

# THE LATE J. STERLING MORTON

## A Monument to His Memory Unveiled at Nebraska City.

### MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN ATTEND EXERCISES

Ex-President Cleveland, Governor John H. Mickey, Hon. Hilary H. Herbert, Hon. David R. Francis, Ex-Vice-President Adlai Stevenson and Dr. Geo. L. Miller Make Addresses.

NEBRASKA CITY.—In the presence of the most notable gathering of statesmen ever in Nebraska or possibly in the entire west; witnessed by thousands of people from all over the entire country; dedicated with loving eulogies from old colleagues of former days in public life; consecrated by the humid eyes and tender hearts of hundreds of old pioneer friends and comrades, the Arbor day memorial monument to the late J. Sterling Morton, "author of Arbor day," was unveiled here Saturday in Morton park.

The unveiling ceremonies were simple but impressive and touching. Preceding them was a program which was a remarkable tribute to the memory of a man who made such a signal record as a statesman and who was the father of a quartet of sons, two at least of whom have become as notable as their illustrious father.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the speaker of the day, and his address was one of the best ever made by the ex-president. Other speakers were two old cabinet conferees of the late Mr. Morton—Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy, and Hon. David R. Francis, former secretary of the interior. Gov. John H. Mickey of Nebraska delivered the address of welcome. Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-vice president with Mr. Cleveland, was another speaker. Dr. George L. Miller, one of the late Mr. Morton's dearest and most personal friends, was the last.

The exercises were held in Morton park, a beautiful bit of natural woodland, situated just out of Nebraska City, and on the east slope of the beautiful grounds of Arbor lodge, the magnificent country home of the Mortons. Morton park is the gift of Mr. Morton to Nebraska City. Fully 10,000 people from all parts of the country, assembled in Morton park. They came from New York, Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, and from all over Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. A special train from Lincoln brought in Governor Mickey and his staff and 100 or more Lincoln people. All regular trains were crowded with passengers.

Mr. Cleveland appeared on the platform with Mrs. Cleveland, and was greeted by a storm of cheers. He bowed and smiled, as did Mrs. Cleveland. Governor Mickey, accompanied by Mrs. Mickey, was last to arrive. The governor made an address of welcome, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the life and distinguished services of the founder of Arbor day, declaring that "he did much in developing the two fundamental resources of what is now our state, and the efforts of himself and his compatriots along these lines attracted settlers from the east, and thus shortened the territorial days. He blazed the way that others might follow. By the power of example he demonstrated the possibility

The governor was followed by ex-President Cleveland, who spoke in a clear tone and was distinctly heard to the outskirts of the large crowd. He closed by exhorting all who were fellow-citizens of the late J. Sterling Morton, and who knew his life, to heed his example, "to the end that our work may be more unselfish and more loyal to the purposes of God and the betterment of our fellow-men. Let his sons, in whom was centered all his worldly pride, remember that the only success that is satisfying and honorable is that achieved by their father's spirit and high resolves. It is fitting



Memorial Monument Unveiled Saturday, October 28, 1905, at Morton Park, Nebraska City.

that this monument should recall memories that must not die. It is well that it should arouse the living to noble endeavor. But to the dead it avails not. He has reared his own monument, more durable than brass or stone."

Following Mr. Cleveland was Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy. He, in turn, was followed by Hon. David R. Francis, ex-secretary of the interior, ex-vice president Cleveland and Dr. George L. Miller, the latter a lifelong friend and admirer of Mr. Morton. He expressed thanks for the great tribute that had been paid to the companion of his early days in Nebraska. He went into the history of Mr. Morton's early life in the state, and told many of the hardships and trials endured by the pioneers. During his speech tears came to his eyes. Mr. Cleveland seemed deeply touched. The Morton brothers were deeply affected, and Miss Morton, the dead man's sister, wept continually.

The unveiling ceremony was simple. Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Paul Morton and the remainder of the party, walked inside the enclosure where the monument stands and took places along the sides. The band played softly, and after a moment the three surviving Morton brothers—Paul, Joy and Mark—accompanied by Joy Morton's son, Sterling Morton, walked slowly across the grass to the monument. Sterling Morton was bareheaded. The others lifted their hats and, with a quick tug, the younger

Morton pulled the cords which held the drapery about the bronze statue of the dead secretary. The drapery fell in a heap about the foot of the monument and a soft murmur of applause rippled over the crowd. For a moment the three brothers stood gazing at the effigy of their father, then, with bowed heads, they rejoined the Cleveland party.

The monument was made by Rudolph Evans of New York. A semi-circular stone bench stands at some distance back of the pedestal, and forming a frieze around it are the words "Pioneer, Statesman, Scholar, Tree Planter."

The central figure, the statue of Mr. Morton himself, which stands upon a massive yet graceful pedestal, in an attitude characteristic of his strong, frank life. His right arm hangs easily by his side, and in his left hand he lightly holds a paper, as though of recent reference; a branch of a tree rests easily at his feet, while a plowshare, slightly in the rear, suggests the rugged pioneer days of his early life.

At the foot of the pedestal stands a graceful wood sprite, her left hand tenderly protecting a young, growing tree, thus symbolizing the spirit of the wise, public-spirited ideal expressed by Mr. Morton's simple formula, "Plant trees."

The lower part of this bench bears the inscription, "Erected by the Arbor Day Memorial Association in Memory of J. Sterling Morton, 1903." Upon the pedestal itself the following is inscribed: "J. Sterling Morton, Father of Arbor Day. Plant Trees."

# LIBERTY FOR RUSSIA

## Autocratic Power Now at an End in the Empire

### THE END OF 300 YEARS OF TYRANNICAL RULE

#### Emperor Nicholas Gives Up and Promulgates a Constitutional Form of Government. Grants Habeas Corpus, Liberty of Conscience, Free Speech and Legislative Body

ST. PETERSBURG.—The autocracy of the Romanoffs and the old order of things have ceased to exist in Russia. Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count Witte comes into power as minister-president, with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical national assembly into a real legislative body elected by greatly extended suffrage and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

Following is the text of the imperial manifesto:

We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, grand duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the trouble and agitation in our capitals and in numerous places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to effect ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification of all circles of public life, which are essential to the wellbeing of our people.

We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

First—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state douma, to invite the participation in the douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the douma will permit, of those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

Third—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state douma and that it shall be possible for

the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

NICHOLAS. Count Witte, Russia's first premier, tonight sent the following message to the American people through the Associated Press.

"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

A simple perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The very style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of the verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized his majesty's manifestos. It not only betrays real authorship, but shows that the emperor at last has irrevocably bowed to the inevitable. He does not even conceal the fact that the discontent and agitation of his subjects has driven him to take the step and practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only converts the farcical imperial douma, with only consultative power, into an absolute legislative assembly without the assent of which no measure shall become law and before which all governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage. The title, "Autocrat of all the Russias," with which the manifesto begins, now takes its place with the title of "King of Jerusalem," borne by the king of Spain and the emperor of Austria, and with other obsolete titles of European sovereigns.

## LONDON DOES HONOR TO GENERAL BOOTH

LONDON.—The freedom of the city of London, a distinction on which many statesmen and warriors have set great store, was on Thursday bestowed on General Booth of the Salvation Army, who accepted it as recognition of the world-wide work of the army. The presentation was made in the presence of a distinguished company, including civic officials, several thousand citizens and many officers of the Salvation Army. The address referred in glowing terms to the work of General Booth and his organization, not only in London, but throughout the world.

## CUBAN TARIFF SCHEDULE. Want Changes in New Treaty With United States.

HAVANA.—A committee of members of all the commercial, agricultural and industrial organizations of Cuba met tonight in the chamber of commerce and began to work out proposed changes in the tariff schedules which later they will recommend to the united organizations as the basis of their requests for a new treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States. It is certain that the committee will recommend considerable reductions in the tariff on food productions in the United States and greater increases on cottons and other American goods entering Cuba in competition with European goods, and which the present reciprocity treaty has, to some extent, encouraged.

## Kill Insurgent Chieftain. MANILA.—Troops under Captain Frank R. McCoy of the Third cavalry, aid-de-camp to Major General Wood, has surprised the Datto Ali, head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao, who has been on the war path for some time past, and killed him, together with his son and ten followers. Forty-three wounded Moros were taken prisoners and many arms and a large quantity of ammunition was captured. Three enlisted men of the Twenty-second were killed and two wounded during the engagement.

## Kill Two Hundred Natives. LISON.—An official dispatch from the governor of Portuguese West Africa tells of a sanguinary engagement between troops and natives on October 25. The latter, numbering three thousand, ambushed a column of Portuguese troops, who fortified themselves in two kraals. The natives surrounded the kraals with five earthworks, but after eight hours' fighting the Portuguese captured the earthworks, killing two hundred natives. The Portuguese lost fifteen men.

## Bank Robbed at Libau. LISBON.—Six armed men entered the Libau branch of the Moscow International Trade bank yesterday and robbed it of \$17,500. Five of the men were shortly afterward captured and \$10,000 recovered. The sixth man with \$7,500 escaped.

## Bonds Refunded. WASHINGTON.—Bonds to the amount of \$1,985,000 were refunded at the treasury department, making the total to date, under the secretary's last call, \$30,584,600.

## SHORTS MAY QUIT. As a Result of the Trip of Secretary Taft.

WASHINGTON.—Sec. Taft's departure for Panama is expected here to result in important developments relative to the canal. No surprise will be caused if one result is the resignation of Chairman Shonts of the canal commission. Many symptoms of friction between Taft and Shonts exist. Secretary Taft holds that he should be supreme in canal matters, while Shonts feels that as chairman he should have supremacy. Shonts is credited with having declared that things had reached a stage where he would retire unless given full powers, with accountability to the president only. He denies that he made such a statement, but the existence of serious friction is generally credited.

It is realized here that there must be a general re-organization of the canal management, which is hopelessly involved in red tape, and demands legislation that will centralize authority and get rid of numerous cumbersome officials. A financial statement given out today shows that the commission will have exhausted all of the \$10,000,000 it has available for ready use by January 1. Congress will have to give it an emergency appropriation, or the bond issue already authorized will have to be put on the market before the close of the year or the commission will be much embarrassed.

In either event, prompt legislation by congress will be needed and this will enable the opponents of the administration's canal policy to call for a general airing of the whole situation at the outset of the coming session.

## Cabinet Offers to Resign. MADRID.—According to a semi-official note, the meeting of the cabinet tonight resulted in the ministers unanimously offering to resign. The premier will confer with King Alfonso relative to the situation.

## Twenty-Seven Are Killed. LISBON.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says there have been two serious conflicts there between the troops and a mob in which twenty-seven persons were killed and ninety injured.

## Bank Robbed at Libau. LISBON.—Six armed men entered the Libau branch of the Moscow International Trade bank yesterday and robbed it of \$17,500. Five of the men were shortly afterward captured and \$10,000 recovered. The sixth man with \$7,500 escaped.

## Bonds Refunded. WASHINGTON.—Bonds to the amount of \$1,985,000 were refunded at the treasury department, making the total to date, under the secretary's last call, \$30,584,600.

## WRECK ON SANTA FE.

Westbound Limited is Derailed in a Cut Near Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Thirteen persons were killed and thirty injured in the wreck Monday of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passenger train No. 1, known as the California Express, which was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, struck a loose rail, ditching five cars, one mile east of Blue river, which is the eastern limit of this city. The train, which left Chicago at 10 o'clock Sunday night and was due here at 10:30 Monday morning is a through train running between Chicago and San Francisco. It was running at a higher speed than usual today, being ten or fifteen minutes behind its schedule.

The wreck occurred at what railroad men call the "Rock creek cut," on a curve, where jagged rock walls on each side of the track form a bluff almost 100 feet high. The engine was going so rapidly that it passed the loose rail in safety. The mail car, immediately behind, jumped the track and struck the side of the bluff to the right and the four cars following ploughed through it and shot against the high stone wall at the left. The sides of the coaches were torn off by scraping against the rough stone surface and passengers and trainmen ground against the wall were either killed outright or badly hurt.

## GREATER LIMITATIONS ON ACADEMY ADMISSIONS

WASHINGTON.—The board of visitors to the military academy, in their report to the secretary of war, recommends that greater limitations be placed upon admissions to the academy, and suggests that the minimum height of a cadet be increased. Regarding the official estimate of \$1,690,000 in addition to the \$5,800,000 originally appropriated for new buildings, the board suggests a change of plan to enable completion of the buildings within the amount appropriated, or at least that the estimate be largely reduced.

## BEYOND TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

### Roosevelt First President to Go Outside of Boundary.

WASHINGTON.—So far as the official records show, President Roosevelt, on leaving the south on the West Virginia, is the first executive of this country who has gone beyond its territorial limits. Attention having been called to that fact it is the opinion that in going beyond the three-mile limit, the president has in no sense vacated his office temporarily. They point out that there is really nothing in the constitution prohibiting the president from leaving American territory, and in the present case, being on a national ship, the deck of which is as much a part of American territory as the District of Columbia, he has not legally departed from the country. In fact, some of the able lawyers here express the opinion that even if the president should go to a foreign country the doctrine of extra territoriality would extend to that country with him.

## PILE OF USELESS PRINTING

### Testimony Taken in the Government Inquiry.

WASHINGTON.—In his testimony before the joint printing committee, Foreman Brewer of the senate folding room said there are 475,000 uncalled for publications stored in his department. Anzil Smith, who has been in the senate document room for thirty years, said that the supply of documents there has quadrupled during his incumbency but that there are not too many to meet the demand.

J. R. Halyvorson, superintendent of the house folding room, testified that there are no fewer than a million documents stored or members, including 200,000 bound volumes of the Congressional Record.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell of the senate stated that the senate documents are stored in an abandoned car barn and it is almost full.

## THE WOMEN WANT CLEVELAND'S SCALP

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The articles published in the Ladies' Home Journal relative to woman suffrage, written by former President Cleveland, was the subject of discussion at the convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage association. A resolution was adopted protesting against the alleged refusal of the Journal to publish replies to Mr. Cleveland's criticisms, sent to the publication. Susan B. Anthony said she wished to amend it to say: "We ought to stop our subscriptions."

## No Cardinal for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY.—It is stated that no cardinal will be named from this country until certain contingent events have been realized. This announcement contradicts the rumor that at the December consistory in Rome one of the noted prelates here would receive the red cap.

## Great Shinto Rites for Dead.

TOKIO.—The great Shinto rites in memory of the naval officers and men who were killed during the war were held at Aoyama cemetery. Besides the admirals, officers and sailors, hundreds of civil dignitaries were present. Admiral Togo addressed the departed spirits, eulogizing their noble deeds in battle and their gallant co-operation which resulted in the sacrifice of their lives. He humbly asked repose for the spirits whose exemplary deeds in life had contributed to the victory over a powerful enemy.

## Addresses By General Howard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—General O. O. Howard spoke at the First Congregational church in this city upon the subject of educational work in the Cumberland mountains. Twenty-two graduates (colored) of the Howard university, an institution founded during General Howard's service in the government Freedman's Aid bureau, attended the services. A collection was taken and scholarships of \$50 each to the Lincoln Memorial institute at Cumberland Gap, in which General Howard is interested, were subscribed.

## PANICKY FEELING

### STOREKEEPERS CLOSE DOORS ON ALARMING RUMORS.

### ST. PETERSBURG IN BAD SHAPE

General Treppoff, in Command, Declares He is Able to Maintain Order—Details of the Uprising at Kharkoff.

ST. PETERSBURG.—St. Petersburg was in a panic Thursday, but to a large extent apparently without reason. The most alarming rumors were in circulation, and the shopkeepers on all except a few of the principal streets closed their stores and boarded up the doors and windows, while peaceful-minded inhabitants kept within doors. Anxiety was evidenced in the whole atmosphere of the city, but so far nothing has occurred to justify these fears. There were no disorders.

General Treppoff, who has been placed in command of the St. Petersburg garrison and given an additional division of reinforcements, declares that he is amply able to maintain order, and the police are allowing the strikers to vent their enthusiasm so as to avoid a conflict. General Treppoff instructed the police not to interfere with the parades so long as they were orderly, but he gave notice to-night that he was prepared to cope firmly with any disorder. He had printed in all the evening papers a notification that the troops would tomorrow be ordered to use ball cartridges in case there should be any outbreak.

By the greatest exertions the government succeeded in moving trains manned by military operatives on a few railroads. Traffic was resumed regularly on the Moscow-St. Petersburg line, and on lines to Brest and Kazan. The first efforts were directed to the moving of cattle trains, so as to meet the pinch of approaching famine in the two capitals, and one trainload of cattle arrived at St. Petersburg and another at Moscow. A scanty supply of milk, butter and eggs is arriving in St. Petersburg over the Finland railroad, the employees of which refuse to strike. The situation cannot be regarded as much improved. The strikers at their meetings today were as determined as ever to continue the strike, and the full force of the railroad battalions is almost helpless in the face of the general strike on the railroads. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the absence of any widespread disorder.

Pictureque details have been received of the uprising at Kharkoff, where students and strikers took possession of the locality in the center of the city, containing the university, the cathedral and other buildings, threw up barricades, constructed a regular fortress and elected a provisional government, but cool heads on either side effected an arrangement which made it unnecessary for the troops to storm the revolution citadel, the defenders of which marched out with full honors of war.

## CLEVELAND MAY STAY A MONTH OR MORE

NEBRASKA CITY.—In extending the invitation to come to Nebraska to deliver the principal address in the unveiling of the Morton monument, Joy Morton extended the invitation to Grover Cleveland and family and invited them to come to Arbor Lodge and spend a month or more. Mr. Morton realized that Mr. Cleveland's health had not been very good of late, and he wanted him to come to Nebraska and under the pure air here recover his usual health. Mr. Cleveland has not said how long he will stay, but with him comes his family and family physician, and it is thought he may stay a month or more. It is sure he will stay over the time of the unveiling of the monument, and may remain until after the holidays.

## Obtain Wallace Views.

WASHINGTON.—Former Chief Engineer John Findlay Wallace of the Panama canal commission was present today at the meeting of the board of consulting engineers which is considering the question of recommending a seal level or a lock canal. The board is anxious to obtain Mr. Wallace's views about various features of prospective canal workmen, particularly his opinion as to the time which will be required in installing adequate machinery to get at the maximum output of earth at the Culebra cut.

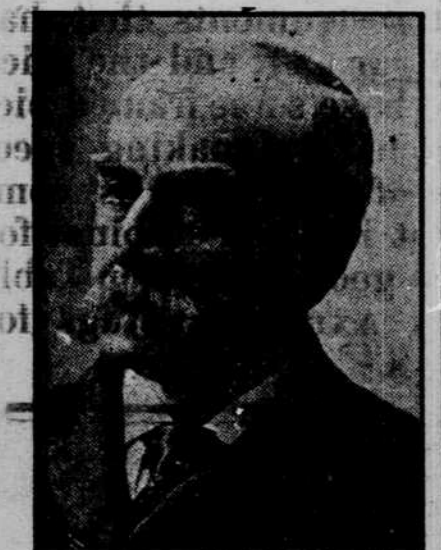
## Calls Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the senate committee on Interstate commerce has called a meeting of that committee for November 21, for the purpose of considering the testimony taken early in the summer relative to the regulation of railroad rates with the ultimate view of reporting a bill to the senate.

## Constitution for Norway.

CHRISTIANA.—The Storting is discussing a constitution. M. Honow, formerly radical leader, on behalf of the republicans, declared that the proposal for a plebiscite diminishes the respect held for the Storting's governmental responsibility. Foreign Minister Loveland said a republican would be intrinsically as valuable as a monarchical constitution, but he pointed out that Norway being a well established constitutional monarchy generations of labor would be necessary to work out republican institutions.

NEBRASKA CITY.—Former President Grover Cleveland and the party of distinguished guests that attended the unveiling of the Morton monument planted a white maple tree in the southeast corner of the plot of ground in front of the monument of J. Sterling Morton. A hole had been dug for the tree, which is about twelve feet high, and Mr. Cleveland placed the maple in the hole and threw in the first shovel of earth. Each of the guests then placed a shovel full of earth about the roots. Several of the party made very brief addresses.



The Late J. Sterling Morton.

ties of the land and encouraged the pioneers in subduing the refractory conditions with which they had to deal. He was the apostle of evolution, the inspiration of a large following of home builders who looked to him as their natural leader."

Nothing More to Say. "Is she pretty?" they asked of the young man who was speaking of his fiancée. "Well, I don't want to boast," he replied, "but she always gets a seat in a crowded street car."—Stray stories.

Tobacco an American Plant. Tobacco is a native American plant, and was first observed on the island of Cuba. It was used by the American Indians before Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it in England.

Stolid Londoners. As to the English solidity and taciturnity, the London Globe quotes an American as asking a waiter in a London restaurant: "Doesn't anyone ever laugh here?" "Yes, sir," replied the waiter, "sometimes we've complaints about it."

Hope You Never Felt That Way. One of the hardest things to understand when you go home late at night is why it takes you so long to get upstairs, when the stairs seem to be coming down.—New York Press.

Some men have such bad luck that if they get a railroad pass they are sure to get killed in a smash-up.

It puzzles a man a good deal to come home late at night and try to set back a clock that has stopped.

The king of Italy is presented annually by the emperor of Austria with 10,000 American cigars.

When a man boasts of his morality, shy off—some of his screws are loose.

A perpetual grin is about as exasperating as a sticky fly on a hot day.

Some people think they appear wise when they seem only disagreeable.

Education does not consist in knowing a lot of unnecessary things.

Clergymen stand second in the list of inventors; mechanics first.

Some women are a choice combination of fool and fiend.

London Bill of Fare. The same of condensation is believed to have been attained by a London restaurant, which displays this notice: "S. O. 2 S. 4." That means that a patron can have sausage and onions, with two slices of bread, for four pence.

Good Intentions Gone Wrong. Hell is paved with those good intentions which have never been achieved, but, more solidly, with those which have been achieved amiss.

Self-Condensation a Mistake. There is nothing that wastes and curtails one's powers of accomplishment like self-condensation.—Exchange.

Go Barefoot in Brazil. A large percentage of the people in Brazil go barefoot except on Sundays and holidays.

Important French Industry. The grape culture in France gives employment to over two million people.