

THE BLACK SEA REVOLT

Descent of the Potemkine the Climax of a Struggle

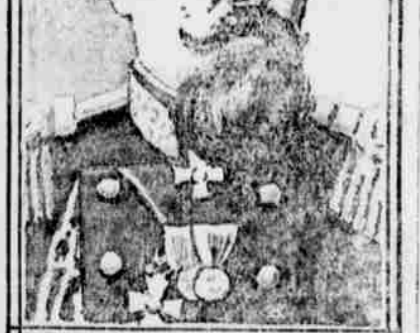
WORKMEN THE TROUBLE

7,800 Killed and 3,000 Wounded in One Night—Valuable City Property Destroyed—Vice Admiral Kruger Criticized for Lack of Decision in Suppressing Mutiny.

In the whole series of dramatic episodes connected with the revolutionary movement in Russia nothing was more startling than the naval revolt in the Black Sea and the mutiny of part of the Russian fleet in those waters. Odessa, Russia's chief commercial seaport for a time, was already in the throes of insurrection and apparently lay at the mercy of the mutineers.

Odessa is one of the finest cities in Europe, with superbly paved and cleanly kept streets. Along the cliff tops runs the favorite promenade, the Nicolai Boulevard, commanding a magnificent view of the harbor and the open sea.

The workers of Odessa had been alarmed at the progress made in the adoption of machinery, especially in the loading of grain, and the eleva-



Vice Admiral Kruger.

ted railway which ran alongside the quays and took the place of the old fashioned method of loading the ships with grain was an object of peculiar dislike to the laborers who had been displaced.

When the Kniaz Potemkine was coming into the harbor it was known what was the purpose of the battleship. Some believed she was about to take part in quelling the strike and the excited populace rushed down the cliffs to the piers. The ship's plinane came to the shore bringing a ghastly burden, the body of a seaman which his comrades insisted on burying in the chief cemetery of the city. He had been killed by an officer at the first sign of the mutiny on board the ship. His comrades thereupon made themselves masters of the ship and ran up the red flag. On hearing this the lower orders of the city gave themselves up to riot and set fire to the railway and custom house. The industrial suburbs, with 50,000 unemployed, were in a ferment and the military authorities took drastic measures to quell the outbreak in the city. Batteries of heavy artillery were placed along the Cliff Boulevard, and the city gardens in the center of Odessa were turned into a military camp.

There was constant firing in the streets, and when Admiral Kruger's squadron arrived from Sebastopol after two days' delay it was quite uncertain whether all the ships would not follow the example of the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedosetz. The Admiral feared to test the loyalty of the crews, and the Kniaz Potemkine was allowed to depart. The damage done by the revolutionary incendiarism was estimated at \$35,000,000, consisting of the elevated railway, factories, pack houses, magazines, private buildings, etc. The human slaughter, wreckage and conflagration was frightful. No fewer than 7,800 persons were killed and 3,000 wounded in one night in the battle between the troops and the workmen, Cossacks, infantry and machine guns being allowed to fire at will. The mutiny of the Kniaz Potemkine culminated when Captain Golikoff and all the officers of the ship except five, mostly engineers, were killed.

Members of the crew have stated that revolutionary ideas and projects had been fermenting throughout the personnel of the Black Sea fleet since the beginning of last year. When the Kniaz Potemkine left Sebastopol the crew implicitly believed that all the other ships would join in the revolt. The incident of bad food accentuated the dissatisfaction of the men and precipitated the dramatic event of the mutiny. The sailors refused the soup and meat as bad and sent a delegation to Captain Golikoff. He ordered the marines to keep back the malcontents, but when ordered to fire they refused.

The second in command, Gulliarovsky, then killed Omelchuk with a rifle shot and this sealed the fate of the officers. The doctor, Smirnov, shot himself in his cabin. The sailors made one of their number, Matuschenko, their leader, and after burying their comrade at Odessa and a week's indecision compelled the officers to navigate the ship to Kustendji, a Roumanian port, where they surrendered it on condition that they themselves should be allowed to depart freely from the frontier.

TOBACCO SMUGGLERS' TRICKS.

Various Ways Contraband Goods are Carried Into France.

A great effort is being made by the French customs officials to break up the organization of smugglers which has lately been carrying on a lucrative and ever growing trade in contraband between Belgium and France, says London Express.

The French customs officials have had several important successes. The first was the capture of a fishing smack in the Straits of Dover. The vessel carried \$1,000 worth of tobacco. This contraband cargo was confiscated, the vessel seized and the owners were fined \$1,025. On the same night a smugglers' haunt was raided at Dunkirk and great quantities of tobacco were seized.

One of the latest devices was that employed by a man who disguised himself as a priest. He was in the habit of journeying from a Belgian frontier town into France every day with a large quantity of tobacco concealed under his cassock.

He returned to Belgium, not a portly priest, but a very lean, emaciated individual.

The capture of the fictitious priest led the authorities to suspect a number of nuns who daily crossed the frontier into France. A careful search had been organized, and in four cases the supposed nun was found to be a smuggler with many pounds of tobacco and cigars hidden beneath her heavy black skirt.

Suspicion next fell upon the drivers, firemen and guards of the train running between Brussels and Paris, and for some days every train has been carefully searched. Hundreds of pounds of tobacco have been found hidden among the coal on the tenders.

In one case the cushions of a carriage were found to be stuffed with tobacco. In another, a passenger, who was well known as a regular traveler on the line, was searched, and found to be loaded with contraband. In a third case an invalid, reposing on air cushions, was found to be no invalid at all, and the cushions held tobacco instead of air.

Plan to Irrigate Egypt.

This project, which is one that has long been advocated by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, is, it is claimed, the one best calculated to solve the question of irrigation in Egypt. Recently reports have been current that the Assuan Dam, which was intended to accomplish much for Egyptian agriculture, in addition to having fallen far short of the original purpose so far as the extent of the benefits derived from it are concerned, was in danger of succumbing entirely to the strain put upon the dam, threatening damage in place of the good it was planned to accomplish. Mr. Whitehouse's project, in favor of which support is being sought in this country, is the construction of works that would make it possible to convert a depression in the Egyptian desert into a reservoir or lake about as large as the Lake of Geneva. It is claimed for this plan that it would give a supply of water that would meet all the requirements of agriculture in Egypt, and at a cost that would be small compared with the amount already spent on the Assuan Dam and other works and that which it was recently proposed to expend for additions to these works. The expectation that the cotton area in Egypt would be materially increased upon the completion of the Assuan Dam appears not to have been fulfilled, the area this year being only slightly larger than that of last year. The half million acres or more that it was expected would be benefited by this dam have been reduced in the actual results to about 205,000 acres, and none of this land, it is stated is new land.—St. Louis Republic.

Limit of Safety.

The Grand Duke Sergius, who was recently blown to pieces with a dynamite bomb, while Governor of Warsaw thought it would be a good idea if the people of that city would contribute a fund with which to buy sunflower seeds to be given as a present to the Russian soldiers, who are very fond of chewing them. Sergius announced that every one sending money would be given a receipt, but those sending 1,000 rubles (\$510) or more would be thanked personally by himself. It is said that the response was excellent. But, though no one sent in 1,000 rubles and asked to be thanked personally by the Grand Duke, many sent in 999 rubles and asked for the receipt.

Russian Police Dogs.

It is said that at the instance of the Czar trained "police dogs" have been purchased from Brunswick, Germany, where the animals are said to be educated for this work in a manner far superior to any other locality. The animals secured by the Russian Government were designed especially for the service of protecting the Czar.

Misapplied Energy.

"Your husband has a wonderful intellect, anyhow," said the soothing relative. "Yes," answered the woman who tells her troubles; "he is one of those men who insist on worrying about the treasury deficit instead of the grocery bill."—Washington Star.

No Sleep After That.

"Did you get up with the chickens while you were in the country?" "No," replied the city man who had come back to town for some sleep; "I got up with the roosters; they began to crow about 4 A.M."—Detroit Free Press

FINANCES OF THE KAISER

As Emperor of Germany He Draws No Pay

HIS WORKMEN WELL PAID

When Travelling he is Accompanied by a Large Suite of Officers and Gentlemen—He Maintains Three Theaters Partially as Profit-Making Concerns—Does not Gamble.

The German Emperor, with an annual income of approximately one million pounds sterling is a poor man, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet, says the London Express. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity as German Emperor, but fulfills the duties of his honorary position free of charge to the federation of German States. The Kaiser draws his income, first, as King of Prussia, and, second, as a private landowner.

His income as King of Prussia amounts approximately to £800,000 per annum.

The Kaiser owns eighty-three landed estates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest landowner in Germany.

Some of the land of the Kaiser's estates is rented to farmers; but the Emperor carries on business on his own account in several parts of the country.

The Kaiser's workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and all his employes receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for his widows and children out of his private purse.

Practically speaking, the German Emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of £800,000 per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The Kaiser has no personal extravagances, but lives a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The Kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount every year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not of particularly good breed, and not unusually expensive.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, namely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a king of Prussia. The



The Crown Prince of Germany.

support of relatives forms a first charge on the Kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual allowance for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

The Crown Prince, now he is married, will be surrounded by his own court, comprising a marshal, a master of ceremonies, a master of horse, a master of the hunt, lords in waiting, gentlemen in waiting, aides-de-camp, and so forth. The maintenance of the Crown Prince's court is expected to cost the Kaiser at least £50,000 per annum.

His own court is an extremely expensive luxury.

There is a minister of the imperial house, a director of the imperial household, a director of the royal archives and four counselors of the royal household. There is a president of heraldry, a senior lord in waiting, a court marshal, a master of the hunt, a master of the kitchen, a master of the royal chambers, a house marshal, a master of the stables, a master of ceremonies, and numerous counselors attached to all these departments.

The Kaiser travels in the same splendor in which he lives at home.

The whole Mediterranean trip is estimated to have cost over sixty thousand pounds. The cost of the Kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded one hundred thousand pounds.

Apart from his expenditure for purposes of royal display, the Kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and of the drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense, and buys pictures for presentation to public galleries, which he distributes to art galleries throughout the German Empire, and occasionally sends some abroad.

With all these financial burdens the Kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects. The Kaiser has never borrowed money from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.

BUFFALO BILL'S TRAIL OPEN.

Public Road now Through 100 Miles of Wildest West.

Buffalo Bill has lived to see one of his cherished plans carried out. After forty years the trail which he himself mapped out through the wildest part of Wyoming has been opened as a public road.

In laying out the trail the old fighter employed no engineer. He struck out for the wildest and most beautiful scenery to be found and this road from the town of Cody to the Yellowstone passes through such ravines and along such precipices that several short tunnels have had to be cut. Part of the time the way is over mountains and part of the time along winding rivers and canons.

Upon this trail in one of the very loneliest spots, Col. Cody has built for himself an imposing mausoleum in which he will some day be buried. The tomb is located on the apex of Rattlesnake Mountain, which before this road was opened was inaccessible save to a few experienced mountaineers.

Col. Cody's trail will help the homeseekers who will go to the Wind River and Shoshone Reservoir next summer. The Government has already set June 15, 1906, as the date when the land shall be thrown open. In the meantime the United States is spending \$2,225,000 on an irrigation project in this selfsame Big Horn Basin for the reclamation of near to 150,000 acres of fertile land.

The country is located in northwestern Wyoming, immediately east of Yellowstone Park. The basin contains more than 8,000,000 acres, and it is believed that at least a fourth of this can be influenced by irrigation.

That part of the Big Horn district which the United States Government is seeking to irrigate lies along the Shoshone River in Big Horn County. The main canal will be sixty feet wide at the bottom, and will extend from Rattlesnake Mountain, three miles above Cody, along the north side of the river to a terminus above Garland.

At one point the canal passes through a ravine with perpendicular walls several hundred feet high, and this at the narrowest point will be walled up by a dam 120 high as a reservoir.

Caring for Japan's War Orphans.

Describing the systematic way in which the Japanese are supplying relief to those whose supporters have been killed or disabled in the war, Kosuke Torneoko, of the Home School at Tokio, writes in the current issue of Charities:—

Sympathy and enthusiasm abound in every direction, and relief accommodations are planned and projected not only by those who are willing among the people, but also by the State itself, which has issued an Imperial Ordinance Concerning the Relief of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, and has granted money to the Association for the Relief of Those Serving in the Army and Navy, the Ladies' Patriotic Society, the Seamen's Families' Endeavor Society, and others.

Most picturesque of the relief work in the towns and villages is that done by the Secret Ploughing Society of the Young Men of Nakagawa village. Either at night, or when nobody knows, these young men go out and plough and sow for those who are at the front the farms which would be unploughed and unsown on account of their cultivators' absence, and thus help labor of their families left behind. In Kuse County the school children after school is over help in the tillage of the farms of those who are at the front. In some places farms are gratuitously lent out to the soldiers' families for tillage, or manures and other things are brought together at wholesale prices and distributed to them; or capital is either lent out or given, so that they can devote themselves to the manufacture of straw articles which are by-products of farming; or some work in tea making or silkworm raising is found and given to them.

Burning Sugar and Bacteria.

It was recently demonstrated before the Society of Biology at Paris that the ancient custom of burning such substances as sugar, resin, and certain aromatic plants for fumigation was of considerable value, as these materials gave off vapors with antiseptic properties which made them most useful germicides.

This is due to a large amount of formic aldehyde in the vapors, and it was found that when 2 grams (31 grains) of sugar were burned in a bell glass of 12 litres (12.6 quarts) capacity, objects injected with the bacillus coli, bacillus typhosus, the vibrio of cholera, the bacillus tuberculosis, and other pathogenic germs, were destroyed within half an hour. Other more resistant bacteria required a somewhat longer exposure, but eventually succumbed.—Harper's Weekly.

Prince of Wales' Costly Feathers.

On the apex of the Prince of Wales' crown, which he wears on special occasions, is a curious feather, or rather, a tuft of periwak feathers, the top of which is adorned with a gold thread. This feather is said to be worth \$50,000 and has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the world. It took twenty years to procure it and caused the death of more than a dozen hunters. The reason the pursuit of the periwak is so dangerous is because it inhabits the jungles and other haunts of tigers.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

- SEPTEMBER JURYMEN: C. H. Reimold, Bloom. Elmer Hagenbuch, Scott. John Foster, Madison. W. J. Kreamer, Locust. Emanuel Snyder, Benton twp. H. W. Appelman, Hemlock. M. H. Croop, Briarcreek. Hugh Quiek, Montour. Francis W. Rhoads, Conyngham. W. H. Lord, Bloom. Chauncey Keler, Benton. Boyd Freas, Briarcreek. John Watson, Bloom. Roy Swentsel, Bloom. Sterling Thomas, Hemlock. John Hauck, Briarcreek. Thomas Hickey, Bloom. Ethan Hampton, Roaringcreek. F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek. Lloyd Young, Jackson. Wesley Morris, Greenwood. Charles B. Edwards, Bloom. Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

- FIRST WEEK JURORS: Daniel Hess, Millin. G. W. Knouse, Benton. W. H. Gilmore, Bloom. A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf. Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock. Robert H. Meurs, Montour. James Casey, Madison. Jonathan Lorenan, Franklin. Michael Grant, Centralia. C. C. Megargell, Orange twp. A. K. Wright, Scott. Thomas Webb, Bloom. D. H. Walsh, Centralia. Harry Hummel, Beaver. Alfred Heacock, Greenwood. Moses Savage, Benton twp. W. H. Griffith, Centralia. F. H. Wilson, Bloom. J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf. John Scott, Bloom. George H. Kelter, Bloom. Elias Thomas, Cleveland. Jesse Bittenhouse, Beaver. William Harry, Berwick. Miles Everhard, Jackson. Duval Dickson, Briarcreek. Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf. J. G. Shultz, Benton. H. H. Hulmes, Benton twp. Michael Hartman, Greenwood. W. S. Laubaeh, Benton twp. Matthias M. Kreamer, Greenwood. Jacob Wagner, Berwick. A. J. McHenry, Stillwater. Ellis Ringrose, Scott. F. H. Jenkins, Bloom. Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek. John R. Neyhard, Catawissa twp. J. E. Shuman, Center. G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf. Robert Vanderslice, Bloom. Charles Tittle, Bloom. W. T. Miller, Benton. Phillip Crawford, Bloom. Edward Clever, Locust. Tilden J. Weiss, Center. John Masteller, Millin. Pierce Dinnick, Cleveland.

Canada thistles are a great pest to farm land. In July the plant is in full bloom and if not cut down the seed will ripen and be carried far and wide, causing much annoyance. The law requires all land owners to cut the thistles in July. If they are neglected it is the duty of the constables to go and cut the weeds and collect from the property owners a nice fee. For that reason look after your crop of Canada thistles at once.

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. All druggists \$1.00; 6 bottles \$5.00.

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A stick is all right for the back of a lazy man. But it would be a savage as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary man or a starving man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging liver it is a great mistake to lash it with drastic drugs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but a symptom of an ill-nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with one stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the deflection of other organs.