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$2.00 Skirts, lace and embroidery trimmed, Friday $1.50 each.
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MINISTER OF JUSTICE ASSAULTED

Stoned While Driving to the Imperial Palace with News.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—As Minister of Justice Muravieff was driving to the Peterhof palace this afternoon to report to Emperor Nicholas the assassination of Minister von Plehve stones were thrown at him and his carriage windows were broken. The identity of the minister's assailants has not yet been discovered.

Regret at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The first official information received here of the tragedy at St. Petersburg came today in a short cablegram to the State department from Spencer Eddy, the charge d'affaires of the American embassy in the absence from that capital of Ambassador McCormick. The message read:

Secretary of Interior Plehve and several others killed and some wounded by explosion of a bomb.

The cablegram was promptly forwarded by Acting Secretary Adee to Secretary Hay at Newbury, N. H., and a proper expression of condolence will be directed through Mr. Eddy.

Although the assassination is deeply deplored here, it cannot be said that it has caused much surprise in the circles here best informed as to the conditions in St. Petersburg. M. Plehve was regarded as a reactionist and was particularly severe in his treatment of the radical element in Russian politics. He was able to enforce his policies through his absolute control of the secret service and police.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—President Roosevelt was officially informed early today by the State department at Washington of the assassination of the Russian minister of the interior at St. Petersburg.

His life in consequence had often been threatened.

The following cablegram has reached the State department from Consul General Watts at St. Petersburg:

Plehve assassinated this morning. Others also killed and wounded. Bomb explosion. No disturbances. Signed, Watts, Consul General.

BAR HARBOR, July 29.—News of the assassination of Minister von Plehve was received at the summer headquarters of the Russian embassy here today with deep feeling.

Know Nothing of Alleged Murder.

MADRID, July 29.—Nothing is known here, either in official circles or at the American embassy regarding the finding in the dock yard at Ferrol of the body of an American named William Sturgess, who was suspected of spying around the Spanish dock yards during the Spanish-American war and was believed to have been murdered, a report to which effect was cabled to the United States.

A telegram from Ferrol received here says nothing is known there of the alleged discovery of the body.

Sensation in Rome.

ROME, July 29.—The murder of von Plehve created a great sensation among the authorities here. The pope upon hearing the news raised his hands above his head and exclaimed: "How awful. Let us hope that worse events than war are not impending in Russia."

Say Von Plehve Was Hated.

BERLIN, July 29.—The evening newspapers print lengthy editorials on the assassination of M. von Plehve, the Russian minister of the interior. Singular unanimity characterizes the estimates they make of the deceased minister. Even the intensely pro-Russian Kreuz Zeitung pronounces him to have been harsh and ruthless in carrying out his policy.

President Loubet is Sorry.

PARIS, July 29.—The assassination of von Plehve caused excitement here. President Loubet telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas expressing his condolence and French horror at the crime and Foreign Minister Delcasse immediately drove to the Russian embassy and had a long conference with the charge d'affaires.

BLOW FOR PACKERS

(Continued from First Page.)

erk. In some instances the purchases were conditioned upon such an event.

Other Teamsters May Strike.

Complications growing out of the method of handling meat by rail, adopted by the packers in supplying the local trade, were today reported to President Golden of the packing house teamsters' union as likely to be responsible for trouble with the teamsters employed by retail dealers and supply houses throughout the city.

Arthur Meeker of the Armour company today declared that the answer given by the packers at the conference with the State Board of Arbitration last night reflected in its entirety the position of the packers, and that the statement attributed to him that they were willing to go back to the agreement entered into with Mr. Donnelly's organization was entirely unfounded.

Want No More Agreement.

"Our position is," he said, "that we had an agreement with the butchers' organization and allied trades which they have failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them, and we do not intend to enter into any more conferences with them.

"We are now and propose to continue managers of our business on this basis for the future. Our plants are rapidly assuming normal conditions."

The teamsters who have gone on strike will, it is declared, find their occupations absolutely taken away from them when the strike shall have ended. Hereafter the packers will, they say, do no teaming, but will force the retail butchers to come with wagons to take away purchases.

Scared by the overturning of an ice-laden car at the Nelson Morris & Co. plant, forty negro strike breakers refused to work longer.

Riot Call from Morris Plant.

A riot call was received today from Nelson Morris & Co.'s branch in South Chicago. Meat dealers had appeared at the branch to secure meat and were received threateningly by strike sympathizers. When the police arrived the crowd disappeared.

Intense excitement was aroused in the crowded exchange building in the stock yards today by an attempt to kill George T. Ward, member of a commission firm. Ward's appearance, running through the building pursued by a man flourishing a big knife, caused a general exodus. Before the belligerent could accomplish any harm, however, he was overpowered by a policeman. The man proved to be a Lithuanian. He gave the name of Anton Doreskiotz.

Word reached the union headquarters this afternoon that two trainloads of white and colored strike breakers, gathered in the east, were stopped by strike sympathizers, who hauled the trains between Whiting and Hammond, Ind., and that the strike breakers were driven off and scattered.

Union Men Desert.

This afternoon 130 men, all members of the union, deserted the strikers and returned to work at Armour & Co.'s plant. Twenty-eight of this number are carloers. The others are skilled butchers, who were formerly employed in the cattle, hog and sheep departments. Every man was put to work at once.

"We have got the strike won right now," declared Superintendent Conway of Armour & Co. "Every packer is going ahead as though there was no strike and the operations are now in full swing. The striking union men are deserting and coming back in droves."

A delegation of switchmen employed at the stock yards waited upon President Donnelly and appealed to him to request their officers to call a sympathetic strike. President Donnelly will decide later what action to take. A crowd of packing house men, estimated at 200, were reported as arriving here today from Kansas City and Omaha, where they had been on strike. They were said to be union men who were tired of being idle, but did not want to work in their home towns through fear of pickets.

So much nonunion help has been taken into the stock yards up to date that the packers in some instances are said to be finding difficulty in putting the men to work. Nelson Morris & Co. were reported today to have shipped fifty nonunion men to St. Joseph, Mo., and a hundred or so others were sent to other packers at Omaha. Sixteen alleged union butchers from Detroit arrived at the yards today to take the places of strikers.

While thousands of stock yards workers were going home this evening, Grant Taylor, a negro janitor at Swift's plant, was set upon near the yards by a mob and was beaten nearly to death before the police, with drawn clubs, dispersed the assailants.

Arrest at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—Contrary to instructions of John Willis of the Butchers' union the strikers at South St. Paul today again attempted to establish a strong picket line at the Swift plant. During a fight a striker, John Seymour, was arrested.

ASKS EMPLOYES TO SIGN CONTRACT

Nebraska City Packing House Would Make Strike Impossible.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 29.—(Special.)—Notices appeared in yesterday newspapers signed by the Morton-Gregson Packing company stating that they intended to resume operations and invited their former employes who desired employment to apply at once. Only a limited number of the men even called at the company's office, and a portion of these refused to sign the agreement asked by the company. The agreement asked of employes is as follows:

I agree to take a position and accept a rate of wages as may be mutually agreed upon as full compensation for services rendered, and to faithfully and diligently serve them to the best of my ability for such time as I may be employed, unless prevented by sickness or desiring to take a position elsewhere. And I further agree to work with any man whether he be a member of any labor organization or not; I further agree not to participate in any strike with the view of interrupting the progress of the work, or the violation of this agreement. The company also reserves the right to hire or discharge any of its employes, to designate the number of apprentices, helpers and handy men and to hire men at wages mutually satisfactory.

The company will give the old employes a reasonable length of time in which to make application for work, and if they fail to take advantage of the opportunity offered the company expresses its full intention of resuming operations in due season with other help.

LOOK FOR TURNING POINT

Packers and Strikers Think Today's Developments May Be Decisive.

SHERIFF WILL HAVE CHANCE TO ACT

Attorney for Strikers Picks Out Men He Charges with Importing Colorado "Specials" and Cites the Law.

Packers and strikers alike incline to the opinion that today will tell the story to a great extent. The conduct of the sheriff and his deputies when an attempt is made to bring in men will, it is held, decide whether it will be necessary for a call to be made on Governor Mickey for troops.

Not one of the packing house managers would give any inkling of his intentions regarding the importation of men. All professed to have been too busy to talk or even think about securing more men just at this time. However, the impression prevails among the strikers that an effort will be made today to reinforce the gangs now at work in the plants. On this subject the strikers are as noncommital as the packers. A report was current last night that as a test a carload of men would be brought in and run onto stock yards tracks. In case the strikers violate the trespass ordinance an effort is to be made to arrest the violators and bring them before Police Judge King.

Regarding the report that stock yards switchmen might go out, General Manager Kenyon of the Union Stock Yards company last night said:

"Our switchmen will not go out. They have no cause to go out, but in case they should, which is entirely improbable, we would simply call on the grand lodge for men to fill the places of those who went out. We have a contract with the grand lodge and the men will certainly not go out."

Up to the hour of closing the police court last evening the warrants issued at noon charging the packing house managers with importing men into the state for police duty had not been served. Captain Shields is in possession of the warrants, but he made no attempt to secure service during the afternoon.

All the managers professed to know nothing about where the men came from. They said that when they gave an order to an employment agency for men no questions were asked as to where the men came from.

Attorney Fleharty, who drew up the complaint, said last evening the warrants would not be served on the packing house managers until T. W. Baird had been arrested. An officer spent the entire afternoon looking for Baird, but failed to locate him. It is thought he has left the city for a day or two.

Statement by Fleharty.

Here is what Mr. Fleharty has to say about the matter:

From the best information I have been able to gather the men who came here from Colorado to do police duty were brought here by T. W. Baird, an ex-policeman of Denver under an agreement between the packers and William H. Beck of Denver that the packers would see that all the men he could secure for the purpose of guarding the packing house property here would be appointed special policemen or deputy marshals and would be paid $3 per day and expenses.

Our legislature passed an act in 1899 to prohibit the importation of men into this state for police duty, and that act provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to bring or import into this state any person or persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon the police officers, sheriffs or constables in the protection or preservation of public or private property." It also prescribes a penalty for the individual who violates the act of not less than one nor more than three years in the penitentiary.

Baird brought these men from Denver, took them in a body from the Burlington depot to fire hall No. 1, in this city, where they were all sworn in as special policemen. It seems a clear violation of a very wholesome law, and if Mr. Baird is apprehended it is my opinion he will be vigorously prosecuted.

Eight Specials Arrested.

The police arrested only eight of the specials reported to have been brought to South Omaha from Colorado by T. W. Baird. These eight were not booked at police headquarters, neither were they placed in cells.

City Prosecutor Fleharty talked to the men for a time and endeavored to secure statements relative to their being brought here by the packers. After the men had been closely questioned they turned over their clubs and stars, which had been supplied to them by the police board, and were told to get out of the city. Aside from the complaint filed with the police judge there is no record of the arrest and detention of these men. The police are going on the presumption that the balance of the men have left the city and the search for them has been given up.

Sheriff on the Scene.

After attending a session of the police board at noon yesterday Sheriff Power put in the entire afternoon going about among his men, visiting the packing houses and labor headquarters. Sheriff Power said:

"At the meeting of the police board we talked over the situation and agreed to work together in the maintenance of order in South Omaha. My deputies and the police force under Chief Briggs will be in accord and do everything possible to maintain order. I have now sixty-four deputies on duty and by night I will have seventy. Whether more will be needed I cannot say. At any rate I propose to keep the peace. South Omaha has something at stake in this strike and I am anxious to see the affair ended without any disturbance. The city has in some way gained a bad name. Now it has a chance to redeem itself by the strikers refraining from violence. I want to say that the labor leaders apparently are doing all they can to hold the men in check and enforce discipline. So far I have been received very kindly by Mr. Vail and his associates and I think the heads of the labor organizations are assisting materially in the keeping of good order."

Asked about the introduction of men by the packers the sheriff replied:

"If men come here and want to enter the packing houses for the purpose of going to work they certainly will be protected."

When the subject of calling out the militia was broached Sheriff Power said, judging from the present conditions there would be no necessity for a call upon the governor for troops.

Of the force of deputies sent down by the sheriff thirty-four men were distributed along Q street, some on L street and others where, in the opinion of the chief of police, the officers could be of the most service.

Strikers Have a Store.

The strikers' store operated by the Amalgamated association is located on Twenty-fourth street just south of Q street. While the store was only opened Wednesday morning over two carloads of flour already have been distributed, besides large quantities of groceries. Vice President Vail and the other leaders appear to be well pleased with the plan of operating a store instead of furnishing the strikers with cash.

Headquarters have been established by the mechanical workers in the Rowley block at Twenty-sixth and N streets. President George Barrett is in charge. While the Amalgamated association and the Mechanical Workers all are working together the Amalgamated headquarters are crowded now as the Mechanical Workers thought best to seek quarters of their own.

Picket lines are still maintained. The men are divided into shifts and work six hours out of the twenty-four. So far the deputy sheriffs have not clashed with any of the pickets. Last night the force of pickets was larger than usual, the expectation being that some attempt to get men into the packing houses might be made. The packers declined to state when or how they expected to get men into the plants.

Neve with Blanket Warrant.

The appearance of Deputy Sheriff William Neve at labor headquarters yesterday afternoon with a blanket warrant for ninety-one strikers, charged with rioting on July 26, hardly created a ripple of excitement among the men gathered at the offices of the Amalgamated association.

Before any attempt was made to serve the warrants a conference was held between Sheriff Power, County Jailor James Roach, Deputy Sheriff Neve, Vice President Vail and George Stephens, business agent for the Packing Trades council. Mr. Vail promised the sheriff and his deputies that he would do all he could to get the men together by 3 o'clock in order that the warrants might be served upon them. It was found on looking over the list that some of the strikers whose names appeared on the warrant reside in Omaha.

While waiting for Mr. Vail to take some action Deputies Roach and Neve called upon a few of the men wanted and asked them to appear at Mr. Vail's office not later than 5 o'clock. They promised to do so.

When the night force of special police and deputies went on at 7 o'clock everything was quiet. The night officers were distributed much the same as the day force, particular attention being paid to the localities where the strikers have pickets. All of the packing house district is now very well protected. Besides the officers furnished by the county and the city the packers all have at least two dozen special police.

Chief Briggs is able to be around some, although he finds it difficult to walk. He expects to be all right again in a day or two.

Mayor Koutsky called at The Bee office last night to say that he did not join with the Fire and Police board in the request on Sheriff Power for deputies. Further the mayor says that he does not think that there is any need of deputy sheriffs in South Omaha to maintain order.

Warrants for Managers.

H. B. Fleharty, city prosecutor of South Omaha and one of the attorneys for the strikers, caused warrants to be issued for the managers of the various packing houses Thursday morning. The warrants bear the names of R. C. Howe, manager of Armour & Co.; M. R. Murphy, manager of the Cudahy Packing company; L. B. Patterson, manager of Swift and Company; C. K. Urquhart, manager of the Omaha Packing company. The managers are charged with having imported men into the state to do police duty. The warrants have been issued by Judge King and were served during the afternoon. It is asserted by the strikers that the packers have imported about thirty-five men into South Omaha from Colorado and have had them sworn in as special police.

Warrants for Strikers.

Warrants for the arrest of ninety-one South Omaha strikers were issued from the county court Thursday afternoon and placed in the hands of the sheriff for service. A blanket complaint covering ninety-one cases, with Charles Werner as the nominal complainant, was filed just before noon by Thomas Creigh, attorney for the Cudahy Packing company.

The complainant alleges that the ninety-one men named and "others to the number of more than 1,000," assembled with the intent to disturb the public peace and did "with force and violence, assault, intimidate, threaten and disperse a large gathering of workingmen who were entering upon labors for which they had been employed." Further, the complaint says the defendants resisted officers of the law and flourished clubs. The date of the offense is given as July 26.

Names of the Accused.

The name of Charles Werner, the complainant in the cases, does not appear in the Omaha or South Omaha directory. The ninety-one men for whom warrants are out are named as follows:

A. C. Smith, E. Mason, A. Webster, B. Talbert, G. Kolash, G. Conlo, C. Williams, H. Cross, Dick Whittington, J. O'Neill, J. Krajicik, C. Yetts, A. Richardson, G. Janus, Peter Rasdavenus, Tom Budanis, Joe Alesk, Charles Beckzel, John Beckzel, Patrick Sullivan, Frank Corcoran, William Riley, R. Porkorski, Frank Badnars, A. Badnars, J. Pastrik, Charles Hegecki, J. Zich, Pete Bosman, V. Quackenbush, Dennis McLean, P. Dorse, Jim Cunningham, Mike Sobetski, Charles Brown, Peter Dunges, Joe Bicks, William Kain, P. Devahney, Andrew Tndesschetsky, August Schmidt, Ed Downey, Owen Benken, David Russell, John Zagle, John Hughes, M. Kusek, J. Koskey, J. Tropis, Joe Tompach, Bert Lake, C. Trummer, Oscar Gray, J. Armatus, W. Burns, Steve Gasinski, J. Shemanski, F. Aulicha, G. Sudyka, Charles Lombarge, Joe Eismann, John Stulmock, J. Sempek, August Hanson, Joe Lemann, L. Weiss, L. Aulicha, Frank Miller, Joe Wunderveuns, George Osborn, John Kana, Pete Bosman, Joe Krummell, John Badnra, E. Wissakowski, Frank Hydck, J. Moravec, Dan Bradley, Charles Carlson, Rudolph Honig, Oscar Gray, James Haff, sr., A. N. Sullivan, M. Higgins, Frank Adams, Fred Willuhn, Larry Tierney, William Woods, Phil Brennan, John Bradford and Ed Hood.

ALL THE MEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Six Strikers Arrested and Arraigned in County Court.

On the blanket warrant sworn out in the county court by Charles Werner for the arrest of ninety-one South Omaha strikers Deputy Sheriff Neve yesterday afternoon made six arrests. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the warrant reached the sheriff's office and when Captain Neve arrived in South Omaha very few of the strikers were to be found at labor headquarters. The deputy sheriff remained in South Omaha until 7 o'clock in the evening and succeeded in finding only six of the men he was after. These six men gave themselves up readily as soon as they found they were wanted and came to Omaha with Captain Neve without making even as much resistance as a demand for the reading of the warrant.

The deputy and his six prisoners arrived at the courthouse at 7:30 and waited on the steps for the arrival of Judge Vinsonhaler, who had been requested by telephone to come and admit the men to bail. Each of the six persons was accompanied by a bondsman.

Judge Vinsonhaler put in an appearance at 7:45 and immediately opened court. Deputy Neve informed the court that the warrant had not been read to the men who had been arrested and the judge asked if they waived the reading.

"We would like to know what the charge against us is," said one of the strikers. When the warrant was read the prisoners seemed amused to learn that they were accused of disturbing the peace and threatening men who were going to work. In chorus they pleaded not guilty. Judge Vinsonhaler fixed the bond of each man at $500 and set the hearing in each case for 9 o'clock next Monday morning.

The names of the men arrested are: Pete Bouseman, George Osborne, John Kane, Frank Bousman, J. B. Bousman and Chester Williams. Their bondsmen are: Steve Wawrzynsiewicz, T. Januszkiewicz, Henry Aleksiwicz, Emil Hanson, Frank Aleksiwicz and Sol S. Goldstrom.

Charles Werner, the complainant upon whose sworn statement ninety-one men are to be arrested, did not appear in court when six of the men were arraigned last night, nor did he make any appearance when the complaint was filed. Thomas Creigh, attorney for the Cudahy Packing company, filed the complaint, but did not appear in court last night. All of the men arrested yesterday declare that they do not know any one by the name of Charles Werner. They declare, also, that they know nothing about the offense complained of by Werner.

Conditions at East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 29.—Representatives of the packers say that several hundred of the men who went out on strike have been taken back, but it is not stated in what department they work. It was further said that the packers are getting skilled butcher help, which at first they had trouble in securing. This, however, is denied by the strikers, who assert that the packers are not getting any union men back and that they expect to win the strike by the end of the week. The allied trades are still waiting for the call to go out.

Quiet at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, July 29.—The local militia companies held in readiness here were dismissed today. No disturbances have occurred in the stock yards district.

Visit Liberty Bell.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Swift's mission brigade of "Allegheny" visited the Pennsylvania building at the World's fair today and paid respects to the Liberty Bell. Headed by the Grand Army of the Republic band of Allegheny, the brigade marched to the building, and after passing single file before the bell, executed a number of drills on the plaza in front of the pavilion.

THE GUARANTEED HEADACHE CURE

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Will Return your Money if Bromo-Lax Fails.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., druggists, have such faith in Bromo-Lax, as a headache cure, that they personally stand back of every box they sell.

They extend an invitation to all sufferers from headaches to call at their store and purchase a box of these tablets, with the understanding that if Bromo-Lax fails to cure your headache they will return your money to you.

Bromo-Lax is compounded on a new and scientific basis which accounts for the wonderful success it is meeting with as a headache cure. It not only acts upon the nerve centers of the head, but acts upon the stomach and bowels which are usually the cause of all head troubles. Bromo-Lax clears up the air passages in the head making it easy to breath, therefore making it a better remedy for colds in the head than quinine preparations, as it does not make the head stuffy like these preparations, but leaves it clear and free after a few doses have been taken.

Do not suffer longer with those awful headaches, but get a box of Bromo-Lax from Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., under the guarantee to return the money if it fails. You run no risk whatever. The price is 25c per box.

AMUSEMENTS.

10th Big Week. BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Mgrs. The Ferris Stock Co. Tonight and Balance of Week. 50c Seats Reserved. Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 50c. "A POOR RELATION." Sunday Until Wednesday, "THE CHEROKEE." Matinees—Any Seat 10c.

Base Ball. ST. JOSEPH VS. OMAHA. JULY 26, 27, 28, 29. VINTON STREET PARK. Game called at 3:45.

Roast Spring Duck FRIDAY DINNER AT THE Calumet

BLUE RIBBON CAFE. 1418 Farnam. Regular Dinner, 35c. Served every day from 11:00 to 2:00. FRIDAY FRIED FLOUNDERS

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AMERICAN HOTEL. World's Fair, St. Louis. 500 ROOMS. PRACTICALLY FIRE-PROOF. Stone's throw from Main Entrance of World's Fair Grounds. European Plan, $1 per day and up. American Plan, $3 per day and up. Send for Souvenir Map of World's Fair Grounds—FREE. Address AMERICAN HOTEL CO., ST. LOUIS.

WORLD'S FAIR DURING AUGUST. SPLENDID HOTEL ROOMS $1.00 PER DAY. Hotel Kensington, two blocks north Main Entrance of Grounds, is the acknowledged best office for rooms. Cool rooms, excellent service, electric lights, reasonable rates. Every Union Station taxicab Office in city or Wabash trains. Accommodations 2,000 guests. Hotel Restaurant first class and decidedly satisfactory. Noseless Kensington, Hotel, St. Louis.

Keep your eye on the Monk. When you order Gin see that it is Coates' Original Plymouth Gin. With a Monk on the Label. The standard Dry Gin for over 200 years. The only Gin made and bottled at Plymouth, England. Sold only in bottles. NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S., 39 Park Place, Corner 6th St., N. Y.

Your Doctor

Always comes promptly? Ever faithful? Saved your life? Then hold fast to him. We believe in doctors. Ask yours about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, coughs of all kinds, asthma, bronchitis, and other throat and lung troubles. For 60 years doctors have used it.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for 52 years. Just a little of it cures a cold and stops a cough."—A. G. Hamilton, Marietta, Ohio.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.