THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RIOTS OVER STRIKE

Desperate Conflicts Waged in the Packers Attempt to Deliver Meat.

MEN DRIVE THROUGH SHOWER OF STONES

Severe Bloodshed Marks the Progress All Along the Route.

CROWDS SAVAGELY ATTACK THE POLICE

Officers Pour Volley of Shots Into Frenzied Mass as Last Resort.

MANY SERIOUS INJURIES, BUT NONE DEAD

Strikers and Sympathisers Hurl Beef from Wagons Into Streets and Unhitch Horses from the Police Patrol.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike today. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers.

Street car traffic was stopped while the fighting went on. The police and employes of the packing companies were stoned and at one place, when surrounded by a dense crowd of men and women, the police, fifty strong, under command of Lieutenant Collins, maddened by the numerous stones with which they had been pelted, drew their revolvers and charged full into the crowd, which showed no disposition to retreat.

Fists, stones and clubs were brought into action by the strikers and the police used their batons and the butt end of their revolvers freely.

When this fight was over there were a number of strikers needing surgical attendance. None was dangerously injured as far as known, however, and the wounded strikers were carried off by their friends. The fighting began on the West Side shortly after noon and in different parts of the city continued practically all of the afternoon.

Climax in "Little Hell."

The most serious trouble of the day occurred in Crosby street in the district which is known in police circles as "Little Hell." A detachment of policemen, under command of Lieutenant Collins, was escorting a number of wagons loaded with meat to the distributing stations downtown. A large crowd followed the wagons, shouting and jeering and now and then sending a stone over the heads of the officers in the direction of the men on the meat wagons.

The line of wagons escorted by the police was frequently stopped by other teamsters who would manage to pull across the street just in the proper place to prevent the meat wagons from making any progress. The police would order the man away and in a few minutes the performance would be repeated, much to the delight of the immense crowd that was following on. Finally one teamster refused to pull his team out of the way of the meat wagons and the police placed him under arrest.

This Starts the Fight.

Then the fight commenced. In an instant a shower of stones, mud and sticks fell around the officers, bruising some of them badly. Lieutenant Collins ordered the march of the meat wagon to be stopped and at once charged the crowd.

The sight of a policeman on the aggressive is nothing new to the inhabitants of "Little Hell" and the crowd refused to budge when the police came on. A large number of women who came up to the aid of the strikers were the fiercest fighters of the lot. One officer was knocked down with a brick and his companions then drew their clubs and made war with such energy that in a few minutes the street was filled with men with bleeding heads.

The mob was led by a large man who came from the gas house near Crosby street, and who continually called to his followers to "kill the coppers first and hang the scabs afterward."

Beaten by a Policeman.

Finally a big policeman got to the man from the gas house and when it was over the leader was carried off by his friends, with his head and face covered with blood. The police made no attempt to arrest him, for they had their hands full with the hundreds of men and women who crowded around them and fought viciously with anything they could lay their hands upon. The crowd increased so rapidly that Lieutenant Collins soon saw that his men would be overpowered unless he took vigorous action at once. He ordered the men to fall back slowly toward the wagons and the crowd, seeing in this action a token of victory, pressed in with shouts and the volleys of stones came more thickly.

The police fell back until they had formed a compact mass close to the wagons and then at Collins' order they drew their revolvers and charged the crowd once more. This time the fight was more desperate than before and it was over in much less time. The police struck down numbers of men and used their clubs and revolver butts with energy, and in three minutes the crowd was broken and in full flight.

Starts on the March.

Forming his men around the wagons once more, Collins started on his march. As soon as the police started away the mob formed again and although at a respectful distance, they kept after the wagons until they had reached the barns at Halsted and Division streets. In this fight about a dozen of the officers were badly bruised and nearly all of them had torn clothing. Many more of the mob were badly used up, but as they were all taken off by their friends, it is impossible to guess at the number.

By the time the barns were reached the anger of the crowd had grown to fever heat. An attempt was made to cross Halstead street, but in less than a minute a blockade had been formed which it took two hours to release. The trouble at this point began when a Halstead street car stopped directly on the crossing. The car was filled with passengers on their way home from work. It was a peculiar coincidence that just as the packing house wagons approached the crossing the current was cut off. It was said that the trolley wire had been cut.

Street Packed for Four Blocks.

Hundreds of factory hands were being dismissed from the neighboring shops. Scores of heavily loaded wagons drove up and in five minutes Halstead street was packed and jammed with teams and wagons for a distance of four blocks. The crowd shouted and jeered at the police when they attempted to induce the teamsters to move on. The police attempted a display of force, only to arouse the crowd again. Stones were thrown at the police and the rioters were clubbed and dragged into the patrol wagons. Finally after pushing and fighting for a long time the police managed to get the wagons to the barns and the doors were closed.

Tonight another serious fight took place at Twelfth and State streets. Meat was being removed from the packing houses by two retail firms, Frohling & Heppe and Bettingen & Hoffher. There were six wagons belonging to the first firm and two wagons of the second firm. In the afternoon the wagons had been loaded and a police escort was secured to accompany the loads. The owners of the butcher shops were with the loads to encourage their men and offer such assistance as they could in the event of trouble.

Crowd Jeers Drivers.

A crowd awaited [illegible] wagons at the packing plants and t[illegible] were hooted and jeered, but ther[illegible] until the wagons reached t[illegible] duc. There the crowds beca[illegible] so threatening that it was deeme[illegible] to return the wagons to the packing [illegible] plants. From a few hundred the crow[illegible] had grown into the thousands and after the wagons had been turned back they could not be driven through the dense masses. The three policemen accompanying them tried to frighten the crowd by a display of weapons, but while the policemen were attempting to guard two wagons each, the strikers and their sympathizers removed the nuts of the axles and cut the traces.

The strikers clambered into the wagons and threw the meat into the street. The three policemen and the eight drivers aided by the owners of the shops fought the mob, but they were being overpowered.

Negro and a Razor.

Police Sergeant Mooney came to their assistance from State street. As he did so he was seen by Edward Allen, colored. Allen, it is said, was six months ago sent to the Bridewell by Sergeant Mooney. The colorid man, wielding a razor, threw himself at the policesergeant. hTe two grappled and fought in the mud until the colored man, it is said, had cut the sergeant twice an the head with the razor. Allen was then pulled away by another policeman. Mooney was taken to the Samaritan hospital. His injuries are not fatal.

Meanwhile Officer Weber had forced his way to the patrol box and sent in a riot call. Patrol wagons from the Central Harrison street, Twenty-second street, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street police stations were sent to the scene. The policemen surrounded the wagons and fought back the crowds. Slowly the attacking party gave way and in the scrimmage the police arrested six men, among them Allen.

Five patrol wagons were detailed to accompany the meat wagons. First the meat owners rescued the meat from the muddy street and then, under heavy guard, drove to their places of business.

Crowd Stops Patrol.

The six prisoners were placed in a patrol wagon and started for the Harrison street station. A crowd followed the wagon and threatened the policemen. At Taylor street the wagon was stopped. The horses could not be driven through the crowd. As the wagon stopped and the policemen ordered back the crowd another fight started. The horses were taken from the patrol wagon and the six prisoners were for a time released. The officers fought hard and the crowd was forced back. The prisoners were again loaded into the wagon and the horses attached. With the crowd shouting and threatening, the patrol wagon was driven to the police station without a stop and the six men were locked in cells.

Frohling & Heppe said that they had saved a week's supply of meat and that it was originally their intention to stock their store for that length of time. Bettinger & Hoffner also saved most of their meat. Twelve policemen were placed in front of each of the stores to protect the places from attack through the night. One hundred and fifty extra policemen were sent to the packing plants at Sixteenth and State streets to be on guard through the night.

Later in the evening a crowd gathered in front of the Frohling & Heppe store and threatened the police officers. Stones were thrown and the windows broken. A hurry call for help drove away the mob.

In the fight at Twelfth street viaduct, where the police were severely handled, Lieutenant Moore was knocked down and dazed by a heavy stone. He recovered within a short time and continued at his duty.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Changes in the Postal Service and Reserve Agents Named for National Banks.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—J. C. Lindemann has been appointed postmaster at Smyrna, Nuckolls county, Neb., vice J. W. Edelburn, resigned.

The salaries of the postmasters at Corwith, Ia., and Orleans, Neb., have been increased from $1,100 to $1,200 each.

A postoffice has been established at Curley, Cherry county, Neb., with Wilburn M. Carr as postmaster.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the Tootle-Lemon National bank of St. Joseph, Mo., as reserve agent for the First National bank of Hastings; the Chase National bank of York and the Omaha National of Omaha for the Gothenburg National, of Gothenburg, Neb.

Additional rural free delivery will be established on July 15 at Independence, Buchanan county, Ia.; routes cover an area of 122 square miles; population, 3,225; the postoffices at Otterville and Kier will be discontinued and Littleton and Vista to be supplied by rural carrier.

FIRE RECORD.

School House Near Cushing.

ST. PAUL, Neb., June 2.—(Special.)—The large school house situated about one mile west of Cushing in this county was burned to the ground with all its contents Wednesday morning. The loss is about $1,000. It is generally believed the origin of the fire was incendiary.

Stickney Keeps Lips Sealed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railway declined today to either affirm or deny the report that J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates had secured control of the property.

Pope Expects World Peace.

ROME, June 2.—On receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, the pope expressed his joy, adding: "I hope to close my eyes on world-wide peace."

Barrows' Condition Critical.

OBERLIN, O., June 2.—The condition of President Barrows of Oberlin college continues most critical. He secured about three hours sleep during the night, but at 3 o'clock suffered another sinking spell. Later he rallied and early today seemed a trifle stronger. The first bulletin issued today showed the patient's pulse at 132, respiration 45, temperature 101.6.

PUMPS RUNNING AT MINES

Machinery in Operation and Mines Safe Despite Conflicting Reports.

MINERS AND OPERATORS CLAIM VICTORY

Strikers Declare Ninety Per Cent of Engineers Obeyed Orders to Quit —Owners Get Others to Fill Vacancies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 2.—The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal collieries for an eight-hour day at present wages was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning. There are conflicting reports as to [illegible] number of men that are at work. The [illegible] workers' officials claim that full [illegible] cent of the men obeyed the strike [illegible], but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own collieries and those of individual operators show that the pumps as a rule are in operation today. They admit that a great majority of the firemen quit work and that large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also refused to report, but they add that in nearly every operation enough men were on hand to fill the strikers' places.

The entire region was reported to be very quiet today, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed the last few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun and theer is no knowing when or where an outbreak will occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted.

A local authority says there are employed in the 357 collieries in the anthracite region 1,070 engineers, 2,200 firemen and 1,425 pumpmen, and, according to custom of the unions in the coal regions, each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty principally was to find out the number of men who reported for work and wherever possible to get their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective locals and the work of persuading those who went to the mines today to stay out.

Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high board fence or a barbed wire barrier, and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get a "line" on what was being done within the enclosure.

Refuse to Give Out Figures.

It was a busy day in the general offices of the big coal companies in this city. The entire office forces were on duty at an early hour, prepared for any emergency. None of the companies were willing to give out figures. One superintendent said: "We do not care to show our weakness, neither do we want to betray our strength."

The same superintendent said:

We have received reports from everyone of our collieries which are scattered through the coal belt from Scranton to Shamokin. We have also heard in a general way from the other companies. All that I can say is that all our pumps are working. Most of the firemen in the region went out, but the percentage of pump runners and engineers who remained away from work was not large.

Whenever we were crippled we were able to fill the places with other employes or non-union men. Our condition is satisfactory, but there is no telling what the strikers will do. We hope, however, that the men who have remained loyal and those outsiders who came to our rescue will not allow themselves to be intimidated by the strikers who will surround our works like a picket of soldiers.

Strike headquarters was a dull place today. President Mitchell had nothing to say regarding today's move beyond the fact that they were satisfactory. He promised to give out figures later in the day if he gets enough to make up a statement covering the general situation.

Mitchell Issues Statement.

At noon President Mitchell issued the following statement:

Reports received from every important mining community indicate that where the eight-hour day has not been conceded fully 80 per cent of the firemen, pumpmen and engineers have ceased work. The number will be materially increased tomorrow. In some sections mine foremen have positively declined to perform the work of engineers, firemen and pumpmen. In some places foremen have manned the pumps and clerks have also been required to perform this labor.

A perfect army of irresponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of these men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted. There have been no violations today by the mine workers and I am sanguine there will be no overt acts on the part of the strikers.

In reply to a question after issuing his statement Mr. Mitchell said he knew of no mine that is being flooded as a result of the action of the union today.

In explanation of the first sentence of his statement Mr. Mitchell said that several of the individual operators had conceded the demands of the men during the last ten days, but not one of the big companies had done so.

Unanimous Response at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in the Hazleton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive board of the United Mine Workers.

At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district the officials when called up by telephone said they did not know how many of their men had quit. The mine workers have not yet received any definite figures at their headquarters, so a correct estimate of the number of men in the strike cannot be given until later in the day.

All the companies whose men deserted their posts promptly filled the places of the strikers with nonunion men brought here from Philadelphia, and their agents say the operation of the pumps will not be interfered with by reason of the strike.

Everything is quiet in this region thus far today. There will be a special meeting of the Clerks' Protective association tonight to urge the local merchants to offer their sympathy and support to the strikers. The merchants will also meet. It is stated that resolutions will be adopted condemning all business men who furnish supplies to the special officers and nonunion men, hundreds of whom are stationed at nearly every colliery.

In order to avert trouble the companies will keep their special officers at the mines until the strike is over. The situation is so acute that the presence of these men in the city, especially at night, is liable to be the cause of an outbreak.

Colliery clerks who refused today to take charge of fire or pumps were discharged.

No Demonstration at Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 2.—Miners made no demonstrations at any of the nineteen collieries within a radius of twelve miles of this place today, other than to collect in groups on public roads endeavoring to learn whether pumpmen, firemen and engineers would report for work. At least 95 per cent of the three classes of workmen went on strike for the eight-hour work day. When firemen ceased work at 7 o'clock this morning their positions were filled by company hands, principally sub-bosses. Rather than take the place of strikers, a number of sub-bosses resigned.

Strike leaders say they are highly gratified over the situation. Officials of coal companies also declare they are pleased that enough men were found to keep up steam in most of the fire rooms. It is the intention of the strikers within the next twenty-four hours to persuade men now at work to quit in order to make the tieup absolute.

No policemen guarded any of the local collieries today and strikers remain away from the mines. An official of the Union colliery reported that strikers threw stones at engineers at one of the operations last night, no damage resulting.

The Shipman Coal company, employing 357 at the Colbert colliery, and Connell & Co., employing 494 workmen at the Enterprise colliery, granted firemen, pumpmen and engineers the eight-hour work day. The men are manning fire, engine and pump rooms at those operations. There are 16,000 men and boys employed in the mines in this district.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 2.—The loader bosses and fire bosses refused to take the places of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the Shenandoah district today and the machinery taking the water to the surface is at a standstill as a consequence.

At Brookside colliery the large operation of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, in the west end of Schuylkill county, all of the fifty or more men went out except two. But few are employed at the other operations in this section, and the operators say they must use "strike breakers," who have been brought here in large numbers.

Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The beginning of the second week of the strike of the teamsters of the big packing houses showed a little better situation. The coup of yesterday by which the packers replenished all their meat stations about the city, with the exception of Fulton market, perplexed the strikers as to the next move to make. Early this morning nonunion men continued the work of yesterday and carted considerable quantities of meat, under heavy police protection.

The strikers, in turn, are expecting the ice drivers to come to their assistance. Fear has been expressed over the possibility of a clash when the union and nonunion men come in contact, but Mayor Harrison has taken precaution to prevent any rioting. The situation at the stock yards remains rather stable, because of the action of commission men in advising stockmen to restrict their shipments. Much anxiety is expressed over the curtailed meat supply at the big hotels and fish and poultry are being used as much as possible.

Swift and Company succeeded today in filling their station at Fulton market under police protection. Several other firms moved meat to the markets in South Water street. President Golden of the Teamsters' union expressed himself as pleased with the progress of the strike and predicted a victory for the organization by Thursday.

Hotel Cancels Its Contract.

The most serious, and at the same time the most helpful, phrase of the teamsters' strike developed today. The Great Northern hotel, one of Chicago's largest hostelries, was cut off from its supply in the morning, because it patronized Irwin Bros., who sell meat for the big packers. This pressure had been threatened by the strikers and the hotel at once cancelled its contract with the big interests and will obtain its supply through minor packers who have signed the union agreement. Strikers say this is simply one token of their strength and a forerunner of their ultimate vicory.

On the other hand arbitration promises to solve the strike question and bring difficulties to a speedy termination. Today Frederick W. Job, chairman of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, was in conference with Secretary W. L. Turley of the National Teamsters' union, for over an hour preparatory to bringing the teamsters and both the packing interests and the State street department stores, whose drivers are dissatisfied, into an amicable agreement. Mr. Job intimated that he had already interview the packers who are holding out against tht union and said:

We of the Board of Arbitration are doing everything in our power to bring about a speedy settlement between the contending forces. I have talked over the questions at issue with a number of the parties interested and I am hopeful of good results.

The situation of the meat consumers is considered much easier today. For a time at least a meat famine is postponed. At the branch houses of the big packers business today was almost at a standstill. A few markets and restaurants that were not afraid of having their ice supply cut off sent wagons for supplies. Some of the big consumers are stocked well with ice and meat and are doing nothing pending a settlement of the strike. Most consumers, however, are eking out a supply from independent houses. Walking delegates have been notifying customers all day that the ice supply would be cut off at once if they secured their supply from the blacklisted packers.

Striking Bakers Restrained.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—Striking union bakers were today enjoined by Judge John F. Philips of the United States circuit court who issued a temporary order restraining them from patrolling in front of the Grand Avenue Bakery company or otherwise interfering with that company. The action grew out of the lockout of the union bakers by six leading firms, members of the Master Bakers' association, because the union bakers demanded that the drivers of bakery wagons be allowed to organize a union. The strikers annoyed the bakers. The bakers appealed in vain to the police and in order to place the cause within the jurisdiction of the federal court recently incorporated under the laws of Colorado.

Prince and Princess Divorced.

PARIS, June 2.—A dispatch received here this afternoon from Monaco confirms the report published by the Petit Journal this morning that at the instance of the prince of Monaco the courts of the principality have decreed the judicial separation of the prince and princess of Monaco, who was formerly Alice, dowager duchess of Richelieu, a daughter of Michael Heine, a banker of New Orleans, La.

Taft at the Vatican.

ROME, June 2.—The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, today, received Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines. Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., acted as interpreter.

Postmaster Kills Peacemaker.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., June 2.—Charles Collard, postmaster of Kiowa, I. T., shot and killed J. G. Bailey, traveling representative of a Cincinnati clothing house. Bailey had intervened as peacemaker in a quarrel to which Collard was a party and his action incensed the postmaster, who left the scene of trouble, obtained a rifle, returned and shot Bailey through the body.

IN A TANGLE OVER SUGAR

Republican Leaders Making an Effort to Get Together on Cuban Bill.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL UP WEDNESDAY

While This is Being Debated It is Hoped an Agreement Can Be Reached on the Other Measure.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The republicans of the senate are divided into two rival camps and tonight leaders are discouraged over bringing about an agreement on the Cuban reciprocity measure. All day conferences have been going on between the White House and leaders of the opposition wings of the dominant party with a view of reconciling existing differences. "But," as one of the leaders said, "we are far away from reaching any conclusion that will bring us a united front upon this troublesome question."

The "insurgents," so called, representing the beet sugar interests, will hear to nothing except a bill rebating into the Cuban treasury whatever reduction is made in the way of custom duties on sugar coming into the United States. This is not at all satisfactory either to President Roosevelt or to the leaders are standing out for a straight reduction measure of 20 per cent without any other feature attached to the bill.

As a result of continued conferences today and differences growing more and more acute the insurgents got together and appointed a committee of three to meet the leaders of the administration forces with a view of trying to harmonize existing differences. This committee is composed of Senators Burrows, Elkins and Jones of Nevada.

Nicaragua Bill Up Wednesday.

According to a senator who has represented the republican party in the senate for nearly a third of a century, the Nicarague bill will be laid before the senate on Wednesday morning with a definite determination on the part of the republicans of the senate to fix a time for a vote upon the bill the day it is brought in. He states that he did not believe the democrats would debate the question at any great length, in view of the diversity of opinion existing in that party, and that he felt reasonably sure that a vote could be held in a week or ten days from Wednesday on the measure. "In the meantime," he said, "we will try to get together on the Cuban reciprocity bill and keep busy with conference reports and the District of Columbia bill. I do not see any reason why congress should not get out of Washington by July 10 or 15."

Representative Burkett returned today from his visit to Nebraska, during which he was accorded honor of being renominated for a third term from a district that was never known to pay this honor to a favorite son before. Mr. Burkett was enthusiastic not only over the convention, but over the manner in which he was treated, and he said that he saw no reason why Nebraska should not send a solid republican delegation to congress this fall.

Must Appeal to Turkey.

In reply to a letter which Representative Shallenberger sent to the secretary of state in relation to Rev. A. Beliam, who is compelled to pay a military tax laid by Turkey against him, notwithstanding he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, the secretary of state has informed Mr. Shallenberger that Mr. Beliam will have to petition the Turkish authorities for relief from these exactions and this petition should be sent to the Turkish minister direct, as the secretary of state has not assumed official relations with the Turkish representative in the United States, he not having presented his credentals to the government to which he is accredited by his sovereign. Mr. Hay intimates that while he cannot take up this matter in an official sense with the Turkish minister, he will gladly aid wherever possible to secure that measure of justice which is undoubtedly Mr. Beliam's due.

Representative Robinson has announced a competitive examination for a cadetship in the naval academy on June 20 and 21, to be held at Norfolk, Neb. A board has been organized which will examine all applicants, both physically and mentally, and the applicant standing highest in mental and physical examination will receive Mr. Robinson's nomination to the naval academy.

Protest on Post Check.

The Chadron Commercial club has forwarded to Senator Millard resolutions protesting against the passage of the post check currency bill and cite as the principal reason for its petition that if the bill were passed eastern houses would profit as against country merchants. Senator Millard has also received a letter along similar lines from M. E. Smith & Co. of Omaha.

Representative Hepburn leaves for his Iowa home on Thursday next to be in attendance upon his congressional convention which meets at Creston, Ia., on June 10.

Nebraska representatives in congress are receiving a great many inquiries in regard to a bill looking to location and assessment work upon oil mining claims. Representative Sutherland, who is a member of the committee on private land claims, stated today that a bill had been partially considered by the committee on private land claims and so much opposition had shown itself against the measure that it was very doubtful whether there would be any legislation along the lines contemplated by the bill at this session.

Mrs. Phillip Potter of Omaha is in the city on a short visit.

On the ground that the Omaha Tontine Investment association of Omaha operated a bond investment scheme in violation of the postal regulations, the postmaster general has denied that company and its officers, as such, the use of the mails.

New Receiver Appointed.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—Wash Adams, a local attorney, was today appointed receiver of the Guardian Trust company, to succeed the late Judge Francis M. Black. The order is signed by Judge Amos M. Thayer of the United States circuit court at St. Louis and Judge John F. Philips of the federal court here. Mr. Adams gave bonds of $100,000, which was approved. The Guardian Trust company was organized by Arthur E. Stillwell to finance the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railway. It was placed in a receiver's hands in November, 1900, upon application of John W. Gates, representing stockholders opposed to Mr. Stillwell.

Memorial for Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 2.—If President Brigham Young had lived, he would have been 101 years old today. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the top of Arsenal hill overlooking the temple this morning, while the bronze monument of the Mormon leader was decorated with flags and bunting. At Saltair pavilion at Great Salt Lake this afternoon several hundred descendants and relatives of President Young listened to speeches and a musicale and literary program. Flags and artillery salutes marked the celebration in other Utah cities.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Cooler Tuesday; Wednesday Fair, with Warmer in West Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	74	1 p. m.	83
6 a. m.	73	2 p. m.	85
7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	77	4 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	78	5 p. m.	87
10 a. m.	79	6 p. m.	85
11 a. m.	81	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	82	8 p. m.	78
		9 p. m.	77

OUTWITTED THE NEWS CENSOR

Ingenious Schemes Adopted by Correspondents to Send News of Negotiations.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A Herald dispatch from London says that some interesting stories are told in this morning's papers of the ruses adopted by correspondents to dodge the press censors in South Africa in letting their editors know of the progress of the peace negotiations.

The Daily Telegraph, for instance, received from Bennett Burleigh on Whitmonday a cablegram with the words "Whitsuntide greetings."

When the dispatch arrived without any official delay the first idea was that the transmission of such a message at full rates from the seat of war was a somewhat superfluous demonstration of politeness.

A little reflection, however, seemed to indicate the significance of the season at which the sociable sentiment was expressed.

The editor turned, however, to the prayer book, knowing Burleigh is well acquainted with holy writ, and, reading over the gospel for Whitsunday, came upon the sentences: "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"When we received Mr. Burleigh's message to his brother in Glasgow, 'Returning—tell Lawson,' we felt," says the Daily News, "that the moment had arrived and that we might fairly take the public into our confidence."

The Daily Mail had a most ingenious arrangement. It was a simple device, purporting to send market news, whereas it was in reality a code telling all about how the peace negotiations were progressing.

Here is verbatim the first of a long series of cables:

Regarding purchase gold farm Paxfontein. All necessary parties to contract now Pretoria, whither Alf gone get better price; have every reason to believe vendors wish to sell.

The simplicity of the device renders explanation almost unnecessary. Of course, this particular instance was but an isolated success for a scheme devised to meet all possible contingencies, but it worked excellently. It barely needs translation. "Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors are, of course, the Boers. "Paxfontein gold farm" is the synonym for peace.

BATTLE WITH THE YAQUIS

Mexican Government is Having More Trouble with Indians in Sonora.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 2.—A battalion of the Mexican army commanded by General Torres, head of the army in Sonora, fought a desperate battle with 300 Yaqui Indians on the afternoon of May 29 at El Tanque, a small place not far from Hermosillo. A messenger arriving at Hermosillo only brought meager details of the fight. Forty Yaquis were killed and twice that number wounded. The Mexican army lost fifteen men, two of whom were volunteers. The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatan mountains, leaving their dead. A large supply of ammunition and arms was captured.

Excitement is running high in Hermosillo and business is practically suspended, many of the merchants joining the volunteer army. Appeals for aid have been received from a dozen surrounding towns and ranchers are fleeing to the towns for protection. Reports have been received of four warlike bands of Yaquis, varying in number from fifty to 300. They invaded ranches near Hermosillo.

News of General Torres' victory quieted the population of Hermosillo, and the Mexican authorities seem confident that they will be able to continue the uprising to the district back of the Mazatan mountains.

TO CONTINUE INVESTIGATIONS

Grand Jury Instructed by Judge Ryan to Finish Work Already Begun.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The June grand jury was sworn in today and instructed by Judge O'Neil Ryan. The judge said:

"The report of the April grand jury confirms and emphasizes the reports of the two preceding grand juries, touching the extent to which public servants have gone in their wicked and flagrant betrayal of thir trust.

"It is your duty, so far as time and opportunity permit, to continue and finish, if possible, the investigation which has now been progressing for more than four months."

Frederick W. Ziegenhein, son of the former mayor, appeared today before Judge Ryan and his bond was increased to $25,000, being $5,000 on each of the counts in the indictment against him for bribery and extortion.

RAILROAD GETS THE DECISION

Supreme Court Refuses to Uphold Terminal Rate Ordered by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The United States supreme court today decided the case of the Interstate Commerce commission against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, and others, involving the right of the commission to reduce the terminal rate made by the railroads in Chicago on cars containing live stock.

The opinion was presented by Justice White, and affirmed the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, which refused to carry into effect the order of the commission reducing the rate from $2 to $1 per car.

REPUBLICANS GAIN VICTORY

Elect Two Congressmen and Probably All of State Ticket Except Governor.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Polls closed at 7 p. m. Counting will be slow owing to the length of the ticket. It is predicted that the republican ticket, except governor, will be successful. Both republican congressmen are elected.

No estimate of the result on governor can be made until a portion of the vote is counted.

TEXT OF THE TERMS

Conditions of Peace Announced by Balfour in House of Commons.

BOERS GIVE UP ARMS AND CEASE FIGHTING

To Be Restored to Homes on Recognition of Edward as Their Sovereign.

GET PERSONAL LIBERTY AND PROPERTY

Civil Government Will Supplant Military Followed by Autonomy.

NO SPECIAL TAX TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

King Will Appoint Judicial Commission to Aid in Reconstruction, Provide Means and Loan Money Without Interest.

LONDON, June 2.—The complete text of the terms of peace agreed to by the Boers and British were read by A. J. Balfour, government leader, in the House of Commons today. The terms are as follows:

First—The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant Dewet.

Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—Burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering or so returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

Dutch Language is Allowed.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced.

Eighth—The granting of franchise to natives will not be decided until the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Liberal Financial Aid.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £3,000,000, and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidences of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of £3,000,000, his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

Other Points Explained.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

There are certain points not dealt with in the document I have just read, and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore, it will be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30, as follows:

After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it as follows:

His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment that the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

His majesty's government is informed by the Cape government that its views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1902, are as follows:

Must Admit High Treason.

With regard to the rank and file, they should, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document before the resident magistrate in the district in which they surrender, acknowledge themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilised warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any Parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election.

With reference to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

The national government is of the opinion that rebels should be dealt with in accordance with the law of this colony.

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government has approved."

BRILLIANT SCENE IN HOUSE

Pandemonium of Joy at Reading of Terms and All England Cheers.

LONDON, June 2.—Not in years has the House of Commons been so thronged with such a brilliant and enthusiastic audience as when the first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, A. J. Balfour, announced this afternoon the peace terms concluded with the Boers.

An hour before the house met a large crowd on Whitehall vociferously cheered the notable politicians, particularly the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who