

CZAR IS IN DANGER

Dynamite is Found Hidden in Imperial Palace.

SECRET POLICE WERE IN PLOT

Twelve Members Arrested and Placed in Dungeon—Chance Leads to Discovery of Explosive.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—At last the terrorists have succeeded in penetrating the cordon of guards about the czar, and in smuggling high explosives into the palace itself, and as a result there is a feeling of apprehension among all of the high officials and the guards about his majesty have been trebled.

Late yesterday afternoon, as the guard at the palace was being changed, Lieutenant Colonel Shirapovsky, who was in command, noticed that one of the Cossacks who had been posted at the main door was wearing the sword of an infantry officer, and not the sabre of a Cossack. He thereupon called a corporal and placed the man under arrest. He was at once searched and incriminating documents were found on his person.

Search of the palace revealed two packages of dynamite, placed against the main door of the imperial suite, in a dark corner where they were not likely to be noticed.

A searching inquiry was at once instituted, with the result that 12 secret police agents were arrested as accomplices, and all were hurried to the Peter and Paul fortress, where they were interviewed by General Treppoff.

The fact that the terrorists have succeeded in corrupting members of the secret police and soldiers has caused much alarm, and another attempt against a high official is looked for.

PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE.

Next Question for Consideration Before Beef Trust Grand Jury.

Chicago, April 6.—Prices paid for livestock by the packers, alleged rebates granted the packers by the railroads for handling the same and the private accounts of some of the packers concerns are to be closely inquired into within the next few days by the Federal grand jury which is investigating the business affairs of the beef trust. Another phase of the question of the alleged combination of some of the packers in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and Judge Grosscup's injunction which is to be inquired into is the price paid by wholesale dealers to the packers for meats.

Witnesses who can give the jurors detailed and accurate information along these lines have been subpoenaed and appeared at the investigation today. Some of these witnesses testified and, although they refused to make public what they told the jury, it is said a large amount of data valuable to the government was secured from them.

More complaints of interference with the witnesses reached United States Attorney Behea and Captain Porter, of the secret service, during the day. The session today was devoted to the examination of men employed at the Chicago stockyards and packing houses.

With the exception of the Sunday adjournments, the jury, it is said, will now proceed steadily to the end of the inquiry. The United States attorney has announced that May 15 will probably see the close.

It is said the hearing of the plea and demurrer of Thomas J. Connors, the indicted superintendent of the Armour company, will be disposed of before the jury presents other true bills involving persons on charges of tampering with witnesses.

Burton Will Soon Resign.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—A special to the Journal from Abilene, Kan., says: "Senator J. R. Burton, will resign his seat as United States senator in a short time, according to information given out by one of his close personal friends here. After he was convicted, and pending his appeal to the supreme court, he could not resign for fear that it would be taken as an admission of guilt. The supreme court reversed the decision and Burton now stands as innocent, until convicted again."

Peasants Loot and Burn.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—Official advice report continued disorders in the Caucasus. Within the past week peasants have looted and burned public offices in many villages in the Gore district, sacked schools and private estates, cutting down trees and threatening to kill the police if they interfered, and forced priests to go with them and take an oath of solidarity with their cause. Similar disorders are reported in the Tiflis district.

Want To Be Paid Monthly.

Santo Domingo, April 6.—The Belgian creditors of Santo Domingo have presented a proposition to President Morales and American Minister Dawson for the monthly payment of \$25,000 to the Belgians, intimating that they would favor the debt arrangement being concluded. It is expected that the situation will remain unaltered until the United States takes final action regarding the pending convention.

EASTERN CITY ELECTIONS.

Democrats Carry in St. Louis, Chicago, Colorado and Kansas.

Chicago, April 5.—A political tornado yesterday overwhelmed one of the most ruggedly unique leaders in the country. Incidentally the Republican party met defeat in a memorable effort to capture the mayoralty of Chicago. As a direct result the city is officially committed to the policy of the quickest possible cessation of private franchises for public utilities. Municipal ownership is especially threatening street car lines valued high up in the millions.

After winning successively four remarkable biennial fights of independence against the regular Republican organization here, John Maynard Harlan, son of Associate Justice Harlan, of the Supreme court of the United States, was a loser as a Republican candidate for mayor. The defeat is attributed to an extraordinary whirl of causes starting with political revenge and taking in a wide sweep, embracing the most up-to-date Socialism as a factor. The victor is Judge Edward F. Dunne, Democrat.

Wells Ahead in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 5.—With 100 precincts missing out of a total of 405, Mayor Rolla Wells, Democratic nominee for re-election, is leading John A. Talty, Republican, by 774. The returns for 308 precincts give Wells, 33,719; Talty, 32,945; Lee Merriwether, independent public ownership, 2,239.

The \$9,000,000 bonds issue, the proceeds of which were to have been used for municipal improvements, generally conceded to have been defeated by a big majority.

Democrats Sweep Colorado.

Denver, April 5.—A Democratic landslide struck Colorado, where municipal elections were held yesterday in all cities and towns excepting Denver. In Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Leadville, normally Republican, the Democratic tickets were successful, in the latter case for the first time in 20 years. In the smaller towns, where party lines were drawn, the Democrats won, the notable exceptions being Cripple Creek, Victor, Golden and Central City. A vigorous fight was made in Northern Colorado towns and also in towns on the western slope, against saloons, and in only one instance, that of Montrose, was the liquor element victorious. Heavy roads, due to recent storms, caused a light vote to be polled.

Democrats Win in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—Elections were held in the larger cities of Kansas yesterday. The Democrats carried Kansas City and Leavenworth, this being a revolution entirely unlooked for in each case. In Topeka Davis, Rep., is elected mayor by a majority of at least 400.

HOPE ALL FROM ROJESTVENSKY

Russians Expect Change of Fortune When Fleet Meets Togo.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The announcement that President Roosevelt has left Washington on a vacation trip is accepted here as evidence that the efforts to draw Russia and Japan into peace negotiations have come to grief for the moment. No definite explanation of exactly what happened is forthcoming, but the general impression is that Japan either declined to treat upon the Russian basis or demanded a direct avowal that there was a pacific disposition.

At any rate, the advocates of a continuation of the war seem secure in their position, and everything indicates that the hope of an immediate change of fortune is staked on Vice Admiral Rojostvensky, whose squadron, according to the best information, is now actually on its way to meet the Japanese. The admiralty is greatly encouraged by the prospects that Rojostvensky will be able to defeat Admiral Togo, owing to the splendid reports which have just arrived here from Rojostvensky, dated from the Island of Madagascar, recounting in detail the condition of the ships and personnel and the results of the target practice of the squadron and of the maneuvers, in which the warships have been drilling for three months.

New Canal Commission Acts.

Washington, April 5.—The Panama Canal commission today completed its organization by resolving to continue the clerical force for the present and by formally adopting the orders of the president and secretary of war as resolutions, in order to give them effect as acts of the commission. A cablegram was forwarded to General Davis authorizing him to continue to perform the duties of governor of the zone until relieved. No definite time for the new governor's departure for his post has been set.

Begin Investigation of Oil.

Washington, April 5.—Commissioner James A. Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, returned today from a fishing trip on the Gulf of Mexico. In his absence the preliminary work of the inquiry into the production and marketing of oil, which he instituted before he left Washington, has progressed to such a stage that he is now enabled to begin his personal work on it. He will leave tomorrow for Kansas to begin his inquiry there.

Linievitch Said To Be in Straits.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—General Linievitch's position has altered for the worse. The general staff fears that the Japanese will be in Harbin within a month. There is a rumor that the railway has been cut near Tetsihar.

NEW MEN NAMED

President Announces Reorganization of Canal Commission.

ONLY ONE OLD MEMBER REMAINS

Consists of Seven Members, but All Actual Work Will Be Done by Three Only.

Washington, April 4.—The president has carried out his plans for the reorganization of the Isthmian canal commission as to the personnel and business methods, generally on the lines of the legislation he suggested to congress at the last session, which failed in the crush of business in the closing hours. Today, within half an hour after the president's departure from Washington, Secretary Taft, directly in charge of canal matters, made public the names of members of the new commission and the division of duties among them. Only one member of the old commission was reappointed, Benjamin M. Harrod. Otherwise the commission is new from top to bottom, for there is a top and bottom and considerable difference in the functions and pay of the commissioners. Finding he was obliged legally to appoint seven commissioners, the president did so, but he carried out his own plan by making three of them practically the full commission. The other four, though bearing the title of commissioners, not only receive a much lower compensation, but are assigned much smaller fields of activity.

The personnel of the new commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, United States navy; Brigadier General Peter C. Hains, United States army (retired); Colonel Oswald M. Ernst, corps engineer, United States army; Benjamin M. Harrod.

FAILS IN SPEED TRIAL.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Makes Final Effort on Puget Sound.

Seattle, April 1.—Twenty-five knots was the average speed made by the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough on her final trial held in the waters of Elliot bay this afternoon. On the fifth lap of the mile course the craft made 29.4 knots for half a mile, but she failed to keep it up, and from the report of the trial board there is little hope that she will ever be able to develop an average of more than 25 knots. True to her reputation, the Goldsborough featured the trial with a series of accidents. They were of a minor character, however, consisting only of trouble with her auxiliary engines and the blowing out of packing in her steam connections. It cannot be determined what the Navy department will do regarding the Goldsborough until after the result of the trial is submitted to the bureau at Washington. The trial board was composed of J. V. B. Bleeker, captain of the Bremerton navy yard and president of the board; J. B. Buret, naval constructor at the yard; Commander Stacy Potts, head of the steam engineering department; Commander R. M. Doyle, of the Philadelphia, and Lieutenant E. H. Fish, of the Philadelphia, who acted as recorder of the trial.

FIFTY MINERS ARE ENTOMBED.

Double Explosion Wrecks Shaft and Kills Majority of Men.

Benton, Ill., April 4.—Some 50 miners were entombed today in Joseph Leiter's mine at Zeigler by a terrific explosion of gas, and it is probable that 30 or 40 of the buried men are dead. Thus far four bodies have been found. When between 35 and 40 miners had descended into the mine today to resume work, a terrific explosion blew the timbers about the mouth of the mine high into the air.

Czar Still Hopes to Win.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—A meeting of all the members of the Grand Ducal circle was held in the palace of the Grand Duke Vladimir late last night, at which the czar was present and at which the question of war or peace was thoroughly discussed. A majority of those present favored the beginning of peace negotiations, but the Grand Duke Vladimir and his intimate associates stated that in their opinion it would be far better to continue the fighting, at least for the present. This view apparently met the czar's view.

Awful Havoc by Bomb.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—Seventy persons, 30 artillerymen and 40 Chineses, were killed Monday by the terrific explosion of a bomb in the artillery depot at Harbin, Manchuria. The man who caused the explosion was also killed. The entire laboratory, a huge establishment, was wrecked, and 10,000,000 projectiles were destroyed—2,000,000 packing cases containing 5,000 each. Millions of other projectiles, not yet completed, were made useless.

Rates of Desertions from Navy.

Washington, April 4.—In a statement issued today by Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it is shown that of an enlisted force of 30,000 men in the navy, only 10.7 per cent deserted.

ENRICH THE LAND.

Great Irrigation Project for Southern Idaho Receives Approval.

Washington, April 4.—The Payette-Boise irrigation project in Idaho has received the formal approval of the secretary of the Interior, who recently set aside \$1,300,000 for initiating the work of construction. This action has been anticipated for some time, and is largely the result of the splendid enterprise of the citizens of that section. For more than a year the landowners, organized into a water-owners' association, have labored indefatigably to harmonize the many conflicting claims of private interests in lands, canals, and water rights, with the result that today practically the valley as a unit stands pledged to the government enterprise.

Great as the satisfaction of the citizens may be on account of the favorable action of the secretary, it is no greater than that felt by the reclamation service, which has long recognized the fact that the Payette-Boise project is one of the most attractive in the arid West, and but for the many and complicated private and corporate interests involved, would have been selected for the initial work of the government in Idaho. The people, having worked out satisfactory solutions to the divers problems, are deserving of the success which has finally crowned their efforts.

While the citizens were straightening out their difficulties, the government engineers thoroughly investigated the physical conditions and worked out comprehensive plans for irrigation, which have been presented to and received the approval of the board of consulting engineers. These investigations show that the project is entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint. The lands to be reclaimed are of excellent quality, and with the climatic conditions prevailing are capable of sustaining a dense population. The fertility of the lands now under irrigation insures the financial soundness of the undertaking. Nearly 90 per cent of all the irrigable land in the valley is pledged to repay the government its expenditure for providing a permanent water supply.

The estimated cost of the entire system is \$10,732,000, or an average cost not to exceed \$30 per acre for the land which has no facilities at present for irrigation. This amount includes maintenance for ten years, also the value of existing works which would be utilized but which would not have to be paid for by the government, and the purchase of rights of way, which will have to be provided from the reclamation fund.

The full utilization of the water supply in the Boise and Payette rivers will possibly be the complete reclamation of nearly 600,000 acres, which, divided into farms units of 80 acres, will mean 7,500 farms, a rural population of 30,000, and a population in towns and villages of double that number.

The agricultural wealth of the valley, estimated on the basis of the last census, would be approximately: Irrigated land, \$39,999,000; farm buildings, \$4,500,000; implements and machinery, \$1,410,000; live stock, \$9,300,500; canals and reservoirs, \$12,000,000; total, \$57,210,500. In 1900 the value of farm property for the whole state of Idaho was \$67,271,200. It seems safe to assume that with the completion of the Boise-Payette project the farm property of this section would have a value equal to 50 per cent of that of the whole state.

The Boise and Payette valleys constitute one of the most attractive sections of the West. In the past few years they have undergone a transformation that is nothing less than marvelous. The progress in agriculture is reflected in the splendid growth of the towns adjacent, and the whole basin presents an alluring picture to the visitor, and furnishes an excellent sample of the result of irrigation. It requires no particular acumen to see that these valleys have entered upon an era of substantial development which is destined to unite them in one of the richest agricultural communities on this continent.

No Bonds to Pay Military.

Denver, April 4.—The governorship contest now before the Colorado legislature has been responsible for the failure of considerable important legislation to enact. The contest consumed so much of the time of the regular session that a great many measures only reached second reading and there died. Among the measures that have failed is the one authorizing bonds for \$800,000 to cover the cost of maintaining the military in several mining camps while strikes were on during Governor Peabody's administration.

Display Burbank's Wonders.

San Francisco, April 4.—The women of Santa Rosa and Sonoma county will make a floral exhibit at the Portland exposition with the other products from Sonoma county, and it will be made up for the most part of Luther Burbank's floral creations. If enough can be secured that will stand shipment to Portland, the display will be entirely of his flowers, as the women of the city and county are anxious to show Mr. Burbank how they appreciate his work.

Chile and Peru Have a Tiff.

Lima, Peru, April 4.—The papers today print Chile's reply to the Peruvian protest regarding Tacna and Arica. The reply declares that Chile is resolved, without wounding the susceptibilities of Peru, to acquire definitely dominion and sovereignty over Tacna and Arica.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Irrigation implies a certain amount of labor and expense. The main irrigating canal must be built with its dams, headgates, flumes, bridges, rights of way, etc. The individual consumer must prepare for receiving his share during the irrigating season. He must dig lateral ditches, construct headgates, and sometimes dike up or flume over a low place in his land. When it comes irrigating time he must hire extra help, unless he is wise enough to keep his irrigated area within the limits of his own capacity for labor. But so far as that goes, a farmer in almost any section of the country finds himself obliged on certain occasions to employ an extra hand or two. However, he is not always required to put up cash either for the original purchase of his water right, or in the payment of annual assessments. Original owners in irrigating ditches frequently pay for water rights entirely in labor or material. Besides the excavation of the ditches, lumber must be provided for headgates and flumes and stones for dams and bulkheads.

Then he is frequently permitted to work out his annual assessments with his teams, or by putting on a hired hand or two, for all of the big ditches need attention each succeeding year. Large quantities of sand wash in from the river, and this has to be cleaned out. Banks must be strengthened and repairs and improvements made generally. So between construction and maintenance the average farmer is not required to dig up much cash to meet the expenses of securing and keeping up water rights. Of course a farmer buying a piece of irrigated land has the water rights included in the purchase price of the land, and is required only to pay his assessment from year to year. A single water right usually carries with it sufficient water to irrigate 100 acres of land. More land must have added shares, or fractions of shares, while smaller tracts call for fractions in proportion to their area of 100 acres. The value of a water right depends on the reliability of its source of supply and upon its seniority.

The first ditch to be built on any given stream and to have established that fact in court naturally has a prior right to water from that stream up to the amount of its legal appropriation over all other ditches taken from the stream at subsequent dates. Its legal appropriation is not what it may claim, but the amount of water that it can use beneficially from season to season. All irrigation water is measured by the cubic feet passing a given point in a second of time. During the winter and early spring irrigation farmers turn anxious eyes to the higher altitudes and great timber belts up in the mountains. Reports of the amount of snowfall and conditions of the snow beds are eagerly sought.

If the snowfall is reported to be light every farmer hastens spring work as much as possible in order that the fields may be all planted by the time the high water runs, so that all the good possible may be obtained out of the limited water supply while it lasts. In such cases farmers rather hope for a cool, wet spring, as this will give the crops time to start and will hold back the supply of irrigation water by reason of the cold weather in the upper altitude. When they hear that the snows are falling early in the mountains so that they will become packed against the coming of late winter and spring snows, there is a feeling of comfort and an assurance of a good supply of water. When it is known that the snows lie from four to six feet deep in the timber belts and high mountain slopes the farmers do not lie awake nights worrying about making good crops for the coming summer.—Denver Field and Farm.

Why Diamonds Were Gone.

Six detectives were in front of Judge Brady's bench this morning waiting for police court to open, says the Kansas City Star. They were having an experience meeting. Finally the turn came to Andy O'Hare, whose duty it is to visit pawnshops each day and search for stolen property. "Here's a case I had Saturday," O'Hare said, "and it's a true story."

"A man came to the police station that morning and reported that a Walnut street pawnbroker had stolen two diamonds from him. He said that one night about two months ago he took a stickpin to the pawnbroker. The pin was a solid gold dog's head, the eyes of which were diamonds. Later he took his pawn ticket and \$8 and redeemed the pin. When the pawnbroker handed him the pin the eyes of the dog were gone."

"I accompanied the man to the pawnshop and questioned the proprietor. He denied the theft. "What became of them?" I asked. "The pawnbroker didn't answer for a time. Finally he said: "Well, I suppose that dog was so ashamed of its master and of the fact that it had to stay in a pawnshop that it just eried its eyes out." "I started to arrest."

At this moment there was a loud rap on the judge's bench. Judge Brady had arrived and was calling court to order. The detectives dispersed and the experience meeting ended.

Every woman believes her dressmaker has a house full of handsome patch work quilts, and that she helped to buy the pieces.

NO SURRENDER

Man's Indomitable Courage in the Face of Stupendous Dangers. Man's unwillingness to yield to circumstances is one of his most impressive characteristics. Sometimes seems to be mere stubbornness, reasoning and purified. Far in often, however, it is admirable in high degree, betokening the supremacy of mind over matter and the prim of man among created things. O many things man triumphs. O many others he may never hope triumph. The elemental forces of nature are beyond his control. But such a catastrophe as that which cured in the Windward Isles, for ample man, with all the knowledge of the schools and all the resource of twentieth century civilization, is helpless as the cattle of the fields, the worms of the dust. One wit of the destruction of St. Pierre, of the people perished like flies. The description is accurate, and its suggestion is a true one. The flies of hour, the gnats that dance in a sunbeam, are not more helpless than man in the face of such a visitation of nature, says the New York Tribune.

Yet man remains defiant and indomitable. Pompeii was and Herculaneum was; yet Naples is, and it new fearlessly at the foot of their restless and menacing destroyer. Day the horror-stricken world says St. Pierre that it was, but it is more. Yet to-morrow men will find a new city at the base of that bald mountain which has done a awful deed. A striking instance of such perseverance is seen in neighboring island of St. Vincent, which has suffered less only Martinique. Its great sulphur train erupted ninety years ago with palling violence and devastation. Forthwith some said the island was abandoned, and the British government actually began to make plans for the entire removal of the people and the distribution of them among islands less menaced by volcanic activity. But soon the idea was given up; the people remained, some 40,000 of them, clinging resolutely to some square miles of beautiful and but ominously unstable land. The revival and execution of plans are suggested, even urged, doubtless this, too, will pass, and all the throes of La Soufriere, people of St. Vincent—those who left of them—will remain where are. There will be no surrender.

It is the same trait that causes Finn and the Icelandic to climb their semi-arctic homes rather than seek more genial and more fertile regions, and the Switzer and Highlander to prefer their rugged rocks and to the soft, smooth lowland plains the same spirit that nerves men to endure pain and trouble, to see the groan and tear, and to meet a smile the darkest frowns of pointment and misfortune. Cobbling his mutinous crew "Safely and Pallas burning his house to his furnace raging, and Gordon aly awaiting his martyrdom at the tomb were similar types of the querable man who knows not but frame the word "surrender." are those who would desert St. cent and Martinique, who would do all efforts to reach the Pole, who would yield, defeated first touch of elemental rage, also would have had Columbus back in midvoyage and every inventor stop work in despair ure of his first or his fifthment. Controlled by faint heart world would know no progress who lead mankind forward a ward are those whose water even in hopeless sacrifice, is "surrender."

Wanted a Good Lawyer

A well known lawyer of Philadelphia, whose office is located in the city hall, received a tremendous shock the other day. He was set for a man charged with and, as the evidence was complete, he advised his client to plead "guilty." "You know that you have a good and you have practically no your guilt," said the lawyer in a manner, "and you will be sentenced to about three years in prison." This last sentence completely founded the prisoner, but after looked about his cell for seven utes he turned to his attorney a serious manner said: "Well, kindly go out and get me a good lawyer."

An Easy One.

Wilson—Here's a problem for you. A donkey was tied to a six feet long; eighteen feet there was a bundle of hay, and donkey wanted to get at the hay, did he manage it?

Sharp—Oh, I've heard that before. You want me to say "yes," and you'll say, "So did key."

Wilson—Not at all.

Sharp—Then how did he do it?

Wilson—Just walked up to and ate it.

Sharp—But you said he was a rope six feet long.

Wilson—So he was. But the rope wasn't tied to anything simple, isn't it?

When two persons tackle each other, it looks as if they ought to be half the time one could—can't.

About all some pastors are to raise money to apply church debt.