which he will indicate the outline of the platform likely to be adopted at the National Democratic Convention. This will give the Populist leaders an idea of what Bryan desires, and they are expected to model their Sioux Falls platform along the same lines.

Senator Allen will be a guest of honor and will deliver an address. Joe Parker of Kentucky will also be present and speak. Abbott, of Buffalo, N. Y., is booked for a speech also, and there will be other prominent speakers from all sections of the country, including General Weaver and former Governor Hogg, of Texas.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The Wisconsin Deadlock Broken on the 196th Ballot.

APPLETON, Wis., May 3.—Representative Miner was renominated by the Eighth District Republican Convention today on the 196th ballot. The vote was: Miner 19, Kuesterman 14. The deadlock was broken by the withdrawal of W. H. Hattton, and the latter's fifteen votes went eight to Miner and seven to Kuesterman.

AURORA, Ill., May 3.—Representative Albert J. Hopkins was renominated for Congress by acclamation in the Eighth Illinois District Republican Convention today, but the delegates from his own county, Kane, by a vote of 21 to 20, refused to endorse resolutions approving his course on the Ways and Means Committee and in the House on the Porto Rican Tariff bill.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 3.—The Democrats of the Twentieth district this afternoon renominated J. R. Williams for Congress by acclamation.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 3.—The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional district this afternoon nominated for Congress Hon James E. Moore, of Laclede County.

THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

McKinley Endorsed and Allegiance to Party Principles Reaffirmed.

DETROIT, May 3.—The Republican State Convention was held here today to elect delegates to the National Convention. The attendance was unprecedentedly large, owing to the interest in the five-cornered fight for the governorship. The spirited contest between Ferry and Stearns men for the Washtenaw delegation was settled by the admission of the Judson delegation, a victory for Stearns.

Stanley W. Turner, who was slated for Chairman of the State Central Committee, was frightened by the opposition that developed as late as today and withdrew. Gerrit J. Diekema, of Holland, a Stearns man, was elected. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, state:

"We, the Republicans of Michigan, hereby renew and reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party. We unqualifiedly and unequivocally endorse the administration of President William McKinley, and congratulate the country on its happy and prosperous condition, brought about as a direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies to the affairs of government. And we congratulate the party on its prompt and complete fulfillment of its pledges; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates chosen at this convention to represent us at the National Convention at Philadelphia be, and they hereby are, instructed to cast the vote of Michigan for the renomination of William McKinley for President."

The delegates-at-large are: Frank J. Hecker, of Detroit; William McPherson, of Howell; D. A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, and J. W. Parnall, of Houghton. Each Congressional district elected two district delegates, a total of thirty-two.

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DISCUSSING DEWEY'S VISIT.

Speculation Regarding Its Effect on His Candidacy.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Admiral Dewey left Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning and there is much discussion as to the possible effect his reception and entertainment here will have on his Presidential boom. It became known today that prominent New York Democrats who favor the Admiral's candidacy attach a great deal of importance to the character of the welcome accorded him by the masses. They had representatives in Chicago to note everything that occurred and report on the political sentiment toward Dewey.

Nathan Strauss was one of these representatives. It is known that Mr. Strauss had several talks with Dewey while the latter was here and that at the Admiral's request he drove with him to the railway station this morning. Mr. Strauss is an old friend of Admiral Dewey and is said to be one of his most earnest supporters for the Presidency. Today he refused to discuss Dewey's chances for the Presidency and said:

"As an old friend and admirer of the Admiral I was naturally interested in seeing how he would be received by Chicagoans. I must say I was pleased with the cordial welcome given him and the enthusiasm shown wherever he appeared."

A part of the plans of the New York Democrats who favor Dewey for President is said to be to send to the Kansas City Convention an unpledged delegation and at the proper time stampede the convention in Dewey's favor.

DEWEY AT JACKSONVILLE.

The Admiral Greeted by a Crowd of 25,000 People.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 2.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the guests of the citizens of Jacksonville for two and a half hours today. During that time probably 25,000 people who had assembled from all parts of Central Illinois, greeted the Admiral.

Admiral Dewey announced that he was well pleased with the hearty reception tendered himself and Mrs. Dewey, and spoke of Jacksonville in the highest terms of praise. Admiral Dewey came to Jacksonville not only upon the invitation of the citizens of the place, but upon the invitation of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., which is holding its annual encampment here at this time.

WELCOMED TO ST. LOUIS.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey Cheered by a Great Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The train bearing Admiral Dewey and party pulled into the Union Station from Chicago at 7:08 p. m., where thousands of people were in waiting to welcome him. The reception committee headed by Mayor Ziegenhein and President Whitelaw, of the Merchants' Exchange, assisted the Admiral and his wife to alight from the coach and escorted them to their carriage through a cheering multitude.

The party were driven to the Planters' Hotel escorted by the First Regiment. There were twenty carriages in line. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, the mayor and President Whitelaw occupying the first.

At the Planters' Hotel another royal welcome was extended the distinguished guests. Tonight was devoted to rest and tomorrow the Admiral will be driven around the city, visiting points of interest.

TEXAS AGAIN STORMSWEPT.

The Rivers Rising, and Casualties From Lightning Reported.

DALLAS, Tex., May 3.—A rain, wind, and hailstorm swept over Caldwell County last night. It was particularly severe around Lockhart. Crops were badly damaged and much live stock lost. George McElroy's farmhouse, three miles from Lockhart, was destroyed by lightning. His three small children are reported to be fatally injured.

All the streams are overflowing in that part of the State. Reports from Colorado, the Brazos, and the Trinity Valley state that heavy rains visited all of them last night and these streams are again rising rapidly.

Lightning struck the house of George McMasters, in Hill County, partially demolishing it. One of the children was badly hurt. Denison, Shreveport, Texarkana, and Paris all report the Red River rising rapidly. The waters from the rains in the upper valley are just reaching Denison in force and that place is expecting a big overflow by tomorrow.

The Trinity is again rising at Dallas and heavy rises are reported to be coming down from the branches to the westward and northwestward of this city.

TWO KILLED AND TWO DYING.

Total Result of Shooting Affray Between Texas Ranchmen.

DALLAS, Tex., May 3.—Four men engaged in a shooting affray on the Noah Wise cattle ranch, seventeen miles northwest of Quanah, yesterday afternoon. Two brothers, Gage and Luke Beach, were on one side, and William Collins and his son-in-law, Noah Wise, were on the other. Collins and Wise were old-time cattlemen of the neighborhood, but the Beach brothers were comparatively new men on the Panhandle region. They leased public land adjoining the Wise ranch. Contentions have existed over boundaries and in a quarrel yesterday evening the lie was passed. Shooting at once followed.

All the men were armed with 41-calibre pistols except Noah Wise, who had a gun loaded with buckshot. He filled Gage Beach's face and neck with lead from his weapon and in return was shot near the heart, dying last night. Collins was killed instantly by a bullet through the heart from Luke Beach's pistol, besides receiving bullets in both thighs. Luke Beach was shot in the right side and had his left arm so badly shattered that it was necessary to amputate it at the shoulder. Surgeons state that neither of the Beach brothers can recover from their wounds.

A COLORADO DAM BREAKS.

Denver's Water Supply Let Loose in a Whirling Flood.

DENVER, Col., May 3.—The Goose Creek dam of the Denver Union Water Company broke at 3:25 o'clock this morning, sweeping away railroad tracks, dwellings, and structures in a six-foot wall of water. The contents of Cheeseman Lake, nine miles in length, were let loose in a whirling flood, causing thousands of dollars of damage. Warning was sent yesterday to people living in the path of the threatened flood, and, so far as known, no one was drowned. The wires are all down and the reports are meagre.

By the time the flood reached Denver, sixty miles from its starting point, it had spent its force and caused a rise in the river here of not more than six inches. Castlewood dam, thirty miles from Denver, is rapidly weakening and a more disastrous flood will follow if that breaks.

Delicious Dessert, La Fetra's Sherbet; 30c qt.

[illegible]wer Estimates now on Laths. [illegible]t in the market, at 9th and N. Y. ave. nw.

RECOVERING THE BODIES

After-Damp and Debris Check the Work at Scofield.

None of the Finns Assist, Although Many of Their Countrymen Were Among the Victims—Coffins for the Dead Arriving—No Cause Assigned for Explosion by Coroner's Jury.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—Only thirteen bodies were taken out of the Winter Quarters Mine at Scofield today, the debris and afterdamp making the work very difficult. According to some counts the total number of bodies taken out amount to 255, while others place the number higher. The thirteen recovered today were both mutilated and burned, some of them past recognition.

Quite a number of Finns were killed in this mine, although a much greater number escaped by not being in the mine at the time. Notwithstanding this, not a single Finlander has volunteered to aid in the rescue work and the bodies of the Finns have been recovered by the Welsh, Scotch, English, and American miners. If a Finn sees a rescue crew being formed he will quickly walk off. If requested to go in and help find his countrymen his answer is a very flat refusal. They wait at the morgue and at the tunnel mouth, but have not lifted a hand in the rescue work.

State Coal Mine Inspector G. Thomas says there are three more bodies recovered in No. 1 waiting to be brought out. He has thoroughly explored the workings, and says to the best of his belief there are still twelve or more bodies in the mine, buried under the caves and broken timbers in No. 4, and it will be days or weeks before they can all be got out. There is a variance in estimates of the number of men still in the mine. Some say there are still 100 to be accounted for.

A force of graders from the Clear Creek branch of the Rio Grande Western is now at work digging graves in the little cemetery up on the hill. They will excavate two long trenches and the bodies will be buried in military fashion. The funerals will take place on Saturday. The burials would have taken place earlier but for the lack of coffins. A number of the dead have been sent away for burial at their former homes.

The inquest was begun at 10 o'clock this morning at the residence of the late John Hunter, a well-known resident, who was killed in the mine. L. O. Hoffman was in charge and W. H. Potter, Frank Mereweather, and A. Greenhalge composed the jury They did not go into the controversy as to what caused the disaster, but simply found that Hunter met his death in the mine through an explosion.

Subscriptions for the destitute are coming in freely and food and clothing have been shipped to the stricken village. The school children of Salt Lake sent a carload of flowers this morning.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Presidents McKinley and Loubet Express Sorrow for the Disaster.

President McKinley yesterday morning sent the following message to Governor Wells, of Utah, expressing his sorrow over the mine disaster at Scofield:

Executive Mansion, Washington, May 3, 1900.
Governor Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah:

I desire to express my intense sorrow upon learning of the terrible calamity which has occurred at Scofield, and my deep sympathy [illegible] the wives, children, and friends of the unfortunate victims of the explosion.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, accompanied by Jules Boeufve, Chancellor of the French Embassy, called on President later in the morning and presented a copy of a despatch received from M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking that the sympathy of President Loubet over the Utah mine horror be conveyed to President McKinley. The President responded that the expression of sorrow was deeply appreciated. A reply will be made through General Porter, the American Ambassador at Paris.

Later M. Cambon called at the State Department and presented to Secretary Hay a personal letter, in French, which translated is as follows:

Embassy of the French Republic
in the United States,
Washington, May 3, 1900.

Mr. Secretary of State:

The President of the French Republic has just heard of the terrible catastrophe which has taken place at Salt Lake City. He has instructed me to be his interpreter near the President of the United States of America and to assure him of the sympathy which he feels on account of this sad event.

In transmitting to me the expression of the sentiments of President Loubet, M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, likewise instructs me to convey to the American Government the expression of the profound sympathy of the Government of the Republic.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

JULES CAMBON.

FORTUNE FOR A SEAMSTRESS.

One of Two Heirs to Property Worth $10,000,000.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 3.—Mary Ann Kelly, who lives at Flowerville, Flushing, has fallen heir to a large fortune. Miss Kelly occupies a cottage on Fowler Street. She is a skilled seamstress and has been employed in many of the best families in Flushing. She says that she is one of two heirs to a fortune estimated to be worth about $10,000,000. Miss Kelly's father was one of three brothers born in Ireland who emigrated to America and was for many years a resident of Flowerville, where he resided until his death. Miss Kelly is the only surviving child. In speaking of the matter Miss Kelly said:

"One of my father's brothers remained in Ireland and died there, leaving an only son. The other brother of my father emigrated to Australia and we did not hear much from him afterward. Some months ago, however, I read an account of his death in a newspaper and the article stated that he had been very successful in business and left an estate of $10,000,000. He never married. I communicated with my cousin in Ireland and we ascertained by investigation that we two are the only direct heirs to this great fortune. I have employed a lawyer to look after my interests in the matter and I shall go to Ireland in a few weeks to consult with my cousin as to what course will be best for us to pursue. In the mean time my lawyer is hunting up the family records and other data necessary to establish our claim. So far as I can learn the relationship, as I have stated, has been established beyond doubt."

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return $1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, May 5 and 6, good to return until Monday, May 7. All trains except Congressional Limited.

For Cash—cut prices on Best Laths. Call and see Frank Libbey & Co.