EXPECTED REVOLUTION STARTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

REVOLUTION **BEGINS IN RUSSIA**

St. Petersburg Strikers Are in a State of Open Insurrection Against Government.

CITY IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Soldiers Are Bivonacked in the Streets -Five Hundred of the People Killed and Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.-This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering

ernment. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Pricee Vasilchikoff as commander of more than 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards.

Troops are bivouncking in the street tonight and at various places on the Nevski prospect, the main thoroughfore of the city. On the island of Vassiliostrov and in the out sections, infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tearskoe-Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

at Tearskoe-Selo, where Emperor Stea-cias II is living.

Minbiter of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last right the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and receive front and the emperor's anresolute front, and the emperar's answer to 100,000 workmen, trying to make their way to the Palace square today, was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priort, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, badding aloft the cross and marching

holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley, which iaid low 50 persons. The figures of the total numher killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and Islands, and at the winter palace, vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing

the number as high as 5,000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the ex-ception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow the blood which crimsoned the show has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for ven-

The sympathy of the middle class is

If Father Gopon, the mastermind of the movement, aimed at open revolu-tion, he managed the affair like a genfus to break the faith of the people in "the little father," who, they were convinced, and who Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their griev-

Grey, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that today's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening:

'Today Inaugurated revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has allenated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'little father' would be heeded. They have been undeceive'i. Gopon is now convinced that would be heeded. They have been un-deceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have falled, and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the op-pressors and the battle will be fought to the bitter end.

The military authorities had a firm grlp on every artery in the city. At daybreak regiments of guards, cavalry and infantry, held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which intelace the city, and the gutes leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace square, at the storm center, where massed dragoon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the guards. Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the trozen river and canals on the ed the frozen river and canals on the ice, by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace square, where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear

them. The street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds telling them that the emperor had foiled them and that they had come to act. Men began to build harleades in the Nevski prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles. own telegraph poles. Fighting, meantime, continued at va-

righting, meantime, continued at various places, soldlers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets, seeking lest members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disper a leaving the military in possession. As

leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevski prespect the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate

On the Kaminostov island all the

On the Kaminostov island all the lights were extinguished.
Every officer wearing the uniform of the emperor, who was found alone, was melbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored toulable that M. Witte will be appointed dictator tomorrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the authoracy are confronted on account of today's events, apparently are paralyzed for the moapparently are paralyzed for the mo-

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centers, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards regiment of St. Petersburg.

A member of the emperor's house-hold is quoted as saying today that this

TEA

Most people drink poor tea; don't know any better. Your gracer returns your maney if you don't like

conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or Emperor Nicholas will lose his

tion or Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The commanding officer shouted, "Disperse, disperse." Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded, and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges, and the last with ball. A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back, as they were trying to escape.

The Associated Press correspondent, standing behind the troops, saw mangled corpses of persons of all ages and both sexes strewn on the ground. One boy of 13 had his skull pierced and rent by bullets. Great splashes and streams of blood stained the snow. Only a few of the victims remained alive, for the fatal volley was fired at a distance of not more than 20 pages, and so the ambulances had little work to do.

The police recruited a large number of droshties (sieights) to carry off the dead. Heart-rending scenes were, witnessed as wives, husbands and mothers came up to claim their dear ones, and were carried of with them to the

came up to claim their dear ones, and were carried off with them in the sleighs.

Meanwhile the crowd had drifted ur the Nevski prospect, yelling "Murder-ers, murderers," and the square resum-ed its calm aspect, the troops returning to their stations. It was now the turn for the crowd stationed at Morskala entrance to the square, where the borse guards repeated the exploit with which they had cleared the explait with which they had cleared the Molka and drove the people pell mell down the thoroughfare.

thoroughfare.
From thence forward the Palace square ceased to be the center of interest. The Associated Press currespondent went to Grand Morskala and stood a whole hour near the corner of the Nevski prospect. The fashionable hotels on either side of the Grand Morskala vergesside. hoters on either side of the Grand Morskala were crowded but the doors were locked, except to well-known visitors. Fashionable jewelry and other stores were barred and mostly unshuttered. Quite a number of prominent persons stood on the sidewalks watching the developments.

Secy. Spencer Eddy of the American Secy. Spencer Eddy of the American embassy chatted with Grand Duke Boris, who had driven up in a stylish sleigh, drawn by a magnificent trotter, M. Bompard, the French ambassador, drove past with his wife. As a couple of squadrons of red-capped Hussars trotted by the officers gave the command, "Use the flat of your swords." Then the troopers moved off and disappeared down the street, the crowds shricking "Murderous dogs," but quickly vanishing before them. A few who were wounded were taken up and conveyed to a drug store on the opposite

were wounded were taken up and conveyed to a drug store on the opposite corner of the Grand Morskaia and the Nevski prospect. No troops were visible for sa much as half an hour.

A crowd quickly formed outside the drug store, and an orator was found for the occasion. Standing on the steps of the drug store, he addressed the impromptu meeting thus:

impromptu meeting thus:

"Comrades: We came humbly and peacefully to meet the emperor and lay our grievances before him; but the emperor refuses to see us, and instead, soldiers were sent to shoot us down. Then all Lean say is before. Then, all I can say is, he is no down.

emperor."
"Down with the emperor!" shouted We have suffered under the sway

"We have subtered under the sway of the chinoniks," said the speaker, "Down with the chinonicks," "We hoped for redress but hope is no longer possible; we win our rights only by fighting."
"Down with the autocracy!" yelled the growd.

the crowd.

the crowd.
"Our only chance of redress is from representatives of the people. Long live the constitutional assembly."
"Then all I have to say is, to arms, converted to the constitutional assembly."

comrades; to arms."
"To arms!" was the thunderous re-The crowd, now aroused to a state

of frenzy at the sight of the wounded who were brought out of the drug store and placed in an ambulance, saluted them as martyrs. Every head was uncovered as the victims were conveyed away.

The wilder element in the crowd had now got the upper hand and proceeded to attack every officer in sight. A general driving up the Nevski pros-pect, was mobbed with shouts of "Murderer." His sword was captured

s a trophy, the crowds shouting Another general was nearly dragged from his slengh, but clutched the driver desperately, and in escaping was struck on his baid head by a glass bottle and stunned. Swords were wrenched from several passing officers and the crowd shouted: "Break their swords, but do not beat them."

not beat them,"

The appearance of several companies of infantry restored order, but the crowds refused to disperse, and several volleys were fired and a number of peo-ple killed. Half a dozen policemen were

surrounded by a crowd in a neighbor-ing side street. The policemen drew their revolvers and fired, and one of them was killed by a comrade's mis-There was a dramatic scene at the Narve gate, when Father Gopon, in golden vestments, bearing aloft an ikon

golden vestments, bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen, carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an rder was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver. Then with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks and cries of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volbefore them, leaving about 160 dead of wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but Father Goupon escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cosnacks passed, and he was then mighted a way by the workness.

spirited away by the workmen.
With durkness it was feared the mob
might begin to loot and pillage and
even burn, but beyond the breaking of
a few windows in the Nevski prospect and the pilaging of fruit shops, little disorder was reported. Most of the theaters were closed, but the People's palace, which was open, two Liberals attempted to harangue the audjence, reposing at the close that the audience estined to their sympathy with their allen brethren. The orators were fallen brethren. promptly arrested, but the audience walked out.

By midnight the sound of firing had caused, except on Vassiliastrov island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime the strike leaders assenbled and decided to continue the strug-gle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited that trouble is expected

At a big meeting tonight the follow-ing message from M. Gorky, the hovel-

ist, was read.

"Beloved associates: We have no emperor, Innocent blood lies between himb and the people. Now begins the people's struggle for freedom. May it prosped. My blessings upon you all. Would I might be with wou tonight but I have too much to do."

A workman, wha was introduced to speak in Father Gopon's name, made a fiery speech. He appealed to Liberals to furnish arms. The meeting adopted a letter denouncing the officers and regiments that fired on the workmen, and another letter extolling the Moscow regiment which refused to fire.

PEACE DELEGATION COLDLY REBUFFED

Journalists and Professional Men Not Permitted to Have Interview With Prince Mirsky.

WELL RECEIVED BY M. WITTE.

'I Am Nothing in the Administration' He Told Them - Scenes of Bloodshed Soon Followed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22 .- Two hundred ournalists and professional men met in this city Saturday evening to discuss means to avoid bloodshed. A committee, consisting of the authors, Kharsenieff, Gorky, Annensky and Gessen, several professors and the workmen's advocate, Kedrim, was appointed to interview Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky. They arrived at the ministry of the interior at 10 o'clock last night, but were received coldly, the officials declaring that it was impossible for them to see the minister that

night.
The communication announced their intention to wait until the minister would see them. They were persuaded to see Asst. Minister Rydeffsky, who, being told their errand was to prevent bloodshed, resolutely refused to call Prince Sviatopoik-Mirsky and ironically told them they would better persuade the workmen to abandon their plans of a procession to the palace, Thus rebuffed, the committee proceeded to night

of a procession to the palace. Thus rebuffed, the committee proceeded to M. Witte's residence. M. Witte received them affably, and offered them tea, which they declined. Having heard them, M. Witte expressed himself with great sympathy, but maintained that all measures had been decided upon without consulting him, adding. "I am nothing in the administration." M. Witte then referred them to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, regretting his inability to do anything and advising them to get the demonstration bandoned. He said the workmen had taken a wrong course, which was incompatible with autocracy. The emperor could only receive a deputation by application through proper channels. He then telephoned to Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky and tried to persuade him to receive the committee. The minister still declined and the deputation departed, Late tonight, at a conference of editors of St. Petersburg newspapers, it was served to address to the censor-

tors of St. Petersburg newspapers, it was agreed to address to the censor-ship administration a protest against the censorship of the day's events, and it was also resolved to send a deputa-tion to negotiate with the workmen's union regarding the resumption of work union regarding the resumption of work

by the printers.

At 3:55 o'clock this afternoon the situation in St. Petersburg had reached

a stage of revolution.

The quiet of yesterday and preceding days changed today to most intense

Elood is already flowing and no one an predict what the end may be. The conflicts between the troops and mobs of strikers are occurring in every

The strikers, infuriated by the killing

of their comrades, have thrown aside all semblance of the quiet insistence which marked their attitude since the all semblance of the quiet insistence which marked their attitude since the commencement of the strike trouble, turned into a frenzied commune and urged on by their leaders, are now ready for anything.

St. Petersburg awoke this morning to find itself in a state of siege. A more perfect winter day never dawned. The air was crisp and invigorating and scarcely a cloud was in the sky. The sun illuminated the domes of the cathedrals and churches.

sun illuminated the domes of the cathedrals and churches.
Compared with yesterday, there was a noticeable change in the bearing of those who were early astir in the streets. Instead of flocking up the steps of St. Isaak's cathedral all were slowly, silently wending their way, YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can interest any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, because while he may not as yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pains he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally xamines with interest any proposition looking to the improvement and prest-vation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. That greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which intersts not only every is one which intersts not only every man of fifty, but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body are entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, ate pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half-digest-

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no round-about way, either; it wants direct unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets after each

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of ordinary food such as

bread, nece eggs, etc.

The plan of disting is simply another
name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast
feods simply makes matters worse, as dyspeptic who has tried them As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark must be a humbug, whereas as a mat-ter of truth any druggist who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heart burn, heart trouble nervous prostration and run-down con-dition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

singly and in small groups, in the di-rection of the winter palace; but there were no signs of disorder anywhere. The Grand Morski and the Newski prospect were their normal Sunday morning aspect, except that fewer women and children were abroad and considerably less vehicle traffic was ap-

Throughout yesterday evening and up to midnight the wildest rumors filled up to midnight the wildest rumors filled the air. One could almost hear anything. The most persistent of these was the report that the emperor, against the advice of his ministers, had decided to appear at the winter palace and hear from the strikers themselves their position. But this morning there was no evidence of any relaxation in the pre-announced determination of the authorities not to allow any gathering in the square before the winter pal-

ng in the square before the winter pal-No observer could help being struck by the solemn, determined look on every face as people turning the corners came within view of the palace. Necks were craned and eyes were eagerly directed towards the square to see what was happening. Already crowds of many thousands were collecting in the vicinity, but were prevented from en-tering the square by the mounted troops drawn up across each thorough-

Presently the masses began to press forward threateningly. The cavalry advanced at a walking pace, scattering right and left.

right and left.

The Associated Press had arranged a staff of mounted correspondents stationed at all important points, and reports from these men quickly began to come in, bringing the story as told in bulletins, of the quick change from menace and strife to actual civil war. As minutes passed and the reports of the conflicts became more and more frequent and the determination and numbers of the strikers became evident in every section of the city, particular-

in every section of the city, particular-in all avenues leading to the palace square, hope was abandoned and it was evident that nothing now might be ex-pected but a repetition of history and the suppression of uprising by force of arms with the ever-increasing possibil-

ities always attendant upon these tre-mendous conflicts between the masses and the classes. As this dispatch is being written the situation is growing worse. The mobis constantly increasing in the Nevski prospect and the Admiralty square, while in the neighborhood of the winter palace the troops are in camp guarding all its approaches. Cabs and vehicles of all kinds are being held by the police for the conveyance of the

the police for the conveyance of the killed and wounded.

Wherever the cavalry charged or the infantry fired the snow became stained with long streams of blood.

With the mob infuriated, vowing vengeance and incited by its leaders it would be hard to forecast what the night with its attendant horrors may with its attendant horrors may

Today event succeeded event such bewildering rapidity that the pub-lic was staggered and shocked beyond expression, for up to the very last mo-ment it seemed to believe that nothing

serious was likely to happen.

The first trouble began at 11 o'clock, when the military tried to turn back some thousands of the Putiloff strikers at one of the bridges connecting the at one of the bridges connecting the great industrial quarters with the central portions of the city. The same thing happened almost simultaneously at other bridges. The constant flow of workmen pressing forward refused to be denied access to the common rendezvous at the Palace square. The Cossacks at first used knouts, then the flats of their sabres and finally fired.

The front rank of the demonstrators fell on their knees and implored the Cossacks to let them pass, protesting that they had no hostile intentions. Their pleas, however, were refused and orders were given for the military to load their lifles with ball cartridges

sacks fired. Then the public passion broke loose like a bursting dam as the people the dead and dying being carried away in all directions. The snow in the streets and the pavements soaked with blood cries went

As the mob pressed forward the Cos-

up for vengeance.

A great mass meeting was held at the headquarters of the Workmen's union, where speakers denounced the military, inveighing against the government and attacking the emperor himself, while the crowd responded, "Down with monarchy!"

Meanwhile the situation at the palace was becoming momentarily serious.

The troops report that they were unable to control the vast masses con-

ranable to control the vast masses constantly surging forward.

Reinforcements were sent and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the order was given to fire into the crowd.

Men, women and children fell with each volley and were carried away in ambulances, sledges and carts.

The authorities no longer had a work-man question to deal with, but instead the indignation and fury of a mob.

All classes were aroused, students, merchants and population alike are The moment of this writing firing is

The moment of this writing firing is going on in every quarter.

4:32 p. m.—The troops fired three volleys on the Nevski prospect, killing 30 and wounding many. Women and children were among the killed. The public is infuriated against the military and is throwing stones at the officers.

One hundred and fifty persons were killed or wounded in the conflict in the palace square. The mob is infuriated Palace square. The mob is infuriated and is vowing vengeance.

Father Gopon, while marching at the head of a large body of workmen, carrying a cross and wearing his full vestments, was wounded in the arm and shoulders. and shoulder.

RUSSIAN NEWS CAUSES SENSATION IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 22.-The news of th bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound anastion here. The newspapers issued special editions throughout the evening, giving dramatic details of the street fighting and nese were eagerly read and discussed the boulevards, at the theaters and in other public places, the tragedy being the universal subject of comment The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds awaiting bulletins. Officials here have received advices the same as those made public. The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehension that the events of today may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

rance has witnessed. The Temps' St. Petersburg special correspondent tonight makes a graphic comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas II and King Louis XVI on the eve of the reign of terror. After a careful analysis of the situation, the correspondent concludes that most of the military forces of Russia will remain loyal to the emperor, al-though he foresees prospects of some though he foresees prospects of some of the artillery regiments playing the same tole that the regiment of the French guards took on the fall of the Bastile at the outbreak of the French revolution. The correspondent also points out the withdrawal of Emperor Nicholas to Tsarskoe-Selo palace 21 kilometers between him and the excited populace.

The prevailing tone here is one of awe at the magnitude of the horror. The Socialist journals do not disguise a strong sentiment in favor of the peo-ple and of indignation at the course of

TO CZAR NICHOLAS

Poor, Burdened With Labor Be-

youd Their Strenth, They Ask

For Protection.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTS.

Extreme Limits of Endurance Have

Been Reached-Two Paths Left,

Liberty or the Grave.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.-Following is

"Sire: We, workingmen, inhabitants

the text of the strikers' petition to the

of St. Petersburg, of all classes, our

wives, children and indigent parents,

come to you, our sovereign, asking for

protection. We are poor, burdened

with labor beyond our strength. We

are insulted, treated not as men, but

as slaves, who ought to bear their cruel

fate in silence. We have suffered, but

we are being plunged deeper in the

mire and deprived of our rights. Un-

instructed, stifled by destitution and injustice, we are perishing. We have

"Sire, we have arrived at the extreme limits of endurance; we have reached the terrible moment when death is to

he preferred to a continuation of our intolerable sufferings. We have left our work and informed our empolyers that we will not resume until our de-

mands are conceded. We have not asked much; we have asked but for means of livelihood, without which life

is a burden and continual torture.
"Our first request is that our masters

"Our first request is that our masters should investigate our case. They have refused. We have been denied the right to put forward our claims, it being held that such rights are not recognized by law."

After referring to the eight-hour day and other points in their case, the petitioners continue.

and other points in their case, the petitioners continue;
"Any one of us who dared raise his voice in the interests of the working classes has been thrown into prison or transported. Kindness and good feeling have been treated as a crime. The bureaucracy has brought the country to the verge of ruin by a shameful way. It is luring it to its downfall. We have no voice in the heavy burdens imposed; we do not know for whom or for why this money is wrung from an impoverished people and we do

from an impoverished people and we do not know how it is expended.

"This state of affairs contrary to divine law renders life impossible. It

were better that we all should perish, we workers and all Russia. Then good luck to capitalists and exploiters

nd poor, corrupt officials, robbers of e Russian people, "Assembled before thy palace we ead our salvation. Refuse not thine

aid, and raise thy people from their tomb. Give them means of working out their own destiny. Rescue them from intolerable official damnation; throw down the wall that separates:

ule the country with thee; create for

rom us, leaving us nothing but sorrow

to receive our demands, which are in-spired by a desire for your majesty's and our welfare and the consciousness

of the necessity of escape from an in-tolerable situation. Russia is too great

and her needs are too varied and nu-merous for officers only to rule. Na-tional representation is indespensable

as only the people themselves know the country's real need.

"Refuse not thy aid, but order a convocation of representatives of all classes, including workmen. Let all be free and equal in the elections and to this end permit the election of a con-

stituent assembly by general secret ballot. That is our chief demand, in

which all else centers. It is the sole balm for our wounds, which will other-

wise speedily bring us death.

"A single measure will not heal all our wounds. Therefore, we acquaint you frankly and openly, on behalf of the whole of the Russian working classes, as to a father, with our further demands."

After making these demands the petition concludes as follows:

"These, sire, are our principal needs, satisfaction whereof can free Russia from slavery and misery, make her

prosperous and enable workmen to or-ganize in defense of their interests against the capitalist exploitation and official robbery which are stifling the people. Order and swear they shall

be satisfied and you will make Russia happy and glorious and inscribe your

name forever in the hearts of the peo-ple, while, should you repuise our prayer, we shall die in this square be-

fore your palace. We have nowhere else to go. Only two paths are open

to us; either toward liberty and happi-ness, or to the grave. Should our lives

serve as a holocaust for suffering Russia, we shall not regert the sacrifice, but shall bear it willingly."

'We pray your majesty graciously

thy people the happiness

and humiliation

emperor

no strength left.

tion begun."
"The bureaucracy has declared its policy; it is the policy of Blogovest-chenk—massacre."
"The inevitable reaction has begun, STRIKERS' PETITION

and with it a new chapter in Russia's history, and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia."
"The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism in blood,

ficiently indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events in St. Peters-

Revolt has been quelled, but revolu-

"Is there a Mirabeau or even a Danton in Russia today?"
"A very grave responsibility lies today at the door of the czar, who has

day at the door of the czar, who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity."

"The 'little father' has become the murderer of his people, and it remains with him to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour it may do so, but only by recognizing that autocracy has gone forever."

It is pointed out that the fate of Russia does not depend upon the people of St. Petersburg alone, but on the masses throughout the country; and it is conthroughout the country; and it is considered that the events of recent months onnected with the agitation for con-

stitutional reform sufficienty attest the people's temper. | dence of the impossibility of yet ex-Some of the special dispatches from | timating with any degree of exactitude

Dish-washing

is easy with Fels-Naptha and cold or warm water. Clean dishes.

St. Petersburg this morning comment

st. Peterstars this mortaling comment upon the unexpectedly determined at-titude displayed by the Russian work, men yesterday as revealing a new phase in the character of the patient masses.

Many special correspondents give extravagant reports. For instance, the
correspondent of the Daily Mall says
that 20,000 people from Kolpino were

that 20,000 people from Kolpino were met at Moscow arch, on the confines of St. Petersburg, with six volleys, and that 1,000 feil dead and 1,500 wounded.

Other correspondents say that the workinen have proclaimed their intention to attack private property, and that Minister of the Interior Sylatopolic.

Missley has consented to receive a de-Mirsky has consented to receive a deputation of workmen today. Whi many estimate the casualties at any, where near 2,000 killed and 5,000 wound ed, there is everywhere conclusive evi-

Blood Poison

Blood Polson, hereditary or contracted, pollutes the system with poison that, unarrested, effects disastrous ravages throughout the human anatomy. Soon ulcers form in the mouth and throat, rose and copper-colored spots appear on the body and often buboes form in the groin, the scalp be. comes diseased and the hair and eyebrows fall out, the whole surface of the face and body finally becoming covered with horrible sores. In the third stage the hard tissues, the bones and the ligaments are attacked, the actual frame-work of the body putrifies, the whole human organism becomes a mass

of corruption and the pitiful victim cries for death to end the awful sufferings. Blood Poison can be absolutely and permanently cured by Botanic Blood Blood Poison can be absolutely and permanently cured by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) This wonderful medicine is guaranteed to cure the worst, longest standing and deepest seated cases. It cures where other medicines, doctors and hot spring treatments have utterly failed. It promptly heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes the blood pure and rich and completely changes the body into a clean, healthy condition. It is a pursity vegetable compound, containing no mercury or other dangerous mineral. It is a peerless tonic, building up the system as it drives out the poison. Write the manufacturers for circulars and free medical advice.

Botanic Blood Balm

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) issold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. It taken in sufficient quantity according to directions on label and not cured, money is

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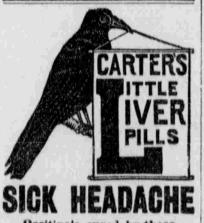
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