

# WORKMEN VISIT THEIR EMPEROR

## DEPUTATION RESPONDS TO CALL OF THE CZAR AND PRESENTS GRIEVANCES.

Guided for Following Agitators—Are Told to Return to Work, Be Patient, and Ruler Will Do What He Can to Better Their Lot.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes insofar as they are economic which led to the recent strike, were delivered by Emperor Nicholas Wednesday to workmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to Tsarskoe Selo and were received in audience in the hall of the Alexander palace, where he has his winter residence. Emperor Nicholas adopted the traditional fatherly tone in his talk with the workmen. He chided them for allowing themselves to be misled into engaging in a movement imperiling the internal order of Russia and aiding the foreign foe and for attempting to demand by force what he otherwise would be willing to do voluntarily. The workmen received the royal assurances of reform with cheers, and after a lunch at the imperial table returned to St. Petersburg in the best of humor to report to their fellows, as enjoined, the words of his majesty. No attempt was made by them to present their desires, which already are sufficiently evident.

### Has Reassuring Effect.

This interview, face to face with their "Little Father," in whom their faith had not been shaken by the events of the bloody Sunday of January 22, has had a far greater and more reassuring effect than any number of proclamations by ministers and governor generals, and the workmen of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Gov. Gen. Treppoff and Finance Minister Kekovoff at their face value. The gift by the imperial family of \$25,000 to aid the families of the victims of the conflict of January 22 also has had an excellent effect, and as the news slowly penetrates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them content to wait for the promised reforms. The action of the St. Petersburg manufacturers in placing themselves in the hands of the government in the matter of the adjustment of the main points of the dispute and to grant the men pay for the time they have been on strike, not as a matter of right, but as a favor, and their contribution in aid of the sufferers among the families of their workmen, are expected to add to the prevailing good feeling.

### More Power for Senate.

London, Feb. 3.—The committee of ministers, sitting at St. Petersburg, has formulated, and the emperor has sanctioned, a number of proposals looking toward the establishment of the senate upon a basis of closer connection with the throne, doing away with the administrative orders suspending certain laws, and in other ways checking the evils that have arisen through the arbitrary acts of ministers or officials.

### Six Killed by Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—There is no improvement discernible in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnowice, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike, with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck. The disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed six and wounded 48, has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnowice was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikers. In Warsaw the workmen in 42 sugar manufactories have struck.

### Gorky to Be Tried.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges, but whether before a civil or military court has not been determined. The assembly of the nobility of the province of Moscow has voted to memorialize the throne for an elective legislative body. Gov. Gen. Treppoff regards the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory.

### More Workmen Visit Czar.

Emperor Nicholas on Friday received at Tsarskoe Selo a deputation of five workmen from the Star printing works. He questioned each man closely regarding the character of the work and hours of employment, expressed satisfaction with those who had conscientiously performed their duty, and said he hoped to visit the establishment in person. In dismissing the delegation, he asked them to convey thanks in his name to their comrades, who had done good work in the service of the state. He expressed satisfaction with the hearing of the delegates.

### To Preserve Neutrality.

Paris, Feb. 4.—An official dispatch from Manila says that an American squadron composed of 15 warships sailed Friday from the island of Luzon for the southern waters of the archipelago, with the object of maintaining neutrality in American waters both as to Russian or Japanese fleets.

### Darling Tenders Resignation.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Charles W. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy, Thursday tendered his resignation to the president, asking that it take effect near the expiration of his four-year term of service, which expires in December, 1905.

### Abandons Fight on Talbot.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Rev. I. N. W. Irvine Tuesday issued a statement announcing that he had given up the fight against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot.

## KUROPATKIN FAILS.

Movement Against Japanese Left Wing Is Disastrous—The Losses Are Enormous.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Gen. Kuropatkin's attempt to break through the Japanese left wing and outflank Field Marshal Oyama's position on the Shakhe river, seems to have failed entirely. Few details, however, are available beyond the information contained in the official dispatches. Field Marshal Oyama, as at the battle of the Shakhe river, appears to have answered the Russian advance with a counter-offensive movement, but no great disposition was shown to carry the war far into the territory held by the Russians.

The news of this defeat, coming at this time, is especially hard for the government. The popular idea continues to be that the advance was undertaken in order to divert the attention of the people from the events in European Russia.

London, Feb. 1.—According to the Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent, the Russian casualties in the engagements from January 25 to January 29 are now estimated at between 36,000 and 42,000, and those of the Japanese at 7,000.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—Manchurian headquarters report that in the fighting which has occurred since January 25, at Likajentan, Chenheipao and Heikoutai, the Russians left over 1,200 dead on the field.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 2.—The five days' battle on the Hun river has yielded no palpable result, both sides practically maintaining their former positions, though it is true that at heavy cost the Russians succeeded in driving the Japanese out of their advanced positions and repelling their flanking column. The Russian cavalry proved extremely efficient. There is again a lull in the campaign, and it is possible that military operations will be suspended until the end of February.

Tokio, Feb. 4.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing Thursday, says that on that day the Russians resumed their activity in front of the Japanese left flank and that there has been constant skirmishing along the fronts of both the opposing forces, exchanges of heavy artillery of their wounded. The report again charges the Russians with the mutilation of their wounded. The report says: "According to a reliable report, our picket, consisting of an officer and 28 men, were surrounded near Huangshatzu July 26. Our picket resisted to the last, and when most of them were wounded surrendered. The enemy mutilated all our wounded."

## REPRIEVE GRANTED.

Governor of Vermont Gives Respite of Four Months to Condemned Woman.

Windsor, Vt., Feb. 3.—A few hours after receiving the last rites of the Catholic church and hearing her father confessor read the prayers for the dying, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers, who was sentenced to die upon the gallows this afternoon, listened with amazement to the announcement of High Sheriff Henry H. Peck that Gov. Charles J. Bell had granted her a reprieve of four months. Preparations for the execution had been perfected. The gallows had been erected in the west wing of the prison, a heavy black curtain hanging from the guardroom windows, shutting the gawsome machinery of death from the public view. The reprieve is granted Mrs. Rogers so that her claim to not having a fair trial might be passed upon by the supreme court.

The crime for which Mrs. Rogers was sentenced to death was the murder of her husband, Marcus Rogers, on August 12, 1902, at Bennington. He held a life insurance policy for \$500. Mrs. Rogers, Leon Perham and Estelle Bates were taken into custody. Perham confessed. According to his story, he and Miss Bates went by prearrangement to the place where Rogers was to meet his wife to effect a reconciliation after separation. After a pretended reconciliation, she drew from her dress a piece of rope, and told her husband that she would show him a new game. Tying his hands behind his back, she had him lie down. Then she took a bottle of chloroform from her pocket and, saturating her handkerchief, covered his nose and mouth. As the dying man struggled to get away, Perham seated himself upon Rogers' feet. Mrs. Rogers threw the body into the river. Mrs. Rogers was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death; Leon Perham was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life, while the case against Estelle Bates was nolle prosequed.

### Held Without Bail.

New York, Feb. 4.—William H. Hunt, president of the Pan-American Banking company, of Chicago, who has been under arrest here charged with embezzlement from that institution, Friday was held without bail for 30 days to await extradition papers from Illinois. Hunt was arrested several days ago on telegraphic advices from Chicago, which alleged that he had been indicted for the embezzlement of \$36,000 from the Pan-American Banking company.

### Immigration Statistics.

Washington, Jan. 31.—For the six months ended December 31 last, 400,063 immigrants were admitted to the United States, against 323,641 for the corresponding period in 1902 and 403,966 for the corresponding period in 1903.

### Found Guilty.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 2.—John Orme and Theodore Brockway, alias John Lane and Percy Warner, were found guilty of robbing the Peoria national bank of \$2,221.86 on December 10, by a jury Wednesday morning.

## A GREAT CATHEDRAL

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

Morton's \$600,000 Gift Insures Completion of First Stages—Will Be One of Finest Church Edifices in the World.

New York.—The gift of \$600,000 to the building fund of the great cathedral of St. John the Divine, now rising on the crest of Morningside Heights, overlooking the broad Hudson, brings within sight the completion of the first stage of the work on what will be one of the most remarkable church edifices in the history of the world. Former Vice President Levi P. Morton, whose identity as the donor of this splendid contribution has just been disclosed, divided his gift into \$450,000 for the construction of the choir and \$150,000 for the installation of the reredos, choir stalls and other furnishings, which will finish that part of the structure. Of the \$400,000 required for the "crossing," the trustees already have \$150,000 outright, while \$100,000 more is pledged to be forthcoming as soon as the remaining \$150,000 necessary is raised. When this is done, in place of the irregular pile which is now all that is visible of the beautiful cathedral, there will be on the summit of Morningside Heights the largest church in the city of New York. Even this will be but a small part of the gigantic structure that is ultimately to stand there.

The statutes and canons of the cathedral of St. John the Divine were adopted on December 27, 1904, thus creating a complete cathedral organization—an organization which in the minds of most Americans is associated rather with some sleepy English provincial town than with the great business center of the new world. Just 13 years before these canons were declared in force Bishop Potter formally



ST. JOHN THE DIVINE CATHEDRAL. (Former Vice President Morton Has Contributed \$600,000 to It.)

inaugurated the work on the cathedral on St. John's day, 1891. The visible results of these years of building seem remarkably small to the man who is accustomed to watch a modern skyscraper shoot 20 stories for the ground in the course of a few months. A better idea of the progress that has already been made is obtained when one stops to consider how different is the erection of a great cathedral and of a steel office building.

The Gothic-Romanesque cathedral of St. John the Divine, which will bear comparison in size as well as in beauty with the most famous edifices on the other side of the Atlantic, has already advanced an appreciable distance toward completion and three or four years should see the choir and the "crossing" ready for services. This will make the structure, in technical language, about 20 per cent. completed, but the rest of the work, it is believed, can be pushed far more rapidly. Even if it should be 40 years before the last stone is in place, St. John's would be among the quickest in erection as of the cathedrals of the world.

Towering above the heights along the Hudson, St. John's will occupy in the cosmopolis of America much the same position as St. Paul's does in London. Old St. Paul's, which took a matter of two centuries to complete, was burned in the great fire of 1666, and eight years were devoted to clearing away the rubbish. Of the new building, on which work was begun in 1675, only the walls of the choir had been finished by 1685, and it was 12 years later before any services were held in it. In 1710, 35 years after the beginning of the work, St. Paul's was finished. With the exception of Salisbury, it is the only English cathedral designed and completed in one style of architecture. The others, growing slowly from generation to generation, embody the changing taste of the men who worked upon them.

The most pretentious churches of the world are in large measure the result of civic pride as well as religious enthusiasm. To the burgher of the middle ages his city took the place of the nation and in no better way could he show his patriotism and his piety than by the erection of as imposing a cathedral as the city's wealth could produce. St. Mark's in Venice and the Florence cathedral, to cite two of many instances, are as thoroughly civic undertakings as the bridges now spanning the East river.

### Wonders of Mining.

The deepest mining shaft has been sunk to a little more than a mile in Cape Colony, and the deepest bore hole has reached about the same depth in Silesia. It is said that there should be no insurmountable difficulties in carrying a shaft down 12 miles. An approximate estimate has shown that to reach a depth of two miles the cost would be \$2,500,000. Ten years would be required and a rock temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit would be found; while to penetrate 12 miles would cost \$25,000,000 and would take 85 years, the rock temperature expected being 273 degrees Fahrenheit.

## ADVICE FOR EVERYBODY.

It Is Given Graciously by a Young and Handsome English Nobleman.

London.—Though he is only 32 years old, the earl of Beauchamp—pronounced "Beecham," you know—is said to possess the distinction of having made more speeches than any other living Englishman. He takes himself very seriously and believes that it is his chief mission in life to set other people right by bestowing upon them unlimited advice and counsel. He never lacks an opportunity to ventilate his ideas; because lords are always in demand at public functions in England. It has not yet been noted that he has ever accomplished anything



EARL OF BEAUCHAMP. (English Nobleman Who Has Advice for Everybody.)

by his oratory, but he is still young and persevering.

He is very devout, and in his early youth he had decided to enter the ministry. He has changed his mind on that point on succeeding to the ancestral acres and titles when only 19. He has, however, always shown keen interest in church matters, and only the other day he berated church choirs and organists for being more devoted to music than to religion and thereby sacrificing piety to art.

When he was 27 a conservative government whipped him off to New South Wales as governor of that colony. The Antipodeans, who have much less respect for hereditary titles than English folk, did not take very kindly to him. His state dances were derisively dubbed "Seidlitz Powder balls," because tickets of admission were blue and white. The holders of the blue postcards were entitled to a better feed than those who had been provided only with white ones, and had other exclusive privileges, too. To the democratic colonists distinctions of this sort savored of nobility, and they resented it. The earl did not mend matters any by taking them to task for their small families and declining birth rate. That sort of talk comes all very well from President Roosevelt, whose precepts are backed up by the example his own home furnishes of a large and healthy family, but Australian husbands and wives regarded it as sheer impertinence, coming from a young peer who was at that time still a bachelor, although he could well afford a wife.

In 1902 Beauchamp married Lady Lettice Grosvenor, a daughter of the late Earl Grosvenor and a sister of the second duke of Westminster. The earl is a very good looking man, and he knows it, too. Likewise he is well aware that he has very shapely hands, and they always figure prominently in his photographs. He is considered the best dressed man in the house of lords.

### WOMAN OF STRANGE POWER

New Spiritualistic Leader Is Attracting a Large Following in New York.

New York.—The strange mystery of Rev. May S. Pepper and her spiritualistic power is attracting great attention in Brooklyn. Mrs. Pepper does not pretend to read the future; she does not even enact the pretense of going into a "trance" state. Messages purporting to come from the dead are received through her in answer to questions placed in

### sealed and unopened envelopes.

Many strange and unaccountable instances of her power are reported. So strongly has the belief in her advocacy of spiritualism taken hold that a congregation has been formed of which she has been made pastor. Among the members are some of the most prominent business and professional men of Brooklyn. Many of the attendants at meetings conducted by Mrs. Pepper assert that messages she delivers from the dead are correct and they are moved to deep emotion thereby. She has gained a large following of believers in this city.

### TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

The lumber output of the mills in the Minneapolis district alone last year was 718,239,481 feet.

The cigarette trade in India has increased 90 per cent. in four years. The amount of cigarette tobacco imported last year was 2,240,200 pounds.

In the last 25 years Chili realized about \$300,000,000 from her nitrate mines. Senor Valdez Vergara calculates that in the next 20 years the output of the nitrate mines will exceed \$450,000,000 in value.

## NORTH DAK. LEGISLATURE.

Transactions of the Lawmakers as Shown by a Summary of the Daily Routine.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 31.—Prof. E. G. Ladd, state pure food commissioner, addressed the house of representatives at yesterday's session of the legislature on various pure food measures. Prof. Ladd opposed the bill that has been productive of much discussion in the state. He says it does not cover some of the principal necessities in the way of pure food legislation. He thought the present law should be strengthened and alluded to several cases of death and illness from eating foodstuffs colored with poisonous dyes.

Employees in both houses got a reprimand. The senate killed a resolution for the appointment of more clerks and provided that unless senate employees report at 9 o'clock each day to the sergeant-at-arms they may be discharged and their names removed from the payroll. In the house, Speaker Percy said the members should see that the employees for whom they were responsible should earn at least a small per cent of their salary.

In the senate the general irrigation bill was recommended to pass. Other bills favorably reported were La Moure's measure making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the defense of Prof. Ladd in the suit brought against him by an association of food manufacturers, and another bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of the law library of the late Judge Cochran for the state university.

Bills presented in the senate were those providing for the appointment of a state fire warden, appropriating \$2,000 for the state industrial school, and an anti-pass and new primary election measures. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw, relating to the resolution recently passed by both houses, calling upon the state delegation in congress to stand firm on the tariff amendments, was read. Steps were taken to have the proceedings of the recent irrigation congress printed in the journal of the house for general distribution. The age of consent bill passed several days ago was re-referred to the committee on education. Bills passed in the house were those exempting dentists and others from jury duty; making the concealing of foreign substances in grain, with the intent of crippling threshing machines, a felony, depending on the damage done.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 1.—Several very important measures were passed by the senate, including an appropriation of \$1,500 for defending Pure Food Commissioner Ladd in a suit brought by a combination of manufacturers. An appropriation of \$15,000 for paying the indebtedness of the state university, the agricultural college, the industrial school, the Valley City Normal and the school for the deaf, and an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of the law library of the late John M. Cochran for the college of law at the university, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for the blind asylum at Bathurst.

In the house, Representative Lyons introduced a bill providing for the division of Ward county, creating the counties of Ward, Kenmare, Black and Renville, in addition to Ward. Representative Rose introduced the third primary bill of the session. It excludes United States electors from the provisions and requires separate ballots and separate ballot boxes at all primary elections for each political party.

Representative Heggie fathers a bill that fixes the salaries of state attorneys and assistant and Cooper of Stutsman would give the railroad commissioners authority to test and seal the scales and measures of grocers and warehousemen.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 2.—The state capitol bill, providing for a capitol commission and the completion of the state capitol, has passed the senate and was favorably reported in the house. A resolution, signed by 200 residents of Ramsey county, asking the legislature to recall the charter of the state automobile, Representative Harbo's resolution asking the government to investigate and acquire large tracts of public land in some sections of the state had been passed in the house.

The primary election bill was recommended for passage in the senate. Bills were presented providing for the recall of the salary of the state examiner and providing for an additional assistant; for the bonding of state officers at the expense of the state, and making an appropriation in aid of state high schools.

The senate committee recommended the pure food bill for passage. The appearance of Prof. Ladd before the committee has assisted pure food legislation, and it is believed the senate bill that adds to the amount of the state appropriation will pass.

It has been set by the senate committee as the date for the memorial services to be held for the late John M. Cochran at the supreme court. The principal speakers will be Tracy R. Bangs and Father E. J. Conaty of Grand Forks.

The St. Louis world's fair commission filed its report with the legislature. It shows that North Dakota received more awards than nearly any other state in the financial statement of the board of commissioners.

The Fargo state fair bill was presented in the senate.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 3.—Two of the most important bills of the session were considered yesterday. The primary election measure governing all officers, state, county and district, and including recommendations for United States senators in opposition. The bill was favorably reported by the committee and went to a third reading after one day's consideration.

The bill has gone to the house for consideration and will be acted upon next week.

The capitol bill, providing for the reconstruction and final completion of the state capitol building and the appointment of a commission, passed the house by a vote of 77 to 1. This bill makes available from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 for the work of completing the capitol. A number of speeches were made in the house in favor of the bill, one of the best being by Representative Casey of Grand Forks, the lone Democrat of the house, who took a decided stand for the measure. The passage of this bill marks the fruition of the efforts of friends of Bismarck and the hope to put an end to capitol removal talk and to begin the erection of the permanent capitol building.

A number of other measures were considered in the two houses. The assembly adjourned tomorrow until the middle of the coming week. During the recess members of the appropriations committee will visit the state institutions.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 4.—The legislature adjourned yesterday until Wednesday of next week in the senate, the house bill prohibiting the operations of bucket shops in the state was passed.

In the house an attempt was made to bring up the senate primary election bill for action, but the opponents of the bill forced an adjournment before the bill could be brought up.

## NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Towels are now made from North Dakota flax. The toweling is made at a factory in a Wisconsin town, by a new process, which is the result of years of experimenting. The crash is far superior to the foreign crash that is placed upon the market and can be made to sell a great deal cheaper. One of the most commendable features of the new crash is that it is more absorbent, and has not that glossy, starchy surface so common in the foreign article. In the old process of making huck crash the goods were bleached by a chemical process which took considerable time before the article was ready for the market. By the new process the flax straw is put in one end of the machine and comes out at the other in a nice clean fibre ready for the loom. But the thing that appeals mostly to North Dakotans will be the fact that it is made from North Dakota flax straw. This will mean a great source of revenue for the farmers of this state and can be made a source of much profit.

Smugglers. A number of warrants have been served on parties in the northern part of the state against whom indictments were returned by the last session of the federal grand jury. The warrants were served by Deputy Marshals Haggart, Stout and Quist. A man was arrested at McKinney on the charge of smuggling wheat from across the Canadian line. He has been released under \$1,000 bonds. A real estate man at Hannah was also arrested on the same charge and released under \$1,000 bonds. At the Fort Totten reservation three men were arrested for selling liquor to the Indians. Their bonds were fixed at \$200 each.

School Troubles. In the village of Hebron, in the western portion of Morton county, there has arisen the question, hard for the county superintendent and the state's attorney to decide, whether a German school can be held in the public school building during the winter months. The custom of the people has been to arrange so as to have a German school for a few months and then an English school. With the influx of new settlers, it is proposed to do away with the German school, and the matter has been carried from the school board to the attorney, and it is probable that it will reach the courts.

### He Escaped.

J. G. Hough, wanted for stealing a team of horses from a Tower City farmer, narrowly escaped from being arrested by the local authorities. Hough arrived in the city and stopped at a hotel. In the morning he left and shortly after his departure orders for his arrest were received.

### Hough Took the Team to Wheatland and Left the Same at a Livery Barn.

On the night of his arrival a store was burglarized and this crime is also believed to have been committed by the man. When he departed from Wheatland he was evidently afraid to proceed further with the stolen team.

### Will Sue the Judge.

City Treasurer Mitchell of Fargo will bring action against Judge Pollock for \$15,000 damages. Early last month Judge Pollock brought the city treasurer into court on a contempt charge and imposed a fine as a result of an article that the city treasurer published in a local paper concerning contempt cases that had been on trial. The city treasurer takes the ground that the court exceeded its authority in using its legitimate redress was through a libel law, if the court had been injured in any way by the publication.

### Injured.

Two men with McCleary & Willard, Northern Pacific steel bridge contractors at Dickinson, were severely injured by the falling of a bridge which was being placed. The man at the hoisting engine was fearfully scalded and another was seriously bruised in the fall of a distance of thirty feet.

### News Notes.

Union revival meetings are being held at Balfour.

Professor Richards of the animal husbandry department at the North Dakota Agricultural college conducted a novel judging contest for his classes by having the owners of light driving horses in the city exhibit their animals before the students to be judged and scored.

Arrangements are pending with the McClellan Paper company to establish a branch office at Fargo and do its transfer work for this section of the northwest from Fargo.

Jamestown people have \$150,000 worth of buildings a sight for the coming summer already.

Plans for rebuilding the burned district of Pembina are being considered and it is likely that a number of fine structures will be built there during the coming summer.

Pneumonia appears to be quite prevalent in many sections of the state. The mild weather, followed by cold snaps, has caught a good many people.

The Rugby merchants have grown weary of delivering goods at all hours of the day and night, and have got together and decided to deliver goods only between the hours of 9 and 10 in the forenoon and 4 and 5 in the afternoon.

Andrew Holm of Springbrook was killed in a cave-in in the Pollock coal mine at Williston. He was about 35 and single.

Representative Shiels is the father of a resolution requesting congress to remove the tax from alcohol used in the arts and industries. The resolution should pass.