

# RUSSIANS BOLDLY FRAME UP REVOLT

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tablissements, and the strikers have been warned that any attempt to induce men in these places to leave their work will be the signal for severe measures. The situation is critical in the extreme. There are only 20,000 troops in Moscow, while the strikers number hundreds of thousands, and the alarmed wealthy classes are clamoring for an increase in the garrison.

There are recurring rumors that the palace of Grand Duke Sergius, Neskouchny palace, is to be attacked as the strikers' first act of reprisal. The grand duke and family have taken refuge within the walls of the kremlin. Soldiers have formed a cordon on the outskirts of the city to prevent strikers from invading the city from the factory district. Since the dispersal of their meeting the workmen are savage, and if they can get hold of arms are likely to make an attempt to meet despite the troops.

### DISMAYED BY BOLD DEMANDS

More serious news, however, has come to the palace officials. Rioting was not unexpected in Moscow, where more than two-thirds of the population are of the working class, but that the municipal councils of Taurida and Saratoff, in the southern end of the empire, should boldly send to the czar messages demanding freedom of the press and of the ballot means to bureaucracy formal notice that 1,500 miles from St. Petersburg men thought to be supremely loyal to their great white father, demand rights for which St. Petersburg workmen were shot down on Sunday.

More disconcerting still is the petition received from Simferopol announcing that the zemstvo had unanimously demanded equal rights for all men over twenty-one years of age, freedom of conscience and of the press, and had further passed a resolution regretting the internal disorder in the empire caused by the narrow principles of the czar's advisers. Thus from the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, several hundred miles apart, came the same flaming message to St. Petersburg, and then from another extreme of the great empire came the announcement that in the province of Esthonia, washed by the Baltic sea and gulf of Finland, the council of St. Annan and municipal assembly of Reval had passed resolutions in sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers, had demanded all the reforms laid down by Father Gopon, and to further emphasize their dissent had laid down their tools and declared a general strike.

### THINGS DOING IN FINLAND

The climax for Emperor Nicholas and his supporters was in the news flashed from Helsingfors, in Finland, that natives of the rural districts had marched into town, had called on their comrades to stand for liberty; that reform leaders thereupon ordered the shops closed and began demonstrations against the government. There was no peace policy in their doings, as even the minister of the interior admits here tonight that several Cossacks were wounded, three policemen killed and the town hall burned. It is admitted that eleven of the reform party were killed and forty have been taken to hospitals, which, undoubtedly, is far from the real truth. It is the purpose of the palace officials to minimize every occurrence just as they did the shooting on Sunday, when their official statement made the death list 87, while newspaper correspondents today counted 169 coffins lowered into one section of Neva cemetery.

That the government realizes it is facing an intensely critical situation there is no doubt. While brutal to the last degree in repressive measures by soldiers and police, an attempt was also made today for peace not only in the ostentatious reception of one of the reformers by the minister of the interior, but by the announcement in the official messenger that the czar tomorrow or next day would send a message to his people, pointing out to them reforms that might be brought about after the people have returned to their vocations.

### ANGLO-RUSSIAN RUCTION POSSIBLE

MOSCOW, Jan. 25.—Capt. Grove, British consul has called upon M. Roudeneff, assistant police master, who is acting in the absence of the Anglo-Japanese investigation, that both Great Britain and Japan are spending vast sums of money to prevent the Russian second Pacific squadron from reaching the far East, and adding that "all Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy."

M. Roudeneff produced the original telegram in evidence of good faith. Capt. Grove stated that he would report the matter to the embassy at St. Petersburg, as he considered that the posting of the alleged telegram imperiled the lives of subjects of Great Britain who are employed in factories here. M. Roudeneff assured him that there was no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication. M. Roudeneff also offered Capt. Grove personal satisfaction in a report to arrive.

It is rumored that Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky may be appointed governor of Moscow.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Charles Hardinge, British minister, received from Capt. Grove, British consul at Moscow, confirmation of the dispatch from Moscow announcing the public posting of a London telegram imputing the disorders to

Catarrh and Hay Fever.  
Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular in many localities as Ely's Cream Balm solid. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such a treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is 75 cts. including a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail, Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., New York.

Messrs Ely Bros.: I sold your Liquid Cream Balm to Mr. William Lamberton, 1154 Delachaise St., New Orleans; he has used two bottles, giving him most satisfactory results.  
GEO. W. McDUFF, Pharmacist.

British and Japanese influences and he will ask explanations from Foreign Minister Lamorsoff today. It is thought the Russian government will disavow request of the course of Chief of Police Roudeneff.

### DENOUNCE BUTCHERY OF A YOUNG STUDENT

Authorities of Polytechnic Institute Take Radical Action  
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The council of the Polytechnic institute today adopted the following resolution: "One of the members of the family of the Polytechnic institute of St. Petersburg, the Student Savinkin, died a violent death, shot on Jan. 22, in the Alexander gardens. Savinkin was one of the victims of the butchery against a peaceful unarmed crowd. The council of the institute being revolted and depressed by the acts of Jan. 22, which prove that in Russia, the very lives of peaceable citizens are unsafe, expresses profound indignation on account of the general firing, one of the victims of which was the Student Savinkin. The council finds that under the present conditions teaching is absolutely impossible and resolved to inform the minister of finance of the opinion of the council regarding the events of Jan. 22; to suspend lectures in the institute and to defray the cost of the funeral of Savinkin."

The students of the institute sent a delegation to the director declaring agreement with the resolutions.

Fight for Free Press  
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—A deputa-tion from the St. Petersburg press waited on Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky today and presented a petition formulated at a conference of editors. M. Sotvorin, editor of the Novoye Vremya, said that the only means of restoring public confidence was to grant freedom to the press and to summon a congress of zemstvos. He declared that if the press had been free none of the recent deplorable events would have happened. The minister replied that this petition would be considered, but that he must confer with Governor General Treppoff.

Encouragement From London  
LONDON, Jan. 25.—The borough council of Battersea, London, tonight adopted a resolution expressing indignation and abhorrence at the events of Jan. 22 in St. Petersburg, and expressing profound sympathy with the workmen of Russia in their efforts to obtain social and political freedom, urging them to maintain the movement until their demands are complied. It was voted to send the resolution to Father Gopon.

Autocratic Assassin  
ROME, Jan. 25.—In the chamber of deputies today a member of the extreme Left denounced Emperor Nicholas of Russia as an autocratic assassin. Meetings to express sympathy with the Russian agitators are holding throughout Italy.

Sailors Ready to Testify  
PARIS, Jan. 2.—The international commission to inquire into the North sea incident began hearing witnesses today. The meeting was attended by scores of seamen and fishermen from Hull. Capt. Wood, of the steamer Zero, plied between Hirt and Copenhagen, was the chief witness.

GABTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware of cheap imitations.

# SPEAKS TO THE CZAR TREPPOFF WHOEDS

### Taurida Zemstvo Voices the National Feeling

SIMFEROPOL, Jan. 25.—The zemstvo of Taurida, at its first meeting of the year, today unanimously adopted the following address to Emperor Nicholas:

"Sire: The Taurida zemstvo congratulates your majesty as well as the empire on the birth of an heir to the throne. This event occurred in a terrible year of national grief, a year of cruel and bloody war, a year of bitter internal disorder. Let peace dawn on Russia and her frontiers. That is the best wish Russian subjects can expect at the cradle of your son."

"Your decree of Dec. 25 held out to the nation hopes of international peace in the future, which everywhere is maintained upon the preservation and equal rights of citizens, on freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of association and public meeting."

"Sire, we are strongly convinced that the fulfillment of all your great intentions for their inviolability can be assured only by the participation of elected representatives of the whole nation in the legislative power. We sincerely believe that in the union of the power of the state with that of the people can be found the only pledge for the complete development of the productive forces of the country. If you summon representatives of the nation to take part in legislation, finance and administrative control and fulfillment of the law and the intentions of your imperial majesty, you will make Russia powerful and invincible from without and flourishing within her borders in the light of right and truth."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—Fourteen members of the zemstvo of Simbirsk (on the Volga, 105 miles southwest of Kazan) have adopted the following resolutions: "Our lives have been forced to observe silence in all our new ideas. The authorities see red specters threatening to destroy the foundation of the czar's rule. For forty years we have said, 'All is well.' We had been so accustomed to this course that to say otherwise would have been a political crime. This attitude on the part of the press, freedom of the country has led Russia to a crisis through which she cannot safely be brought by palliatives or half measures."

"Russia is on the road to complete ruin, and the fatherland is threatened with terrible danger, not alone by the foreign enemy with whom she is now struggling, but by an internal foe against whom the bureaucracy has so long been fighting with disastrous results. The danger lies in the prostration of the general development of the country, brought about by the bureaucracy."

"The development of Russia has been artificially arrested and all her institutions stricken unto death and cannot be brought back to life. The very depressed condition of the country also constitutes a danger from which there is no escape. The zemstvo representatives had an opportunity of freely and honorably speaking their minds on the subject of abuses, but the bureaucrats took measures to prevent them. The president of the zemstvo proposed an amendment to this resolution, but our duty to our fatherland and the throne obliged us to refuse to vote the address in the form suggested. It is a crime to shut our eyes to the existing state of the country. Freely elected representatives alone can liberate Russia. These representatives would pitch to Russia and the emperor a new patch to peace and glory."

### No Evidence of Censorship

LONDON, Jan. 26.—That no real censorship exercised in St. Petersburg is evident from the fact that it continues to comment with perfect freedom on the political situation. For instance, the Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches this morning speak freely of the situation. "Russia is cloven in twain and no human force can weld the parts together. On one side stands the autocracy, in which royal power is still mechanically fulfilled by his army, which however, is a section of the people. On the other hand stands the entire nation united in the determination to deliver itself from the yoke which now become unbearable. The army is acting in virtue of use and wont and in time will come over to its own kith and kin."

The correspondent declares that in the whole empire there is only one officer so utterly loathed as Treppoff, and that is Gen. Kleigheff of Kiev, who may yet be minister of the interior. That, the report says, alone proves that the autocracy has declared war against the Russian nation. Arrests, he asserts, have been so numerous that the fortresses and prisons are overcrowded. Arsenieff, who was arrested while on his way Sunday night to present a petition to the minister of the interior, the correspondent adds, has been liberated, and the prison doctor has certified that Editor Hessen's heart disease does not seem likely to prove fatal unless he is released.

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent gives the report that Count Tolstoy has sent \$5,000 to the wounded. A rumor was in circulation in Berlin tonight that Grand Duke Sergius has been assassinated. It is said, however, has no foundation, merely arising from the fact that his whereabouts are unknown.

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# TREPPOFF WHOEDS

### Fulminates for the Benefit of Strikers

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The following proclamation issued by Gen. Treppoff and Minister of Finance Kokovtsov, will be posted in the streets tomorrow:

"Workmen should assist the government in its tranquilizing task on behalf of the betterment of their condition. This they can accomplish only by obeying themselves and from the members of disturbance, who are alien to the workmen's true interest and to the country's welfare. Let them resist ordinary labor, which is as useful for the country as they are themselves; for without it, their wives and children must suffer discontent, and returning to work, let people be assured that their needs are



Gen. Treppoff, who has been made Governor General—He is known as a ferocious defender of the bureaucracy.

as near the emperor's heart as those of all his majesty's true subjects: that only recently, of his own free will, the emperor commanded the arrest of workmen's insurance be taken up, with the object of securing them against disablement or sickness; that this measure does not exhaust his majesty's anxiety for the wellbeing of the working classes, for at the same time the emperor sent an order instructing the ministry of finance to draft a law shortening the hours of labor and for the elaboration of such measures as will legalize workmen's discussions of their needs."

The proclamation, which it is announced was issued by the emperor's order, in its preamble recounts the origin of recent events, and declares that evil disposed persons are using the workmen as their tools, leading them astray by false and impossible promises. "The result of this criminal agitation has been breaches of the peace, involving the inevitable intervention of armed forces. These evil wishes have not been restrained even by the difficulties in which the fatherland is involved, in a time of trying war; while the workmen, their blind tools, have disregarded the fact that demands being made in their name which had nothing in common with their needs, besides forgetting that the government always has shown and ever will show consideration of their needs and is now ready to listen attentively to their just desires and satisfy them wherever possible. To this end the government requires above all the return of order and the return of workmen to work, because in times of disturbance the government's well intentioned efforts for satisfaction of the demands of the workers just, is out of the question."

### BANNON STORE IS GUTTED BY FLAMES

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Now, fanned by the strong north wind, it leaped high in the air and through the roof of the building, the destruction of the block. The scene of operations for the firemen was quickly shifted to the rear. Unable, in the narrow alley, to use their trucks and ladders, the firemen fought from the roofs of adjacent buildings with many strings of hose.

Flames Break Out Again  
The hard night's work seemed about ended when the fire broke out again on the roof of the building, which was suddenly with a rush and a roar like the coming of a cyclone through a dense woodland, the flames, curling in which ran back again to the front. But this time it was to the four-story building owned by the Bannan company.

Agitated firemen changed their base of operations, dragging their lines of hose, now encased in ice and burst in many places, back to the front of the building they took up the fight against their resistless enemy afresh. But the fire was the master now and for an hour it raged with fury unabated throughout the three upper stories of the building.

The cornice, a heavy affair of steel and brick, burned loose and showers of brick came clattering to the sidewalks. The heavy cornice itself wavered about hanging, it seemed, as if thread, and threatened at any time to come crashing down upon the heads of firemen, who, blind to all danger, were pouring water over the fire.

Flames Foot Firemen  
How the fire secured its first start and its two fresh starts are matters shrouded in a mystery which no one could more than guess at the solution of last night. The first flames were seen in the millinery department of the store, and there in the flimsy laces and silks it probably found its origin. Whether the initial blaze was due to the short circuiting or crossing of electric wires, or whether it was due to some more remote cause is something which may be ascertained today or when the court case is over. It is known the store was vacant save for the night watchman, at the time when the fire broke out. He was in the other end of the store.

How the flames crept back to the elevator shaft is another mystery. It was in the strong draft of the shaft that they secured their second great start. Probably they crept along beneath the floors and sneaked backwards under the cover of the heavy

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# FIREFMEN ARE FORTUNATE

### While the conflagration was replete with exciting incidents and thrilling accidents, it was fortunately attended by no fatalities or serious accidents.

While the conflagration was replete with exciting incidents and thrilling accidents, it was fortunately attended by no fatalities or serious accidents. One of the most thrilling incidents of the evening was that of Capt. William A. Rodecker, of engine company No. 8. Together with six of his men he was playing lines of hose from the roof of the Mohler building when the fire shot back to the front of the building. In the instant the men felt the roof giving way beneath them and turned to flee for their lives.

As they ran the captain, who was behind, slipped and went sliding down into the abyss of flame. One of his companions seized his hand and pulled him up, slipping all the while, from the awful death that yawned to receive him.

Chief Jackson was here, there and everywhere, through the fight, directing the movements of his men, and lending a hand to extricate some who were in a bad way, now mounting a ladder to get a clear view of the situation.

"It's funny, funny fire," he said to a reporter. "I've never seen a fire like this. It has gotten these two fresh starts. The men are doing good work and they will have it under control before long. The weather is the weather has bothered them awfully as it has knocked a lot of our hose out."

Weather Helps Fire  
The weather certainly did play into the hands of the fire. With the thermometer registering 10 degrees below zero, the firemen were able to get a bit of the cold and fanned the flames whenever they came to an open window. The streets were slippery masses of ice, and the firemen slipped and fell after water was turned on the fire. The conditions became worse instead of better. Hundreds of feet of hose were frozen useless, into beds of ice.

The firemen were almost sufficed. Their clothing turned to sheets of ice, their fingers and faces were numbed and frequently some one of them would have to pause for a moment to knock away the great coats of ice that had given their helmets unbearable weight. Frequently it was necessary to change the hose through the immediate possibility of their hands freezing to the nozzles which they gripped.

The intensity of the cold was also responsible for another very serious handicap under which the department worked. As soon as water was turned off a line of hose to remove the water from the hose, the water still remaining would freeze within and it would be several moments before a fresh stream could be forced through. Sometimes the forcing process resulted in the bursting of the hose.

Hotel Guests Warned  
Soon after the blaze was discovered in the millinery department of Bannan's the word was sent to the hotel, adjoining the burning building on the east. The place was crowded with guests, and in an instant something in the nature of a panic was precipitated.

Women rushed for their rooms and began a frenzied packing of their belongings. Few of them had completed this process before A. A. Deigle, clerk of the hotel, hurried around the halls and informed the frightened guests that the danger was not so immediate as was first thought. The effect of quieting most of them, but a few would not be persuaded, and it took physical force by a fireman and the state guard to prevent one woman from tossing her trunk out of the window of her room.

As it was, three women and one man who lived at the hotel appeared in the streets with arms full of clothing and other valuables.

The proprietor of the place, Fred Hediger, arrived during the lull, but he instructed the innkeeper to make such a pack their belongings in readiness to move. This advice was soon accentuated by the victory of the flames in the rear portion of the burning building. The force of the water was insufficient for several vital minutes to reach the seat of the fire and the flames burst through the roof and made such a hot fire among the boots and shoes in the upper floors that the forty-five guests of the hotel were again frightened.

This time nothing could stop the rush and before the fight in the rear was won by the department most of the valuables of the guests had been removed.

Finally the flames doubled back on their track and burst again from the Seventh street side of the department store and for the first time really endangered the hotel. Water poured through skylights and drenched the halls.

Hediger made a careful inspection of the rooms to see that no stragglers remained within and then removed his register and records to a safe place.

It was 10 o'clock when Hediger saw his last round through the building to see that none remained. Everybody was out and the flames could be heard roaring against the sky. It seemed as if it was but a matter of minutes until the hotel would be destroyed.

At this juncture when it looked as if the whole court would have to go the effect of the long, hard fight by the firemen began to show its effects and the flames gradually yielded.

Mr. Hediger saw the place about three months ago and says his interest is worth about \$5,000, on which he carries insurance of \$4,500. He estimates his loss by water and smoke at about \$1,000. It was in this hotel about two years ago that James Younger committed suicide in dramatic fashion.

Victim of the Fire  
A man who brokenly told the sisters at St. Joseph's hospital that his name was Henry, was one of the victims of the big fire last night. He was watching the engines work at Sixth and Minnesota when the firemen found it necessary to move to the pipe when his foot slipped and he fell face downward to the icy curb.

He was a big heavy man and his fall was of such force that he lay still where he had struck. He was carried unconscious into the American National Bank building and the police surgeon was called.

Dr. Moore and the ambulance were hurried to the bank and the unconscious man was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. His injuries were dressed but he was in such a dazed condition that he could give no connected account of himself. He suffered a deep cut on his nose and that member was fractured by the fall. He wore a Masonic emblem and the insignia of the Elks. It was reported that he would probably recover.

Seventh An Ice Rink  
The rivers of water that flowed down the sides of the burning building rolled down Seventh street and made the surface of the thoroughfare a glare of ice. The car tracks were flooded several inches over the rails for hundreds of feet, and the whole mass was converted into very hard ice in a period of minutes.

As soon as the alarm came in the street car company cut off the power between Wabasha street and Broadway, and from that time only operated the Seventh

# CHARGES GOODNOW WITH MANY CRIMES

### Continued From First Page

incompetent and that the consul general thereafter received a perjured account from his appointee; the sixth charges conspiracy between Mr. Goodnow, George A. Derby, marshal, clerk and secretary to the court, and Stephen Barchett, interpreter of the court, and messenger to the Chinese mixed court, and one R. T. Hazelton to defraud Maximilian Francis Dzionk, a subject of Germany, of land in value \$72,450; the seventh, that March 23, 1904, Mr. Goodnow appointed "a false and prejudiced assessor" in the case of A. E. Giller & Co. vs. the American Trading company.

### Minneapolis Enters

The eighth charges that Sept. 20, 1902, he unlawfully deprived A. J. Burke, an American citizen, of his right of his liberty and seized and appropriated Burke's property to his own use, libeled and disbarred said Burke; the ninth charges oppression and tyranny by means of intimidation and threats of criminal prosecution, through which he extorted from A. E. Giller \$11,000, being a one-third vested interest in the Chinese indemnity claim awarded George Warren; the tenth charges excessive and tyrannical extortion of 250 taels from Thomas R. Jernigan and that Mr. Goodnow sought to persuade one Rosebath to file a criminal prosecution against Jernigan to injure the latter's good name in the community; the eleventh charges that June 19, 1903, Goodnow "did unlawfully and knowingly cause the destruction of public documents" in the case of A. E. Giller vs. G. F. Curtis, and in consequence of which \$300 was extorted from the said Curtis and paid to said Goodnow.

### False Accounts

The twelfth alleges that Mr. Goodnow has rendered false and fraudulent accounts as to the rent paid for the support of United States prisoners, for the jailer and for alleged doctors' services for said prisoners, and that said Goodnow has knowingly forwarded to the secretary of state false and fraudulent returns of said Derby, as marshal of the United States consular court; the thirteenth charges that Aug. 13, 1902, Goodnow falsely and knowingly certified that property belonging to a citizen of the United States, in order, as it is alleged, solely to give said property the protection of the American flag.

The property is defined as the Chinese owned steamship Klange, and it is charged that Goodnow extorted \$235 for recording a fictitious bill of sale in the transaction and \$101 for alleged shipping of a Chinese crew for the vessel. The fourteenth charge is a duplicate of the preceding save that it refers to five other Chinese owned ships which flew the American flag during the Boxer uprising and then were returned to their owners, for which, it adds, that for the said "unlawful service, the said Goodnow extorted money from the Chinese firm."

### And Now Conspiracy

The fifteenth charges a conspiracy "to manufacture aliens into citizens of the United States" in violation of large sums of money. The issue bogus identification papers to be presented by other parties to the conspiracy to Minister Conger, who issued the proper passports. Four Russian aliens, one Turk and one German are named as receiving such passports. Two aliens, a British subject and a German, were registered at the United States consulate, it is alleged, as citizens of the United States.

The sixteenth charges Mr. Goodnow with appropriating to his own use fees collected by the estates of American citizens who died at Shanghai and making false returns thereof. The seventeenth charges that he did unlawfully and knowingly take jurisdiction in the case of George A. Derby against one R. Plant, the case being triable only before the United States consular court at Peking, the result being that Plant was sentenced to a long term in prison and it is believed is serving the same in a California jail.

The resolution further charges that said Goodnow is incompetent to hold the office of federal judge, that he has never been admitted to practice law before any court in the United States or elsewhere, and that he is not a lawyer. A protest against the retention of Goodnow signed by twenty American residents of China is presented with the resolution.

### FIRE AT NIGHT TURNS PEOPLE OUT IN COLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Many persons were driven almost naked into the snowy streets this morning by a fire that attacked a group of fifty frame houses at One Hundred and fifty-eighth street and Trinity avenue. Snow and cold impeded the fire department. A dozen houses were burned and several persons were hurt, but it is believed no lives were lost.

### WILL CASH CHECKS FOR CITY LABORERS

Paymaster John B. Irvine has begun a reform in the street and sewer department which is to deal immediately with the business of discounting pay checks of city laborers.

Members of this branch of city workers are at times forced by present necessity to convert their pay checks which fall due fortnightly into cash at a usurious discount. And it is thought the city will be done away by arranging with the city banks to cash these checks with a deduction of but 25 cents. Out of the cashing of these orders on individual municipalities for the past year the generous bonus of \$15,000 by 10 per cent discounts.

### Searches for Husband

Mrs. J. Paulson, of Faulkton, N. D., came into the police court yesterday and requested Judge Fincham to unseal her husband, who she believes to be in the workhouse. Her husband left home on Nov. 14, and since that time she has heard nothing of him.

### RUB ON Painkiller

and the Rheumatism's gun.

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