

TERRIBLE TALE FROM RUSSIA.

Revolutionists and Soldiery in Sanguinary Conflict.

MOSCOW'S STREETS RUN RED WITH BLOOD—DEAD AND WOUNDED 20,000

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24. With Moscow's baptism of blood the revolutionaries made good their threat to transform the strike into an armed rebellion, and the next 48 hours should determine whether they can marshal sufficient strength to plunge the country into an actual state of civil war and seriously threaten the immediate downfall of the government.

The government professes confidence that the whole attempt will fail owing to the woeful insufficiency of arms in possession of the proletariat and by reason of the loyalty of the army as a whole, but its calculations might again be rudely upset.

The situation is hourly growing worse. The insurgents hold the central quarters of the town and fighting continues desperately.

Two large arms stores have been pillaged and the weapons distributed among the men who have erected barricades along the Sadovia which encircles the city. The military have succeeded in isolating various sections, preventing communication from the heights and color signal rockets are showing instructions to the isolated commanders. The searchlights on the Soukaroff and other towers illuminate the streets where the fighting is proceeding. Machine guns are being employed on the Sadovia. It is impossible to estimate the dead and the wounded, but they will probably run into the thousands.

In a square in the heart of the city the insurgents are making a desperate fight from a house, using an English machine gun from a window against a battery which is cannonading them.

Artillery, rifle and revolver firing continued throughout the day, but the noise of the battle has now somewhat abated. The guns have been bombarding one barricade after another, the cannonades being followed by charges of dragoons, who set fire to the debris.

The area of the fighting today was more extended and included Tragnos Square, Sadovia, Kareotvia and other streets.

The revolutionaries apparently have not lost heart, notwithstanding Saturday's heavy casualties. It is now known that 500 is a modest estimate of the losses, and many more persons fell today.

London, Dec. 26.—The correspondent to The Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg in a despatch dated at 6.45 p. m., Dec. 25, says:

"At an early hour this morning the casualties at Moscow were estimated at 5,000 killed and 14,000 wounded, with the fighting still proceeding.

The inhabitants of Moscow have been forbidden to leave their dwellings after seven in the evening.

"It is impossible to move about the city in consequence of the frequency of stray bullets. Many innocent persons have been accidentally killed.

"A scarcity of provisions is threatened."

The same correspondent, telegraphing at 10.38 p. m., says:

"Your Moscow correspondent's telegrams have not been accepted because all private messages were refused this afternoon.

"It is learned, however, that cannon firing is now proceeding in various parts of the city tonight, very near the railroad stations. The barricades erected by the revolutionaries are being desperately defended.

"The Kurik terminus at Moscow is being pillaged, and many wagons loaded with provisions are being looted.

"The emperor is engaged daily in interviewing at Tsarskoe Selo the regiments of the St. Petersburg districts. The spirit of the troops is decidedly loyal.

"From fragmentary accounts received from Moscow I gather that the civil war has brought no decisive

action, but only a thickening of the blood cloud, an intensifying of the horrors and an increase of the prevailing bitterness."

REBELS' FOOL, HARDY COURAGE.

"The driving force behind both the troops and the rebels is no longer that of enthusiasm or of any human impulse. It is the force of a; urban hate and hence the deeds reported are not the acts of patriots, soldiers or otherwise, but the enormities of mad men.

"It is impossible to understand how any emotion even of the extremes of despair or hate, can impart such fool hardy courage as some of the rebels display.

"For every barricade destroyed Sunday two or three appeared in other places. Orders were given by the revolutionists to shoot only when there was good hope of bringing a man down, but otherwise to tire out the troops until they lost patience.

"In the meantime in their houses, the bulk of the population covers in the inmost recesses of kitchens and cellars, stricken with fear and trembling at every boom of the cannon or the explosion of a bomb.

"The most surprising thing of all is the loyalty of the troops, which nobody here anticipated.

"Talking with an intelligent group of St. Petersburg revolutionists, I was informed that while they believed the strike would be victorious, they fully realized they were staking everything upon the issue and that failure would set back their cause for several years. They said they were devoting their efforts to shaking the foundations of Russian finance, in full confidence that once the existing regime was overthrown they could as quickly build another and that foreign nations would be as ready to advance money to a democratic republic as to the autocracy. They emphatically denied that they were inciting the peasantry to commit agrarian outrages, declaring that these outrages were the work of the Socialists, but they did not deny their advocacy of the distribution of crown lands among the peasants.

"In conclusion, they declared that in event of the failure of their cause, they would have recourse to terrorism, choosing their victims from all classes of society."

INSURGENTS MOWED DOWN BY ARTILLERY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.—1.10 p. m.—Direct telegraphic communication with Moscow was severed last night but the government succeeded in restoring communication by a round-about route this morning. All reports agree that the fighting yesterday which continued until midnight assumed the nature of a butchery by the machine guns of the artillery, grape and cannister being employed mercilessly against the ill-armed insurgents.

Atrocious tales are told of the Cosacks who piled with vodka until drunk, fired down the streets, sometimes charging with lances. The insurgents displayed great stubbornness in holding barricades, even advancing in a mass to the slaughter. At the same time bombs were thrown from the windows of houses near the barricades occupied by the revolutionaries.

The artillery was summoned and battered the houses to pieces.

The plan of the insurgents, it is stated, is to hold the outskirts and gradually enclose the troops in the center of the city. The leaders announce that an army of 30,000 is concentrated at Orechovskoff, northeast of Moscow, and will soon be ready to march to the city's assistance. The latest reports are that both sides were exhausted at midnight when firing practically ceased. The streets were in absolute darkness save for searchlights in the towers of bivouacs behind barricades.

The timely appearance of Marion's grandmother with a light compelled Hanson to dive under the bed. The grandmother, Mrs. Chase, shouted for help, and Hanson escaped from the house.

Hanson was later arrested and admitted being the man. He said he wished he had shot both girl and grandmother.

Miss Hall is a very comely girl. Hanson and Marion became friends, and Hanson was welcome at the Chase home until it was discovered he was a married man, and Mr. and Mrs. Chase forbade him to even speak to Marion.

Marion said that she was paralyzed with fear when she saw Hanson in the room. Her grandmother had followed with a light. She saw the man under the bed and screamed. Marion ran for help, and the man came out on his hands and knees, ran through the house and out the street door.

Marion indignantly denied that she had opened the window for Hanson or that he had ever been in her room before with the aid of a ladder. Hanson told the police the girl had invited him to her room, and that they had talked an hour when the grandmother discovered them. He said he dived under the bed and the girl into it, clothes and all.

Hanson was held in five hundred dollars for the grand jury on the charge of breaking and entering.

Roger had gone into the country for the first time.

"There," said his grandfather, pointing to a colt, "did you ever see such a little horse as that?"

"What's the matter with him, grandfather? He hasn't any rockers."

An English country clergyman detected a thief in the following astute manner: A laborer had informed him that a sack of potatoes had been stolen from his garden.

"Well, well," said the minister,

their tickets and a second uniformed man told them the tickets were almost worthless now, and he gave them \$51.50 for them. The women took the money. Then the man who gave them the money in exchange for the tickets escorted them to the Grand Central Station, after first making them pay two dollars for cups of tea and their stay at the hotel. He left them sitting in the station, after first learning what time the Montreal express left. They got to the depot at 7 o'clock tired out and discouraged. While they were waiting for the train the baby died. The mother ran to a policeman and begged him to help her. He took the two women and the baby to the police station in the depot. There Mrs. Bowker telegraphed her husband asking permission to bury the baby in New York. At a late hour the dead infant was on a couch in the police station, with its mother and grandmother waiting for an answer to the telegram they sent to the father.

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THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



A SMART SCHOOL SUIT OF SERVICEABLE QUALITY.

Quality is the most important consideration in the school girl's dress. In the very best families the daughters of a school age are dressed in simplest fashion, their costuming entirely free from frills and furbelows. Good materials are used and fit and cut and finish the garments are perfection, but they are marked by a singular absence of trimmings. The new fabric "gratonette" which has the quality of rain proofing added to its soft fine texture, is being made into smart coat and skirt suits for school and for general wear, a

blouse of some bright silk or worsted or of linen completing the outfit. The suit illustrated is of a specially smart cut, the circular skirt seamed in the front and with a small inverted box pleat front and back. Three tucks disposed about eight inches apart are its only trimming. The coat is of box shape, the back form having two inverted pleats and being loosely belted at the waist line. Heavy machine stitching finishes the whole. A dark green is the color of this little suit, and worn with it is a plaid waist of green and blue and gold. The hat is of blue felt with a scarf of green and blue silk knotted at the side and thrust through with white quills.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Lamp Upset in Home of Mrs. Caroline Beddow.

Firemen Found Her Helpless on Floor of Her Room With Lamp by Her Side—Died in Emergency Hospital a Few Hours Later.

By the explosion or upsetting of a lamp in her room at one hundred and thirty Grange avenue, Toronto, about two o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Caroline Beddow, a widow, eighty-three years old, was so badly burned that her death resulted in the Emergency Hospital about noon yesterday. Mrs. Beddow was fearfully burned from the head to the knees and from the first no hope was held out for her recovery. The loss by the fire did not exceed fifty dollars.

The alarm of fire was given from box one hundred and forty-two and the firemen on their arrival found the inmates of the place busy removing their personal effects. It is thought that in their excitement they forgot about Mrs. Beddow, for the firemen on going into her room at the rear of the parlor found her lying on the floor with the broken lamp at her side. She was dragged out into the open air, where she quickly revived. One of the hose waggons brought a doctor and a nurse, and the police ambulance removed Mrs. Beddow to the hospital. The blaze was extinguished with a hand chemical. Deceased was the owner and occupant of the building. She leaves a son and daughter. The Chief Coroner issued his certificate for the burial.

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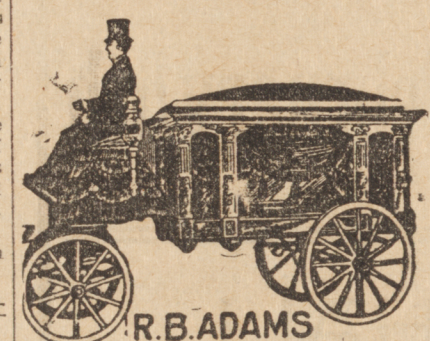
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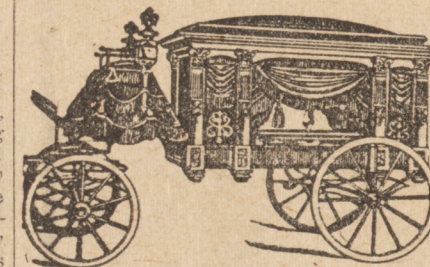
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CHILD DIED IN HER ARMS.

Toronto Woman's Harrowing Experience in New York.

The six months' old child of Mrs. Alice Bowker, whose address was given as Allen avenue, Toronto, died in her mother's arms in the Grand Central Station, New York City, on Saturday night, while she was waiting for the 9 o'clock Montreal express. With Mrs. Bowker when her baby died was her mother, Mrs. Ella Parker of Blytheborne, England. The baby died from marasmus. Mrs. Bowker has not been in good health since her baby was born. Neither has the child been healthy. Her mother has been with her since the baby was born, and it was the mother who suggested that a change of air and a sea trip might do both the baby and its mother good. Mrs. Bowker's husband is a cripple and works as a salesman in a Toronto store, according to the New York despatch, though the name does not appear in the Toronto directory. He gave his wife his savings and told her to make the trip to England.

They were climbing the gang-plank of the Eturia, Mrs. Bowker and her mother told the police, when a man in uniform, who said he was the ship's surgeon, stopped them to examine the baby. He said the baby was too ill to make a sea voyage, and he told the women that they could not go aboard with it.

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