

ASSASSINATED IN MOSCOW

Grand Duke Sergius, Uncle to the Czar, the Victim.

BLOWN TO PIECES ON STREET.

Head Severed from Body and Blown to Atoms—The Assassin Was Arrested.

CONSTERNATION AT THE COURT.

The bomb-throwing campaign, threatened after the St. Petersburg riot, has begun. The first victim is Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar and Military Governor of Moscow.

The Grand Duke was assassinated at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th in Moscow, his murderer hurling a bomb under a closed carriage in which Sergius was driving. The carriage was blown to pieces, the imperial victim was beheaded and frightfully mangled, and the horses, unharmed, bolted.

The sentence of death on Grand Duke Sergius was contained in a proclamation issued by the Socialist Revolutionists of Moscow after the demonstration of December 11, of last year, at St. Petersburg was put down. It read:

"If our demonstration at Moscow (December 18 and 19) is crushed in as bloody a manner as that of our brothers at St. Petersburg, then be the guilt therefore upon the head of Grand Duke Sergius and General Treppoff, and we, the committee, in that event have foreordained their death."

Where the Murder Occurred.

The tragedy occurred within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin palace and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the ax on the famous Red square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow.

The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the Grand Duke a bomb charged with the same high power explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewn the snow for yards around.

Every window in the great, lofty facade of the Palace of Justice was shattered, and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, 100 yards away.

The assassin belongs to the noted "Fighting Group" of the Socialist Revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials, and long since passed the sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius.

Assassin Attempts to Escape.

The assassin was thrown to the ground and stunned by the force of the explosion, but he quickly arose and ran toward the gate, attempting to stream from his face where he had been wounded by fragments of the bomb attracted the attention of a sergeant of police, who seized him before he could draw his revolver. The man did not deny his crime, but on the contrary gloried in its success.

THREE OTHER MARKED MEN.

Besides Sergius the Czar, Treppoff and Bouligan Doomed to Die.

The news of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius reached the Russian Embassy in Berlin first through a newspaper correspondent.

Travelers from St. Petersburg who have arrived in the city say it is common talk there that the terrorist had marked four persons for execution—the Emperor, Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General Treppoff of St. Petersburg and Interior Minister Bouligan.

HOLE PUNCHED IN BOILER.

Driving Rod Broke While Flyer Was Running at High Speed.

The Pennsylvania railroad flyer from Philadelphia arrived here after having a remarkable escape from a serious accident at Retreat, along the Susquehanna river. The train was composed of five cars, all well filled, and was running about 40 miles an hour, when the tire of one of the driving wheels came off and the right hand driving rod broke, rendering the engine helpless. It broke off short, however, and instead of tearing the cab to pieces, struck the boiler at each revolution of the wheel and soon punched a large hole in it, through which the steam escaped so rapidly that in less than a minute the train had stopped.

At the point where the accident occurred there is a high bank on one side and the Susquehanna river on the other, and if the train had jumped the track it would have gone over into the river. No one was injured.

Establish Parcel Post System.

General W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster general, and Assistant Superintendent J. M. Masten, of the railway division of the United States postoffice department, returned on the steamer Majestic from a trip to London and Paris, during which they established a parcel post system with Great Britain and France, and arranged for sorting mails at sea on three of the big steamship lines—the White Star, American and Comair.

TOWER OPERATOR ROBBED.

Two Highwaymen Commit Bold Crime.

J. F. Dunn, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad night telegraph operator at Hickman Run, a block station between Broadford and Dawson, Pa., was bound, gagged and robbed by two robbers. Dunn did not pay much attention to the men when they came in the office, thinking them railroad men, but after a revolver was put under his nose he knew the men had come to rob him.

The thieves secured a gold watch and some money. Dunn managed to release himself from his bonds and telegraphed the news to his fellow operators. An engine with armed men was sent from Conneville, but the highwaymen were not caught.

STATE CONTROLS PIKE.

Federal Government Long Ago Relinquished Supervision.

The United States government has no interest or control over the old National pike, according to a letter Representative Acheson has received from General Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers of the United States army, who investigated the matter at Mr. Acheson's request. The United States relinquished all right, title and interest in that portion of the pike lying in Pennsylvania to the government of that State under the terms of an act passed by Congress in 1835.

This act was passed after the Pennsylvania Legislature had adopted a resolution pledging the State to control the pike and maintain it as a public highway.

Wireless System to Panama.

A representative of a wireless telegraph company is in San Francisco arranging for the installation of a plant for communication with Panama by a direct coast route and by way of the East via Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, New York, Key West, Porto Rico, and Cuba. Following this direct communications will, it is said, be perfected between this city, the Philippines, the Orient and the Hawaiian Islands.

Wants Money to Probe Standard.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor sent a letter to the House asking for money wherewith to make the proposed investigation of the Standard Oil combination. He proposed to get the funds by having Congress appropriate the unexpended balance of the money allowed him for the work of the Bureau of Corporations in the last legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Japs Will Save 50 Ships.

The steamship Tremont, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Japanese ports, brought news that 50 vessels will be added to Japanese naval strength as a result of salvage operations now being conducted at Port Arthur. Some of the vessels will be repaired at the Port Arthur docks which 1,200 workmen are putting in repair.

Death of Jay Cooke.

Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier is world wide, died at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, of Ogontz, a suburb of Philadelphia. Mr. Cooke was 83 years old. He had been complaining of general debility, the result of old age, for several years. His condition was not considered serious, however, and his death tonight came rather suddenly.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Fight is probably on for control of the Union Pacific.

The court throws out nautical testimony in the Cody divorce suit.

Mrs. Sophia Westover died at Portage, Wis., aged 107 years.

The House of Representatives passed the pension appropriation bill.

General Lew Wallace was buried with last leaf of his autobiography on his casket.

President Harper of Chicago University is convinced he will not survive operation for cancer.

Admiral George Dewey is confined to his home in Washington with an attack of grip.

General Kuropatkin has received information that if he does not soon report a victory he will be superseded.

The royal family of Russia is terrorized and has been warned by the police to not leave the palaces. The empress mother has been threatened with death. Requiem masses were said in St. Petersburg and Moscow for Grand Duke Sergius.

The French government will join in the Russian period of mourning for Grand Duke Sergius, having considered him the real power behind the throne.

Mrs. Chadwick weeps when Nathan Loeser is appointed trustee for her creditors.

John Schindedecker, a St. Paul butcher, was found dead in his shop, his body having been almost hacked to pieces with a meat cleaver.

Tribute to the memory of Matthew Stanley Quay was paid by the United States Senate in speeches of members, including Senators Knox and Penrose.

The action of the postoffice committee of the Senate promises a pneumatic mail tube service for Pittsburg.

Congressman Campbell of Kansas makes charges of collusion by the Standard Oil Company and the Santa Fe Railroad against the independent oil interests of his State.

Three attempts are said to have been made to murder Mrs. Jane L. Stanford in her mansion in San Francisco, by placing poison in a bottle of mineral water.

REVOLUTIONIST DISPERSED

New York Police Scatter Crowd of Russian Sympathizers.

HELD MEETING ON THE STREET.

Inflammatory and Revolutionary Literature Found on the Prisoner.

The New York police reserves were called out Sunday night to disperse a crowd, said to be sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary party. Eight men were arrested, all giving foreign names and charged with parading without a permit, collecting a crowd and holding an unlawful meeting.

The trouble started when two policemen came upon a crowd, shouting and applauding a speech made by one of their number. The policemen were unsuccessful in dispersing the people, and called for the reserves. It was said that a red flag was being waved, and a sergeant of police who assisted in the raid made the statement that one of the men arrested was found "inflammatory and revolutionary literature." This man's name was given as Albert Argentier, and the police found on him a subscription list for the Russian revolutionaries, said to have been issued by the pro-revolution committee for Russia.

Argentier demanded to know if this city was to be like Moscow, an honest working man denied the right to meet and denounce tyrants.

"You can meet all right," said the sergeant in charge at Madison street, but not in the street, where the meeting might turn into a riot and a lot of people get broken heads. Obey the law and we will not molest your meetings."

EXPORTS FOR JANUARY.

Japan Takes Large Tonnage of Iron and Steel Products.

Close to 25,000 tons of steel billets, rails, beams, bars, hoops, plates, wire, wire nails and iron pipe made by the United States Steel Corporation, were exported in January through New York and other Eastern seaboard points, while heavy shipments were also made to the Far East by way of the Pacific. This brought the total of January exports to fully 50,000 tons.

The billets consignments went to England principally. Rails went largely to Japan and Korea, while wire went to South America, Australia and the Far East. Japan was also a large buyer of wire nails and iron pipe.

The January imports of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, iron pyrites, pig iron and miscellaneous material, bought largely for Pittsburg account, exceeded 75,000 tons.

\$1,500,000 FIRE.

Business Houses and Hotels Destroyed at Indianapolis.

Fire which started in the large wholesale millinery house of Fahnley & McCrea, at Indianapolis spread to adjoining buildings and within 45 minutes had completely destroyed eight buildings and menaced that portion of the wholesale district bounded by Meridian street and Georgia street, Jackson place and the Union station.

Several explosions occurred in the area. A Kieffer Drug Company's ware-rooms and on account of the inflammable material stored in the adjoining buildings the fire was hard to fight. A storm of firebrands fell over the business portion of the city and threatened a wholesale conflagration. The loss is placed at \$1,500,000.

Bulgarians and Turks Fight.

In a fight between Bulgarians and Turks at the village of Euklitche, near Strumitza, on February 16, the Bulgarians lost 20 killed or wounded. The Turks subsequently burned the village. A commission of inquiry sent to the spot from this city discovered in the ruins of the village the charred remains of 14 women and several children.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Thirteen Others Are Injured While Descending Mine Shaft.

Five men were killed and 13 injured in an accident in No. 2 slope of the No. 1 colliery of the Lytle operation at Pottsville, Pa., by the falling of top rock while a "gunboat" loaded with 18 men on their way to work was going down the shaft. Three of the killed were foreigners while the other two were Americans and prominent in the localities in which they resided.

The dead are: Henry B. Moore, aged 39; Daniel Deegan, aged 40; Sylvester Pellock, aged 24; Peter Mostofsky, aged 28, and George Kutler, aged 30.

Three Burned to Death.

While Mrs. Amos Hefflinger of Akron, was at the home of a neighbor warning a mother of the danger to her little son, who was skating on the Ohio canal, her own children were burning to death. Mrs. Hefflinger was gone from home 10 minutes. When she returned the house was in flames. The dead children are: Irene, aged 3; Howard, aged 2; George, aged 3 months.

Farmer Stricken While Singing.

While singing "Nearer My Home Today Than I Have Been Before," Anthony Haney, aged 70, a well-known farmer near Greensburg, Pa., received a stroke of apoplexy, dying a few minutes afterward.

Man Dies at Age of 116.

Alexander Mead, a colored man, 116 years old, died in Toledo, O. Mead was born in slavery October 24, 1789, near the Big Sandy river, in Greenup county Ky.

GEN. WALLACE DEAD.

Author of Ben Hur Passes Away at His Home.

General Lew Wallace, author, former American Minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., aged 78 years.

The health of General Wallace has been waning for several years, and for months it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease. For more than a year he has been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his advanced age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time has he ever confessed his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality have prolonged his life.

General Lew Wallace was 78 years old when he died, having been born in Brookville, Ind., in 1827. He had been in the thick of political, military and literary life since the Mexican War, which he entered before he had attained his majority and from which he emerged a young lieutenant, covered with honors.

General Wallace's father, David Wallace, was once Governor of Indiana. He was defeated for re-election to Congress because he voted for \$300,000 appropriation to build the first experimental telephone line from Washington to Baltimore, his constituents objecting to such expenditure of public money as unpardonable extravagance.

Possibly the least success attained by him was as a lawyer, which career he embraced in his early manhood. After the stirring events of the Civil War, from which he emerged a Major General, he took up for a brief period the practice of the legal profession. But he did not like the law, and gradually, with diplomatic work interspersed, he undertook the work of a litterateur, in which he has made if comparisons are possible in so well-rounded a life, his most distinguished success.

WILL BE NO DELAY.

President Orders Investigation of Oil Operations.

President Roosevelt sent an order to James R. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations, to make a thorough investigation of the Standard Oil Company's business and ascertain if that corporation is violating any of the anti-trust laws. The investigation is to be made at once.

This action is independent of the resolution adopted by the house of representatives, providing for such an investigation. It has been contemplated by the president for several days. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, who secured the passage of the resolution by the house, in a conference with President Roosevelt today outlined the crisis that has come to the Kansas oil industry. On the spot the president dictated the order to Commissioner Garfield.

Agents of the bureau of corporations are being hurried into the field to probe everywhere for evidence that might show violation of the federal laws. When Commissioner Garfield called at the white house later in the day to confer with the president he was given specific instructions to begin with Kansas.

40,000 WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

Twenty-Five Factories Settle With Their Men and Close Down.

The manufacturers of Lodz, at a meeting decided to telegraph full details of the situation to the minister of finance. Twenty-five factories, among them some of the largest in Lodz, paid off the men and closed their works indefinitely. The men dismissed number 40,000.

Some other mills which previously had closed refused to pay the strikers, who demanded money claimed to be due them. At one mill which thus refused the strikers spent the night around the offices.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Maria Willey, aged 70 years, was burned to death at her home near Rocky Fork, O., her gown catching fire from a grate. When found her hand was clasping a pall of water.

CHADWICK GEMS FOUND.

Smuggled Jewels Valued at \$60,000 Are Turned Over.

As the result of an order issued by the federal authorities, commanding that all the smuggled Chadwick jewels be surrendered, about \$60,000 worth of gems of various kinds have been turned over to them. Other jewels of equal value have been traced, and are yet to be returned.

Twenty United States secret service men have been busy locating the jewels since January 1. It is believed all are now accounted for. Most of them are held to secure loans, but are forfeited to the government under the law which makes all smuggled goods contraband.

According to the federal authorities, the matter is entirely in the disposition of Secretary of the Treasury. It is probable that only the unpaid duty on the gems will be retained by the government. Persons refusing to return jewels known to be smuggled are liable to indictment.

Explosion on a Submarine.

Four men killed and 14 others injured were the result of two explosions on board a British submarine boat in the harbor at Queenstown. The killed included Engineer Artificer Chaffee and Lieut. Skinner. Lieut. H. G. Good, commander of the vessel, was blinded.

Lila Pearsons, aged 13; Esther Pearsons, aged 11, and Leslie Pearsons, aged 7, were burned to death at Springdale. A defective fuse is thought to have caused the fire.

TO INVESTIGATE STANDARD

The House Asks Secretary of Commerce to Investigate.

AN INQUIRY AS TO CONSPIRACY.

The Move Is Particularly With Reference to the Standard and Its Control of Market.

The House passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Campbell (Republican, Kansas) instructing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Kansas oil situation, particularly with reference to the affairs of the Standard Oil Co., and its control of the market.

The resolution, which was acted upon by the House without reference to a committee is as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be and he is hereby requested to investigate the cause or causes of the low price of crude oil or petroleum in the United States, and especially in the Kansas field, and the unusually large margin between the price of crude oil or petroleum and the selling price of refined oil and its byproducts, and whether the said conditions have resulted, in whole or in part, from any contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states and territories or with foreign countries; also whether the said prices have been controlled in whole or in part by any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and territories or with foreign nations; also whether such corporation, joint stock company or corporate combination, in purchasing crude oil or petroleum by any order or practice of discrimination, boycott, blacklists or in any manner discriminates against any particular oil field; also to investigate the organization, capitalization, profits, conduct and management of the business of such corporation or corporations, company or companies and corporate combinations, if any; and to make early report of his findings according to law, to the end that such information may be used by Congress as a basis for legislation, or by the Department of Justice as a basis for legal proceedings."

A bill providing for the establishment of a State oil refinery was passed by the Kansas House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 91 to 38. The bill had previously passed the Senate. Gov. Hoch will sign the measure at once. Under its provisions a refinery will be erected at Peru.

NEGOTIATIONS ENDED.

Secretary Hay Stops Consideration of Further Arbitration Treaties.

Secretary Hay has not yet communicated to the representatives of Powers here with whom he had negotiated arbitration treaties the action of the Senate in amending those conventions, and it is probable that he will not do so. The conventions are now in the custody of the Librarian of the State Department and will probably not receive further diplomatic treatment.

It has developed that the Powers are unwilling to accept the amendment to the treaties made by the Senate. There are other Powers, however, which positively decline to accept the Senate amendment. The principal basis of their objection is that the conventions would be entirely one-sided.

Other conventions similar in terms and scope to the arbitration treaties just acted on by the Senate have been in process of negotiation, these being suspended, and the Japanese treaty signed Saturday morning, will be the last of the list.

Mrs. Lucy Jackson Myrick, a native of Vermont, died at Middleville, Mich., aged 101 years and 11 months.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

The gross earnings of Southern Railway for the first week in February decreased \$76,578.

The gross earnings of 33 roads for the first week in February show an average increase of 1.19 per cent.

Gross earnings of Chicago Great Western for the first week in February decreased \$18,789.

The gross earnings of Missouri, Kansas & Texas for the first week in February decreased \$47,558.

A Wall street estimate gives \$8,000,000 as the steel corporation earnings for January and predicts about \$27,000,000 for the quarter, which would compare with about \$13,000,000 for the first quarter of last year.

The Calumet and Arizona Copper directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, or \$1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, or 50 cents per share, the same as in December.

State Chairman Penrose issues a call from Washington to the Republican electors of Pennsylvania for the state convention to be held in Harrisburg April 26.

Made Strikes Profitable.

Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst of New York in the latter's case against the anthracite coal-carrying railroads, charged that the coal strikes of 1900 and 1902 had been transformed by the railroads into sources of profit, and that a wage reduction would not be justified by the lowering of coal rates and prices as contended by one of the opposing counsel.

GREAT NUMBERS SACRIFICED.

Exclusive of Port Arthur, 130,430 Men Passed Through Hospitals.

40,000 or 50,000 Killed in Battle.

The official returns to St. Petersburg for the first year of the war, not including the Port Arthur statistics, show that 130,430 officers and men passed through the hospitals going north, of which number 1,710 officers were wounded, and 1,308 were sick; 53,890 men were wounded, and 72,581 were sick; 4,474 wounded and 11,248 sick were invalided, 9,429 returned to Russia, and 21,554 are still in hospitals. Over 77,000, therefore, presumably returned to the ranks.

These figures do not include the numbers of those killed on the field of battle, nor probably those slightly injured who remained temporarily in field hospitals. The proportion dying in hospitals is very low, the total loss to the active army in wounded and sick being a little over 30,000, of whom almost half have still a chance of returning to the ranks. The other half will be invalided or returned to Russia.

The killed in battle are estimated to have numbered between 40,000 and 50,000.

The departure of Grand Duke Alexis and Vice Admiral Avellanica for Libau to bid farewell to the Third squadron on its departure for the far east, does not indicate that there is any intention of postponing the sailing of the squadron.

A dispatch from Kiel says: "The postponement of the sailing of the Russian squadron under Admiral Nebogatoff causes wonder, as contractors had placed large supplies of fresh and other provisions on board the steamer Marie for transshipment to the Russian squadron. An order for 20,000 pounds of fresh meat has been countermanded."

COPPER MINES TO MERGE.

Big Arizona Companies Consolidate Pittsburg Capitalists Interested.

Arrangements have been completed by Eastern capitalists, including Boston and Pittsburg owners, for a consolidation of the mines in the so-called "Bonanza circle" at Bisbee, Ariz. The properties to be included are the Calumet & Arizona, \$2,000,000 capital; Lake Superior & Pittsburg, \$2,000,000; Calumet & Pittsburg, \$2,500,000; Pittsburg & Duluth, \$2,500,000, and the Junction Development Company, \$50,000.

At present but one of these properties is producing, the Calumet & Arizona, which produced 31,675,000 pounds of copper in 1904. The company has paid \$1,700,000 in dividends and set aside a \$2,000,000 reserve. The shafts of all the properties are connected and all are rich in ore.

Panama Railroad a Payer.

The members of the House subcommittee to investigate the affairs of the Panama Railroad Company returned from New York, where they visited the offices of the company. Chairman Shackelford said the testimony developed that the railroad and its constituent steamship line was an exceedingly well-paying piece of property and that it has been a dividend payer from its organization.

No Yellow Jack at Colon.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has received a report from Health Officer Stauding at Cristobal, canal zone, stating positively that it has not been shown that yellow fever exists or has existed in Colon since July 9, 1904.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

The bill giving women the right to vote for presidential electors was voted down by the Kansas senate, 60 to 29.

The Russian people approve of the czar's order for an investigation of the labor dispute and his declaration in favor of a land congress.

King Edward opened the British parliamentary session. Opposition leaders began attack on government policy. A heated debate ensued.

St. Petersburg is quiet. All strikers have returned to work. No disturbances are reported anywhere in the empire.

President Roosevelt delivered a speech touching upon the race issue before the Republican club of New York City.

Intense cold weather prevails over the south and west. Record-breaking temperatures are reported and there is much suffering.

The Russian committee of ministers orders the minister of finance to frame legislation to improve the condition of the working people.

Congressmen Hearst and Sullivan heaped abuse upon each other in the house of representatives, which caused a tumult and great indignation among their colleagues.

W. H. Hunt, president of the defunct Pan-American Banking Company, of Chicago, was held in \$14,600 bail. President Hunt said he had assurances his friends would come to his assistance with surety for his release.

The majority of 63, by which Mr. Asquith's amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne was rejected by the house of commons is regarded as giving the government the first move in the political game, and as finally disposing of any present prospect of dissolution of parliament.

Insists on Three Battleships.

Several members of both the Senate and the House discussed with the President the pending naval appropriation bill. The President told his callers that he hoped Congress would provide for three battleships, instead of two, saying that reinforcements might better be made in other departments.

President Roosevelt has killed the arbitration treaties by declining to negotiate ratifications.