

ARE WELLS WASHED

Exposition Buildings Derive Great Benefit from Yesterday's Shower.

ROOFS STAND THE TEST OF A DELUGE

Fears that They Would Leak Seriously Prove Unfounded.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS

Captain Mercer Hurries Along the Work Now Well Under Way.

MRS. FORD WORKING OUT A PROGRAM

Celebration in Connection with the Opening of the Girls' and Boys' Building to Be Made a Prominent Feature.

It was wash day at the exposition yesterday and the buildings and grounds were given a thorough renovation at the hands of Jupiter Pluvius. The heavy showers effectively dislodged whatever dust had accumulated during the previous two weeks and left the enclosure as clean as though it had been hosed in a glass case.

In view of the conditions that prevailed the travel to the grounds was not sufficient to cause a collapse of the street railway system. But there were a good many people there nevertheless, and unless the mistake of trying to escape in the midst of the heavy showers they suffered no serious inconvenience. It was dry and comfortable inside the building, and the shelter afforded by the colonnades made it possible to pass from one building to another and clear around the main court without exposure to the elements.

Aside from the benefit to the landscapes, the deluge performed a mighty service in relieving the dust nuisance that had accumulated outside the grounds. There are no sprinklers in the immediate vicinity, and during the last month the adjacent streets have been so constantly traversed that dust has accumulated in immense quantities.

Roofs Stand the Test Well. On account of the manner in which the extremely hot sun of the last week or two has melted the pitch that was used in the construction of the roofs of the buildings there had been some apprehension that another severe rain would be apt to cause some damage by leakage.

Preparations for the installation of the Indian congress are being rapidly carried out. Captain Mercer is in the city again and will give his personal attention to the arrangement of the camp. The workmen are rapidly completing the sewerage and buildings and in two weeks the camp will be ready to receive its aboriginal inhabitants.

Arrangements for the celebration of the opening of the Boys' and Girls' building are being carried on by Mrs. Ford and the full program will probably be announced in a few days. It has been intended that Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer, wife of the Commissioner of Women Managers, would deliver the address of welcome, but a change may be made on account of her recent bad bereavement.

OREGON'S GRAINS AND GRASSES. Handsome Display by the State Under Direction of Mr. DeBolt. The Oregon agricultural exhibit in the northeast corner of the Agricultural building is attracting a great deal of attention on account of the excellence of the agricultural products shown.

Navy Department's Exhibit. Dey Dock Model and Big Guns to Be Added to the Display. The exhibit of the Navy department in the Government building is the center of attraction since the stirring events of the past few days, and there is not an hour during the day when the space occupied by the exhibit is not thronged with people.

Life Saving Crew Coming. WASHINGTON, July 6.—(Special Telegram.)—General Superintendent S. I. Kimball of the Life Saving service stated today that a crew for the life saving station at (Continued on Fifth Page.)

WILL ANNEX HAWAII

Resolutions Providing for This Action Passed the Senate.

FINAL VOTE ON THE QUESTION IS 42 TO 21

All Attempts to Make Amendments Are Defeated.

REPUBLICANS SUPPORT THE MEASURE

Several Democrats Record Their Votes in Favor of It.

RESOLUTIONS GO TO THE PRESIDENT

Resolution Provides for the Immediate Acceptance of the Tender by Hawaiian Government to Cede the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annexation of Hawaii is now accomplished so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned. Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were passed by a large majority this afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in today's session of the senate conferences of the leaders on both sides of the chamber were held, and a tacit agreement was reached that a vote should be taken tomorrow or Friday at the latest. The opponents of annexation had practically concluded their arguments, and as they had no desire to keep the senate in session by purely dilatory tactics, they managed to arrange a final vote which was taken as soon as Mr. White, Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Allen had finished their speeches.

Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Pettigrew spoke to great length, but Mr. Allen thought, when he began, that his speech might occupy the remainder of the day and a part of tomorrow. However, he concluded to eliminate a part of the matter he had prepared, and at 4:15 he completed his speech.

It was evident instantly that a vote was at hand. The word was passed softly through the corridors and committee rooms, and in a few minutes every senator at the capital was in his seat. The galleries filled rapidly and members of the house of representatives, including the speaker, were taken, came hurriedly to the senate side of the great marble pile to witness proceedings that will be historic.

The test vote came up on an amendment offered by Mr. White of California. It was offered with the understanding that it would be adopted, but merely to place the ideas and opinions of the opponents of annexation on record. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20, indicating that the annexationists were strongly in the majority.

Amendment after amendment was offered, but the advocates of the resolutions stuck together, gaining rather than losing strength on the amendment vote.

Finally, at 5:30 p. m. the resolutions themselves, in precisely the form they were received from the house of representatives, were reported to the senate and the roll call began. Intense interest was manifested by every spectator. Not a sound was heard in the chamber, except the rustle of the clerk and the responses of senators.

Result is Applauded. When the vice president announced the vote by which the resolutions were passed a tremendous wave of applause swept through the galleries, which the vice president made an effort to check. Those who had advocated the resolutions expressed their pleasure by shaking hands with one another and on all sides evident relief was shown that the end had come. For a few minutes so much good-natured confusion existed that the dignity of the senate was threatened, but Vice President Hobart, quietly reminded the senators that the session was not yet at an end.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was the only republican who voted against the resolutions, although Mr. Thurston (Neb.) and Mr. Spooner (Wis.) were paired against them. Six democrats—Mr. Gorman (Md.), McLaughlin (S. C.), Meyer (Miss.), Morgan (Ala.), Pettus (Ala.) and Sullivan (Miss.)—voted in favor of annexation.

On the face of the vote cast for the resolutions the treaty of annexation might have been ratified, the resolutions having a two-thirds majority. But the twelve pairs would have been arranged on a vote of twelve for one if the treaty had been under consideration the vote of the full senate on the treaty, on the basis of today's vote, would have been 65 to 33, not a sufficient number of votes in favor of the treaty to have ratified it.

The detailed vote was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Clark, Cullem, Davis, Deboe, Bell, King, Fairbank, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Harbrough, Blair, Hoar, Keitt, Lodge, McMillan, McLaughlin, Morgan, Platteau, Sherman, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, Conn. J. P. Frazier, Brewster, Sewell, Shoup, Sullivan, Teller, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—42. Nays—Morrill, Thurston, Spooner, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Fairbank, Jones (Nev.), Lindsay, McHenry, Maloney, Mitchell, Morrill, Pettus, Rogers, Tamm, Turpie, White—21.

There were twelve pairs, announced as follows, the names of those who would have voted in the affirmative being given first in each instance: Mr. Butler, Chandler with Vest, Murphy with Cockrell, Quay with Gray, Stewart with Mills, Smith with Gear, Aldrich with Jones (Ark.), McMillan with Kennedy, Mantle with Martin, Platt with Spooner, Turner with Thurston, Mason with Tillman, Senators Harris and Helfferd were absent, but the announcement was made by their respective colleagues that if present they would vote for the resolutions.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Cooler; Southerly Winds.

- 1. Doing at the Exposition. 2. Spanish Admiral Rushes to His Doom in Obedience to Orders. 3. Nebraska News. 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Plans for the League Convention. 6. Home of Bluff Local Matters. 7. Spanish Begins to Take Water. 8. General Western News. 9. City Council Proceedings. 10. In the Field of Electricity. 11. Commercial and Financial News. 12. Quiet Hits of Army Life. 13. Getting Rich Off the Army.

Table with 3 columns: Hour, Day, Degree. Shows temperature for Omaha from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 3 p. m.—Phiney's United States Band, Government Building. 7:30 p. m.—Phiney's United States Band, Grand Plaza.

mentioned are voted in the United States of America. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, and the president shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign ratings shall forthwith cease and terminate, being replaced by such laws as the president of the United States may direct, and the president shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

Both the government and the press allowed the country to believe during the last forty-eight hours that Cervera's sortie from Santiago was a splendid stroke of political and naval policy, hence the impression caused by the electric order to sail for the news spread through Madrid. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a demonstration so profound, painful, angry and desperate feelings, more bitter against their government and more united with sympathy for the brave soldiers and sailors who sacrificed in the hopeless struggle by the government, who only thought to retain the reins of power for themselves and preserve the dynasty whatever might be the issue of the war with the United States.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Asking the People to Show Their Gratitude. WASHINGTON, July 6.—President McKinley, at 11:30 tonight issued the following proclamation to the American people: To the People of the United States of America: At this time, when to the yet fresh memories of the unprecendented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the bay of Manila on the day of May last, are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievement of the United States navy, operating against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters for highly distinguished conduct in combat with the Spanish fleet, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Winfield S. Schley, United States navy, for his gallant and heroic conduct against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters for highly distinguished conduct in combat with the Spanish fleet, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley to the officers and men under his command for the gallant and heroic conduct exhibited by them on that occasion.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be published in the official gazette, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

GERMAN PRESS IS EXERCISED

Central East American Occupation of the Philippines May Necessitate European Meddling. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, July 6.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—With reference to the occupation of the Philippines, the Kreuz Zeitung, the leading organ of the conservatives and in the confidence of the government party, says: "As long as the Philippines remain Spanish none of the European powers will be anxious to disturb its existing condition. Should this be disturbed it becomes a question of political exigency which can every moment occur and which is absolutely impossible to foresee. In an event of this kind our government should be in a position to have a considerable strength. A new matter has now arisen, namely, the Caroline island question, since the American flag has been hoisted there. It is not quite clear whether only one island has been occupied. If more we will have something to say on the matter. It is perfectly certain that the American just for possession has greatly increased. This may lead to serious complications."

Maher is Acquitted. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Private John G. Maher was acquitted today on account of irregularities of the court-martial.

CERVERA'S COLLAPSE

Spanish Admiral Rushes to His Doom in Obedience to Orders.

DIRECTED BY MADRID TO MAKE SORTIE

Only Possible Chance of Saving His War Ships from Destruction.

PLAY BY GOVERNMENT TO SAVE ITSELF

Disaster in Santiago Harbor Likely to Crush the Dynasty.

CERVERA IMPLICITLY FOLLOWS ORDERS

Madrid Press and the Ministry Purposely Withhold News of the Disaster and Serve Up the De-pressing News Piece-meal.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 5.—(Via the Frontier.)—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—I am able to state positively how Cervera came to his fate. When the Madrid government heard the results of the battle of July 1 it telegraphed Linares, Blanco and Cervera for the real state of affairs. When it was directly ascertained that reinforcements could not possibly arrive in time to retrieve the fortunes of war on land or save Santiago and the fleet the government telegraphed Saturday asking the opinion of Cervera, who demanded carte blanche to destroy his vessels in the bay of Santiago since they would fall into the hands of the enemy. A council of ministers instructed the ministers of marine and war to telegraph Cervera to make a sortie at any cost and even risk the destruction of the fleet, because it was necessary to prevent a disaster in the bay of Santiago on account of political and dynastic considerations in Spain. Cervera replied that he would obey and go to his doom Sunday morning. When the news of the sortie of the fleet reached Madrid the minister of foreign affairs told several ambassadors to the government that he had ordered Cervera to go out.

The military authorities have had to act vigorously to check an outbreak in the artillery regiments at the docks and barracks, arresting some sergeants for alleged connivance with the republicans. The same spirit reigned in the garrisons at Saragossa and Barcelona was quickly repressed by the officers. Campos, in conversation with the queen regent, said he would undertake to form a cabinet, maintaining order and making peace on condition that the queen regent suspend the constitutional guarantees and allow him to suppress all republican and Carlist papers in Madrid and the provinces and arrest the chiefs. A very indignant feeling is expressed among all classes against Cervera, that the commanders of the vessels have not fought better and destroyed the vessels sooner than surrender. Financial circles, particularly the Madrid and Barcelona houses, welcomed the news of the rise of most securities on the supposition that peace, resulting from European mediation, is likely to follow the lamentable situation practiced before and since the beginning of the war.

Both the government and the press allowed the country to believe during the last forty-eight hours that Cervera's sortie from Santiago was a splendid stroke of political and naval policy, hence the impression caused by the electric order to sail for the news spread through Madrid. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a demonstration so profound, painful, angry and desperate feelings, more bitter against their government and more united with sympathy for the brave soldiers and sailors who sacrificed in the hopeless struggle by the government, who only thought to retain the reins of power for themselves and preserve the dynasty whatever might be the issue of the war with the United States.

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SIX HUNDRED PERSONS DROWN

French Transatlantic Steamer Bourgogne Goes Down with Its Living Freight.

DISASTER IN EARLY MORNING OF FOURTH OF JULY

Big Liner Crashes Into British Sailing Vessel Off Sable Island During a Fog.

TWO HUNDRED OF THOSE ON BOARD THE SHIP SAVED

Horrible Scenes Enacted After the Collision, When a Mad Fight for Life Occurs During Which Passengers Are Beaten and No Effort is Made to Save the Women—Survivors Brought Into Halifax by the Vessel Which Collided with the Ill Fated Steamship.

HALIFAX, July 6.—The French Transatlantic steamer

La Bourgogne, which left New York on Saturday last for Havre, sank after a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire in a dense fog, sixty miles south of Sable island. The collision occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of July 4. Only 200 persons were saved out of the 800 souls aboard the Bourgogne.

The Allan line steamer Grecian, Captain Numan, which sailed from Glasgow on June 24 for New York, arrived here today towing the British ship Cromartyshire, which has been in collision with La Bourgogne. It reports that the latter sank almost immediately.

The passengers and crew saved number 200 persons in all. Of this number 170 of the saved were passengers and the other thirty rescued were members of the crew of the French steamer.

Only one woman was saved. The officers of La Bourgogne were drowned, with the exception of the purser and three engineers.

Harry Moore is agent of the French line in this city, but states that no one from Omaha or vicinity was looked by him for the Bourgogne and he is confident none were on board.

STORY OF GREAT DISASTER

Official Log of the Cromartyshire—Survivors Retold Their Experience. HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The British iron ship Cromartyshire was towed to here this morning by the Allan liner Grecian, with its bow torn away by a collision, sixty miles south of Sable island, with the French steamer La Bourgogne, which latter vessel went down ten minutes later. Of the 800 passengers and crew on board the La Bourgogne 200 were saved. One woman was saved by her husband. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship. The Cromartyshire laid to and picked up the 200 passengers and seamen who were rescued, transferring them to the Grecian, which came along shortly afterward.

The log of the Cromartyshire, signed by Captain Henderson, is as follows: On July 4, at 5 a. m., dense fog, position of ship sixty miles south of Sable island, ship by wind on the port tack heading about west-northwest, though under reduced canvas, going about four or five knots per hour. Our fog horn was kept going regularly every minute.

At that time heard steamer's whistle on weather side of our port bow, which seemed to be bearing very fast. We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she boomed through the fog, our port bow crashed into us, going at a terrific speed. Our foremast and mainmast galamst came down, bringing with it yards and everything attached. I at once ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely off and that our port bow had disappeared through the fog. However, our ship was floating on her collision bulkhead so there seemed no immediate danger of her sinking. We sat to work at once to clear the wreckage and also ship our starboard anchor, which was hanging over the starboard bow and in danger of punching holes in the bow. We heard a steamer blowing her whistle on coming back and we answered with our fog horn. The steamer then threw up a rocket and fired a shot. We also threw up some rockets and fired several shots, but we neither saw nor heard anything more of the steamer.

Shortly after, or about 5:30, the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats puffing toward us with the French flag flying. We signaled them to come alongside, and found that the steamer was the La Bourgogne from New York to Havre, and that she had gone down. We laid to all day and received a board about 200 survivors, from amongst the passengers and crew, reported to be in all about 600. Several of the passengers were on life rafts, without any food or water and lying to our dear hand crew and the surviving French seamen to bring those stragglers alongside the ship. Some of the survivors from among the crew of the steamer assisted us and we jettisoned some 2,000 tons of cargo from our hold, in order to lighten the ship.

About 3 p. m. another steamer hove in sight, bound westward; we put up our signal (N. C.), "want assistance." Shortly after 4 called for volunteers from among my crew and the surviving French seamen to bring those stragglers alongside the ship. Some of the survivors from among the crew of the steamer assisted us and we jettisoned some 2,000 tons of cargo from our hold, in order to lighten the ship.

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CAMARA ORDERED TO RETURN

Spanish Government Sends Word to the Admiral to Turn Back to Spain.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.—According to dispatches received here from Madrid, the Spanish government has ordered Admiral Camara to return to Spain. General Ochoa has arrived at Algeciras to inspect the sites of the new batteries.

Officers Stay at Their Post. One passenger was going home to France with his two children. His wife having died a month previously. He was saved, but his

fourteen feet of water in the fore peak.

Story of Survivor. Mrs. Henderson, wife of the captain, was on board the Cromartyshire with her two children. She tells a thrilling story of her experience. The weather was foggy and she had risen from her bunk at an early hour, as was her custom when the weather was bad. Shortly before the vessel's catastrophe she detected a steamer's whistle blowing on the port side. The Cromartyshire was sounding its foghorns at intervals of one minute. Mrs. Henderson called the attention of her husband to it, and a minute later the mate, who was on watch. It came nearer and nearer, and Mrs. Henderson came near the cabin in order to rescue her children should a disaster result.

Suddenly before the vessel's catastrophe she detected a steamer's whistle blowing on the port side. The Cromartyshire was sounding its foghorns at intervals of one minute. Mrs. Henderson called the attention of her husband to it, and a minute later the mate, who was on watch. It came nearer and nearer, and Mrs. Henderson came near the cabin in order to rescue her children should a disaster result.

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