

ARE WELL 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 pavements were given a thorough renovation at the hands of Jupiter Pluvius. The heavy showers effectually disposed of whatever dust had accumulated during the previous two weeks and left the enclosure as clean as though it had been housed in a glass case. Every speck of refuse was washed into the sewers, the landscapes and flower beds were refreshed and invigorated and when the sun shines again the big show will be even more beautiful than before.

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 they made 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 landscape, the deluge performed the admirably service of 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 constantly under a cloud of dust that had accumulated in immense quantities. It has been found to the finest consistency by the heavy traffic and every gust of south wind lifted huge clouds of disagreeable substance and launched it over the scene. The inconvenience was not confined to the interior of the grounds, but the buildings along the south side of the lagoon received the full benefit. For this reason the rain was not altogether undesirable and for some days at least there will be no further trouble from the dust.

Roofs Stand the Test Well.

On account of the manner in which the extremely hot sun of the last week or two had melted the pitch that was used in the construction of the roofs of the buildings there had been some apprehensions that another severe rain would be apt to cause some damage by leakage. This did not result, however, for the effect of the softening of the tar was apparently to more effectually close any apertures that remained and leave the roofs perfectly water tight.

The 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.

The arrangements for the celebration of the opening of the boys and girls' building are being carried out by Mrs. Ford and the full program will probably be announced in a few days. It has been intended that Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer, president of the Board of Women Managers, would deliver the address of welcome, but because of her absence on account of her recent bad health her oldest son, who was one of the volunteers at Chickamauga, died of rheumatic heart disease and on that account Mrs. Sawyer will be unable to attend the meeting of the executive committee.

The response in behalf of the boys and girls will be made by Master Frank B. Hughes of West Point and Miss Dolly Trent of Bellevue will contribute a recitation. The other cities which will be represented on the program have not been heard from.

OREGON'S GRAINS AND GLASSES.

Handsomely Display by the State Under Direction of Mr. Doach.

The Oregon agricultural exhibit in the normal corner of the Agricultural building is attracting a great deal of attention on account of the excellence of the agricultural products shown. The exhibit is in charge of Commissioner Henry E. Doach and Superintendent E. N. Morgan, both of Portland, and they never tire of explaining to the wonders of the agricultural resources of the state.

The exhibit is not entirely complete, the material constituting it having been shipped before all was ready in order to have the exhibit installed for the opening day. Commissioner Doach made his first visit to Omaha in the interest of an exhibit in the latter part of March. He completed all his arrangements for space forty-eight hours after his arrival and started for the coast again, arriving there April 1. Within the following sixty days the money for the exhibit was collected from private parties, the material for the exhibit collected, shipped to Omaha and installed for the opening of the exposition. The big stick of timber which forms the center of the exhibit as well as the center of attraction was waving its branches in the forests of the Pacific coast April 2 and was cut in a part of the exhibit. It was squared to four feet originally, but could not be handled and was reduced to its present size, thirty inches on each of its four sides.

WILL ANNEX HAWAII

Resolutions Providing for This Action Pass 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 brought to a vote in the senate late this afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in today's session of the senate conference 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 announced their willingness that a vote should be 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, learning that a vote was to be 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 adopted with no exception of votes. It would have amended the bill so 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 10 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 votes.

Finally, at 5:30 p. m., the resolutions themselves, in practically identical form, 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 call of the clerk and the responses of senators.

Result is Announced.

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 no effort to check. Those who had advocated the resolutions expressed their pleasure by shaking hands with their neighbors, 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. Morgan (Md.), McLaughlin (Cal.), Morgan (Miss.), Morgan (Ala.), Pettus (Ala.) and Sullivan (Miss.)—voted in favor of annexation.

On the face of the vote cast for the resolution the treaty of annexation might have been ratified, the resolutions having a two-thirds majority, but as the two pairs voted for one if the treaty had been under consideration the vote of the full senate on the treaty, on the basis of the roll call, 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—Alison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Clark, Culbert, Davis, Deboe, Jenkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Harbansh, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McPherson, McLaughlin, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Sullivan, Teller, Warren, Wellington, Wheeler, White—42. Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bates, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, David, Paulsen, (Nev.), Lindsay, McHenry, Mallory, Mitchell, Morrill, Peck, Pettigrew, Doach, Turley, 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: Rawley with Butler, Chandler with Vest, Murphy with Cochrill, 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.

Text of the Resolutions.

The full text of the annexation resolutions is as follows: "That the United States of America, in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining, hereafter.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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

1 Doings at the Exposition.

2 Senate Votes for Annexation.

3 Resolutions for Annexation.

4 Big French Liner Goes Down.

5 Nebraska News.

6 Examination of Volunteer Officers.

7 War Situation at Washington.

8 Editorial and Comment.

9 Plans for the League Convention.

10 Heavy Rain in Omaha.

11 Council Holds Local Matters.

12 Iowa News and Comment.

13 Spain Begins to Take Water.

14 General Western News.

15 City Council Proceedings.

16 Sullivan Held for Murder.

17 In the Field of Electricity.

18 Seattle and Spokane.

19 Winding Up the Receiverships.

20 Third Regiment Gets a Drumhead.

21 Commercial and Financial News.

22 Getting Rich Off the Army.

23 Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

6 a. m. 73 2 p. m. 74

7 a. m. 73 3 p. m. 73

8 a. m. 70 4 p. m. 73

9 a. m. 70 5 p. m. 73

10 a. m. 70 6 p. m. 73

11 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 73

12 m. 75 8 p. m. 73

12 m. 75 9 p. m. 71

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 vested 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, in and over the Hawaiian islands, shall have full power to dispose of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be designated as reserved for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, or shall be held for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other public purposes.

Present Laws in Force.

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

The laws of the Hawaiian islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and terminate, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations.

The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian islands shall be subject to the approval of the congress of the United States, and the president shall have power to veto such legislation.

Until congress shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian islands, the existing laws of the Hawaiian islands, and the laws of the Hawaiian islands and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Hawaiian islands, including the debt of the Hawaiian islands, shall be assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$1,000,000.

Sec. 2. That all laws of congress and the Hawaiian islands are continued as herebefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian islands, except upon such conditions as may be hereafter be, allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of their being in the Hawaiian islands, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian islands.

The president shall appoint five commissioners, not less than two whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

The commissioners hereinbefore provided shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the president, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

The resolution in full is:

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be extended to the people of the Hawaiian islands, who have heroically and bravely defended their islands against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters for the past several years, and for their gallant and heroic stand in the defense of the Hawaiian islands, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898.

That the national flag of the Hawaiian islands and the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Schley to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

Sec. 3. That the president of the United States, in and over the Hawaiian islands, shall be communicated to Commodore Schley and through him to the officers and men under his command.

GERMAN PRESS IS EXERCISED

Federal Let American Occupation of the Philippines May Necessitate European Redding.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, July 6.—(New World World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—With reference to the occupation of the Philippines, the Kreuz Zeitung, the leading German conservative and in the confidence of the government party, says: "As long as the Philippines remain Spanish none of the European powers will do anything to disturb the existing conditions. Should the United States disturb the existing conditions, it will be regarded as a question of political expediency which every moment occur and which is absolutely impossible to foresee. In any case it is a matter for congratulation that the United States has acquired a considerable strength. A new matter has now arisen, namely, the Caroline line 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 to see to it that the matter. It is perfectly certain that the American law of 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 Piecemeal.

(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 by 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 sooner than allow them to 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 had to act vigorously to check an outbreak in the artillery regiments at the docks and barracks, arranging some innumerable and alleged convulsions 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 to maintain order and make peace on condition that the queen regent suspend the constitutional guarantee 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 had 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 method practiced before and since the beginning of the war.

Both the government and the press attacked 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 stern reality when the wild-fire news spread through Madrid. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a demonstration so profound, painful, angry and desperate feelings, most bitter against their government and mingled with sad sympathy for the brave soldiers and sailors unhesitatingly 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. Ludicrous alarm reigned in official circles and exaggerated in popular outbreaks, the civil governor himself going round during the night to all the principal editorial offices to implore the papers not to publish in full the telegrams received, but prepare the public by degrees for the truth.

CALLS FOR THANKSGIVING

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: It is the duty of every citizen to show his gratitude to the people of the Hawaiian islands, who have heroically and bravely defended their islands against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters for the past several years, and for their gallant and heroic stand in the defense of the Hawaiian islands, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898.

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

STORY OF GREAT DISASTER

Official Log of the Cromartyshire—Survivors Relate Their Experience.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—The British iron ship Cromartyshire was towed in here this morning by the Allan liner Grecian, with its tow away by a collision, sixty miles south of Sable island, with the French steamer La Bourgogne, which latter vessel sank ten minutes later. Of the 800 passengers and crew on board the La Bourgogne, only 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 the weather very dark and sea very rough by wind on the port tack heading about west-northwest, and under reduced canvas, going about four or five miles per hour. Our fog horn was kept going regularly every minute.

At that time heard steamer's whistle on our weather side, and soon after we seemed to be nearing very fast. We blew horn and were answered by steamer's whistle, when all of a sudden she loomed up before us, and we struck her. The ship crashed into us, going at a terrific speed. Our foremast and mainmast gallant masts came down, striking with the yards, and everything attached. I at once ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage. I found that our bows were completely smashed and that the ship was sinking. We were floating on her collision bulkhead so there seemed no immediate danger of our sinking. We sat to work at once to clear the wreckage and also ship our starboard anchor, which was hanging over the starboard low and in danger of punching holes in the low. 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.

Sight Boats with Survivors.

Shortly after, or about 6:30, the fog lifted somewhat and we saw two boats pulling 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 on board about 200 survivors, from among the number of whom I saw two boats pulling 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 on board about 200 survivors, from among the number of whom I saw two boats pulling 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 on board about 200 survivors, from among the number of whom I saw two boats pulling toward us with the French flag flying. 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