

REVOLT ANEW

RENEW WAR ELSEWHERE.

Rebels Say Moscow Revolt Showed Weakness of Government.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent says: Revolutionary leaders disclaim the initiative in the Moscow insurrection. One of them, M. Gilliaroff, who has just returned from that city, reports to the St. Petersburg committee that General Douhanoff carried out the massacre upon plans agreed upon by Count Witte and Minister Durnovo, of the interior department. Discovering that the additions to their pay of 20 or 30 kopecks monthly had not satisfied the troops, and that mutinies were continuing, the government decided that military on interior duty should receive twelve-fold wages, and that the police should be given special rewards. Simultaneously the governors and their subordinates were empowered to declare martial law at any time on their own responsibility. Thus the whole empire was put in a state of siege.

This encouraged the police and soldiers to provoke riots by attacking peaceful meetings and bombarding the buildings. Drunken dragons butchered everybody, then the people joined the revolutionaries and built barricades, and the massacre went on.

The chief of the revolutionaries, M. Sokoloff, said: The Moscow demonstration disclosed the weakness of the government. During an entire week cavalry, artillery, police, reactionary volunteers, generals, admirals and statesmen failed to overcome a badly armed force of 3,000 workmen, while the people remained neutral. We shall begin again in some place like Odessa or Kieff, where there are fewer troops and more workmen, and where the people sympathize with us. In the fighting at the Nevsky works the other day the losses of the soldiers were greater than ours. The fact that the garrisons at Krasnoyarsk has joined the revolution shows that the czar's forces are decreasing, while ours are growing.

AGREE TO STOP REBATES.

Big Three Insurance Companies Will Make Cleveland Referee.

New York, Jan. 3.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance society and the Mutual Life Insurance company. Announcement was made today that Grover Cleveland has been appointed referee to decide all questions in dispute that may arise in such matters and that his salary will be \$12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies. Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was held by the late Thomas B. Reed.

Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from the service and will not be re-employed by any of the companies. It is the desire of the companies to secure the cooperation of all other life insurance companies to this agreement. It was said today that, if rebating can be entirely abolished, the first year premiums can be reduced.

SUBMIT PLAN FOR BIG CUT.

Stevens Will Advise Canal Commission—Bring Labor From Spain.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Isthmian Canal commission held a short session today. Chief Engineer Stevens, who came to Washington to present his views to the commission on the type of canal that should be constructed, was requested to submit any project which he may have for the excavation, removal and final disposition of the excavated material to be taken out of Culebra cut in a canal with a summit of 85 feet above low tide, and also to inform the commission whether or not he has worked out or has a project for a sea level waterway.

The commission authorized the chairman to appoint a committee to review, appraise, condemn or dispose of material left on the isthmus by the old French company, which must necessarily be removed.

The experiment proposed for securing labor from the north of Spain was approved.

Decision on Irrigation Law.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In an opinion by Justice Brewer, the Supreme court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the Supreme court of Arizona in the case of Howard vs. Perrin, involving the right to use seepage water for irrigation. A statute giving the right to appropriate for purposes of irrigation water "from any convenient river, creek or stream of running water" gives no right to sink a well, collect in it the water percolating through the soil and draw it off in pipes or aquias for irrigation purposes.

Reprimand for Young.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Bonaparte has acted upon the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Lucien Young, of the Bennington, who was tried on charges connected with the fatal explosion on that vessel at San Diego last summer. The court found Commander Young guilty of a part of the specifications alleging negligence of duty and sentenced him to receive a letter of reprimand.

Earthquakes in Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—A series of earthquake shocks were felt at about 5:30 this morning at Agram, Gilly, Laibach, Marburg and Gratz. Buildings cracked and the inhabitants fled panic stricken from their houses.

DARE NOT REVOLT

Little Danger of Break Between Congress and President.

HEAR VOICE OF THE NATION

Many Senators Soon To Be Elected and Opposition to Roosevelt Means Political Death.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Two-thirds of the United States senate will come up for re-election within the next three years, and of this total 34 are Republicans. This fact is likely to have considerable influence upon the ultimate stand taken this winter by the senate on measures advocated by the president and endorsed by the people. It does not necessarily mean that the senate will fall in line and follow the lead of the president, but it points to such action, and the wise observers, after studying the situation, think they can see the senate supporting the president on the large issues now up for consideration.

During the first weeks of the session it looked very much as if the senate would take issue with the president on many important questions of legislation. There were unpleasant words regarding the Panama canal; there were murmurings about the president's course regarding Santo Domingo; and behind it all considerable private comment upon the president's railroad rate policy as outlined in his message. Many senators have reached the conclusion that the president is recklessly usurping the powers of congress to some extent, and they have displayed evidence of ugliness on that account. For a time it looked as if there would be revolt.

But will there be? Rather, will not the senate fall in line and follow the lead of the president? It is a serious thing for the party in power to break with its president, and such a move is more apt to injure those senators and representatives of the insurgent class than it is to injure the president. What is more, the party in power must suffer from any such revolt. These things are being carefully weighed, and there are those who now predict that there will be no break between congress and the president, unless it may be on the railroad rate issue, and even on that issue a compromise is more likely than an open rupture.

KILLED BY BOMB.

Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, Victim of Dastardly Outrage.

Boise, Jan. 2.—Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of the state, was killed Saturday evening at his home in the suburbs of Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with some contrivance by which it exploded as he entered. Both legs were blown off and he lived but 20 minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some member of the famous inner circle of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters, whom he prosecuted so relentlessly in 1899, while he was governor. Governor Gooding is in communication with the authorities of that county and is prepared to put the full support of the state behind the officials there in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

It is thought probable that the leading detective agency of the country will be asked to send some of their best men to the scene and the state will offer as great a reward as the governor may find he has power to propose.

Steunenberg was governor of the state from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa 44 years ago and had been in Idaho since 1887. He left a wife and three children.

Anarchy on Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Warning news has been received from Siberia. It is reported authoritatively that the Siberian railroad is disorganized as far as Cheliabinsk. Railway stations have been pillaged by soldiers and sailors. General anarchy prevails along the line, and trains are being run with great delays and uncertainty. At Irkutsk there has been a general heading-up of the line, and robbery and pillage have made the place almost untenable. Disasters of the worst kind are feared along the whole line.

Morales Lands Forces.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 2.—Confirmation has been received of the report that Morales' cruiser Independencia yesterday landed 250 men near Puerto Plata and in the name of President Morales notified the governor of Puerto Plata that the cruiser would attack the port by sea and by land if it did not surrender within 24 hours. The American warship off Puerto Plata will not interfere with the operations of the Independencia.

Smoot Confident of Result.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Smoot, of Utah, believes that when a vote is taken in the senate upon the question of his right to retain his seat, he will come out victorious. He expressed himself as anxious that the test be speedily made. The call issued by Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections for a meeting Saturday, has brought up public interest.

DO GREAT WRONG TO ARIZONA.

Joint Statehood With New Mexico Condemned by President.

New York, Jan. 2.—James Douglas who is the executive head of the mining enterprises in Arizona, grouped as the Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests, is quoted today regarding his views upon the proposed joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Douglas says, among other things:

"To force Arizona into a union with New Mexico is to do a great wrong to the people of the former territory, who, in racial antecedents, religious preferences and industrial interests, are wholly unlike the inhabitants of New Mexico. New Mexico has a population sufficient to justify her admission as a single state, and the people of Arizona, among whom I have spent more than 25 years of my life, would rather wait 20 years for statehood than be joined to New Mexico.

"In the event of joint statehood, the vast interests in Arizona would be outvoted and so controlled in the matter of taxation by the greater population of the present territory of New Mexico, which is vastly less important in the value of its taxable property.

"I can well understand that it may seem desirable to substitute a state government for the territorial form whenever it can be wisely accomplished, and can also appreciate the political considerations that are involved in the contention for joint statehood, but neither should outweigh the injustice that would be involved in such an unfit alliance as that of Arizona and New Mexico."

WANTS RESERVE OF 50,000 MEN

Chaffee Proposes to Use Men Already Trained in Army.

New York, Jan. 2.—Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff of the army, today expressed himself as in hearty accord with the provisions of the army bill evolved by the general staff, and now in the hands of the secretary of war.

"Matters military in this country," said the general, "naturally mean the outlay of money, but I believe it will be worth all its costs to strengthen the military arm of the government by creating, as contemplated in the bill, a reserve of 50,000 men. By creating this force of the men who have served one term of three years and have been honorably discharged, we shall have the benefit of the instruction they have received, the proficiency they have attained in marksmanship and their regard for discipline.

"It will be possible, with such a reserve, to put the army on a war footing with seasoned troops. The reservists would be enlisted for five years, during which they would be under pay and always subject to a call for service, but in time of peace permitted to follow the vocations of their choice."

General Chaffee returns to Washington tomorrow.

ANOTHER HOPE FOR MALHEUR.

Senators Propose Irrigation, Excluding Wagon Road Lands.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senators Fulton and Gearin today called on the director of the geological survey to see if it is possible to revive the Malheur irrigation project, now practically dead. They hope the government will do something that will benefit settlers owning land in that vicinity and suggested that the original project might be reduced in size by eliminating the wagon road land and land included in the railroad right of way, which proved serious obstacles in the way of the first project.

Director Wolcott promised to give immediate attention to this request, and in a few days will advise the senators whether or not it will be practicable to remodel the project as they have suggested. If such a plan is feasible, there is some hope that a modified Malheur project may ultimately be built.

Try to Liberate Peons.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—The Federal authorities in this state are determined to put an end to the practice of placing negroes in a state of peonage, which has been in vogue since the Civil war. It is the plan of the planters to take a negro under contract, agreeing to furnish all his living expenses for a term of years, and to get all the profits of the negro laborer during that time. This afternoon J. J. Newland, of Washington, La., was placed under arrest under indictment by the Federal grand jury on a charge of peonage.

Want Open Debate on Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Democrats in congress want the policy of this government towards the republics of Central and South America to be discussed openly in both branches. Should the contention of some senators that the treaty with Santo Domingo is of such widespread importance that it should be made in the form of a joint resolution and submitted to both houses of congress, prevail, the debate, it is believed, will be protracted and bitter.

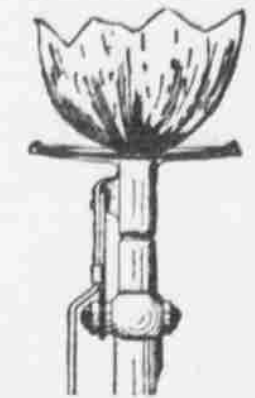
Bomb Kills and Mangles Many.

Dvinsk, West Russia, Jan. 2.—A strike was declared here today. Martial law has been proclaimed. By the accidental explosion of a bomb at a meeting of workmen last night eight persons were killed and 23 wounded.



Safety Attachment.

Even in this enlightened age accidents due to a failure to turn off the gas properly are still numerous enough to command attention. A safety attachment for gas burners is the recent invention of a New Jersey man, and if it will fulfill the claims advanced it is well worthy of attention.



ACTS AUTOMATICALLY.

Instead of employing a stopcock the attachment regulates the flow of gas and as long as the gas is burning remains in that position, but should there be any carelessness in turning off the gas the attachment does so automatically. Whether the gas is purposely extinguished or extinguished by accident, due to a high wind or when blown out by an ignorant person, the attachment acts by gravity to close the plug. The attachment is pivoted to one end of the stopcock, and consists of an arm which extends parallel with the burner, and controlled by a lever. At the top of the arm is the portion which engages with the burner being made in the shape of a ring connected to two horizontal bands. When the gas is turned off and the attachment in its normal position it is at right angles to the burner. When the lever is operated to turn on the gas the attachment closes up until the top engages with the tip of the burner. As long as the gas is burning the ring and bar at the top are caused to expand, but should the gas become extinguished by a gust of wind or otherwise the band immediately contracts and assumes a position which forces the attachment by its own weight and gravity to quickly fall to its normal position and shut off the gas.

MOCKING BATHTUB.

The ordinary bathtub is simply sufficient for the average person, but anyone who is more fastidious, and desires something unique, can have recourse to the bathtub illustrated below, the invention of an Ohio man. The construction is such that the person sitting in the tub can rock it back and forth, causing the water to swirl over him, and, if he possesses a vivid imagination, he will think he is at the seashore taking a salt water bath, with the waves dashing over him. The body of the bathtub is supported upon rockers by uprights at the front and back. Pivoted to the front of the rockers is an arm which extends to the top of the body. A pulley is attached to this arm, through which passes a rope, the latter being secured to the body of the tub, and passing through a second pulley, connects with a handle, which is operated by the person in the tub to rock the machine, causing the water to flow up into a back portion above the seat. It will be readily seen that by pushing the handle the upper part of the arm will be pulled forward, raising the front end of the tub. The lining of the tub is arranged somewhat in the form of the seat and back of a chair, with a deeper portion for the feet. A casing extends around the back and partially along the sides, at the height of the shoulders of the occupant, when seated. A covering can be placed over this back portion and be supported upon rods, the covering having an aperture for the head, and can be used for taking Turkish baths. When used for this purpose a box for holding a lamp is hung in the front end of the tub.



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SLAKE WAS BOLD.

Held Milkmaid Captive by the Ankle and Drank the Milk. Miss Marie Czerny, daughter of prominent residents of Bon Homme County, S. D., had a thrilling adventure with a monster snake, as the result of which she narrowly escaped death by blood poison, by stepping on a rusty nail while striving to escape from the snake, says the St. Paul Dispatch.

The young woman, with a pail in her hand, went to her favorite Jersey for the purpose of doing her evening milking. During the day the animal had been picketed in a tame grass plot, and at the time of milking still bore the picket line. The Jersey appeared to be greatly annoyed by flies and mosquitoes and changed its position a number of times.

As the cow changed position Miss Czerny would follow it up, and during this operation her ankle became entangled as she supposed in the picket rope. The cow seemed to grow quieter and after milking steadily for several minutes Miss Czerny became concerned at the small amount of milk in the pail.

Fearing that the pail had sprung a leak she looked full into it and attempted to raise it, when she was horrified by the discovery that a monster snake had its head in the pail, the weight of the reptile making it difficult to raise the pail from the ground. The snake evidently had been drinking the milk about as fast as it poured into the pail.

Greatly frightened by the discovery, Miss Czerny gave a scream, sprang to her feet and made a dash for her home. But she had taken only a few steps when she made the fur-

wood by hand, the process being very tedious and requiring considerable time and labor. The use of the device shown here would obviously save much of his labor. The clamp which holds the felt is made of metal, the front and rear being plates exactly alike. The upper edges of the plates are bent inward to give additional stiffness, and the lower edges also bent inward and formed with toothed projections. The plates constitute a jaw for folding and engaging the layers of felt. The two plates are connected at points above the center by a horizontal plate, the latter serving as a head and guide for the felt which can be pushed up against it and be retained in a horizontal position. The upper portions of the plates are held apart by a pair of stiff springs which surrounds two bolts connecting the plates. To release the felt the upper edges of the plates are pressed toward each other against the power of the springs. A handle attached to the rear plate serves as a mode of operation. In use the felt is saturated with oil and applied to the floor very much like a mop.

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ther discovery that instead of her ankle being entangled in the picket rope, it was the snake which was entwined around her ankle. The reptile coiled so tightly and was of such weight that the young lady was thrown violently to the ground.

Finally gaining her freedom from the monster, which she was able to shake off only after superhuman efforts, she continued her flight toward home.

In her haste she stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated the flesh to the depth of about two inches. Blood poison set in and only by the hardest kind of work was the life of the young woman saved.

An Unfriendly Feeling.

A philanthropist of Louisville was talking about the late Dr. Barnardo, whose whole life was devoted to the helping of slum children.

"Dr. Barnardo," he said, "was as interesting as he was good. To converse with him was a rare privilege.

"Certain of his ideas were once attacked by a philanthropic young nobleman; a youth with many millions and much enthusiasm, but very little modesty or tact.

"Dr. Barnardo naturally felt rather bitter toward this rich and inexperienced and presumptuous intruder.

"I feel towards him," he said to me, "as the barber feels toward the man who shaves himself. You know what that feeling is, don't you?"

"The man who shaves himself," says the barber, "ought to be compelled to cut his own hair."—Kansas City Journal.

Some way when a man says: "Let's see; I'll have to study about that," you feel that he is going to tell the truth.

Petersburg Reds Decide to Form New Organization.

WERE CRIPPLED BY REPRESSION

National Congress of Workmen is Planned—Red Sunday Will Be Day of Mourning.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The general meeting of the Workmen's council and representatives of the proletariat organizations, which was held across the Finnish border, lasted for 36 hours, occupying only an hour ago. The principal result of the meeting was a decision that the government had acted too strong in its fight against the strikers and the proletarian organizations, and that it would be necessary to organize on a new basis the revolution, to which the delegates to the meeting were committed. A new Council of Workmen, consisting of 150 members, was elected. In the councils will be organized everywhere, following which a general congress will be elected, and an elaborate plan of battle against the government formulated.

NEW MALHEUR PROJECT IS UP.

Valley May Be Irrigated, Excluding Wagon Road Land.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Reclamation service has not abandoned hope of building part of the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. Upon its recommendation the secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry about 20,000 acres on the Upper Malheur river, as follows: Township 21 north, range 36 east, sections 27, 28 and 34; township 23 south, range 36 east, sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36; township 22 south, range 37 east, sections 33 and 34; township 23 south, range 36 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24; township 23 south, range 37 east, sections 6, 7, 8, 18, 19.

This withdrawal does not include the lands embraced in the wagon road grant, and it is possible a project may be devised which will enable the government to irrigate considerable vacant public land without waiting for wagon-road landowners to come to time. This move is being made at the request of the Oregon senators, who have twice conferred with the Reclamation service in the hope of having something done on the Malheur project.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Germany Rush Orders for Large Number of Cars.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 20,000 freight cars, at a cost of \$50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February. Besides utilizing the car works of Germany, the contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done for some reason for haste exists.

Urgencies made regarding the reasons for the urgency resulted in obtaining the agreement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

Millions May Starve.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—The famine in North Japan is causing thousands to starve, according to advices received today by the steamer Empress of Japan. A government report says Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 2,821,575, are confronting the worst famine since the deadly one of 60 years ago. Already thousands in these three provinces are reduced to shrub roots and bark of trees to sustain life, and 1,000,000 people are in extreme condition. The misery arising is indescribable.

Show Blocks Northern Lines.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here today and tonight continues with unabated force. Drifts three feet in depth have blocked some of the street car lines and on others traffic is maintained with great difficulty. The temperature, however, is comparatively mild. Specials from points in Minnesota and Wisconsin say the storm is the most severe in five years. At Red Wing, Minn., a snowfall of 18 inches is reported.

America Guards Against Plague.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—American quarantine officers at Yokohama have notified steamship companies there that no persons who arrive in Yokohama via Osaka or vicinity will be allowed to proceed to America unless they remain in Yokohama a week and their health is certified to.