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BOMBS EXPLODED BY PIECE OF WIRE

Devilish Ingenuity Is Shown in Murder.

STEUNENBERG'S HABITS KNOWN

Mine Sprung as He Stepped Inside His Gate.

SUSPECTS ARE ARRESTED

Notorious "Inner Circle" of Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union Is Suspected of Being at Bottom of the Plot.

REWARD FOR MURDERERS.

For the capture of the men who murdered ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho the following rewards have been offered:

Shoshone County	$10,000
Canyon County	1,000
State of Idaho	5,000
Family of victim	2,000
Total	$18,000

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 31.—A man has been arrested at Caldwell, whom the officers think may be the assassin of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. His name has not been reported. Five men in all have been detained on trivial charges, in order that their whereabouts may be looked up.

When daylight dawned on the scene of the tragedy it was found that the dynamite had been exploded by pulling a wire. Pieces of wire and waxed fish-line were found in the trees on the lawn. Further, it is believed that two bombs were used, to make sure of carrying out the purpose of the assassins. They seem to have been together, both being pulled at once.

It was quite definitely determined during the night that the mine was fired by a wire. The explosive was placed against the post against which the gate closed, and on the inside of the fence. That post was to the victim's left as he entered, but the force of the explosion caught him on the right, showing he turned partially in closing the gate.

Assassin Knew Vicitim's Habits.

Had the mine been set to go off from movement of the gate, the explosion would have occurred as he went in, and it is therefore certain the mine was fired by a wire, and that the assassin, knowing the ex-Governor's habit of making the stop to close the gate, waited until he turned.

Shoshone County has offered a reward of $10,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, and has sent its Sheriff to assist in the search. It was in that county, in the northern end of the state, that the Coeur d'Alene riots occurred in 1899.

Three Suspects in Arrest.

The officers at Caldwell have three men whom they are sweating vigorously, believing one or more of them have some knowledge of the crime. One is named Hogan, and is said to have been a miner. He has been around here for three weeks and has told flimsy stories about his business. Another is a stranger who appeared at one of the hotels half an hour after the explosion, took a bed and refused to register. When pressed to give his name he said they might call him Smith.

The third is a Russian, who has been at Caldwell at times for three years. He calls himself Smith. This man has been a free drinker, but yesterday no one could induce him to take a drink.

Nitroglycerine Was Explosion.

It seems settled that the explosive used was not giant powder. Those having knowledge of such substance and who have examined the scene state the explosive was undoubtedly nitroglycerine and was in a metallic case, the metal being a combination of tin and zinc. A portion of the mechanism has been found, including the trigger used in firing the charge. The nipple used was such as is found on an old-fashioned muzzle-loader shotgun. Pieces of metal were found sticking in all the trees.

Governor Gooding, after having spent the day at the scene, states there is only one conclusion—that ex-Governor Steunenberg was killed for the stand he took at the time of the Coeur d'Alene riots. It transpires that the dead leader received a letter of warning while in Washington about one and one-half years ago. It stated his time was short. Some such letters were also received several years ago.

INNER CIRCLE IS SUSPECTED

Steunenberg Had Received Many Threats of Death.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 31. — (Special.)— There are many reasons leading people to the firm belief that the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg was planned by the old Coeur d'Alene conspirators and carried out by some one of them or that persons were designated by them under the stern rule of what was called the "Inner Circle." Men selected for such work were obliged to perform it under pain of death themselves.

In the first place it is now learned the Governor was threatened a number of times. This was not generally known until he had been killed. It seems several letters were received four or five years ago. Another reached him when in Washington about a year and a half ago. This warned him that his "time was short." The Governor seemed to pay no attention to these warnings. He mentioned them only to one or more of his brothers and to his attorney.

Further, during the hearing in Washington after the lawless elements of the Coeur d'Alenes had been suppressed, the Governor was threatened orally. These hearings were in connection with action of the Government in sending troops into this state. A resolution for the purpose having been put through, the Governor was there and many of the leaders of the dynamiters.

Threats Hissed in Ear.

On two or three occasions supposed members of the "Inner Circle" pressed up close to the Governor in the committee-room and hissed in his ear words of this sort: "You ——, we will get you yet."

Those who have carefully examined the scene of the explosion have concluded that the horror was the work of those skilled in the use of high explosives. They state it was not ordinary giant powder used in mining, there being no discoloration anywhere. The post against which the bomb lay has not a darkened spot. Furthermore, the odor of nitroglycerin was on the clothes of the victim.

Giant powder would have been inclosed in a box, but it is shown that something in the nature of a metal cylinder was used, the metal being a mixture of zinc and tin. Pieces were found sticking in all the trees. The force of the explosion further indicates that it was some very high explosive that was used. All the glass on that side of the house was cut out close to the sash as though taken out with diamonds. Glass in other houses three blocks away was broken.

Explosive Used by Experts.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor J. H. Hutchinson, who is an authority on this subject, declares it was nitro-glycerin and that it was handled by men thoroughly familiar with explosives. Mr. Gooding states everything shows the work was done by skilled men and that the old dynamiters arranged it. The mechanism for firing the charge seems to have been cleverly devised. It was fired with a fish line pulled from a distance. Pieces of this line have been found, but it is not known where the assassin was stationed. What was left of the string he evidently carried off.

From what is known of the methods of the Inner Circle of the Coeur d'Alenes, which controls the unions absolutely, it would be just like it to appoint men to dog the steps of the Governor for years, warn him from time to time and eventually kill him. Is is thought some previous efforts may have miscarried. One statement is that a bomb was found in Caldwell about a year ago, but the circumstances were not made public at the time.

Power of Inner Circle.

The Inner Circle maintained its power through the fact that it had earned a reputation of carrying out its wishes. It condemned men, selected others to carry the sentence into effect and held these accountable for the stern rule of death for failure. The rule of the circle became so absolute that in the days before 1899, no man dared ignore an order. Hundreds of men were run out of the district during that time, a word from a representative of the circle being all that was necessary to induce a man to pack up and go within the time suggested. Often they left instanter on the orders to do so, leaving their belongings behind.

Numerous instances in which such orders were not obeyed, death or injury resulted and people came to understand that the desire of the cabal would always be carried out. During the trials of the dynamiters, a number of reputable men who were members of the unions gave the officials valuable information, but declined absolutely to go on the stand. They stated frankly they would be killed if they did so. When promised employment in some other state they said it would make no difference; the order for their death would be issued and the men appointed to carry it out. The latter would follow them to the most remote part of the earth and eventually carry the sentence into effect. Time made no difference, it was simply a question of waiting for the opportune moment.

Killed by Mysterious Accidents.

It is stated that some who did testify against the dynamiters have met mysterious deaths. These have generally been attributed to accident, but there has been the suspicions in each case that the accident, like the dropping of a pick down a shaft, was prearranged by one of the agents of the circle.

Such is the reasoning that leads people of all classes to the conclusion that the death of Governor Steunenberg was directly attributable to the inner circle of the old Coeur d'Alene unions. It is this thought that has caused the people to resolve that the mystery shall be sifted at any cost, and the guilty man brought to justice. The state and the county of Canyon are working together, and Governor Gooding states everything will be done that can be done to unearth the assassin. Detectives are on their way.

So far $18,000 has been offered in rewards. Of this $10,000 is by Shoshone County, $5000 by the state, $2000 by the family and $1000 by Canyon County.

ARRESTS ARE MADE AT WEISER

One of Suspects Threatens Violence to Officers.

WEISER, Idaho, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Two men answering the description of the men who arranged the infernal machine at Caldwell by which ex-Governor Steunenberg was killed, were arrested in this city this afternoon. One has a large scar on his face, similar to the one on the face of the man who is suspected of having fixed the dynamite to the gate.

The men stated they were miners, and one of them, who gave his name as Campbell, could not give a very clear account of his whereabouts the past three or four days. He stated that he had been working at Emmett. He was very indignant over his detention and made threats of resisting arrest and told what he would do to the officers.

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OLD CHIMES RING IN THE NEW YEAR

Streets of New York Are Alive With a Merry-Making Crowd.

CHEERS GREET THE BELLS

When the Notes of a Hymn Are Heard Many Uncap and Join in the Singing of Familiar Words.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The advent of the new year was the occasion tonight of the usual noisy demonstrations throughout the City of New York. The fact that New Year's eve fell on Sunday did not dampen the enthusiasm of the tens of thousands of people who paraded the streets, blowing great tin horns, ringing bells of all descriptions and finally, with the coming of midnight, resorting to all sorts of methods for the production of noise.

The chimes of old Trinity brought to Lower Broadway and Wall street the greatest throngs of New Year merry-makers. For years the chimes of this historic church have been rung as the signal of a new year's birth, and tradition attaches an unusual interest to being within hearing of those melodious tones when the last minutes of the old year have slipped away.

Great cheers greeted the ringing of the chimes tonight and later, when the strains of an old-fashioned hymn were heard, many of those in the crowded streets of the neighborhood uncovered their heads and joined in singing the familiar words.

In the theater and restaurant district of Upper Broadway, the crowds in the streets, at Sunday-night concerts and in the cafes were the largest in years. In the uptown streets many merrymakers in carnival spirit indulged in confetti battles.

Wire Tells of New Year's Birth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Telegraphic signals announcing the birth of the year 1906 were flashed from the naval observatory here tonight through the medium of the Western Union and Postal Telegraphic Companies. The signal was ticked off at 12, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock, respectively, so as to conform to the midnight hour for Washington, Central, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast time, respectively.

The midnight signal was repeated to all points readily available by the telegraph companies throughout the United States to Honolulu, Guam and Manila, and through Mexico and the points in the West Indies, and where possible, cities in South America and to France and England. The Washington midnight signal was also flashed to the wireless telegraph stations with a view to its communication to ships at sea. No attempt was made, as on previous occasions, to circle the globe with the flash signal.

The long-distance telephone also was utilized where available for communicating the arrival of the new year.

RIDING OUT A HEAVY GALE

Turbine Steamer Carmania Cannot Enter Port at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—A fierce easterly gale has been blowing off Queenstown since last night, accompanied by a terrific sea. The Cunard line turbine steamer Carmania arrived off the port at 7 o'clock this morning, but she was obliged to ride out the gale off Daunt Rock lighthouse (near the mouth of Cork harbor), and must remain outside until tomorrow morning.

A heavy mail and 20 passengers are awaiting the Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York and was due to leave Queenstown today.

PUERTO PLATA IS GIVEN UP

GENERAL PEREZ SURRENDERS TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Dominican Cruiser Independencia, Loaded With Ammunition, Turned Over to General Deschamps.

TURK'S ISLAND, British West Indies, Dec. 31.—Mail advices from Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, say that General Perez, Governor of Puerto Plata, has surrendered to the revolutionists in Monte Cristi. They also say that the Dominican cruiser Independencia, loaded with ammunition, has been given up to General Deschamps, who, with Generals Demetrio and Rodriguez, has left for Puerto Plata with 250 men on board.

General Barta, with 200 men, is in Altimira, a village 15 miles from Puerto Plata.

American Rights to Be Safeguarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The latest advices received at the State and Navy Departments from San Domingo are mainly corroborative of the press dispatches from the island and show that while conditions are unsettled, all is quiet. It is believed in official circles here the situation is serious and, the belief is expressed that a clash of the contending interests is probable.

From the tone of the dispatches it is evident that both sides are anxious there shall be no interference with American interests and that their property and other rights shall not be jeopardized as a result of internal troubles. They also show that telegrams from various portions of the island are being subjected to censorship.

BAGS SOME WILD TURKEYS

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WHITE HOUSE WITH FAMILY.

Happy New Year Greeting Shouted to Crowd That Welcomes Return From Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with their two children, Kermit and Archie, returned to Washington at 11 o'clock tonight from their visit to Pine Knob, Va., where they have been staying since Wednesday. They were driven immediately to the White House.

The President seemed to be in a specially happy mood, and cordially greeted the crowd of policemen and employes who had awaited his coming. As he left the station he shouted a "Happy New Year" greeting to those gathered about him. During the trip to Washington he expressed himself as having had a delightful time and to have been greatly benefited by the outing.

The wild turkey and other game which the President had bagged during his four days' stay in the neighborhood of Pine Knob were brought to Washington.

George Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—George Washington, youngest son of the late John Augustine Washington, who was the last individual owner of the Mount Vernon residence and last of the distinguished Washington family, to be born at Mount Vernon, died today, at his home in Charleston, W. Va.

COUNCIL MAY IMPEACH LANE

Flagrant Violation of Civil Service Is the Cause Alleged.

WHAT THE CHARTER SAYS

There Are Fourteen Republican Members of Council and Twelve Would Be Sufficient to Oust Mayor From Office.

PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER UNDER WHICH MAYOR MAY BE IMPEACHED.

Section 146. In case of inability or willful failure of the Mayor properly to perform his duties, or in case of the commission by him of a crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, he may be removed from office by the Council. The proceedings upon such removal shall be public and the Mayor shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his defense in person or by counsel. Notice thereof together with a copy of the charges against him must be served upon him at least five days before the hearing, and an opportunity given him to be present in person and with his counsel and offer evidence in his own behalf and to be heard by himself and counsel. In such proceedings for removal the Council shall sit as a court of impeachment, and for that purpose shall have power to subpoena and compel attendance of witnesses, as well as the production of papers and things pertinent to said inquiry, under such penalties as it may prescribe not inconsistent with this charter. The President of the Council shall preside at all such hearings, and it shall require the affirmative vote of four-fifths of all the members of the Council to remove the Mayor.

Rumors were current around town yesterday to the effect that the report of the Bruin investigating committee would form the basis for articles of impeachment against Mayor Lane and others connected with the Civil Service Commission. The Council has the power, under section 146 of the charter, to remove the Mayor by a four-fifths vote of its members. It is known that the 14 Republican members of the body are very much opposed to what they consider a high-handed method of manipulating the Civil Service department, as revealed by the recent inquiry into Bruin's appointment over the heads of tried and worthy members of the police force, and there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in consequence. While only 12 votes would be necessary to oust the Mayor, it is thought quite likely that all the Republican members would stand together upon such a measure in view of what has been uncovered by the investigation.

Police Force Upset.

It is known, also, that practically the entire local police force is badly upset on account of what they term the meddling attitude of Mayor Lane and Police Commissioner Greene, and are concentrating their influence upon individual members of the Council with the object of exciting retaliation. There are about 115 men in the Police Department, each possessed of considerable local political affiliations, and it is thought that with few exceptions all are more or less affected by the petty annoyances that have originated with His Honor's peculiar ideas of reform.

While it is not known definitely just what recommendations will be made in the report of the Bruin investigating committee of the Council, it is believed, from the general nature of proceedings, that the findings of the body will involve one of the biggest municipal shake-ups experienced in recent years.

In all probability the report of the committee will be delayed until the meeting of the full Council January 17, as it is not at all likely the findings can be made up before then on account of the magnitude of the evidence to be considered. It may even be necessary to call an extra session for the purpose, and this idea of the situation seems to meet the approbation of members more than any other method of solution, as it is argued that the importance of the issues involved demand distinct deliberation.

Provision of Charter.

Under the charter it is within the province of the Council to try the Mayor upon charges originating with the investigation of Bruin, and in all likelihood he may be compelled to face impeachment proceedings as a result of his alleged interference with the workings of the Municipal Civil Service Department. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the report of the investigating committee will severely criticise Mayor Lane as well as other members of the Civil Service Commission for their hand in undertaking to overthrow the direct provisions of the city charter relative to promotions in the police department, the Bruin case being taken as a basis for such action.

Dan J. Malarkey, counsel for the city in the matter of the investigation of civil service methods, stated yesterday that it was news to him if the Mayor was to be tried under articles of impeachment, although he admitted that the disclosures of the investigation were a revelation to him.

Terms It Flagrant Violation.

"I had no idea that the proceedings would develop such a flagrant violation of charter provisions," said he in discussings the subject. "There is no doubt in my mind that the appointment of Bruin was framed up to meet the demands of the Mayor, and it looks as if the lash is being applied to those police officers who testified against Bruin at the investigation. The only instructions I received from the committee when I assumed charge of the case was to get at the bottom facts, and I must confess that I am greatly surprised at developments.

"Even if no further action is taken and the whole thing is allowed to drop, enough has been shown up to convince the public that civil service as applied in Portland is a farce, and is being used to subserve the ends of the administration. That in itself is recompense for all the trouble and expense involved. It will, moreover, have a good moral effect on other officials and teach a wholesome respect for the Council in all directions. In future, a public officer is going to think twice before assuming any high-handed attitude if he knows there is liability of public exposure."

It is thought the specific charge against the Mayor, if any, would be based upon the Civil Service Commission's alleged violation of section 316 of the charter, relating to promotions in the classified service. The organic law of the city is very positive upon this point, setting forth that "the Commission shall, by its rules, provide for promotions in the classified service on the basis of ascertained merit and seniority in service and standing upon examination, and shall pro-

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YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 46 deg.; minimum temperature, 38 deg. Precipitation, .02 of an inch.

TODAY'S—Generally fair weather; variable winds.

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Two bombs fired by a wire caused death of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Page 25.

Three suspects arrested at Caldwell and two at Weiser. Page 25.

Murder is laid at door of "Inner Circle" of Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union. Page 25.

Russia.

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How Portland said farewell to the old and welcomed the New Year. Page 36.

FIGHTING IS OVER IN CITY OF MOSCOW

Handful Cover Escape of Comrades.

LAST STAND IN SMALL HOUSE

Solid Shot Pierce Walls and White Flag Shows.

TROOPS IN FULL CONTROL

Barricades in Streets Torn Down by Populace as Quickly as They Were Erected, and Refugees Search for New Homes.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—White flags flying from a dozen factories in the tenement-houses of Presna district, where the revolutionaries made their last stand, now bear mute witness to the end of the "December uprising in Moscow." The entire district is now occupied by troops.

During the night the vast majority of the members of the "fighting legion" either surrendered or, after throwing away their arms, endeavored to escape in the guise of peaceful citizens. Only the members who acted as a guard to the revolutionary committee stuck to their colors, and the surrender of this handful this morning furnished the last act of the sanguinary drama.

The staging of this last act was admirable—a snow-covered landscape, the small black residence, with a tiny red flag fluttering from its gable, the end of Gorbatoff bridge, black with the guns of the artillery and a thin encircling line of the Seminovsky Regiment of the Guard, broken only directly in the line of fire. Suddenly there was a flash of red fire from the mouth of one of the guns, and a solid shot plowed through the walls of the house. A few spluttering shots replied from a window. The cannon spoke again and again, until a dozen shots had been fired.

White Flag Waves From Window.

It looked like murder to the spectators on a hill, and so evidently thought the officers in command of the battery, which ceased fire. A reserve company of the Seminovsky Regiment then advanced and fired volleys at the upper windows. At the third volley a white handkerchief, attached to a bayonet, was pushed through a shattered pane. It waver frantically, and all was over. The little garrison of 30 marched out and laid down their arms, a strange collection of rifles and repeating shotguns. All had revolvers.

Strange to say, not one of the men had even been wounded, and when they found that they would not be immediately executed they appeared to be rather relieved that the end of the struggle had come. They gathered around the soldiers' bivouacs, stretched their hands eagerly over the cheerful fires and begged cigarettes from the guards.

The number of prisoners is being constantly augmented, most of the new arrivals being arrested at the bridges or at other points of egress in the Presna district, which is crowded with refugees.

Every Man for Himself.

The Associated Press learns that after the fall of the Prokharoff cotton mill and other factories, a council was hastily held, at which it was decided that the revolution had failed, and an order was given to every man to save himself as best he could. A hundred agreed to hold together, so as to keep up a show of fight under cover of which the others could escape.

After the final surrender the inhabitants swarmed into the streets of the district, and in a remarkably short time cleared away the barricades and other obstructions with which for a week the revolutionaries had blockaded the district. This morning a correspondent of the Associated Press found one street, where on Friday it was necessary to climb over 30 barricades, clear from end to end. All these except three, which were carried by troops yesterday, were demolished by the inhabitants, who were as industrious in tearing them down as they had been in erecting them.

As the correspondent proceeded he was several times searched by the soldiers, who were endeavoring to discover revolutionaries. The soldiers were considerably perplexed at the language in which the notes in the pockets of the correspondent were written, but in each case he was released.

In squads of five the soldiers penetrated every house searching for weapons.

Few Casualties From Artillery.

Considering the intensity of yesterday's bombardment, when as many as five shots a minute were fired, beside the steady volley of the infantry, the losses were surprisingly small, not more than 40 of the revolutionaries or the inhabitants being killed, and only about 200 being wounded in the district.

The artillery yesterday was concentrated mainly against the factories fringing the district, but the revolutionaries usually decamped at the first shot, taking refuge in the cellars of neighboring houses. The shrapnel and rifle bullets did not penetrate beyond the outer walls, and in only a few cases did the walls show complete penetration by the solid shot.

The correspondent visited the Prokharoff, Manontoff and other factories, where, according to last night's reports, over 1000 of the fighters had perished in the ruins. He found fragments of shrapnel everywhere, but no trace of slaughter.

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—By Harry Murphy.

OREGON FARMER: "IT REALLY DOES ME GOOD TO SEE THEM WORK."