

TELEPHONE 64

"Kindness that are
done unobtrusively mean
the most."

The Outing Shirt for women is one of the very latest necessary articles of wearing apparel, for boating, golfing, seaside and country wear. This sale is of very great importance to women, coming at the very beginning of the outing season.

All our \$1.50 Shirts—Monday's special price 75c.
All our \$1.75 Shirts—Monday's special price 85c.
All our \$2.00 Shirts—Monday's special price 1.00.
All our \$2.25 Shirts—Monday's special price 1.15.
To prevent any disappointment none of these shirts will be exchanged. Make your selection carefully.

Exclusive Styles in Wash Materials

Most of our styles of Wash Goods cannot be found elsewhere in the city. They are confined to us and ladies that care for exclusiveness in their wash dresses will appreciate this.

Arnold's new Organizes, 25c a yard.
Imported French Organizes, 40c a yard.
Imported Irish Dimities, 25c a yard.
Silk Organizes, beautiful printings, at 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c a yard.
Embroidered French Chambrays, at 40c and 50c a yard.
Great variety of "Tub" Suitings, at 15c a yard.
New Scotch rials, at 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c a yard.
Novelty Wash Suitings, at 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c a yard.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Sixteenth and Douglas Streets

countries to arrange a meeting of the plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing on terms of peace, which arrived here this morning, rent the veil, and for the seaports at St. Petersburg who refused to believe President Roosevelt's efforts to bring the belligerents together could succeed it came like a bomb shell. President Roosevelt's "sole purpose to bring about a meeting" has been achieved and now it is merely a question whether the results will be the peace for "which the whole civilized world will pray."

It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the new world brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks.

The formal replies of Russia and Japan are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, and M. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, but the situation is such at this hour as to leave no doubt of the acceptance of both and that the question of the selection of plenipotentiaries and the place of meeting will follow.

President Roosevelt's urgent expression in favor of direct negotiations exclusively between the belligerents points straight to the belief in Manchuria as the scene of the negotiations and the diplomats generally here entertain the view that Russia and Japan had best settle their quarrel there beyond the range of possible outside influence. To the policy of noninterference practically all the powers are committed. Great Britain, it is felt here in diplomatic circles, will now complete the realization of what the president has begun by reuniting her ally and inducing Japan to proffer moderate terms which Russia can accept.

European Diplomats Surprised.
Paris, June 10.—The news that President Roosevelt has succeeded in bringing Russia and Japan together has proved a veritable coup d'état to official and diplomatic quarters in the French public generally. Early in the day the text of the president's message excited wide-spread attention and comment, the prevailing view being that it was a fearless move on his part which disregarded the usual restraints of diplomacy in order to attain the supreme end. There was wonderment shown when a late dispatch from Washington announced that both parties had accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion and that a meeting between them was assured. Although no official confirmation was obtainable here, the press report excited intense interest particularly among diplomats, many of whom assembled at a reception at the Austrian embassy tonight. At the British embassy, where the ambassador entertained the British visitors to the Grand Prix it was said that if this news was exact, it was a most notable achievement.

A member of the French council of state said that President Roosevelt had given the world evidence of the United States' beneficial influence in world affairs. Premier Rouvier left the foreign office before the report was received and the office was without advice.

At the Japanese legation the secretaries have been busy deciphering Tokyo dispatches, but were silent as to results. The Russian embassy has not been informed officially on the matter.

M. Bonaparte, the French ambassador to Russia, who started for St. Petersburg today, was prepared to co-operate with Ambassador Meyer and to supplement on behalf of France the American appeal, although it would now appear that the United States had achieved the desired result practically unaided.

French Press Comment.
The Debates and the Temps devote leaders to highly eulogistic comments on President Roosevelt's action. The Debats says: "The president of the United States is particularly qualified to adopt these pacific words for America is not allied to these belligerents and her interests in the extreme orient are without political partiality. Moreover, friendly traditions attach the United States to both Russia and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt is therefore better able than any other chief of state to engage the attention of the two contending parties, and the manner in which he has taken this step is admirable. Neither Russia or Japan can take the slightest umbrage. President Roosevelt in making this appeal in the interest of the world at large does not go beyond universal sentiment which stands behind his action."

The Temps says:
The text of the American note does honor to the sentiments of President Roosevelt. He expresses the wish of the whole world for peace. Both in form and substance this

250 Outing Shirts for Women

On Special Sale Monday at One-Half Price.

Special Sale Monday of Handsome All Wool Nun's Velling at 29c a Yard

The leading fabric for street wear and indoor gowns of all kinds. The new soft chiffon finish in the pretty shades of French grey, two shades of brown, two of blue, champagne, new pink and tan. It is making some of the most beautiful gowns of these handsome fabrics.

Special Sale of Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns at Half Price

Monday morning we will place on special sale a few Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, slightly muscled, at one-half price.

Two \$4.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, Monday \$2.00.
Three \$5.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, Monday \$2.50.
Five \$10.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns, Monday \$5.00.
One \$15.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Pattern, Monday \$7.50.
One \$20.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Pattern, Monday \$10.00.
One \$25.00 Embroidered Linen Waist Pattern, Monday \$12.50.
SEE MONDAY'S PAPERS FOR OUR GREAT SALE OF POINT NAVARRE LACES TUESDAY.

document is most commendable. These are times when nations should be united in their common purpose and consider the great ends of civilization. Will the belligerents consider that the supreme moment has arrived?

Situation in Russia.

Before the news of the success of the appeal was received in this country, the difficulties confronting Russia in considering it. One ambassador said: "The dread of a revolution influences all decisions at the Russian court. The emperor's state who would maintain the revolution without a single victory will prevail among the entourage of the emperor. The Russian court is now winning of a land engagement vital in order to retain the throne's military support. On the other hand, one of the foremost statesmen of Russia told me that a revolution in Russia was impossible for the reason that the Russian population is not chiefly agricultural, and therefore does not live in towns. The statistics show that the urban classes which would sustain a revolution would not exceed 5,000,000. The Russian population is 130,000,000. If the army remains contented and faithful, therefore Russia does not wish to humiliate the army by peace without a victory."

Germany Looks for Peace.

BERLIN, June 10.—The text of President Roosevelt's message to the subject of peace to the governments of Russia and Japan, regarded at the Foreign office here as admirable in spirit and phrasing, and positive how now exists of comparatively early invited the action of the president, had much to do with the form that the president's representations took. Emperor Nicholas, through the council of powerful personal influence in Russia, became disposed toward peace, says in advance of the president's action. It was recognized that the Russian court and at this court also that no man in the world could so well make an appeal for peace as President Roosevelt. His known views, the detachment of the United States from the European system and the good will Japan feels toward the United States made the president the solitary statesman who could take such a step without either side distrusting the conviction he was in the subject. The conviction here is that Russia is now ready for peace and seeks peace, and that the only difficulty unworkable by negotiations which might arise is the Japanese government's terms. Emperor Nicholas now won for peace, would again desire for war should the Japanese attitude be uncondemned, or even one of long hesitation and reserve, though it is understood that Japan also gave the president some assurances before he acted.

Great Britain for Peace.

LONDON, June 10.—The keenest interest is manifested in the text of President Roosevelt's note endeavoring to bring Japan and Russia to an understanding. While the British government is not taking any part in the negotiations, it is giving the cordial support to the president, of whose actions in the matter it has been kept fully informed. Diplomatic and official circles speak in the highest terms of the diplomatic manner in which the president handled the matter and are fully in accord with what they consider to be the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome. The United States not being entangled in any way, was really the only country which could take action, but even President Roosevelt could not do more than endeavor to start direct negotiations between the belligerents. Japan, it can be stated, has refused to start the negotiations until fully assured of the earnestness of Russia and that its proposals would be seriously considered. Its demands will include an indemnity, the amount of which has been fixed by the Japanese government, and on this point the president is urging lenient treatment. It is considered here that Japan is entitled to an indemnity and it is pointed out that while the payment of an indemnity might affect the standing of Russia among the powers, it is not so serious as the loss of territory, besides the payment of an indemnity would be forgotten sooner than the loss of territory and would leave no feeling for revenge. Financial circles in London are of the opinion that the Japanese will demand an indemnity amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, but that the estimate of the cost to the Japanese of sixteen months' fighting. This is considered in some quarters to be too large an estimate of the expenditure, which is thought to be nearer \$500,000,000.

Speculations Upon Terms.

Diplomatic circles in London are closely concerned about the present movement and are of the opinion that plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, Baron Rosen, who is to succeed Count Cassini as Russian ambassador to the United States, probably representing Russia. It is understood that Russia now admits in principle that the demand for an indemnity is justified. It is suggested that the terms of the indemnity probably also include the acknowledgment of a Japanese protectorate over Corea, the total Russian evacuation of Manchuria, the handing over of Russian interests in the Liaotung peninsula and at Port Arthur to Japan and the cession of the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin. The question of the island of Sakhalin will also be raised. It is thought that the amount of the indemnity which will be demanded by Japan will depend in

some measure on other conditions. If these are considered to be such as will ensure a durable peace the indemnity will be less than it otherwise would.

Japan's Position.

TOKIO, June 10.—After acknowledging the receipt of President Roosevelt's letter Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura, in a note to Mr. Grieson, the American minister, says the imperial government has given the suggestion of President Roosevelt the serious consideration to which, coming from that important source, it is justly entitled. Minister Komura's note says that Japan, in the interest of the world as well as that of Japan, is willing to re-establish peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee the stability of the imperial government. Therefore Japan will, in response to the suggestions of President Roosevelt, plenipotentiaries to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found equally agreeable and convenient for the negotiating and concluding of terms of peace, directly and exclusively between the two belligerent powers.

REPORTS FROM THE ADMIRALS

Reisenstein Tells of Movements of Torpedo Boat After the Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Reisenstein to the minister of marine, dated Shanghai, June 8, gives the latest news of the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Rodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer, but adds little to the knowledge about the battle of the Sea of Japan. The boat was taken off the seventy-nine officers and men from the torpedo boat destroyer Blastschky, which was sinking, tried to catch up with Rear Admiral Enquist's squadron, but ran out of fuel and lay helpless until picked up by the merchant steamer. The Rodri and the Japanese lost two battleships, one of which was the Mikasa and the other of the Shikishima type, and one armored cruiser and three destroyers.

Rear Admiral Reisenstein adds that the Chinese authorities requested the Rodri to leave, but Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron arrived off the Saddle Islands and the vessel would have remained in the line of the vessel. It was decided to leave the torpedo boat at Shanghai.

New Torpedo Boats for Japan.

TOKIO, June 10.—Three torpedo boat destroyers will be launched at Yokosuka on Saturday next, June 17.

LOSSES IN BIG LAND BATTLES.

Estimates Made by Officer of United States General Staff.

Estimates of losses in land battles in the war in the east have been compiled by General Tasker H. Bliss of the general staff of the army. Some of the figures were gathered by the bureau of military information, and others were obtained from sources which the general staff regards as authentic. The record is:

| | Men | Casual- |
|------------|----------|---------|
| | engaged. | ties. |
| Motienting | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Teluseu | 20,000 | 4,890 |
| Kahling | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Fenshulung | 20,000 | 200 |
| Syuen | 20,000 | 495 |
| Matchcher | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Yashulants | 20,000 | 2,000 |
| Liao Yang | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Tashiao | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Yashulants | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Liao Yang | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Shia River | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Sandapu | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Mukden | 20,000 | 1,211 |

JAPAN.

| | Men | Casual- |
|------------|----------|---------|
| | engaged. | ties. |
| Motienting | 20,000 | 1,211 |
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| Yashulants | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Liao Yang | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Shia River | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Sandapu | 20,000 | 1,211 |
| Mukden | 20,000 | 1,211 |

The battles of the Yalu, Nanshan and Hokoku are omitted from the table. At the Yalu the Russians lost 2,400 and the Japanese casualties at 8,000. In the fight at Hokoku General Gripenberg lost 15,000 men, while the Japanese lost 7,000. The figures added to those in the table give the following total:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Russian casualties | 207,528 |
| Japanese casualties | 154,152 |
| Cost of war to Russia (estimated) | \$1,750,000,000 |
| Cost of war to Japan (estimated) | 1,250,000,000 |
| Russian loss in ships | 15,000,000 |
| Russian war ships, sunk or captured | 64 |
| Japanese war ships lost | 9 |

POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE

Omaha Office Shows Gain in One Year of Almost Ten Per Cent.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Postoffice department today issued a statement of gross receipts for May, 1905, as compared with the receipts for May, 1904, at fifty of the largest postoffices of the country. The receipts of the Omaha office for May, 1905, were \$46,658, as against \$42,290 for May last year, an increase of \$3,368, or nearly 8 per cent.

Acting Commissioner Plimpe of the general land office today issued the following circular to registers and receivers of land throughout the country:

"You are advised that when sufficient affidavit of contest has been filed in your office you will promptly issue notice thereon returnable at an early date as circumstances will permit. After a hearing is had a decision should be rendered by you once and if, for any reason, the rendering of decision, or decisions, is delayed for more than two months, you will immediately report the matter to this office, giving briefly the reasons therefor. You are also directed to be prompt in transmitting the records to this office after a decision has been rendered."

CLOUDBURST AT HOT SPRINGS

Burlington Track Undermined and Many Bridges Are Out.
HOT SPRINGS, S. D., June 10.—(Special.)—The most terrible rain and hail storm that has visited this place for years came at noon yesterday. The river, that was through town raised eight feet in less than an hour, and the water backed up into the Evans' plunge bath house. The Burlington railroad has 150 feet of track undermined and twenty-nine bridges are reported out between here and Minnekahta. The Water, Light and Power company's dam was washed out; also one of the long trestles of the railroad bridge to the Sanitarium. The town was in darkness last night. The rain fell so fast that it overflowed all drains and the cellars in the Minnekahta block and Evans hotel were flooded.

EQUITABLE TRUSTEES ACCEPT

New Administration of Society Begins Under Auspicious Circumstances.

CHAIRMAN MORTON DISCUSSES PLAN

He Says that He Will Work for the Interest of the Policyholders—Takes Active Charge July 1.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The installation of Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, as head of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was auspiciously attended today by the prompt acceptance as members of the new board of trustees of the Hyde estate stock of former President Grover Cleveland and George Westinghouse, Justice Morgan, J. O'Brien, the third member of the board, having already accepted. Mr. Morton also received assurances of full approval of his selection as chairman of the board of directors from August Belmont and Brayton Lives, the latter of whom, after resigning from the board wrote to Mr. Morton, explaining his resignation, and tendering the assurances of his best wishes for his success. The new chairman spent the greater part of the day in conference with President Alexander and other officials of the society, and he will not enter upon the active discharge of his new duties until after his resignation as secretary of the navy on July 1.

Secretary Morton Interviewed.

Paul Morton, the newly elected chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, said today that in his plans for the reorganization of the society he intends to consider first of all the interests of the policyholders.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Morton, "my watch word in my connection with the Equitable life Assurance society will be, 'For the best interests of the policyholders.' I do not propose to reflect in any way on the former management. I simply take matters as I find them and shall give all my efforts to carry out the policy in the proper way. The interests of the policyholders are the greatest interest, and it would seem to me that no policy leaving this fact out of consideration can succeed."

Mr. Morton was then asked whether Mr. Cleveland had agreed to act as a trustee.

"I really don't know as to that," he said. "In fact, I don't believe any one knows what decision Mr. Cleveland has reached. I hope he will accept."

Continuing, Mr. Morton said:

"I fully appreciate the honor that has been done me by the directors of the Equitable in selecting me to act as their chairman. I can only say that I will do everything in my power to administer the affairs of the society in such a way as to preserve the fullest confidence of the policyholders and public generally."

George Westinghouse announced today that he had accepted the trusteeship of Equitable stock offered by Thomas F. Ryan. Justice Morgan O'Brien also has agreed to act as trustee.

Confers with Officers.

Mr. Morton spent a part of the day in conference with President James V. Alexander and Vice Presidents Hyde, Wilson and Tarbell in President Alexander's office. Mr. Morton said afterward that he had called a meeting of the executive committee of the Equitable society for Wednesday, June 15, at 10 o'clock, at which he proposed, for him to define the policy in the Equitable society and he would not be able actively to take up his new work until relieved of his official duties at Washington.

It is probable that some of the former directors who recently withdrew will be asked to reconsider their resignations. These will include Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert T. Lincoln and T. Jefferson Coolidge, as well as a number of New York men whose resignations have been accepted by the board.

Belmont Makes Statement.

August Belmont today gave out the following statement bearing on the selection of Paul Morton as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable society:

"What has been done and the manner in which it was done, and had at the meeting my fullest endorsement. I was not aware until late last evening who was the purchasing syndicate and it was not material. The life insurance was the right one and I had been advocating practically what has been accomplished. It is not true, as has been stated, that I opposed Mr. Morton. Had I known of Mr. Hyde's decision (we were all in ignorance of it) I would have advocated reporting nomination by the committee, but I did not know Mr. Morton well enough to assume the responsibility of proposing him. I am, however, convinced that he is the best man for the job, and I am sure that he will be able to take up his new work with a heavy endorsement and support."

Effect on Stock Market.

The stock market was revived today by the morning's reports of a settlement effected in the long-standing Equitable Life dispute. The long drawn out discussion of this topic has weighed heavily on the market and great relief was felt over the prospect of getting it out of the way. The

result was an accumulation of large buying orders in the market, which were pretty well distributed all through the list. There was a momentary check to the rise on account of the inviting profits offered on the overnight advance, but prices then began to go forward again. Except for the accumulated orders at the opening, business was small and the market seemed to be still largely in the hands of the professional element. The holiday in London deprived the market of one usual source of demand. Advances of from 1 to 1½ points became fairly good before the close of the first hour of trading. Metropolitan Street Railway was conspicuous with a gain of 3 points.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Former President Cleveland said today that he had received official notification of his selection as one of three trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance society and that he thought it his duty to accept the position.

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS FIGHT

Country is Scoured for Private Who Starts the Trouble and Gets Away.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 10.—(Special.)—A detail of soldiers from Fort Russell is searching the surrounding country for Frank Hill, the soldier who precipitated the fight with the police and who attempted to murder Policeman Tom Holland. Hill eluded the police and the crowd of angry citizens who came to the assistance of Holland, and made his way to Fort Russell. Securing money and clothing Hill left the post and is probably getting out of the country now.

The trouble was caused by Patrolman Holland arresting a drifter soldier at the Germania saloon. Holland was taking him prisoner to police headquarters when fifteen or twenty soldiers suddenly pounced down upon him. Holland is a powerful man and for a time held onto his prisoner and fought off the soldiers. Seeing that he would get the worst of the fight he pulled his gun, which was wrested from his grasp by Private Frank Hill who, as he darted away, fired three shots at the officer. Hill's aim was bad and all shots went wild.

Several other officers appeared and after a short fight captured some of the rioters and put the others to flight. In the scrimmage Frank Newhouse, the trainer, was struck on the head, but not seriously injured. A stray bullet passed through the sleeve of Bailey, inflicting a small flesh wound.

Yesterday was payday at Fort Russell and more than 300 soldiers came to the city, many of them getting drunk. The police force will now be strengthened and the soldiers will not be given as much freedom as formerly. Every effort possible will be made to apprehend Hill and to get the full limit of the law.

Many soldiers deserted from the Eleventh Infantry, Eighth and Thirteenth batteries, at Fort Russell yesterday and today. The officers at the post have a number of details out searching for the deserters, while the police are also keeping a sharp lookout. There is a standing reward of \$50 for the capture of a deserter.

AUTO PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Three Persons Are Drowned and Two Badly Injured in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Three people were drowned and two others narrowly escaped a like fate tonight, when an automobile in which the five were riding plunged into the open draw of the Rush street bridge crossing the Chicago river. Those drowned were JEROME G. KURTZMAN, Chicago manager of the Equitable Life Assurance society, W. A. HARTLEY, manager for a local automobile establishment.

The rescued: W. H. Hoops, Jr., local manager for an automobile company. Mrs. Jeremiah Runyan, New York City. Both Mrs. Runyan and Mr. Hoops were unconscious for half an hour after being taken from the water, but are expected to recover.

The accident occurred at the north end of the bridge, where there is an upward slope of 20 feet before the end of the bridge or the edge of the draw is reached. This slope is so steep that it has not been thought necessary to stretch chains across the roadway as is done at a number of other bridges for the reason that it would be almost impossible for a vehicle to slide over the edge into the river.

CHICAGO PRESS CLUB OUTING

Windy City News Gatherers Are the Guests of Citizens of Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 10.—A hundred members of the Chicago Press club today were guests of the citizens of Burlington, on an outing trip. The visitors arrived in special cars over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road this morning. A ride down the Mississippi river to Keosauqua and return on the steamer Columbia, with a clam bake at Nauvoo, the historic Mormon village, were the chief incidents of the day. A banquet was given tonight by the Burlington lodge of Elks, W. D. Nesbit of the Chicago Tribune, who was one of the speakers, read an original poem on "The Mississippi."

NO PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

Chicago Teamsters' Strike Settles Down to Matter of Endurance.

MOB ATTACKS COLORED DRIVER

Man Struck on Head with an Axe—Policeman Fires Into Jeering Crowd and Kills Paper-Hanger.

CHICAGO, June 10.—No proposals for peace came from either side of the teamsters' strike today, and for the present at least the contest has settled down to a matter of endurance. John V. Farwell, Jr., in whose hands the employers have placed their case as far as peace negotiations are concerned, said this afternoon that no overtures would be made to the teamsters at any time hereafter. The employers are willing, he said, to meet the men at any time, but no more propositions will be made to them. The Teamsters' guild held a short meeting today, at which terms of settlement were to be considered, but nothing was done.

Driscoll Will Testify.

John C. Driscoll, ex-secretary of the Team Owners' association, who has been anxiously sought in connection with the suits brought against President Shea of the Teamsters' union by George R. Thorne, who alleges criminal libel, returned to the city today. President Shea declared that he was offered \$10,000 by Thorne through Driscoll to call a strike on the house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Driscoll denied positively that he had any knowledge of the matter. He will appear before the grand jury on Monday.

Secretary Shearer of the Employers' association declared that as far as doing business is concerned the strike is practically over. The employers have 2,500 teams in service and claims to be doing almost a normal amount of traffic.

Mob Attacks Teamster.

This evening while Frederick Jones, a colored teamster, was unloading some lumber at an uncompleted building at West Eleventh and Sangamon streets, a mob, numbering 1,000 men, women and children gathered around him and commenced throwing stones and other missiles. Policemen Benson and Scott, who were guarding the wagon, drew clubs and attempted to drive back the mob, but with little effect, both officers being struck several times with stones.

While the trouble was at its height John Hince, a union teamster, forced his way through the crowd, and coming upon Jones while he was stooping over throwing off some lumber, struck him over the head with an axe, cutting a gash in his scalp three inches long. Hince struck a second time, taking off several of Jones' fingers. Officer Benson, who started in pursuit, was hampered greatly by the crowd, which tried to shield Hince. Hince was captured by the officer after a chase of two squares. The condition of Jones is serious. Samuel Robinson, a paperhanger, was shot and instantly killed tonight by Frank

Austin, a new colored policeman, who was guarding a wagon owned by Rothchild & Co. The wagon was passing the corner of Fifth and State streets, when one of a crowd of men shouted at the wagon. No violence was offered, but according to the statements of witnesses, the colored policeman became excited and drawing his revolver fired directly into the crowd of men. The bullet struck a silver coin in Robinson's vest pocket and burst, deflecting passed through his abdomen, killing him instantly.

BIGELOW GETS TEN YEARS

Former Milwaukee Banker Pleads Guilty in Federal Court and Is Sentenced.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Frank G. Bigelow, self-confessed defaulter of the funds of the First National bank to the amount of \$1,500,000, pleaded guilty today to an indictment of the federal grand jury containing ten counts, each a violation of the national banking laws, and was sentenced by United States District Judge Joseph V. Quarles to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, the sentence to begin at noon today. The former banker upon being sentenced was turned over to the custody of United States District Judge Robinson, who started on his journey to the prison late this evening.

The proceedings in the court were dramatic and impressive in the extreme. Judge Quarles in passing sentence dwelt at some length on the circumstances surrounding the case, and in a voice indicative of strong emotion referred to his long personal friendship for the ruined man who faced him awaiting his sentence. Bigelow was visibly affected although he bore himself with remarkable fortitude. The court room was crowded. Every member of the grand jury which returned the indictment against Bigelow was present and the space within the bar of the court was occupied by many well known attorneys.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair and Warmer in Nebraska Today—Warmer Tomorrow—Cooler in Southern Iowa Today.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Forecast of the weather for Sunday and Monday:

Monday, warmer.
For Iowa—Fair Sunday, cooler in southeast portion; Monday, fair, warmer.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, June 10.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Normal temperature | 68 | 75 | 83 | 86 |
| Maximum temperature | 68 | 75 | 83 | 86 |
| Minimum temperature | 49 | 64 | 69 | 66 |
| Mean temperature | 58 | 70 | 76 | 75 |
| Precipitation | 70 | 70 | 70 | 7 |