

FREE AT LAST.

The Air of National Liberty Breathed in Russia

FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Parades and Assemblies Allowed. But the Revolutionists Are Not Satisfied.

They Take Advantage of a Patriotic Celebration, and March With Red Flags.

On Tuesday of last week all Russia celebrated enthusiastically the emperor's gift of freedom, which the greater part of the people received with deepest joy, though in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities socialists and revolutionaries organized anti government demonstrations and red flag parades, which, with the patriotic manifestations, led to a number of collisions between the "Reds" and "Whites" as the anti government and royalist factions are respectfully termed. On the whole the day passed more quietly in Russia than had been expected though collisions between the people and the troops are reported from various places resulting in loss of life.

In each of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the day was one such as the Russians never before have seen. The slave revolts which during the long war just closed and the anxious period preceding the announcement of the new era of constitutionalism seemed self restrained and apathetic gave itself up fully to the exuberance of the moment and the enthusiasm of the people, which assemblies, which for the first time in the history of Russia, were freely permitted. Under the orders of Count Witte and Gen. Treppoff the troops generally were withdrawn from the streets of the cities and the fullest liberty given to the people. The enthusiasm in demonstrations which so long as they were not destructive, were not interfered with.

It was a significant omen that after a fortnight of gloomy and depressing water symbolic of the days of the strike, the sun shone out brightly to day in St. Petersburg and brought a radiant Indian summer day. The scenes in St. Petersburg reminded the observer of events in an American university town after a great football victory, but a thousand times magnified. From early morning the streets of the capital were filled with a mass of demonstrators who paraded up and down the long broad Nevsky Prospect and banded time and again the route between the two principal centers of demonstration, the Kizhen cathedral and university, and, constantly augmenting, reached a grand total of fully 200,000 persons, while down the Nevsky Prospect late in the afternoon socialist agitators, consisting of both students and workers, members of revolutionary organizations jumped into the forefront of affairs in St. Petersburg and converted the celebration into a great revolutionary demonstration. There were long processions in which hundreds of red flags were carried and which everywhere were met by the police.

A great majority of the parades flaunted on the laps of their coats rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon, and socialist orators delivered fiery orations from the balconies of the university and the portico of the cathedral or wherever they could find an audience. They declared the concessions of the emperor's manifesto were insufficient, and that they must have the freedom of all political prisoners, the formation of a national militia and the banishment of Gen. Treppoff and all the troops under his command 20 miles from the capital.

COUNTER PARADES.

Early in the day the "Marseillaise" supplanting the national anthem as the popular marching song. The leaders attacked the route between the cathedral and the university, and against the socialists and revolutionaries organizing counter parades in which they carried the red, white and blue banners of Russia and chanted the national anthem; but they were driven off by the Nevsky Prospect by the overwhelming number of the "Reds" every time they appeared.

In the early part of the day, great crowds of spectators filled the broad sidewalks and remained until the demonstration assumed so turbulent a character that the well intentioned classed to their homes and the merchants hastily boarded up the windows of their stores and shops and barred their doors, fearing an outbreak which might result in pillage and destruction. Such an outbreak, however, did not occur, and the day closed without serious collisions.

The major portion of the citizens tired out by the long celebration of the first day of Russian liberty, went early to bed at midnight. The Nevsky Prospect was deserted, except for crowds of ruffians, armed with cut-throats, who paraded the avenues singing the national anthem as well as revolutionary songs and who had frequent collisions with each other, during which shots were fired.

The most serious encounter during the day took place near the barracks of the Semichoff regiment, where a crowd of demonstrators in attempting to march to the technological institute was stopped by troops. Shots were fired on both sides with the result that one man was killed and 10 wounded. A prominent lawyer and a professor were wounded in a collision at the polytechnic school. Another injury resulted from the demand made by the crowd that the red flag be refused to obey the demand was set on and beaten with the staffs of the

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Following is the text of the manifesto prepared by Emperor Nicholas and over which Russians are rejoicing:

"We, Nicholas, the second, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our Empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourselves and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and coordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures of public utility in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

"We, therefore, direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"First—To extend to the population the immutable foundations of liberty, based on the real inalienability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second—Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participation in the duma, so far as the limited time will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the people of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third—To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state duma and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward their country and to refrain from these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our national soil.

"Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

NICHOLAS."

PETRIED BODIES.

Fallen up After Being Buried for Many Years.

In removing the bodies from the burial ground surrounding the old Wharton Street Methodist Church, Wharton street, near Third street, to the Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia Road, says, we have found a number of petrified corpses. That of an unidentified boy is solid stone, after lying for thirty five years in the grave. The eyeballs protrude from the closed eyes are perfectly preserved. The petrified bodies are from ten to twenty lines as heavy as the natural corpse would be.

One of the petrified bodies resting in the old receiving vault in front of the church is that of Lieut. George W. Kenny of the Seventy first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the civil war. The opening of his grave was under the supervision of John H. Hunter, son of the late Lieut. Kenny, and a friend of Kenny from boyhood. Both volunteered for the war within a week of each other. It has with peculiar feelings that Mr. Hunter viewed the well preserved face of his friend, dead for forty years, as the result of the fatal aim of General Sharpsnooter at the battle of White Oaks Swamp, in McClellan's peninsula campaign. Mr. Hunter son of a soldier, and the workman who exhibited the remains if he found the bullet which killed the soldier, but it was not in the eye.

The petrification is due to a stream of water which flowed through the place years ago and emptied in the Delaware river. During the excavation of the southern corner property at Front street and Grand avenue, the owner, J. J. Mallon, was inspecting the work, two revolutionary cannon balls were dug up fifteen feet below the surface.

A buried carriage was found a little later while an old chimney was being torn down. The bird had become tightly wedged in the chimney, and suffocating, had turned to stone. Around the leg was a silver band, bearing the inscription: "P. 10070." If the curiosity is not claimed by Mr. Mallon's son, Dr. Mallon of St. Mary's Hospital, it will present itself to the University of Pennsylvania.

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ONE TO REST.

Col. T. Stobo Farrow Died at His Home in Columbia.

A GALLANT SOLDIER

And an Excellent Christian Gentleman Has Passed Away After a Prominent Career. The End Came Unexpectedly After a Very Short Illness.

The Columbia State of Thursday made the sad announcement of the death in that city of Col. Thomas Stobo Farrow on Wednesday night after an illness of only 24 hours. His death was due to an attack of uremia, which followed a first attack just a month ago and which came near proving fatal. He was taken ill Tuesday night and although his condition did not at first excite alarm, he steadily grew worse from yesterday morning until the end last night.

Col. Farrow has been identified with the history of this State in time of war and of peace and the greater part of his life has been in public service. He was engaged at the time of his death in compiling a history of the Reconstruction period which but for his untimely end would have been completed in a few days.

He was a son of Patullo and Jane Stobo Farrow and was born in the village of Laurens on October 12, 1832. At the age of 16, he entered the South Carolina college and graduated in the class of 1852. He then read law and was admitted to the bar in the following year and began the practice of law in Columbia with his brother, James Farrow, who afterwards became a member of the Confederate congress. For a number of years prior to and up to the beginning of the war, he served as master in equity of Spartanburg.

He entered the Confederate army as captain of the Forest Rifles in 1861 and served on the islands along the coast until after the surrender of Fort Sumter. Before going to the front this company was presented with a silk sash by the young ladies of the Cleveland Female college, which was given to him by his brother, James Farrow, for young ladies in the service of the State. After the reorganization of the Confederate forces he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth South Carolina (Cleveland) brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, where he was engaged in most of the important battles and was twice wounded, once at the second battle of Manassas, where he was struck in the body by a fragment of a shell and seriously wounded. He was again wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg.

After the close of the war he moved to Atlanta, where he resided for four years. He then returned to Spartanburg to live, in time to assist in the redemption of his State from radical rule. He was in Columbia during the stirring times of '76 and acted as a courier between the headquarters of the Cleveland and the officials of the famous Wallace House. In 1877 he was elected clerk of the senate, which place he held until 1886, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of second assistant auditor of the war department in Washington under the first administration of President Cleveland, during the term of President Harrison Col. Farrow was out of office but when Cleveland was elected for the second time he was again appointed to the same position he had occupied during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

After the election of President McKinley, Col. Farrow returned to South Carolina and opened a law office in Greenville. He remained here until his marriage to Mrs. E. Adelle Elberle in 1900, when they moved to Chehaw and from there they came to Columbia about three years ago. For the last two years and a half, he has devoted himself to his work on his history of the Reconstruction in South Carolina from '68 to '76, which had been lived a few months longer, would have been given to the world.

Col. Farrow was married three times; first to Miss Laura Henry of Spartanburg in 1854. No children of this marriage survive. He was married to Miss Annie Bedon of Walterboro in 1861, and by this marriage there were eight children, three of whom survive. His third marriage was to Mrs. E. Adelle Elberle of Gaffney on January 11, 1900. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Richard G. Kings of Asheville, and Miss Julia Farrow, also of Asheville, and one son, Mr. Patullo H. Farrow of Charleston. He is also survived by his sister, Mrs. Julia McGowan, who resides with her son, Mr. Samuel McGowan, in Washington and one brother, Col. Henry P. Farrow of Gainesville, Ga.

Col. Farrow was a Christian gentleman and was distinctly a representative of the old school of southern manners. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and has for 40 years been an elder in the Presbyterian church of different places. He was also a 32nd degree Mason and was a member of the Scottish Chiefs, his membership being with the order in Washington.

His remains will be taken to his former home in Spartanburg Friday morning for interment. The funeral services will be held at the residence of this city at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith of the First Presbyterian church and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Lindsay of the First Baptist church.

Gone Wrong.

Geo. W. Dewees, for twenty-one years ticket agent of the Southern in Charleston, was arrested on Monday for embezzling \$3,321 of the road's money. The shortage covers a period of six months. Dewees has confessed.

Many Drowned.

The Swedish steamer Johan and the Russian schooner Antores collided Wednesday morning. Both boats sank almost immediately and all but three men of the two crews, numbering thirty men, were drowned.

MORE RURAL ROUTES.

The Number in South Carolina Reflects 'Red' On Us

There Are Now on File Over One Hundred Petitions for Additional Routes. Number in Operation.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia Record says on account of the efforts the people of South Carolina living in the rural districts have recently been making to get better mail facilities, and owing to the good work of her several representatives in congress, there are at this time in operation in the state 518 free delivery routes. During the year there have been presented to the post office department 1,160 petitions for routes in different parts of the state, and of these 501 were adversely reported for one reason or another.

On June 30, 1905, there were in operation in the state 476 routes, and, as stated, there are now in operation 518—an increase of forty-two since the first of July. There are now pending before the department 143 petitions asking that additional routes be established in South Carolina. On considering the petitions for free delivery routes have been in operation, the number which South Carolina now has speaks well for the people of the state. The showing made by South Carolina compares favorably with that of many other sections of the country.

In the first congressional district 71 petitions have been referred to the department; of these 45 have been adversely reported. There were in operation in this district on June 30, 1905, 14 routes and on November 1st, 21, and there are five petitions now pending. In the second district 103 petitions have been referred to the department and of this number 43 have been adversely reported. On June 30, 31 routes were in operation and on November there were 35, with 25 petitions pending. In the third district there were 229 petitions presented during the year, of which number 89 were unfavorably reported. On June 30th there were 118 routes in operation and on November 1st, 122, with 18 petitions pending. In the fourth district 238 petitions have been presented, and of this number 113 were reported adversely. On June 30, there were in operation 104 routes and on November 1st there were 118 routes pending. In the fifth district 223 petitions have been presented, and of this number 83 adverse reports.

On June 30 there were 103 routes in operation and on November 1st, 118 with 23 petitions pending. The sixth district presented 116 petitions and of this number 42 were adversely reported. On June 30, there were 72 routes in operation and on November 1st, 79, with 25 petitions pending. In the seventh district 179 petitions have been presented, and of this number 86 have been reported adversely. On June 30, there were in operation 63 routes and on November 1st, 71, with 21 petitions pending. During the year the total number of petitions referred to the department in the United States amounted to 50, 868 and of this number 12,685 have been adversely reported. On June 30, 1905, there were in operation a total of 32,055, and on November 1st, 33,948, with 4,335 petitions pending. All of these routes were established prior to December 31, leaving 3,789 unacted upon on November 1st.

The Significance of the Harvest.

"God hath visited his people"—that is the deepest reading of the harvest, that the spiritual interpretation of its significance. The provision of bread is not the final issue of our wisdom, and ingenuity and skill; it is but the gift of the good Father in heaven. Our ingenuity and devices and triumphs of mechanical contrivance have not brought us one whit nearer to this possibility. When we have done all, we can but stand with dumb trust and in helpless dependence before the face of God. Every bit of our food we take from his hand, and when we see the hand or not makes no difference to the fact. Therefore let every man to-day confront the reality see the thing as it really is; then shall we bend before His high throne with lips full of grateful songs, because our hearts have had the vision of a mercy that reaches to the heavens and of a goodness that covers every human need.

Fatal Accident.

James H. A. Brooks, a well known manufacturer in Philadelphia was killed; Michael G. Price, a business associate was seriously injured, and their wives were painfully hurt in an automobile accident Thursday near Philadelphia. The accident was caused by a fireballing off one of the rear wheels of their automobile while they were riding at high speed.

Liquor in Oconee.

The Greenville News says the records of the United States court show that fifteen of Oconee county's citizens were convicted of violations of the prohibition laws during the past term. It seems that the business of distilling there in spite of the state prohibition, and now that the latter has been voted out, it will hardly be fair to snatch up the next man caught with a jug and start the cry that Oconee is breaking faith with the spirit of prohibition.

Murray Has Skipped.

A dispatch from Sumter says a bench warrant was issued for Geo. W. Murray Wednesday afternoon by Clerk of Court Parrott, and turned over to Sheriff Epperson to serve. Nothing is known of Murray's present whereabouts, but there is persistent rumor that he left for Canada four days ago. If he is still in the county he will be arrested at once and put on the chain gang to serve his sentence out.

Shot a Woman.

At Knoxville, Tenn., Charles Atkins, aged 25, was held up by the J. J. Atkins, shot and almost instantly killed Mrs. Atkins at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. Atkins had gone into a resort kept by the woman and according to the story of inmates of the place had begun to raise a disturbance when the woman ordered him to get quiet. Stepping towards him as if to eject him from the place, Atkins pulled his pistol and fired. The bullet entered the woman's heart and in eight minutes she was dead. Atkins is said to have been drinking heavily. Young Atkins was arrested soon after the tragedy and committed to jail.

To Aid Science.

Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, founder and patron of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology at the University of Pennsylvania, who recently died not only leaves the greater part of his estate of \$2,000,000 to that institution, but also bequeaths to it his right arm and his brain to aid the cause of anatomical research.

MUST PAY LICENSE.

Something Strong is Sold Under the Label of Essence.

A Woman Falls from a Soaring Balloon in Anderson.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

The woman's husband makes a successful flight. A crowd of one thousand and people witnessed what may or may not have been an accident.

A most horrible death occurred at Anderson on last Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Maud Broadwick, wife of Charles Broadwick, aeronaut with Riddell's Southern Carnival Company fell from a balloon and was instantly killed. Mrs. Broadwick was an experienced ascensionist and had made two ascensions while here, but was not to go up this afternoon. Her husband was to make the ascension and parachute drop, and she was standing by to give the signal to cut the ropes when all was ready.

She gave the signal all right, and when the balloon shot up into the air she was seen hanging to the ropes between the balloon and the parachute. After she had reached a distance of 200 or 300 feet she dropped to the earth, striking on the hard ground and was instantly killed.

The balloon went straight up into the air and she fell within a few feet of the spot from where she started. A crowd of possibly 1,000 persons witnessed the tragedy. Broadwick, who was fastened to the parachute with a belt, went on some distance higher and then out loose and descended in safety.

Most of the carnival people are included to the opinion that Mrs. Broadwick's death was due to suicide rather than an accident. They say Broadwick and his wife had been quarrelling for a week or more and this together with the fact that she was an experienced ascensionist and there were no projecting ropes about the balloon harness liable to entangle a person, led them to the suicide theory.

Broadwick admits that he and his wife had quarreled, but says they made up, as they had done before. He says though that she knew all about projecting ropes about the balloon harness liable to entangle a person, led them to the suicide theory.

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