RUSSIAN SAILORS RAISE RED FLAG.

Floats at Masthead of the Kniaz Potonkin, Russia's Most Powerful Ship in Black Sea.

ITS GUNS TRAINED ON ODESSA.

The Quays and the Buildings Around Harbor and the Shipping All In Flames.

Odessa, June 28.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potonkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potonkin are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen, who fled before the volleys of the troops, are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of the battleship George Pobelionosetz (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatelia, Rostislav and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, are expected to arrive here tonight, and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

According to one version, this sailor, whose name was Omiltchuk, objected to the quality of the "borchtch," or soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer.

The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniaz Potonkin headed for Odessa, and arrived here last night, accompanied by two torpedoboats.

Early today the body of Omiltchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day.

It was visited by thousands of persons, many of whom placed coins in a basket to defray the cost of the funeral, which the sailors purpose to hold tomorrow, and for a great demonstration.

An inscription on the breast of the dead sailor states on behalf of the crew that Omiltchuk died for the truth because he presented a just complaint of the crew.

The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on any one seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

During the day a red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potonkin and members of the crew rowed from ship to ship in the harbor, forcing the stoppage of all work thereon. Food was supplied by sympathizers on shore, who pillaged the maritime storehouses.

The strike is now general in the city and the rioters are growing in numbers and boldness. There were exchanges of shots all day, but the number of victims cannot be stated.

This evening a bomb was thrown in cathedral palace, killing its thrower and a policeman.

A telegram from the mayor of Odessa, who is at Moscow, imploring the citizens to restore order, has been posted through the city.

During the day one of the torpedoboats which accompanied the Kniaz Potonkin came into the harbor and seized the Russian steamer Esperanza. The steamer was laden with 2,000 tons of coal, which the battleship is taking on board.

The governor has telegraphed for a squadron to be sent from Sebastopol.

QUAYS ON FIRE.

London, June 29.—A dispatch from Odessa to a news agency dated Wednesday night says:

"The whole of the quays and the buildings around the harbor, as well as much shipping, are in flames. Mobs of incendiaries by armed force, prevented the fire brigade working.

"The troops are completely terrorized and are afraid to approach within range of the Kniaz Potonkin's guns, which threaten a disastrous bombardment.

"The city is appallingly illuminated by burning buildings, and terror prevails everywhere. Sleep is impossible and everybody is watching and waiting. The whole garrison has been requisitioned for patrol duty.

"It is thought that it may become necessary to summon foreign warships for the protection of the foreign colonies.

"Tuesday night's collisions between the mobs and police and military resulted in the loss of 17 lives, including three policemen."

AUTHORITIES PANIC STRICKEN.

St. Petersburg, June 29, 2:40 a. m.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojdestvensky's fleet was news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shotted guns the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers. The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wirenius, chief of the general staff of the navy, said to the Associated Press that the admiralty had received advices regarding the mutiny, but he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave, and that he did not know what to expect.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head and when the government is attempting mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are endeavoring to keep it from the public. All newspaper dispatches have been stopped, and the newspapers have been forbidden to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless, the liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels and, for instance, in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafes at midnight.

The radicals hail the event as the dawn of an actual armed revolution. "The moment for which we have waited has come," said one in front of a restaurant when he heard the news. "Omiltchuk's name will go down in history as that of a martyr who precipitated the Russian revolution."

News has been received of disorders resulting from the mobilization in the district of Poltava, some reservists refusing to appear and others starting riots. The authorities at Poltava are unwilling to dispatch troops, as the entire force available is needed in that government.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THANKS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—President Roosevelt today sent the following cablegram to Emperor William:

"Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1905.

"To His Majesty, the German Emperor, Berlin:

"I have just been visiting at Harvard university and the Germanic museum, the foundation of which we so largely owe to your interest. I take this occasion to thank you and through you the German people for the many acts of courtesy and kindliness which in recent years have steadily brought closer together the German and American peoples. This growing friendship between the two nations means much for the future welfare of mankind, and I wish to thank you personally for the efforts you have made to foster it.—Theodore Roosevelt."

ROCKEFELLER GIVES YALE A MILLION DOLLARS.

New Haven, Conn., June 28.—President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner this afternoon that a gift of $1,000,000 had been recently made by John D. Rockefeller. President Hadley also said that $2,000,000 in all has been given to the university within a comparatively recent time, the other million being subscribed by graduates in sums varying from $50,000 to $250,000. The names of the latter doners were not made public.

President Hadley said that the "only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income-producing securities and preserved inviolate as an endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses."

He added that these two millions already subscribed were to be considered merely the beginning of an endowment fund which must at least be doubled in the next year if Yale is to maintain her position in the educational world.

The announcement of the gifts was received with loud applause.

The gift is the largest single donation ever made to the university.

President Hadley presided as toastmaster of the dinner, and the speakers were H. W. Taft of New York City, of the class of 1880, brother of Secy. Taft; former Judge Henry H. Howland of the class of 1851, a member of the corporation; Bishop Frederick V. Keator of Olympia, Wash., and President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia.

EIGHT PERSONS ARE KILLED IN KANSAS STORM.

Philippsburg, Kan., June 28.—Eight persons were killed in the farming country north of Philippsburg by a violent storm late this afternoon.

DEAD.

Daniel Weaver, farmer.
Mrs. Alexander and two daughters.
Mr. Morgan, farmer.
Morgan's hired man.
Elmer Lamb.
Unknown woman.

The houses of C. B. and M. Carwell were destroyed and the members of both families injured. The body of Elmer Lamb was found in the ruins of his house.

Philippsburg is a division point on the Rock Island in north central Kansas, about 20 miles from the Nebraska line.

EQUITABLE LIFE REORGANIZATION.

First Step Taken is Acceptance of The Resignations Tendered By Directors.

SOME NEW ONES RECOMMENDED

Statement Issued to Policyholders Urgently Inviting Their Co-operation.

New York, June 28.—Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, the trustees of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, took the first step in the reorganization of the society today by accepting the resignations of all directors who had tendered them and in forwarding to the board of directors the names of nine prominent citizens, representing the interests of the stockholders, with the recommendation that they be at once elected.

The recommendation of the trustees was immediately complied with and the following gentlemen became members of the directorate: E. B. Thomas, F. G. Bourne, J. P. Schmidlapp, Frederick Roebling, Joseph Bryan and J. J. Albright.

The board also accepted the resignations of all but one of the directors who had resigned, the one exception being James B. Forgan, who withdrew his resignation, which is held in abeyance. The other 21 directors whose resignations were accepted were: Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Charles S. Smith, Brayton Ives, M. E. Ingalls, A. J. Cassatt, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John Jacob Astor, Marvin Hughitt, Henry C. Frick, M. Hartley Dodge, John A. Stewart, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, D. O. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln, John Sloane and Joseph T. Lowe.

Of the gentlemen whose resignations were accepted all had been made known before except those of George H. Squires, James J. Hill and Alfred G. Vanderbilt. That those gentlemen had sent in their resignations was not known until the fact of their acceptance.

The names of President J. W. Alexander and Vice President James H. Hyde and Messrs. Tarbell, Wilson and McIntyre are not in the list of the resigned directors, they having only resigned as officers of the society.

All of the new directors are to serve out the unexpired terms of the directors whom they succeeded, the trustees to name later just whom they succeed. All of the new directors are policyholders in the society, and they become members of the board as representatives of the policyholders. They constitute the first nine members to be elected out of 28 by the policyholders, the others to be elected by the stockholders of the society later.

The trustees also issued a long statement to the policyholders urgently inviting their cooperation in the work of reorganization. A long statement from James H. Hyde, replying to the strictures conveyed in the report of State Supt. of Insurance Hendricks, was read at the meeting of the directors.

The Equitable trustees, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, today issued an appeal to policyholders. The appeal in part follows:

"Supplementary to the notice addressed by us to you on the 16th of the present month inviting an expression of your preferences of asking your aid, not only in the election of directors in said society to be selected from your number at the annual meeting of the society in December, but also in our earlier recommendations to the board of directors of policyholders to fill vacancies existing in said board, we now inform you that we have this day recommended certain persons from your body to fill a portion of these vacancies.

"The reinforcement of the board without delay became imperative by reason of numerous resignations and the necessity of a working number of directors for the proper transaction of the society's business. More of these vacancies ought to be filled in the near future. Of course it has thus far been impossible for us to communicate more directly than through the press with even a majority of the 69,000 policyholders of the society, or to ascertain to the extent desired their preferences in the matter of filling these vacancies, but we have that we shall be better informed of their wishes in the premises. Those who are so situated that they can thus cooperate with us quickly would by doing so render a service to the society and to all the interests involved. The published reports of those who have investigated the past management of the society and the astounding revelations they bring to light have impressed us with the grave responsibility resting upon us to prevent also as far as it is in our power, a repetition of a scandalous and tragic chapter in the history of a great insurance company. The lessons to be learned from the expenses made in these reports are that men who are more concerned in making money for themselves than in discharging a sacred trust should not have control of a life insurance company and that in the investment of life insurance funds safety rather than large profits should be the rule. . . . We feel like saying to you that notwithstanding the additions of the Equitable society, its resources, assets and surplus are too great and reforms in its management are too promising to admit of doubt or misgiving on your part concerning the safety of your policy investments.

"During the short period that will probably elapse before all the existing vacancies in the board of directors will be filled and the longer time that must elapse before the annual election of directors in December, when our voting power as trustees of a majority of the society's stock can be exercised, we again bespeak your sensible and independent aid, uninfluenced by insidious and suspicious influences, and in return we pledge ourselves that so far as it is given to us to see our way the conduct of our trust shall be actuated solely by a desire to secure and conserve your interests and promote the safety and success of the great life insurance organization of which you and your families are the promised beneficiaries."

At the conclusion of the meeting of the trustees Mr. Cleveland left for Buzzard's Bay, where he will spend a fortnight fishing with Dr. J. D. Bryant and E. C. Benedict. It is not likely that there will be another meeting of the trustees for a fortnight.

WORK ON ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Reports Show There Is a Grand Total of 9,702 Persons Employed

Washington, June 28.—Reports received at the office of administration of isthmian canal affairs show that on June 1 there was a grand total of 9,702 persons employed in canal work. There were 2,065 in the department of government and sanitation, of whom 311 were "gold" employes (those paid in United States money and having certain perquisites), practically all of whom are Americans, and 1,694 silver employes (those paid in pesos), practically all of whom are natives of the isthmus. In the department of engineering and construction there were 7,637 employes, of whom 1,322 were gold, and practically all being natives of the isthmus or of the adjacent West Indian island.

During May there were six deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, two canal employes and four Americans without employment being among the number. During June there have been nine deaths from yellow fever on the isthmus, four of whom were canal employes, the others being French, Spanish and Italian not employes.

One Hundred Germans Killed.

Capetown, Cape Colony, June 28.—Confirmation has been received here of Chief Marengo's reported victory over the Germans at Karasberg, German Southwest Africa, on June 22. It is said that 100 Germans were killed.

Failure of Gigantic Proportions.

Chicago, June 28.—The failure of the grain and stock brokerage firm of Knight, Donnelly & Co., which occurred several days ago, has assumed gigantic proportions. Although Receiver Potter has not yet finished examination of books of the concern, enough was learned today to approximate the liabilities. They will aggregate not far from $3,000,000. The assets may sum up $2,500,000, although these may dwindle considerably owing to the character of many of the loans made by the firm.

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50c foulard silks, per yard ... 25c
50c and 55c corded wash silks, yard ... 25c
75c pongee silks, yard ... 35c
60c printed habutai silks, yard ... 42c
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$1.00 embroidered pongee silks, yard ... 63c
$1.00 silk embroidered pongee silks, yard ... 69c
$1.00 changeable surah silks, yard ... 63c
$1.25 rough pongee silks, yard ... 75c
$1.25 fancy silks, yard ... 75c
Up to $1.50 grades fancy silks, yard ... 89c
Up to $2.00 grades fancy silks, yard ... 98c

Wool Dress Goods Remnants Below Cost.

Hundreds of them in all useful lengths for waists, skirts, and full dresses, black and handsomest new colors and combinations, light and medium weights, choicest and most desirable collection ever concentrated on a bargain counter, and all at—

Less Than Cost.

BLACK SILKS.
55c lining taffetas, yard ... 39c
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$1.50 all silk taffetas, yard ... $1.15
$1.50 black peau de soie, yard ... 95c
$2.25 black peau de soie, yard ... $1.50
85c black peau de cygne, yard ... 50c
$1.25 black peau de cygne, yard ... 89c
$1.25 black faille silks, yard ... 98c
$1.25 black duchess satin, yard ... 85c
$1.50 black duchess satin, yard ... 98c

Immense and Unparalleled Savings in Every Department. No equal elsewhere to the Opportunities Afforded in this Great Clearance Sale.

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Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them, at Z. C. M. I. Drug department 25c, guaranteed.

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The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will sell round-trip tickets from Chicago to Asbury Park and return on June 29, 30, July 1 and 2, at rate of $23.35, good returning not later than July 10, with privilege of extension until August 31 by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents.

Don't miss this opportunity of spending your vacation at the seaside. If you are particular as to comfort and service, we offer something a little superior to any other line. See that your ticket reads via Lake Shore—the route of the "20th Century Limited." Send for itinerary to Erwin Tears, Colo. Passenger Agt., Denver, Colo.

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15c Plain and Fancy Hosiery at ... 8½c
25c Linen Handkerchiefs at ... 12c
25c Suspenders at ... 39c
75c Neckwear at ... 39c
15c Handkerchiefs at ... 8½c
50c Suspenders at ... 19c
25c Purses at ... 19c
75c Cuff Buttons at ... 39c
75c Working Gloves at ... 49c
25c Boston Garters at ... 19c
50c Neckwear at ... 19c
15c Pure Linen Collars at ... 8½c
35c Fancy Hosiery at ... 19c
50c Cuff Buttons at ... 19c

$1.50 Fancy Silk Suspenders at 94c per Suit

STRAW HATS.
$.200 grades at ... $1.65
$1.25 grades at ... 95c
75c grades at ... 58c
25c grades at ... 15c
$1.50 grades at ... $1.20
$1.00 grades at ... 85c
50c grades at ... 35c

PANAMAS.
Special at ... $2.85
Special at ... $2.65
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MEN'S SHIRTS.
75c Shirts at ... 49c
$1.00 Shirts at ... 63c
$1.25 Shirts at ... 93c
$1.50 Shirts at ... $1.13
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