ROSEBUD PRIZE WINNERS
FULL LIST IN THE BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PACKERS MAY CONFER

Announced that Negotiations Are to Be Resumed with Strikers at Chicago.

STRIKEBREAKER WITH GUN RUNS AMUCK

Insane Negro Declares that the Lord Wants Him to Kill Strikers.

PRESIDENT GOLDEN PUT UNDER ARREST

Leader of the Striking Teamsters Held in Jail for Talking.

EIGHTY NEGROES ASSAULTED NEGRO.

Effort Being Made to Remove Strikebreakers When Furious Attack is Made on the Men.

CHICAGO, July 29.—It is authoritatively announced that a conference has been arranged between strike leaders and Max and Ferdinand Sulzberger of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

Declaring the Lord had commissioned him to end the packing house strike by killing all the strikers, John A. Lead, a negro, caused great excitement at the stock yards today. He was arrested after a struggle and found to be carrying a loaded revolver. The police are in doubt whether Lead is insane or only shamming.

Eighty negroes, being transported from the stock yards late in two cars on the Lake Shore road, were thrown into a panic by a furious attack by a mob of 250 throwing stones, which demolished nearly every window in both cars. Explosion of torpedoes warned the engineer to stop. Instantly a mob rushed out from places of concealment and the rock throwing began. Three policemen standing upon platforms beat back the rioters, while the frightened negroes hid under the car seats, while the train pulled away from the scene.

Attempts to smuggle out nonunion meat from the stock yards through subterfuge today resulted in an exciting chase and the complete failure of the plan. The meat had been loaded by Armour & Co. into a wagon by the Great Western Art company and, eluding the vigilance of the pickets, the driver had passed out of the yards. The pickets shortly after learned the facts. They mounted a street car, overtook the driver and compelled the man to turn back to the yards, where the meat was unloaded.

Arrest Union Officer.

President F. Golden of the teamsters' union turned strike picket today, defied Police Inspector Nicholas Hunt and was arrested. Golden discovered a wagon, owned by Terry & Co., being driven past his office. He called to the teamster: "Where are you going?"

"Anywhere I please, so long as I attend to my own business," was the reply, whereupon Golden ordered the driver to turn back.

The inspector heard the command and resented the language, telling him to go on about his business. Then came a war of words. Hunt, shaking his club at the strike leader, declared there would be an immediate arrest if Golden did not "shut up." He refused and the arrest followed. The arrest caused intense excitement and within two minutes several thousand men had gathered to watch the proceedings.

"This is an outrage," declared Golden. "I have been guilty of no offense against the law."

At the time of Golden's arrest the police also took into custody O. T. Bauer, who was in the teamsters' headquarters. He was charged with interfering with an officer.

Both prisoners were taken to the station in a patrol wagon. Bail was refused them and they were sent to cells, vehemently protesting against what they declared was an outrage.

It was the first time a chief of the striking thousands was taken into custody.

Later, however, President Golden, after a stormy talk with Police Inspector Hunt in which International President Shea of the teamsters' organization took part, was liberated on bell.

Golden was liberated only on condition that he remain away from labor headquarters until after his hearing tomorrow. George T. Buese, another official of the teamsters' union, who was arrested with Golden, was likewise freed on bonds.

International President Shea of the Brotherhood of Teamsters was outspoken in his denunciation of the arrest of Golden. "Colorado methods seem to prevail," said he.

Disorder at Nelson Morris & Co.'s branch in South Chicago today caused the arrest of five men, who had attacked retail meat dealers going for supplies and overturned two wagons. The leaders were arrested.

May Call for Federal Aid.

If the Freight Handlers' union should attempt to enforce an order forbidding all members from handling consignments to and from the stock yards, the action will be fought by the American Anti-Boycott association, and the federal authorities will be asked to intervene. So asserted Daniel Davenport, executive agent of the association, who arrived in Chicago from Bridgeport, Conn., today. The freight handlers' order was adopted by its council and then suspended pending a call from President Donnelly. Mr. Davenport said the threat is similar to one in the case of Debs in the American Railway union strike of 1894.

"We will order freight handlers not to touch consignments from the trust packers just the moment that President Donnelly asks it," declared President Curran of the freight handlers, today. He added: "That request may come at any moment."

Talks Peace Settlement.

A meeting of the allied packing house trades today was attended by General Agent W. H. Stamer of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company. The subject of a possible renewed walkout by the strike handlers was considered and a committee was selected to go to the office of General Manager Leonard of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company and hold a conference relative to a peace settlement.

New York Men Ordered Out.

Unable to arrange a conference with representatives of the New York packers, Michael J. Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, has ordered a strike of all the members of his organization employed in New York by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef company. The order was telegraphed to New York tonight.

That the probabilities of a settlement by the opposing interests in Chicago are remote as ever was plainly demonstrated today when Harry C. Wallace of the

(Continued on Third Page.)

FATHER SUSPECTS MURDER

Has Body of Married Daughter Exhumed, that an Analysis Can Be Made.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—A special to the Times from Palmyra Junction, Mo., says John J. Suter, a wealthy and influential citizen of this place, returned from New London, Mo., today, where he had the body of his daughter, Mrs. Jonas Watson, who died July 5, exhumed, and under the direction of a specialist from St. Louis, had the stomach, spleen and lungs removed for chemical analysis for traces of poison. The examination was before a coroner's jury, which will report on the case August 13.

On the evening of July 5 Dr. Jones Watson was found presumably unconscious on a bridge in a lonely spot near New London and his wife was found under the bridge. Their horse and buggy were found a short distance away uninjured. Watson explained the death of his wife by saying that a piece of paper fluttered in front of the horse, which caused a runaway and a serious accident at the bridge.

Dr. Watson and his wife lived in Denver, and were in Missouri on a visit. Shortly before leaving Denver for Missouri, it is said, Dr. Watson insured his wife's life for $20,000 in his favor. Although the woman, according to his story, was thrown from the bridge to the water, a distance of thirty-two feet, she was not bruised in any manner, and her clothing was not disarranged. An examination showed that she was not drowned.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Rural Routes Established and Carriers Appointed in Nebraska and Iowa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural free delivery routes ordered established September 15: Nebraska—Blue Hill, Webster county; two routes; area, seventy square miles; population, 1,601. Iowa—Armstrong, Emmett county; one route; area, forty-four square miles; population, 600. Cushing, Woodbury county; one route, area, twenty-five square miles; population, 400. Waukon, Allamakee county; one additional; area, twenty-five and a half square miles; population, 610.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska—Pender, regular, H. Scott; substitute, D. Shepardson. Iowa—Liberty, regular, John Lafrans; substitute, H. Schutt, Somers, regular, B. L. Hall; substitute, W. H. Martin. Spencer, regular, H. G. Miller; substitute, William H. Glasser.

Z. M. Hersley has been appointed postmaster at Columbia, Brown county, S. D., vice L. C. Wilbur, resigned.

CHANGES ON 'FRISCO SYSTEM

S. J. Cook Succeeds William Campbell as General Freight Agent at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Announcement is made from the general offices of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad here of the appointment of S. J. Cook, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to the position of general freight agent, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Campbell. Mr. Cook's headquarters will be in Chicago. F. C. Reilly, general agent at Chicago, is appointed assistant general freight agent.

The jurisdiction of General Passenger Agent Hilton is extended to include the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. C. B. Gregory, general agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Chicago, is also made general agent of the 'Frisco at that point.

W. H. Richardson is appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois with headquarters at Chicago.

The appointments are effective at once.

INDICTMENTS IN SLOCUM CASE

Federal Grand Jury Accuses Three Are Responsible for Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Captain Van Schaick and Federal Steamboat Inspector Fleming and former Inspector Lundberg were indicted today by the federal grand jury in connection with the disaster to the General Slocum on June 15 last, when nearly 1,000 lives were lost. Van Schaick was the commander of the Slocum.

United States District Attorney Burnett said that indictments also were reported against President Barnaby, Secretary Atkinson and Treasurer Dexter of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, and Captain John Pease, the commodore of the company's fleet. General Burnett said that when these men and Captain Van Schaick and Inspectors Lundberg and Fleming are arraigned for pleading on Monday he will insist upon bail being fixed at $25,000 in each case.

NO PROTECTION IN COLORADO

Citizen and Property Owner Not Allowed to Remain in Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 29.—Four thousand three hundred and ninety cards have been issued to miners of the Cripple Creek district by the Mine Owners' association and 80 applications are still on file. Of the total number issued to date more than 3,300 have been in exchange for cards surrendered by former members of the Western Federation of Miners who have renounced allegiance to the organization. Never have more than 4,500 miners been employed in the Cripple Creek mines at one time, and then only when all the larger mines were working a night shift and at no time has the federation membership been much in excess of 4,000.

Patrick McCarvel, one of the men who were deported over the Kansas line by the military early in June, returned to Victor where he has property, including a large hall and a business block valued at $25,000. When McCarvel stepped from the train he was taken in charge by Major H. A. Naylor, acting city marshal.

McCarvel was allowed to attend to some business affairs, when he was placed on board the first outgoing train, with a warning that in future police protection would not be afforded him should he again return. McCarvel originally was deported for openly expressing sympathy with the miners' union and denouncing acts of Governor Peabody and his military subordinates.

CARDS ISSUED BY MINERS

Cripple Creek Mine Owners Claim that Over 6,000 Applications Have Been Made.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 29.—Four thousand three hundred and ninety cards have been issued to miners of the Cripple Creek district by the Mine Owners' association and 80 applications are still on file. Of the total number issued to date more than 3,300 have been in exchange for cards surrendered by former members of the Western Federation of Miners who have renounced allegiance to the organization. Never have more than 4,500 miners been employed in the Cripple Creek mines at one time, and then only when all the larger mines were working a night shift and at no time has the federation membership been much in excess of 4,000.

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COUNSEL HOLD CONFERENCE

Attorneys for Packers and Strikers Meet with Sheriff Power.

LIVELY LITTLE ROW AT SWIFT'S PLANT

Watchmen Break Heads with Clubs and Fire Shots to Scare Away Strikers from Incoming Strikebreakers.

A conference between T. J. Mahoney, representing the South Omaha packing interests, and C. J. Smyth, counsel for the strikers, was held last evening in the office of the former in the Paxton block. The session lasted over an hour and Sheriff Power was present. Mr. Smyth and the sheriff would not commit themselves as to the nature of the meeting. When questioned Mr. Mahoney said: "We just had a little consultation, reviewing the day's work at South Omaha and its significance on the strike situation. The matter of requesting the governor to call out the militia had been requested, Mr. Mahoney declared that he knew nothing of this, and said: "I am sure no interest would be served by making public just what was said between us this evening."

Governor Mickey was called up by telephone about 10 o'clock, and, in answer to a question, said he had not been asked to call out the state troops, and would not take such action until after he had made an investigation. He said he had heard nothing from the strike other than what was being published in the papers.

Row at Swift Plant.

At the Swift plant shortly after 7 yesterday morning one shot was fired in the air and two strikers were struck over the head with clubs and were compelled to secure the aid of a physician.

An attempt was being made to unload a car of strike breakers at the plant. The train was run up to gate No. 12 and the men began climbing out. Strikers surrounded the car and endeavored to induce the new men not to enter the works. No violence was attempted on the part of the strikers—only persuasion. This did not suit the Swift watchmen who were guarding the car, and, in pushing the crowd of strikers back, clubs were used by the packers' guards. There were twenty-seven men in the party of strike breakers, some white and some colored. Four men joined the strikers, but the balance passed through the gate and into the plant. It was while the crowd of strikers was pushing close around the car that one of the watchmen fired a shot in the air.

The two strikers who were hurt were William Ryder, Twenty-seventh and Q streets, and Joseph Korbe, Nineteenth and S streets. Neither are hurt seriously, although Dr. Buel found it necessary to take one stitch in Korbe's head.

Strikebreakers Disappear.

About 4:30 o'clock when Sheriff Power and Chief Briggs were requested to guard a street car containing nine men bound for the Cudahy plant, the sheriff with ten deputies boarded the car on Twenty-fourth street while Chief Briggs and Captain Shields drove along Q street and picked up a few special policemen. When the car stopped at Thirty-third street a crowd of about 200 surrounded the motor and quickly induced six of the men to join their ranks. Three succeeded in reaching the Cudahy plant. Sheriff Power declared that the men on the car disappeared before he had a chance to realize what was going on. After the little performance was all over Chief Briggs said: "I never saw men disappear so quickly in my life. Hardly a half a minute expired from the time the car stopped before it was empty. But the funny part of it was a large number of the strikers disappeared at the same time the strikebreakers did."

After thinking the matter over for a few moments the sheriff remarked that there must have been some traitors on the car, and that those who left at Thirty-third street had been induced to do so on the way down from Omaha. Both the sheriff and the chief declare that no violence was used.

Breakers Enter Yards.

Cudahy during the noon hour managed to get in two cars containing 100 men. The railroad was used in this instance and the train was switched onto the stock yards tracks and run direct to the Cudahy plant, the big gates being opened just long enough for the train to pass through. So quietly was this arrangement carried out that the strikers' pickets were taken unawares. Eighty-three men were taken in at Armour's during the morning. From figures given by the packers 219 men were received at three plants yesterday.

The strikers do not appear to be at all disconcerted by the arrival of men from outside, particularly as they claim that all are unskilled laborers and cannot be of much use around a packing plant under two weeks or a month. In fact the strikers appeared to be more hopeful last night than during the forenoon. While they do not look forward to a very early settlement of the difficulty, they look, act and talk hopeful.

Vice President Vail, the strikers' leader, says that there is no material change in the situation.

"We have not lost any men from our ranks yet," asserted Mr. Vail, "no matter what the packers may say to the contrary. A careful check is being kept on the men and since the second walkout not a man has gone back to work. You might say further that the report that our men threw rocks at the train at Swift's this morning is untrue. I understand that some of the Swift employes are circulating the report that rocks were thrown by the strikers. I know that this is not true. Every one of our men is living within the law and we propose to have them keep on doing so. We are getting along very nicely as it is and have no reason to resort to violence."

Strikers Quiet at Night.

There was no noticeable change in the condition of affairs last night. When the night pickets went on duty they were instructed by the leaders to be vigilant but cautious and under no circumstances commit an act of violence.

Friday the packers here purchased on this market 1,135 head of cattle, 3,919 hogs and 341 head of sheep. The statement is made that the slaughtering and loading departments are being operated in fairly good shape at the present time. All of the packers are working men in other departments as well.

In some way a report became current Saturday that smallpox had broken out among the colored laborers at Swift's and Cudahy's. Drs. Sharp, Davis, Belondel and Bridgeling and Sanitary Inspector Foster made a thorough inspection of these plants.

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RUSSIA FINDS CONTRABAND

Alleges that Material from America on Arabia is Liable to Seizure.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 29.—The German steamer Arabia, under charter of an American company, which was captured by the Russian cruiser Gromoboi July 23 100 miles north of Yokohama, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew.

That portion of the steamer's cargo which is alleged to be contraband comes from Portland, Ore. The Arabia, with two other ships of the Hamburg-American Trading company, is under charter for three years to the American Trading company which, it is asserted, is engaged in carrying contraband. It is commanded by Captain Bahle and has a crew of ten Germans and twenty-seven Chinese. According to statements by the Chinese on board many American steamers are engaged in carrying contraband, including fire arms.

The Arabia left Portland July 2 with a cargo of flour and railroad material. The greater portion of the flour—2,705 tons—was addressed to Hong Kong and is not liable to seizure, but 495 tons of flour and 1,000 tons of railroad material are addressed to Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki and consequently are contraband. The iron of the cargo consists of platforms, wheels, axles, boilers and parts of bridges. As the contraband of war aboard the Arabia forms less than half its cargo the vessel itself is not liable to seizure. After the contraband has been discharged, therefore, the ship will probably be released. The final decision as to its disposition rests with the prize court.

The prize crew on board consisted of Lieutenant Vladimirovitch and forty-two men from the cruiser Gromboi.

Claim to Follow Rules of War.

The naval men here cannot understand why the British and American papers should be questioning the legality of the actions of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific. The Russian cruisers, it is asserted, are acting under the rules formulated in regard to prizes and imperfectly confirmed March 8, 1856. They were then published for the information of all the powers and for nine years neither Great Britain nor any other power has protested. Paragraph 21 of these rules reads:

In extreme cases, where the retention of ships is impossible owing to their bad condition, where they are of small value or in danger of recapture by the enemy, when at a great distance from a home port, or when there is danger for the ship which has taken the prize, the commander, upon his personal responsibility, may burn or sink the captured vessel, after previously taking off the crew as far as possible its cargo. Its documents must be preserved, and even witnesses can be held for the purpose of giving testimony before the prize court.

The destruction of the British steamer Knight Commander is held to have been justified under the above rule.

It is further claimed that the British government, instead of complaining, should take steps to compel its ship owners to desist from carrying contraband, in accordance with King Edward's neutral proclamation, in which he said:

I give notice that all our subjects who transgress will do so at their own peril and risk and will under no circumstances receive our protection.

Washington May Make Strong Protest.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—William Meyers, a New York attorney, representing the large owners of the steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, called at the State department today and had a short informal conference with Solicitor Penfield respecting a formal presentation to the Russian government of the claims of these owners for the destroyed cargo. It was arranged that a written brief should be submitted later on embodying the legal points sought to be made in this case. It is clear to the officials here that, regardless of any rules which Russia may have laid down for its own government respecting the sinking of neutral ships, the practice, opposed as it is to all modern principles of international law, cannot be permitted by this government without a strenuous protest.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 29.—Besides the Portland Flouring Mills company, on behalf of which firm Senator John H. Mitchell protested against the seizure of flour on the Portland & Asiatic company's steamer Arabia by the Russian Vladivostok squadron in the State department, Balfour Guthrie & Co. and the Multnomah Mills company of this city shipped flour on the Arabia to Hong Kong.

The Portland Flouring Mill company consigned its entire shipment to a Chinese port, but the other houses, together with T. M. Stevens & Co. of Portland and the Eddy, Falk & American Trading company of San Francisco also dispatched flour to Japan, the destinations being Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki.

The railway material in the Arabia was consigned to a Japanese firm and is supposed to be intended for the use of the road connecting Yokohama and Kobe. There were three shipments of cars from this port, the first lot going on the steamer Nicodema, which was not molested, and is now about to return here from the Orient. The second shipment went forward on the Arabia and a third consignment is aboard the Aragonia, which sailed yesterday and now is at Astoria, while over thirty cars yet remain here waiting transportation.

Less than 500 tons of the 3,000 tons of flour carried by the Arabia is subject to seizure, as only 400 tons were billed to ports in the mikado's realm. The officials of the Portland & Asiatic company do not anticipate the Arabia will be detained at Vladivostok for any great length of time, as less than half its cargo comes under the head of contraband goods. It is expected the vessel will be released and permitted to proceed to its regular ports of call almost immediately. The assertion that the Portland & Asiatic company is engaged in the transportation of contraband goods is refuted here. The company is conducting its business on the same basis as other lines, operating to the Orient from the coast, all of which are carrying cargoes of similar character.

It is held by the company that proof must be furnished by Russia that the shipment going to Hong Kong was a shipment to Japan or that shipments going to Japan were destined for the naval or land forces of the mikado.

Russian Cruiser at Perim.

LONDON, July 29.—Premier Balfour, in a printed reply to the question announced by Thomas Gibson Bowles (conservative) in the House of Commons July 8, asking for information regarding the actions of the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi in the Mediterranean, confirmed the facts related by Mr. Bowles and added that the British government's view is that any ship going coal for purposes other than that for which it is obtained should not thereafter be accorded coaling facilities.

Already with the Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 29.—It is definitely established that Vice Admiral Skrydloff is coming here, and quarters for him and a suite of twenty have been prepared in the government buildings.

STILL DRAWING FOR LAND

Interested Crowd Witnesses Selection of Second Thousand.

CHANCES OF REMAINDER NOT SO BRIGHT

When Present List is Satisfied Claims Left for the Remainder Not So Valuable—Some Staying It Out.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Fully as large a crowd witnessed the second day's drawing for claims on the Rosebud as on the first. The proceedings were watched with much interest, though the excitement was not so great as when the first choices were being drawn. As the numbers neared the 2,000 mark and the spectators who had not been lucky saw their chances of securing a really valuable claim fade away, much of the interest was lost. A large number, however, will remain to see it all over. Following are the names of the fortunate ones:

599—Peter Johnson, Sioux City, Ia.
600—Harry L. Zimmerman, Lone Tree, Ia.
601—Florence Carpenter, Lemars, Ia.
602—Carl B. Anderson, Wauna, Neb.
603—Robert J. Farris, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.
604—Mary E. Richey, Council Bluffs, Ia.
605—Clar Rawson, Alexandria, S. D.
606—William Evans, Nettleton, Mo.
607—John M. Lynch, Bronson, Ia.
608—Walter M. Stamm, Chicago, Ill.
609—Emanuel J. Casteter, Blair, Neb.
610—Frank Vleck, Fairfax, S. D.
611—Samuel McCleary, Batavia, Ia.
612—James Puffer, Fort Atkinson, Ia.
613—Joe O. Hinson, Abbington, Ill.
614—William H. Hiall, Omaha, Neb.
615—Charles H. Lloyd, Wagner, S. D.
616—Fred Thanberry, Des Moines, Ia.
617—William H. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
618—Alonzo L. Orr, Greenfop, Mo.
619—Charles L. Hogue, Belvidere, Neb.
620—Earl R. Herrick, Glenwood, Ia.
621—Charles Long, Rockville, Ind.
622—George O. Krause, Flandreau, S. D.
623—Andrew M. Fountain, Missouri Valley, Ia.
624—Jacob E. Gretschamm, Springfield, S. D.
625—Everett West, Battle Creek, Ia.
626—John Dearfak, Yankton, S. D.
627—Edward D. Eastman, Massena, Ia.
628—James P. Ryan, Minnetowa, Neb.
629—Abraham King, Superior, Neb.
630—John A. Samuelson, Sioux City, Ia.
631—John J. Owens, Kirkville, Ia.
632—Thomas McMahon, Hager City, Wis.
633—Edwers Moss, Mitchell, S. D.
634—John Barnett, Cincinnati, O.
635—Benjamin F. Rinhart, Wakerton, Ind.
636—John W. Anderson, Onawa, Ia.
637—George B. Fandel, Wisner, Neb.
638—George H. Young, Magnet, Ia.
639—Frank W. Carr, Flandreau, S. D.
640—Charles Wehrer, Norfolk, Neb.
641—Albert Sorenson, Kansas City, Mo.
642—Walter Putnam, Hamburg, Ia.
643—Allen Daney, Brown's Valley, Minn.
644—William J. Shaltross, Bloomfield, Neb.
645—Benjamin H. Transcot, Sioux City, Ia.
646—Sadie M. Skirving, O'Neill, Neb.
647—Carl A. Lindahl, Canera, S. D.
648—John H. Belmont, Yankton, S. D.
649—Peter A. Kyer, Audubon, Ia.
650—Frank G. Stewart, Marshalltown, Ia.
651—Joseph Mann, St. Joseph, Mo.
652—Petra Palatek, Centerville, S. D.
653—Julius H. Levine, St. Joseph, Mo.
654—William V. Stilts, Lemars, Ia.
655—Anna Bemelman, Parker, S. D.
656—John B. Flanders, Chicago, Ill.
657—Orin S. Winter, Forest City, Ia.
658—George W. Wilson, Spencer, Ia.
659—George M. Fitzwater, Bostwick, Neb.
660—William Laughman, Harlan, Ia.
661—Charlie F. Condry, Geddes, S. D.
662—Walter L. Blue, Chariton, Ia.
663—John B. Campbell, Armour, S. D.
664—William H. Beasley, Battle Creek, Mich.
665—Theodore Brown, Omaha, Neb.
666—Ira B. Walker, Swan, Ia.
667—Ella A. Ittner, Omaha, Neb.
668—Granville R. Haulman, Stanberry, Mo.
669—Robert M. Ballard, Bethany, Mo.
670—Tron Knudsen, Emmens, Minn.
671—Gustav Schroeder, Leavenworth, Kan.
672—William A. Wallace, Villisca, Ia.
673—Jorgens Lohue, Beresford, S. D.
674—Charles Hayes, Pleasantville, Ia.
675—William P. Gein, Battle Creek, Ia.
676—Frank R. Bonn, Sioux City, Ia.
677—George Johnson, Hawarden, Ia.
678—Charles M. Mueller, Madison, S. D.
679—John A. Clark, Walnut, Ia.
680—Harry M. Baller, Readwood, S. D.
681—Anten Barnett, Cuba, Kan.
682—Mary Donovan, Kansas City, Mo.
683—Mark M. Longbrake, Galesburg, Ill.
684—Herman J. Klinkhammer, Rock Rapids, Ia.
685—Patrick H. Borden, St. Paul, Minn.
686—Louisa O. Moore, Fort Randall, S. D.
687—George Massey, Chicago, Ill.
688—Willie Anderson, Agency, Mo.
689—Stanley McCollum, Springfield, S. D.
690—Henry Kurtinbach, Ethan, S. D.
691—Charles G. Burk, Farmer, S. D.
692—Otilie Maurer, Bulzer, Mo.
693—Fred Hutteman, Averill, Ia.
694—Emry L. McGannon, Regan, Neb.
695—Edward Flynn, Staplehurst, Neb.
696—Gilbert Donehue, Vermillion, S. D.
697—Eman Vesika, Lodge Pole, Neb.
698—Harley H. Bartlett, St. Joseph, Mo.
699—Jacob Jlcik, Havelock, Neb.
700—Annie M. M. Zitzselsberger, Hanson, S. D.
701—Horace J. McDonald, La Crosse, Wis.
702—Laura Feney, Tripp, S. D.
703—Young W. Short, Webster, Ia.
704—Joseph K. Keel, Niobrara, Neb.
705—Albert W. Anderson, Dalesburg, S. D.
706—Silas O. Lansing, Canton, S. D.
707—Ernest Sanson, Oakland, Neb.
708—Edward Ridley, Valentine, Neb.
709—William McCausland, Bonaparte, Ia.
710—William F. Yates, Green, Ia.
711—Israel M. Ruff, Greensburg, Pa.
712—John S. Brotsky, Chicago, Ill.
713—David D. Harper, Chattoon, Ia.
714—Edward Haughan, O'Neill, Neb.
715—Edwin Cain, Cushing, Ia.
716—Godfrey Landquist, Stanhope, Ia.
717—Wentworth McFadden, Genoa, Neb.
718—Francis M. Young, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
719—Melvin C. Stephenson, Spencer, Ia.
720—William Monroe, Denver, Colo.
721—William F. Savage, Madison, S. D.
722—Adolf Svara, Tabor, S. D.
723—Andrew G. Jensen, Waverly, Neb.
724—John H. Richardson, Dixon, Ill.
725—William G. Rich, Atkinson, Neb.
726—Martin McGuire, Albert Lea, Minn.
727—Emil Henrickson, Wausa, Neb.
728—Ralph V. Overton, Bloomfield, Neb.
729—Otto Hagel, Columbus, Neb.
730—George Anderson, Randolph, Neb.
731—Josephine McMonagle, East Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
732—Daniel Cummings, Meriden, Ia.
733—Calvin R. Schaeffer, Fairfax, S. D.
734—James W. McKinley, Wellman, Ia.
735—Reynold A. Swanson, Ramsey, S. D.
736—Mamie McMurtry, Memphis, Tenn.
737—William James Coleman, Chicago.
738—Carrie Hall, Yankton, S. D.
739—John W. Wadsell, Medinapolis, Ia.
740—John C. Loyd Cartwright, Fort Worth, Tex.
741—Josephine Harwood, Minneapolis.
742—William A. Smith, Beemer, Neb.
743—Jarvis Sherman, Tarkio, Mo.
744—Joseph Warthman, for Frederick E. Butler, Cedar Falls, Ia.
745—Charles W. Berry, Oklahoma City, Okl.
746—Carl Anderson, Coon Rapids, Ia.
747—Joseph J. Fleming, Kelly, Kan.
748—Frank V. Allen, Monroe, Neb.
749—Christian Burbesen, Chicago, Ill.
750—Milo Moore, Largo, Ia.
751—Samuel Gilbert, Wilman, Mo.
752—Roy Chatterton, Coon Rapids, Ia.
753—Emma Ruth Pickett, Lincoln, Neb.
754—Daniel Meriwin Hopper, Kansas City, Kan.
755—David T. Murrow, Eureka, Ill.
756—Louis Drasbek, Spencer, Neb.
757—Leland S. Boston, Farmersburg, Ind.
758—Robert L. Shirts, Brownsville, Neb.
759—Orville L. Bowers, Wayne, Kan.
760—Nellie C. Rasmussen, Cambridge, Ill.
761—Commodore D. Lee, Troxell, Ind.
762—Robert L. Chrisman, Sioux City, Ia.
763—Ernest S. Dowell, Magnolia, Ia.
764—Ralph H. Lemay, Holdredge, Neb.
765—Julia B. Parkhurst, Ashland, Neb.
766—Myer Radesky, Sioux City, Ia.
767—Chastein H. Hobson, Hardy, Neb.
768—Jerry J. Cronin, Madison, S. D.
769—Abraham Brubaker, Des Moines, Ia.
770—Joseph Gunn, Bonesteel, S. D.
771—Joseph Nejespinsky, Omaha, Neb.
772—Edward S. Prester, Aurora, Ill.
773—Joseph Fushepny, Chicago, Ill.
774—Jacob Henry Moyer, Spencer, Neb.
775—Carlet McKinnie, Columbus, Neb.
776—James H. Wilson, Menlo, Ia.
777—Frederick L. Whittenmore, Lincoln, Neb.
778—William Parr, Leavenworth, Kan.
779—Sophia Phillips, Coleman, S. D.
780—John McGee, Udell, Ia.
781—William A. Thaward, Leshton, Neb.
782—John J. Sullivan, Harrington, Neb.
783—Alexander Hagger, Sioux Falls, S. D.
784—George F. Fetzer, Butte, Neb.
785—Carl Anderson, Brandt, S. D.
786—George Rader, Akron, Ia.
787—George Egeldt, Clarkson, Ia.
788—William Foster, Wacon, Neb.
789—Allen Bonell, Lancaster, Ia.
790—Henry W. Miller, Stanberry, Mo.
791—Henry Bartlett, Coleridge, Neb.
792—Thomas Hodge, Jr. (Address not given).
793—Daniel R. Bywers, Sioux Falls, S. D.
794—Stanley E. Harris, Yankton, S. D.
795—Emil J. Anderson, Oakland, Neb.
796—Gleason J. Benjamin, Onawa, Ia.
797—Washington I. Daly, Lake Andes, S. D.
798—Thomas E. Cook, Preston, Neb.
799—Burton D. Lynn, Omaha, Neb.
800—Bob Johnson, Red Oak, Ia.
801—William Fountain, Clark, S. D.
802—George E. Sears, Des Moines, Ia.
803—William M. Wood, Moreland, Ill.

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Cooler Saturday, Sunday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	71	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	70	2 p. m.	87
7 a. m.	71	3 p. m.	90
8 a. m.	71	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	90
10 a. m.	71	6 p. m.	90
11 a. m.	73	7 p. m.	88
12 m.	78	8 p. m.	85
		9 p. m.	83

SAYS TOWN IS CAPTURED

Shanghai Receives Telegrams Announcing the Fall of Port Arthur.

DISPATCHES CONFIRM THE FIRST RUMOR

Alleged that British Fleet Cruising in Pacific is Recalled.

RUSSIA FINDS MORE CONTRABAND

Alleges Cargo on the Arabia is Liable to Seizure.

SHIP RUNS FROM PORTLAND TO ORIENT

It Carries Cargo of Flour and Railroad Material for Neutral Ports Under an American Charter.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—Night.—A telegram received here from Wei Hai Wei confirms other telegrams received here today from Che Foo to the effect that Port Arthur has been captured. The Wei Hai Wei telegram says also that the British fleet, which has been cruising, will return there tomorrow.

At Wei Hai Wei there is a British wireless telegraphy station and the British warships are equipped with the means of communication. It is possible that Wei Hai Wei has been in wireless communication with the fleet and that the information of the fall of Port Arthur was received in this manner.

News Reaches London.

LONDON, July 29.—8:40 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Wei Hai Wei, dated today, says: It is supposed here that Port Arthur has been captured, as the British fleet is returning here tomorrow.

Presumably this report is from the same source as the dispatch from Shanghai, reporting a Wei Hai Wei rumor that Port Arthur has fallen. The only basis for the report known here is that if Russia no longer occupies Port Arthur, the British, by the treaty, will evacuate Wei Hai Wei, and the inference is that the British fleet is returning to Wei Hai Wei to remove the stores, etc., from that place.

Not much credence is attached for the moment to the Wei Hai Wei report, though similar reports are flooding the continent.

No News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—4:15 p. m.—The Shanghai dispatch reporting the fall of Port Arthur was communicated to the Japanese minister here. Up to this time, however, no official news on this subject has reached the legation.

London Has No Confirmation.

LONDON, July 29.—8:30 p. m.—The Japanese legation has no confirmation or indication of the fall of Port Arthur up to this hour.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

Russian Refugees Tell of Attack on Russian Stronghold.

CHE FOO, July 29.—10 p. m.—A junk containing thirty refugees from Port Arthur, who are all foreigners of the better class, arrived here tonight, having left Port Arthur on Thursday.

The refugees report that exceedingly heavy fighting by land and by sea to the east and northeast of Port Arthur, occurred on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and they express the belief that a general assault was begun on Thursday. They say that this bombardment was the heaviest experienced since the beginning of the siege, and that the Russian forts made very little reply to the Japanese fire. These foreigners confirm previous reports of the serious condition of the Japanese fleet.

Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, accompanied by his staff, left Port Dalny on Tuesday. He is conducting the Japanese operations in person.

The fresh meat supply in Port Arthur is exhausted. Only the troops are getting salt meat. Noncombatants are subsisting mainly on oatmeal and rice.

KUROKI WAITS TO ADVANCE

Officers and Men Are Tired of Idleness and Desire Activity.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD (Via Fusan, Corea, July 28.)—(Delayed in Transmission.)—There is great jubilation in this army over the Japanese victory at Ta Tche Kiao. General Kuroki's army has been so long stationary that the officers and soldiers are anxious to advance and make the campaign short and aggressive.

It is probably impossible to over-estimate the effect of the Japanese occupation of New Chwang upon the Chinese, to whom Russian occupation of that port was always a bitter pill.

The Russians have again begun entrenching themselves in new positions in front of Mo Tien pass.

NEW CHWANG HEARS FIRING

Russian Administrator of Neutral Port Goes to Peking.

NEW CHWANG, July 29.—6 p. m.—Heavy firing was heard outside of New Chwang until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

M. Grosse, the Russian administrator of New Chwang, has gone to Peking. After the battle of Ta Tche Kiao fourteen trains were used to carry away the Russian forces engaged. It is said here that in this fight the Japanese did not come to close quarters, the battle being purely an artillery duel. The Russian losses at Ta Tche Kiao are declared here to have been slight.

The Japanese torpedoed and sunk the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Lieutenant Burakoff and damaged two other torpedo boat destroyers in Pigeon bay last Sunday.

Think Chinese Help Japs.

SOTTNTSEIN, Manchuria, July 29.—It has been definitely established, the Russians say, that the Chinese are within the Japanese lines, which accounts for the extension of their lines of communication. Owing to the bad roads the Japanese are said to be suffering greatly from lack of food.

Say Kouropatkin Is Unhurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The general staff denies the report circulated in European papers of the wounding of General Kouropatkin at the battle of Ta Tche