

FACES A REVOLUTION

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The day has been one of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers, fanned to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city under martial law, with Prince Vasili Ostrov as commander in chief of the emperor's crack guards, is engaged in a bivouacking in the streets. The main thoroughfare of the city, the island of Vassili Ostrov, and in the industrial sections, are being held by the strikers, which they are holding. The Russian emperor has hastily sought refuge at Tsarko Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

The master of the Interior Stolypin, presented to his ministry, the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front to the emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber. The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands and at the winter palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and in the confusion which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts and the fury of the infuriated populace is of vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

Breaks Faith in Emperor.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at an open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who, they were convinced and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that the day's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery of the city. Bared from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river by twos and threes, hurrying to the palace square where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them. But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated and frenzied by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers, while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the emperor had failed them and that the time had come to fight. Men began to build barricades on the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand and even chopping down telegraph poles. Firing meantime continued at various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Several barricades were carried by the troops. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked.

Sound of Firing Ceases.

With darkness it was feared the might begin to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pillaging of fruit-shops, order was preserved. By midnight the sound of firing had ceased, except on Vassili Ostrov island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected to continue. Every officer wearing the uniform of the emperor who was fouled alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their spaullets and deprived of their swords. It is rumored that M. Witte will be appointed dictator, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while

they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the autocracy are confronted, apparently are paralyzed for the moment.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centers, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards regiments of St. Petersburg. A member of the emperor's household is quoted as saying that this conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head. The Warsaw and Baltic railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired. There are rumors of trouble in Finland and disaffection of the troops.

Soldiers Spare Priest.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments, bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver. Then with seeming reluctance an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks and cries of the wounded. As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge, the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed, and he was then spirited away by workmen.

Every time the troops moved the crowds hissed them. Strikers also gathered at the entrance of the Grand Morskaii and the avenue leading to the Moka canal. The crowd at the latter place swelled to huge proportions, packing the bridge across the canal. The order came to clear them off. The colonel commanding the Horse guards uttered a short, sharp command; the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot and then broke into a gallop, heading straight for the Moka, where they were met in a cloud of snow. Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came a deadly silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses. Barricades erected on the island of Vassili Ostrov were destroyed by troops almost immediately, with the loss of thirty workmen killed.

Trepoff Appointed Governor General.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege today. General Trepoff, until recently chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed governor general of St. Petersburg and has taken up quarters in the winter palace. Strange enough the only precedent is the case of General Trepoff's father, during the reign of nihilist terrorism under Alexander II. General Trepoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for suppressing the student demonstration in December last provoked much resentment and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

In the meantime the police are actively searching out the leaders. Three well known Russian authors and a prominent editor were arrested and the arrests are filled with agitation, revolution and student orators. The measures may result in a new wave of terrorism, but the opinion is that the immediate action of the agitators depends on what occurs in Moscow and other large cities of Russia, where the workmen are beginning to strike. Over 100,000 men are out in St. Petersburg. A telephone message from Moscow reported that there had been no disorder there as yet. There will be a big demonstration in Moscow this afternoon and it is feared it will be accompanied by bloodshed.

At Koo and Plevna, where strikes have been begun, strikers are following the St. Petersburg plan of marching about the city and inducing or forcing other workmen to leave their employment.

The condition of affairs here has not improved and in other large cities of Russia matters appear to be rapidly assuming a critical phase. In Moscow particularly the outlook is threatening, the strike there having become general, while the revolutionary spirit seems to dominate. In spite of the repressive measures, the liberal spirit seems undaunted, for in Moscow, Prince Galitzen, who recently refused the majority in protest against the imperial ukase condemning the reform movement, has been chosen by the municipal council by a vote of 18 to 10.

Big Petition Favoring Arbitration.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A stimulus to the movement looking to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration was given by the presenta-

tion to each United States senator through W. Randall Cromer, a member of the British parliament, of a printed copy of a monster petition favoring arbitration. The memorial is signed by 7,432 representatives of industrial and provident organizations, having a membership of more than 2,750,000 citizens of the United Kingdom. As an expression of opinion, it is declared to be without a parallel.

Russians Routed by Japs.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese headquarters at Sienchang, Manchuria, reports that a Japanese force disclosed about one company of Russian cavalry northwest of Weisaku, occupying the position and capturing some horses and arms. Another Japanese detachment routed a force of Russians in the neighborhood of Changcheng, inflicting over twenty casualties. The Japanese captured five officers and men, with their horses and arms.

Mat and Team Are Killed.

Shelton, Neb., Jan. 23.—L. D. Fowler was struck and instantly killed by train No. 10 on the Union Pacific at the second crossing east of the depot. His team was also killed and was demolished.

Acquit Alleged Rustler.

O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 23.—Charles and Bert Miller, two brothers residing in this county, who were accused of cattle stealing, have been declared not guilty by a jury after a deliberation of about five hours.

Burkett Resigns as Congressman.

Lincoln, Jan. 20.—Representative J. Burkett of the First Nebraska district tendered his resignation as member of the lower house, to which he was re-elected last November. He will serve out his present term. Mr. Burkett was elected senator last Tuesday.

He Shut the Fire In.

A bright lad was given a dime the other day by a visitor to whom he had been exhibited as the pride of the household. The youngster promptly lost the coin under the bed in his room and in searching for it with a lighted candle set fire to his bedding. He found the dime and went downstairs without saying a word about the conflagration. A few minutes later the head of the house stepped suspiciously. "I smell smoke," he remarked. "Something's burning." "It's my room," admitted the youthful prodigy. "but," he added reassuringly, "with a flash of the brightness in which the family took so much pride, 'the fire' can't get out. I closed the door tight." The fire department arrived in time to save the house.—Philadelphia Record.

An Old Cure for Scurvy.

Scurvy used to be regularly treated when it was possible by burying the patients up to their necks in fresh earth, a practice officially recommended in the British navy less than a century ago. Twenty of the crew of the frigate Blonde were so treated on the shore of Donna Maria bay, Santo Domingo. Holes were dug in the softest soil on the beach. Into each of these a man was put and buried to his chin, while a detachment of their shipmates was told off to keep the flies from their faces. They were kept in this position for two hours, and the treatment was so effective that four days later all the sufferers were able to rejoin the frigate.

Looking Glass in Coffin.

One of the ancient customs connected with Swedish funerals was to place a small looking glass in the coffin of an unmarried female so that when the last trump sounded she might be able to arrange her tresses. It was the practice for Scandinavian maidens to wear their hair flowing loosely, while the matrons wore it bound about the head and generally covered with some form of cap; hence the unmarried woman was imagined as awakening at the judgment day with more untidy locks than her wedded sisters and more in need of a glass.—Westminster Review.

The Ladder of Life.

All the events of a life are necessary to a higher development. The common task is a round by which we climb to glorious achievement. The ladder which leads us to perfection is made up of small events and small victories. In the economy of life nothing is useless and nothing is wasted. Everything in its place is the best thing for that place. Life is a law, not an accident.—A. J. C. Norris.

Reformed.

Mrs. Dearborn—Do you believe in marrying a man to reform him? Mrs. Wabash—Sure! I married my first husband to reform him. "What was wrong with him?" "He was a bachelor." "Oh, I see how you reformed him." "Not only that; I understand he's had three other wives since I left him."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Young Critic.

"Papa," said the pastor's little girl, watching him constructing and revising his Sunday sermon, "does God tell you what to write?" "Yes, my child, God tells me." "Then what do you scratch it out for?"

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Chadron Man Gets a Place.

Lincoln, Jan. 22.—Alexander P. Chadron was named for steward of the Norfolk asylum by Governor Mickey. He will begin his duties as soon as the asylum is open and will receive a salary of \$1,200 a year.

Cold Wave in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Jan. 23.—Following a light fall of snow, there was a sudden drop in the temperature over southeastern Nebraska, and the weather has been steadily growing colder. At Lincoln it is 8 degrees below zero and slowly falling. A strong north wind made it the coldest day of the winter.

Merchant Killed by Train.

Central City, Neb., Jan. 20.—James H. Berryman, one of this city's prominent merchants, while waiting along the Union Pacific track, was struck by a train and instantly killed. Mr. Berryman started the first store in Lone Tree, now Central City, in 1867, and had continued in the business from that date until his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

Burned in Explosion.

Verdon, Neb., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Odon Lallor lies at her home in this city in a critical condition, the result of burns sustained in a coal oil explosion. Mrs. Lallor started to prepare the noonday meal and poured kerosene in the kitchen stove. Her husband sustained severe burns about the hands and face in his fight against the flames. Mr. Lallor will probably recover.

Would Amend Constitution.

Lincoln, Jan. 25.—In the senate Caunders of Douglas introduced five bills providing for amendments to the constitution. They are to allow the legislature to fix the salary of the supreme judges and state officers, fixing the number of supreme judges at seven, allowing the legislature to create courts and allowing ten members of a jury in civil cases to render a verdict. The county engineer bill was recommended for passage.

To Rid Nebraska of Hessian Fly.

Lincoln, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the state board of agriculture a resolution was adopted asking the legislature to appropriate \$2,000 to be used in the extermination of the Hessian fly. Professor Laurence Bruner, entomologist at the University of Nebraska, expressed the belief that with that amount he could rid the state of the plague.

Dairymen Score Railroads.

Lincoln, Jan. 22.—In a resolution by the Nebraska Dairymen's association the railroads of the state came in for a scolding because of a failure to move the product of the milk to the creamery in double-quick time. The following officers were named by the association for 1905: President, J. D. Stillson of York; vice president, Henry C. Glissman, Jr., of Omaha; secretary and treasurer, S. C. Bassett of Gibson; directors, C. S. Clark of Ravenna, A. L. Haecker of Lincoln, J. K. Honeywell of Lincoln, H. C. Young of Lincoln and J. C. Merrill of Sutton.

Panic in Alliance Theater.

Alliance, Neb., Jan. 23.—Through the confusion caused by a child fainting a cry of fire was raised at the Pheland opera house, which resulted in a panic among an audience composed entirely of children, that would have proved disastrous had not members of the company and other cool-headed people worked energetically for a few minutes. As it was, several children were slightly injured through being trampled upon, while three small tots were rescued clinging to the railing of an exit nearly thirty feet from the street. One woman jumped from this distance, but was not seriously hurt.

Settlers Lose the Land.

Lincoln, Jan. 19.—By a decision of the supreme court the state of Nebraska is entitled to 2,200 acres of land in Boyd county and the settlers thereon must be ejected. The principal contentions of former Land Commissioner Follmer regarding the rights of the state are upheld by the court. The settlers who claimed the right to hold the land obtained no satisfaction whatever. The act of the legislature passed in 1901, to authorize the state land commissioner to deed the land in question to the government, so that it could be deeded in turn to the claimants, is declared void. Land Commissioner Follmer contended that the land belonged to the school fund of the state and the legislature had no power to dispose of it. The court sustained this contention.

CASES AGAINST M'GREEVY.

Depositors in Elkhorn Valley Bank Are Bringing Many Suits.

O'Neill, Neb., Jan. 20.—Bernard McGreevy, president of the failed Elkhorn Valley bank, was bound over to the district court on two complaints, one charging him with receiving \$500 for deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent and the other with embezzling \$2,711 school money. District Judge Westover fixed the bond at

in each case. McGreevy, based on bond furnished by J. R. and W. R. and Mary Butler, was committed to jail. A complaint has been filed by one of the depositors before County Judge Morann, charging McGreevy with accepting \$500 for deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent, and it appears to be the intention of the depositors to file additional complaints as fast as complaints filed are acted upon and bonds fixed.

Foster Offers a Tax Bill.

Lincoln, Jan. 24.—Representative Foster of Douglas county introduced a bill in the house to tax railroad terminals for local purposes. This bill is identical with H. R. 330 of two years ago, by TenEyck, which was supported by Omaha real estate men but which failed to pass.

Murder Trial on at Fullerton.

Fullerton, Neb., Jan. 25.—An adjourned term of the district court convened here with Judge Hollenbeck on the bench. The work of selecting a jury to try Bert Tarpenting, the young man who on the morning of April 7 last struck with his fist and killed Maynard Edgington.

Lincoln Has \$50,000 Fire.

Lincoln, Jan. 25.—Fire that started in what is known as the Furniture block, on North Thirteenth street, at midnight, practically destroyed that building, a four-story brick, with fifty-foot frontage, and spread to the Halter block, adjoining on the north. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Movement for Good Roads.

Tecumseh, Neb., Jan. 25.—A big movement is on foot in Johnson county for the improvement of the public highways. The Missouri plan, fathered by Mr. King, is said to be a capital method of road improvement and consists of grading to the center and then persistent dragging. During the last two or three years this plan has been successfully tried by local road supervisors and has been continually advocated at farmers' institutes and wherever it might do good.

Farmers to Raise Beets.

Norfolk, Neb., Jan. 25.—Despite the fact that they have lost a sugar factory, northern Nebraska farmers are already making contracts for furnishing beets to other institutions next summer and singularly enough, more acres of beets have been contracted in the vicinity of Norfolk for next year to supply the factory at Ames than were contracted for at the same time last year for the plant in this city. Just an even half hundred carloads of wheels and pipes and metal bars that constitute the machinery of the Norfolk factory have now been shipped to Lamar, Colo., where the new factory is to be located.

Intemperance and Paupers.

Lincoln, Jan. 25.—The state board of charities and corrections has discovered that the cause of dependence in the state is mainly chargeable to drunkards. In the report to the governor for the past biennium the secretary of the board, John Davis, calls attention to the need for some solution of the problem created by the drink habit. Demand is made for an indeterminate sentence law, and some more systematic inspection and control of county poorhouses. The juvenile court law is also favored and a recommendation is made for an improvement in the condition of jail buildings in the state.

Nebraska a Dairy State.

Lincoln, Jan. 21.—The State Dairymen's association listened to an interesting address by W. D. Hoard, former governor of Wisconsin, a veteran dairyman. Secretary Bassett made his report and incidentally gave some interesting statistics concerning the dairy industry. He showed that in 1890 there were 505,045 milch cows in Nebraska, valued at \$10,393,332. In 1900, 512,544 animals, valued at \$17,192,120. Value of the dairy products, \$8,595,408. In 1903, number of cows, 649,839, valued at \$17,240,229; value of products, \$10,789,327. A year ago Nebraska ranked tenth as a dairy state, but at the present time it has stepped up a notch or two and it may be safe to assume that it now ranks eighth among the giant states that had been engaged in the business long years before the advent of the cornhusker state.

GOVERNOR CANNOT ATTEND.

Forced to Decline Invitation to Witness the Roosevelt Inauguration.

Lincoln, Jan. 19.—Rather than attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Governor Mickey will remain at his post of official duty in the state house and work. The governor was invited by a representative of the Pennsylvania railway system to become one of a party being organized by the railroad men to go to Washington and witness the inaugural ceremonies.

"My business just now is governor of Nebraska," replied Mr. Mickey, "and however much I would enjoy witnessing the inauguration of the president, I must decline your invitation, as my state has work for me to do and I am its servant and must stay at home and do that work."