

DOUMA DISSOLVED; RUSSIANS TRANQUIL

**WORKMEN OF ST. PETERSBURG
MAY ENGAGE IN RIOTOUS
DEMONSTRATIONS.**

Government Is Confident and the Capital Well Protected by Troops—Nine of the Indicted Deputies Are Taken Into Custody.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—An imperial ukase was issued Sunday pro-roguing the council of the empire until November 13.

The dissolution of the second douma Saturday night was received throughout St. Petersburg with perfect tranquility, thanks to the precautionary measures, and in no place in Russia, so far as is known, were there any serious disturbances.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workmen are anticipated Monday, but the authorities are not alarmed. They profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high. An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated later, when the peasantry learn of the dissolution, but a spirit of quiet confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

Show Contempt for Manifesto.
News of the dissolution reached St. Petersburg papers too late for their last editions, but the public was quickly informed through extras and great posters sent out by the police at all street corners, containing the ukase announcing the dissolution, and the imperial manifesto.

Little knots of readers clustered around these the whole day, attentively perusing the manifesto, the phrasing of which was calculated to appeal to the patriotism of the lower classes. Little enthusiasm or excitement, however, was evoked, and many of the readers, as they turned away, spat silently upon the ground as a sign of their deepest contempt.

City Is Well Guarded.
Though Gen. Drachevsky, prefect of police, was nominally in charge, the provisions for public safety were virtually in the hands of Gen. Hazenkampf, the aide to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch, who returned from Krasnoye Selo to assume command of the combined garrison, including the guard corps, the Thirty-seventh infantry division, a large force of cavalry and Cossacks and several machine gun detachments. The military was chiefly disposed in the industrial section, but a strong force occupied the Tauride palace vicinity.

Nobody, not even douma officials, was allowed to enter the precincts of the palace. A laconic notice was posted on the gates announcing that "former deputies" would receive their salaries upon application to the chancellery of the empire.

Nine Deputies Arrested.
During the night nine of the 16 social democratic leaders, specifically named in the government indictment, including Prince Tzertzereteli and M. Dzharidze, were taken into custody. The seven others succeeded in eluding the elaborate provisions made for their arrest. Two secret service officers, with signed warrants, had been assigned to follow each deputy and serve the warrants as soon as the ukase was promulgated. They were instructed to follow their men to the frontier if necessary, but the deputies succeeded in making their escape. Among those who have not yet been arrested are M. Ozel and M. Alexinsky, who have not returned to Russia.

Douma Is Defiant.
St. Petersburg, June 15.—The dissolution of the lower house of the Russian parliament appeared Friday to be a question of only a few hours or at most of a day or two.
With only 130 opposing votes the lower house Friday night rejected Premier Stolypin's ultimatum for the immediate suspension of 55 deputies for membership in the social democratic party, and referred the subject to a committee. Although the committee has been instructed to report Saturday evening, it is known in advance that the decision on the main question will be adverse, and that the douma will accept the recommendation.

FALLS FROM A MONSTER TREE.
Peculiar Death of an American Near Oaxaca, Mexico.

Oaxaca, Mex., June 17.—After a meteoric career in Mexico, as the manager of large agricultural interests belonging to an American syndicate, J. W. Johnson of New York died a very remarkable death near here Saturday, falling from among the branches of the famous "Arbor de Tule," a great tree, said to be the largest in North America and located near this city.
The authorities are of the opinion that Johnson's death was suicidal. The tree of Tule is of an enormous growth and witnesses state that Johnson fell from branches 50 meters above the ground.

Schmitz Denied Bail.
San Francisco, June 17.—Ball for Mayor Schmitz, convicted of extortion, was refused Saturday by Judge Dunne, when formal application was made by the mayor's counsel. Sentence will be pronounced on June 27.

BLOODY WAR EXPECTED SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA IS DISCOURAGING.

Zelaya's Attempt to Shift the Blame to United States and Mexico Irritates Officials.

Washington, June 15.—A sanguinary war—perhaps two wars or more, with as many revolutions added for good measure—is what the state department officials now expect to mark the summer of 1907 in Central America. They are much cast down over the sudden and unexpected failure of the joint efforts of the governments of Mexico and America to bring about a condition of permanent peace between the turbulent republics in Central America.

Official news of this failure reached the state department Friday from one of its representatives in Nicaragua, who forwarded the explanation of the president of that country of his participation in the attack on Acajutla. The exasperating feature of President Zelaya's message, according to the state department, was the way in which he sought to place upon America and Mexico the responsibility for the attack upon a friendly state by claiming that it was a necessary step in the execution of the plan for a union of the Central American republics.

As a matter of fact, as one of the officials pointed out, certainly the United States and probably Mexico would welcome a combination of the little states into one republic under some capable executive, but it has never for an instant been contemplated that such a union should be brought about by force.

San Salvador, June 15.—The United States gunboat Yorktown, now off this coast, is expected to capture, as a pirate, the Nicaraguan gunboat Momotombo, which recently landed a force of filibusters on Salvadorean territory, where they were defeated and fed.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua is said to have sent other vessels to land troops in this republic, but they did not succeed in accomplishing their mission, as the coast is well guarded by Salvadorean troops, mobilized within the past few days.

RAISE LAUNCH; FIND ONE BODY.
Secretary Metcalf Gets Message from Admiral at Norfolk.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Metcalf received a long-distance telephone message from Admiral Berry, commander of the Norfolk navy yard, saying that the Minnesota's launch was raised to the surface Saturday and the body of one fireman found. The search for other bodies was continued.

Norfolk, Va., June 17.—A report from Old Point Comfort says:

"Only the body of George W. Westphal, first class fireman, who was found at his post of duty, was in the Minnesota launch when she was raised to the surface. There was no trace of the six midshipmen or of the other four seamen who were said to have been on board the launch. Furthermore, no caps or other articles of wearing apparel belonging to the midshipmen were to be found, and there was nothing in the launch to indicate that the midshipmen were aboard when the boat went down.
"The launch looks to be badly wrecked, her hull and part of the framework which holds the canopy being stove in. The canvas canopy is torn so badly that it is impossible to tell whether the flaps were fastened down at the time of the collision.
"There is no longer any doubt that the launch was run into and sunk by some other vessel, the condition of the boat completely silencing all those who said that the launch foundered during the storm."

EDDIE GUERIN GOES FREE.
British Court Refuses to Extradite Notorious Criminal.

London, June 15.—Should the decision given in the divisional court Friday by the lord chief justice, Lord Alverstone, and two associates, hold good, a British subject convicted of crime in a foreign country who escapes to British territory cannot be extradited. The decision was given in the case of "Eddie" Guerin, who escaped to the United States from Devil's Island, then came to England, where he was arrested and ordered to be extradited to France by a Bow street extradition court magistrate.

Guerin formerly resided in Chicago, where he was twice convicted of crimes, and went to France on his release. There he was sentenced to penal servitude for life for a bank robbery in Paris and was sent to Devil's Island. On numerous occasions Guerin has been sent back to America.

The court decided that the extradition act did not apply to the case and discharged the prisoner.

WAIFF HEIR TO BIG FORTUNE.
Harry Posner, of Kansas, Left \$500,000 by His Father.

Howard, Kan., June 15.—Harry Posner, aged 19, a waif brought here from New York in 1889, and now studying at the Normal Institute in Howard, Friday received a message from New York city stating that he had fallen heir to half a million dollars left by his father, who died in Cape Town, Africa. The boy's mother died when he was a child. His father disappeared and he had not heard from him in years until to-day.

TESTIMONY TO BACK UP ORCHARD'S STORY

**EVIDENCE THAT HE RECEIVED
MONEY FROM PETTIBONE.**

Steve Adams Identified—His Arrest in Ogden and Telegram to Haywood—Witnesses Confirm Features of Bradley and Vindicator Plots.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—The prosecution in the Stunenberg murder trial Friday, entering in earnest upon the substantiation and corroboration of Harry Orchard's testimony, showed a continuous thread of evidence connecting George Pettibone's store in Denver with Orchard at San Francisco engaged on the Bradley murder plot, partly another direct line by which it is hoped to show that Haywood engaged and paid Steve Adams for the same desperate work, and added special touches of confirmation to Orchard's general story.

Officials of the United States post offices at San Francisco and Bayview produced original records showing that in August, 1904, a registered letter was sent under the name of "J. Wolf" from the address of Pettibone's store in Denver to "J. Dempsey" at the Golden West hotel in San Francisco. Orchard swore that he stayed at the Golden West hotel under an alias that was either "Dempsey" or "Hogan," that Pettibone used the aliases of "Wolf" and "Pat Bone" and that under the name of "Wolf" Pettibone, in the month mentioned, sent him a registered letter containing \$100, to pay his expenses while engaged on the Bradley murder.

Adams and Haywood Connected.
Police officials of Ogden established the arrest there in June, 1903, of Steve Adams and A. T. Williams. They were sealed up in an east-bound car loaded with fruit, and when arrested for trespass each had a brace of revolvers. When released through the influence of a detective, who was a brother Mason of Adams, they went straight to the office of the Western Union and sent a telegram to Haywood in Denver.

The defense headed off an attempt to get the contents of the telegram before the judge, but the state indicated that it would return to the charge later and further develop the incident when it has broadened its foundation.

Adams Produced in Court.
When the Ogden testimony was introduced Steve Adams was brought into court under guard to be identified. Adams seemed in a defiant humor and walked to a point directly in front of the jury and gazed steadily at the witness confronting him.

Besides its work on the Pettibone-Orchard and Haywood-Adams lines the state produced several witnesses who confirmed features of Orchard's story as to the Bradley affair, the first descent into the Vindicator mine with the object of doing violence, the final success of the Vindicator plot and the circumstances under which Detective Lyte Gregory was killed.

His Motives Assailed.
Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The men who are battling to save the life of William D. Haywood and the good name of the Western Federation of Miners made their greatest assault upon Harry Orchard Thursday, when, carrying the review by cross-examination of his life of crime down to his confession, they bitterly assailed his guiding motives.

Six days they spent in stripping him before the jury of every shred of morality of character, and then, suddenly turning upon him in final fierce attack, they fought with every means known to the legal craft to convince the jury that Orchard was committing a crime in falsely swearing away the lives of innocent men in the hope of saving his own. They carried their attack to the very language with which the witness answered their questions, and everywhere they alleged by forceful implication that it was put into his mouth by men controlling him.

Orchard Weeps on Stand.
Orchard broke down when they recited to him the tale of David and Uriah, that Detective McParland related to him when he came seeking a confession. He fought to save himself, but tears filled his eyes and he rocked unevenly like a fainting woman. His voice lowered to huskiness, and he hid his face in a handkerchief. Then he steadied himself and went on strongly to the end. He defended his motives by saying that he had finally experienced conversion and penitence and had resolved to make all possible reparation by freely confessing all. McParland had told him that he was doing a great service for the state, and that states were kind to men who served them; there was no other promise.

Peabody Meets Orchard.
After the noon recess former Gov. Peabody, of Colorado, met Harry Orchard in the office of the counsel for the prosecution. The meeting was unexpected as far as Orchard was concerned, and when he saw Peabody advancing toward him with hand outstretched he blanched and began to tremble. "I am ashamed to speak to you, governor; I am ashamed to look at you," faltered Orchard.
"Oh, that's all right," said Peabody, laughing. "You need not be ashamed to speak to me now."
Orchard began crying, and when Peabody succeeded in reassuring him he said:
"I am glad that I did not kill you, and that I am spared the thought of that crime."

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