

Health-Economy

Elephant Struck by Train. Says the Shanghai Times: "Hanging papers record the rare event of an elephant being run over by a train. It happened at the 106th mile on the Irrawaddy section of the railway. The elephant was straying on the line. The front portion of the engine was, of course, somewhat damaged, as is only to be expected, but nothing else occurred. There was no derailment of carriages."

Flays Free Use of Water. Dr. K. Beerwald of Berlin is opposed to the free drinking of water, so often advised. He says: "Excessive water drinking not only produces temporary disturbance, it also creates direct organic disorders; the heart and kidneys are particularly affected by the excess, and in these cases the vascular system is overcharged and the heart and kidneys overworked."

Suggestion to Motorists. It is suggested that English motorists might save trouble, time and expense by each carrying a supply of live chickens and geese on his car to replace, on the spot, those he kills.

Ask Your Neighbors. Gelatt, Pa., Nov. 6th (Special)—Mrs. H. W. Sterns, a well respected resident of Gelatt, tells in convincing words, what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for her. She says:

"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, caused through my kidneys being out of order. I was subject to it for years. It would take me without warning, and while the attack lasted I was so lame I could not get around. So I had to send for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took them for three days, but didn't feel much benefit, but on the fourth day I noticed a great change, the lameness in my back was gone, and the pains I used to suffer were less. I kept on with Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am glad to say I have no lameness nor pain of any kind. I feel as if I didn't know what Rheumatism was. I shall never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house, and I bless the day I first heard of them."

A Big Claim. I have all my life been made aware when death has seized or danger threatened those I love. Thus no fear of evil things ever disturbs me, so certain am I that if the worst of all calamities befell, I should know it on the instant of its happening, without the need of any human agency.—Heleen Mathers in the Daily Graphic.

Startling Method of Protection. Dr. Barnardo, the London philanthropist, had a startling way of protecting the papers upon his desk from the devastatingly tidy housemaid. In a waste paper basket under the study table he placed two snakes. This "work-like a charm," according to a personal friend of the doctor's.

Brides Remain Hidden. At a Yezedee marriage the bride is covered from head to foot, and when she reaches her new home she hides behind a curtain, where she stays for eight days, and no one can see her. At Druse the bride is hidden with a red veil, which is first removed in the bridal chamber.

"Ah, There's the Rub!" If the victim of unrequited love can only manage to hold out until the girl has been married nine or ten years and is trying to raise a family and do her own housework, he is almost sure to be able to get over it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

OLD FASHIONED FARE Hot Biscuits, Griddle-Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

The food that made the fathers strong is sometimes unfit for the children under the new conditions that our changing civilization is constantly bringing in. One of Mr. Bryan's neighbors in the great state of Nebraska writes:

"I was raised in the South, where hot biscuits, griddle-cakes, pies and puddings are eaten at almost every meal, and by the time I located in Nebraska I found myself a sufferer from indigestion and its attendant ills—distress and pains after meals, an almost constant headache, dull, heavy sleepiness by day and sleeplessness at night, loss of flesh, impaired memory, etc., etc."

"I was rapidly becoming incapacitated for business, when a valued friend suggested a change in my diet, the abandonment of heavy, rich stuff and the use of Grape-Nuts food. I followed the good advice and shall always be thankful that I did so."

"Whatever may be the experience of others, the beneficial effects of the change were apparent in my case almost immediately. My stomach, which had rejected other food for so long, took to Grape-Nuts most kindly, in a day or two my headache was gone, I began to sleep healthfully and before a week was out the scales showed that my lost weight was coming back. My memory was restored with the renewed vigor that I felt in body and mind. For three years now Grape-Nuts food has kept me in prime condition, and I propose it shall for the rest of my days."

"And by the way, my 2 1/2 year old baby is as fond of Grape-Nuts as I am, always insists on having it. It keeps her as healthy and hearty as they make them." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

Brief Telegrams

There are now 8,066,672 in New York state.

Ex-Governor Andrew R. McGill, aged 65 years, died of heart disease at St. Paul, Minn.

The plan of the Petrolia Packing company at Petrolia, Ont., was destroyed by fire.

The Lightner hoisting works and forty stamp mills at Angels, Cal., were destroyed by fire.

Minister of Finance Knudson of Norway has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

Frank A. Vanderlip urges the Commercial club to take up an investigation of the question of old age pensions.

First Lieutenant George W. Bradle of the First United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, committed suicide.

Adolph Aistrach has been arrested at San Francisco, Cal., on the charge of embezzlement to the amount of \$100,000 from the East Asiatic company.

The Japanese foreign office October 28, accepted Emperor William's suggestion that the powers withdraw their troops from Peking, excepting the legation guards.

The international live stock show, which was scheduled for the first week in December in Chicago, has been postponed until the week commencing December 16.

The men who registered at a hotel Sunday night in East St. Louis, Ill., as M. M. Donaldson and Tony E. Donaldson, his son, were found asphyxiated by gas in their room.

The statement of George Bernard Shaw, playwright, that Sir Henry Irving, impertinent the British court for knighthood, is denied and starts a spirited dispute in England.

The population of Greater New York, as counted by the state enumeration bureau on June 1 and is 4,014,304, as compared with \$3,437,202 in 1900, and \$2,507,414 in 1890.

The latest official estimate of the shortage of the rice crop in Japan this year places it at nearly 14 per cent less than the average and 25 per cent lower than the crop of last year.

The Kaiser's Moroccan policy displeases France, England, Spain and Italy, and M. Loubet's warm reception by King Alfonso shows the depth of the feeling aroused says J. Corneily.

Charles H. Darrling has retired from the office of assistant secretary of the navy, which post he has held since December 16, 1901. He will be succeeded by Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, Mich.

The Swedish steamer Johan of 1,724 tons, and the Russian bark Antares of 340 tons, both foundered recently in the North, sea after a collision. Twenty-six men of the two crews were drowned.

William Schaus, an entomologist of Twickenham England, formerly of New York, has presented the national museum a \$100,000 collection of over 60,000 specimens of South and Central American moths.

Association football will be introduced as a college sport at the University of Chicago. Coach Alonzo Stagg started the movement by asking the schools of philosophy and letters of the junior colleges to organize teams.

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At Minneapolis, Mayor Jones announced that in future all the saloons and hotel bars must be closed on Sunday. They have not closed for years and the announcement causes the greatest consternation among the liquor trade.

An excursion train carrying Mormons from Salt Lake City will arrive at Mexico City this week. Mormon agents have purchased tracts of land in the state of Oaxaca for colonization purposes, the extent being more than 60,000 acres.

Articles filed with the secretary of state of Ohio increasing the capital stock of the East Liverpool Traction and Light company from \$6,000 to \$2,000,000, marks the conclusion of a big traction and light merger in South-eastern Ohio.

Edward C. Beardon, money order clerk in the postoffice at August, Ga., committed suicide, after being asked by an inspector to turn over his cash drawer and books for examination. No shortage in his accounts has yet been discovered.

The report of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company for the year ended June 30 shows a deficit payment of interest taxes and rentals of \$311,923.

Bob Williams, an Australian lightweight pugilist, who will seek a match with Britt or Nelson, has arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Australia.

Robbers wrecked the vault and safe of the bank of Creighton, at Creighton, Mo., and escaped with \$4,000.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, is now pronounced to be suffering from arterial sclerosis. He is very feeble and unable to move, but is mentally bright.

Cholera has broken out at Lodz, Russian Poland. A number of cases are reported in the most populous sections of the town.

Alexander C. Botkin, chairman of the commission to revise the criminal laws under the department of justice, is dead in Washington.

It is stated that no cardinal will be named from Mexico until certain contingent events have been realized.

The president has appointed Charles A. Stilling of Boston, Mass., as public printer to take effect November 1. Mr. Stilling is manager of the printers' board of trade of New York city.

THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLING MUST BE PAID FOR

LINCOLN—It is up to the state officers, who though residing in Lincoln retain their citizenship in the counties from which they were elected, and who have children in the public schools here, to pay the tuition of such children at the same rate as charged non-resident pupils, or to furnish the school board with a satisfactory reason for not doing so.

Secretary Morris of the school board discussed the matter with Governor Mickey this afternoon and it is understood to be his intention to present bills to the state officers and their deputies and employes for the tuition of their children. Governor Mickey discussed the proposition with Attorney General Norris Brown, and will take no action about paying the bill until he has looked into it further. Should the school board have a right to make the collection, the governor will pay, but it is understood that the governor and the others who have been called upon seriously doubt the legality of the claim, while they have no doubt about the injustice of it.

M'BRIEN TALKS TO STUDENTS Speaks Highly of Work of the New School.

KEARNEY—State Superintendent J. L. McBrien spent a day at the Normal school. He was most enthusiastically greeted at chapel and addressed the school, exhorting the students and faculty to remember and not despise the day of small things. He spoke highly of the work he observed in progress in the various classes and contrasted the ancient method of completing a school building and then watching, waiting and praying for students to enter, with the present approved plan of students appearing on the ground in time to study the architecture of the building during the process of construction. Mr. McBrien gave a lucid exposition of the new school law relative to the qualifications of teachers and county superintendents, and urged the proper preparation on the part of Normal students to meet the new requirements.

Figures on Small Grain.

LINCOLN—The State Bureau of Labor and Statistics has issued its report on the yield and value of wheat and oats in Nebraska for 1901. A perusal of the tables shows that the total production of winter wheat this year is 36,630,319 bushels at a value of \$25,641,223.30, and the production of spring wheat is 4,713,438 bushels with a value of \$3,299,406.60, making a total wheat yield of 41,343,757 bushels, as compared with 31,825,850 bushels in 1904. The total value of the wheat crop this year is \$28,940,629.90 as compared with \$26,415,455.47 in 1904.

Officers May Test School Law.

As a result of the attempt on the part of the school board of Lincoln to compel state officers who vote in school districts other than this one, to pay tuition for their children who are attending the public schools of this city, a test may be made of the school law which requires non-resident pupils to pay tuition. A movement is on foot to have one of the state employes bring mandamus proceedings against the school board should it refuse admittance to those children whose parents refuse to pay tuition.

Hog Cholera in the State.

CENTRAL CITY—The corn crop is assured and the yield beats all previous records. The only thing now causing the farmers anxiety is the hog cholera, which has already wiped out a number of large droves and considerably affected the market.

Dedicate Soldier's Monument.

STELLA—The monument recently erected to the unknown soldier dead at Prairie Union cemetery was unveiled Sunday. The monument is an imposing granite shaft.

CHILDREN'S CORN SHOW IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Deputy Superintendent Bishop's corn show, to be given in Lincoln at the state fair December 14 and 15, in which 500 school boys will compete for prizes for raising the best corn and as many girls as desire may compete for prizes for cooking, is attracting much attention not only in Nebraska, but in other states. The State Board of Agriculture has contributed \$100 of the enterprise. It is the intention at this show to organize a state society of agriculture to be composed of school boys. Already county and district societies are being organized and others are to be organized during the month.

Troubles Seem Never to End.

NORFOLK—Fate will not allow the life of Mrs. Herman Wippera, the young woman recently restored to her parents in Boyd county, after having been kidnapped eighteen years before, to continue long without its incident of mystery. At 10 a. m. Mrs. Wippera went downtown at Butte, to shop. She left her 1-year-old baby in its trundle bed at home, sound asleep and apparently in the best of health. When she returned a half hour later she found her baby unconscious and it was soon after dead.

May See Lincoln School District.

A movement is on foot to recover from the school district of Lincoln some \$40,000 or \$50,000 alleged to be due the state, because in years past Lincoln census takers have enumerated students attending the State university as residents of Lincoln and thus received many thousands of dollars of the semi-annual school apportionments to which the district was not entitled. Just how much money the Lincoln school district has managed to get from the state through this manner will soon be figured out.

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

The Burlington ice house at Hastings was destroyed by fire.

In South Omaha in October there were 33 births and 27 deaths. Ernest Guthrie, of Wymore, an incorrigible, has been sent to the reform school.

It is said that the old Hammond packing plant in South Omaha is to be re-opened.

Norfolk claims to be the only town in the state where the cigarette law is rigidly enforced.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the Crete Butter Tub company, capitalized at \$10,000.

A stock barn and machinery shed belonging to J. F. Wheeler near Millard, Douglas county, was burned.

The York Gas and Electric Light company has about finished laying pipes and completed the gas plant.

Ex-Mayor Bemis of Omaha, has been awarded a verdict of \$5,342 for injuries received by a billboard falling upon him and breaking his leg.

At Hartley, Mrs. Frances Robinson fell from a buggy and died in a few minutes. She was the widow of Thos. Robinson, who died only a few days ago.

The Beatrice Commercial club will hold a meeting to make plans to reach out after the proposed Missouri Pacific extension from Virginia to that point.

George von Haller, sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years for the murder of Morris D. Rees at Omaha some time ago, has appealed the case to the supreme court.

Captain E. C. Pickett of Broken Bow, of Company M, departed for Fort Crook, where he will take a thorough course in military training, under appointment from the governor.

The Cass county mortgage record for October is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, 15, amount \$31,660; released, 17, amount \$13,390. City mortgages filed, 11, amount 5,000; released, 14, amount \$4,962.

R. C. Harris, register of the United States land office at Sidney, has resigned his office. Failing health is given as his reason, his eyesight being so bad that he can no longer attend to the duties of the office.

Governor Mickey has not yet named a successor to Judge Babcock of Beatrice court of the second district. A number of applications have been filed with the governor and it is likely that the man will shortly be named.

Alex Weidie was in Auburn, from his home in Buffalo county, where he has resided for the past twelve years. Mr. Weidie was born in Nemaha county in the year 1855 and history relates that he was the first white child born in the county.

Hally Madison of Greeley county was bound over to the federal court at Grand Island, on the charge of illegally shipping quail and prairie chickens under the name of "sauerkraut" last winter. The district court of the state recently dismissed Madison on a similar charge.

Interstate Telephone company filed with the register of deeds of Richardson county a mortgage of \$750,000 in favor of the Pioneer Trust company. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of bonds by the interstate company, proceeds to be used in extending their system.

Th Omaha postoffice receipts for October were the largest for a single month in the history of the office. The increase over the corresponding month of last year was \$7,748.47. The receipts for October of this year were \$64,065.81. Last year for the same month they were \$46,317.14.

The Rock Island railroad filed in the office of the secretary of state the minutes of the last meeting of the board of directors. The minutes show that a resolution was adopted increasing the amount of indebtedness which the company was allowed to assume to \$275,000,000, not counting the bonds issued for the construction or accession of new roads.

Wallford Jacobson of Hamilton county, died from the burns received while trying to save the life of his wife from fire. This makes three lives lost from that country fire and two little girls yet badly burned. These lives were lost as a result of using kerosene to light a fire. The same family lost a child in Omaha by burning to death from the careless use of kerosene.

Brewing companies and other manufacturers cannot use the national flag as a trade-mark. This the supreme court decided in upholding the McClay law to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States. Halter & Hayward, saloonkeepers of Omaha, representing the Weller Springs brewery, were arraigned for using the flag as a trade-mark on bottled beer manufactured by this concern. They were fined in the lower court of Douglas county and appealed on the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

In an altercation, John Nolde, a retired farmer living in Sutton, assaulted Conroy Urbach with a hammer, inflicting three serious wounds on the side of his head and fracturing his shoulder bone. The trouble arose in a dispute over the possession of a stalk field.

The next legislature probably will not have to make an appropriation for a state bounty on wolf scalps, as wolves seem to be becoming scarce in Western Nebraska. Deputy Auditor Cook reports that bounties for several months have not averaged more than \$100 per month.

Mcneil Bros. of Cambridge, sold their herd bull, Princeps IV, for \$1,750 from La Crosse, Wis., for \$1,750. This is the highest price paid for any single animal in the state for some time. This bull will be entered in all the leading shows of the United States next year.

The mortgage returns for Otse county for the month of October shows nine farm mortgages filed to the value of \$23,600 and four released of the value of \$8,100. On town and village property there were eleven mortgages filed of the value of \$7,827.26 and seven released whose value was \$4,258.50.

AUTOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AS IT WAS IN RUSSIA YESTERDAY.

Absolute Power of the Czar. Popular Powerless a Farce. Peasants Practically Slaves. Personal Liberty dead. Censorship of the Press. Privacy of Mails Unknown. Education a Make-Believe.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AS IT EXISTS IN RUSSIA TO-DAY.

A Limited Monarchy. A Cabinet Responsible to the People. A Parliament Chosen by the People. Immunity of Person. Freedom of Press. Right of Habeas Corpus. Freedom of Education.

The prediction that the czar would grant Russians a constitutional government, or something like unto it, has been verified. Count de Witte's



Count Sergius de Witte. Born in Tiflis, Caucasus, 1849. Descent of family of Dutch emigrants to Russia. Graduated from mathematical sciences department Novorossia University, 1870. Succeeded as traction director, exploitation director and director-in-chief South-western railways, 1877-1888. Director railway department, ministry of finance, 1889. President tariff commission, 1889. Minister of ways and communications, 1892. Minister of finance, 1892-1896. Financed and built Trans-Siberian railway. Reorganized Russian finances, establishing gold standard. Secretary of state to the czar, 1896. Privy councillor, 1899. President of council of ministers, 1903. Opposed war with Japan, 1903-1904. Head of Russian delegation to negotiate peace with Japan, 1905.

The people are to be given some "inalienable rights"—the right of assembly, freedom of the press, and the writ of habeas corpus. The national assembly is to be converted into a real legislature with much greater powers than those given the duma. The suffrage is to be much extended. This should pacify Russia, but it may come too late.

It is manifest that the policy of coercion could no longer be adhered to. The reports as to the unreliability of the army are more detailed and come from more points. One hears of soldiers who refuse to fire on the people, who desert, who mutiny. It is evident that the leaven of discontent is working among the troops, and that the right arm of the autocracy is weakened. The people are losing their fear of the soldiers as well as of the priests. Every sign of timidity on the part of the autocracy emboldens them.

No concessions the czar will consent to make will have much influence on the social democrats and the revolutionary socialists who have engineered the extensive strikes and demonstrations which are reducing the government to impotency. Their simple creed is "land and liberty." They demand for the peasants the

land belongs to those who till it. Their education has gone so far that peasant congresses are held in which the large land owners, the state officials, and the priests are denounced as enemies. Even if peace shall be restored in the cities the increasing population will remain to be dealt with.

The reforms in government conceded by the czar ought to pacify, and probably will pacify, the educated classes. They will gain all that they can reasonably ask for. They should place themselves on the side of the government against the social democrats and revolutionary socialists. The latter will not abandon their campaign for "land and liberty." It may be that the city workmen, who are imbued with socialist ideas, will

refuse to be pacified. It is possible that their leaders will reason that further agitation will secure more concessions.

There is greater hope for Russia than there was last week, but one cannot say positively that the worst is over. The foreign bankers who have been at St. Petersburg to discuss the placing of a new loan have postponed negotiations. They are to leave St. Petersburg to-morrow. Manifestly they have not sufficient confidence in the stability of the government to lead it a large sum at this time. Notice was served on them some time ago by the revolutionists that future loans made while the autocracy was in power would be repudiated after it was overthrown. The bankers seem to think it may be overthrown.—Chicago Tribune.

The Romanoff dynasty has ruled Russia for 392 years, or through nearly four whole centuries, marked by bloodshed, massacre, assassination, intrigue, conspiracy, and war.

In those four centuries the Romanoffs fought wars with nearly every people in Europe. They fought Sweden, subdued Poland, subjugated the Crimean provinces, overran Livonia, and sent their Cossacks like a scourge across the Caucasus until they had conquered the center of Asia as far as the tomb of Tamerlane, and added all of Siberia to the realms of the czar.

In those four centuries the Romanoffs fought wars with Sweden, England, France, Italy, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, China, and Japan. They fought with and against Napoleon. They helped Prussia against France, and in turn joined France in crushing Prussia. Three times they tried to conquer Turkey. Twice they tried to invade Persia. Their hand has been against almost every nation, and ruler, and people in Europe. They have been better hated and better feared than the members of any reigning family that ever held a throne in modern Europe.

And yet these same Romanoffs, whose throne has been washed with the blood of a million murdered subjects, until its steps were as crimson as the velvet canopy above it, found Russia a horde of half oriental barbarians, to a modern nation, one of the recognized powers in the world. They developed commerce, established universities, gridironed the empire with railroads, fostered religion, cultivated art and science. Their ships ply every sea. Their railroads cross two continents. They are rivals with England and the United States in many lines of commerce. Their lawyers are recognized in the international courts of the world, their scientists are quoted in every laboratory, their literature is in every modern library, and their music is recognized among the classics.

The first Romanoff was Michael Feodorovitch who ascended the throne in 1613, after the assassination of Feodor I, last of the house of Rurik, which had ruled for 700 years. He crushed a rebellion and ruled until 1645 in comparative peace. He was succeeded by his son Alexis, who in his turn crushed a rebellion by hanging, burning, and torturing 7,000 prisoners.

Then came the son of Alexis, Feodor III, who ruled from 1676 to 1682. He left two sons, Ivan V, and Peter I—half brothers. They ruled jointly, the real empress being Sophia, mother of Peter I. Sophia gave Russia the bloodiest reign history had ever known, up to that time. It all ended in 1689, when Ivan V died. Then Peter I asserted himself, and put his mother in a convent.

The history of modern Russia really dates from the reign of Peter I, for he was that most famous monarch of all Russia, Peter the Great. He signaled his entry into power by beheading 5,000 of his enemies. He was a wonderful, enterprising, broad minded, cruel, bloodthirsty monarch, who hanged, burned, tortured, and drowned his subjects, until all Russia was one vast orgy of blood. And yet Peter the Great built St. Petersburg, established the commerce of Russia, introduced modern culture, and died after poisoning his own son.

Catherine I, wife of Peter the Great, succeeded him in 1725. She was as famous as she was infamous. She was succeeded by Peter II, and then by Anne, daughter of Ivan, Anne was the first ruler of Russia to banish prisoners to Siberia. She thus exiled 40,000 of her subjects, and sent 10,000 more to the scaffold.

Anne was followed by Elizabeth V, who was exiled and then assassinated. A coup d'etat called Ivan Blud, daughter of Peter the Great, to the throne in 1741, and she reigned through twenty years of intrigue and assassination.

Peter III mounted the throne in 1762, only to be murdered by his wife's favorite in a few months. Then his wife, Catherine II, grasped the scepter and ruled, a disolute empress, until 1796. Her son Paul succeeded her, and in 1801 he was assassinated.

Then came Alexander I, the emperor who burned Moscow to prevent its capture by Napoleon, and who afterwards marched his army to the gates of Paris, compelled Napoleon to abdicate, and sent him an exile to Elba.

Alexander I came to the throne in 1825. He was a warlike ruler, and his armies fought on every battlefield of Europe for thirty years. During his reign 1,000,000 of his subjects perished in foreign wars.

Alexander II began to rule in 1855. He was the most enlightened ruler of the Romanoff dynasty. He liberated the serfs, and is remembered as the czar who sent a fleet to New York during the civil war to check England's threats of recognizing the confederacy. He was assassinated in 1881 just as he was about to grant Russia a constitution.

Alexander III ruled from 1881 until 1894 as a reactionary. He was succeeded in 1894 by the present czar, Nicholas II.

DYNASTY OF THE ROMANOFFS

MICHAEL ROMANOFF (1613.)

THE PRESENT: NICHOLAS II. (Eighteenth of the Line.)

ASSASSINATED: PETER III. (1762.)

IVAN VI. (1764.)

PAUL (1801.)

ALEXANDER II. (1881.)

NICHOLAS II. (1905.)

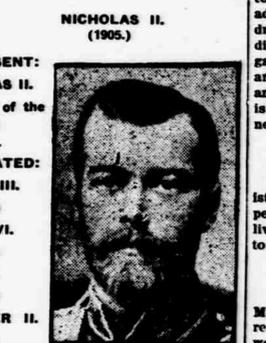
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