Nation Was Deep in Oriental Slumber Until Our Navy Woke It Up-Great Progress Made in Half a Century.

Originally the islands that made up Dal Nippin, or Great Japan, were peopled by a Caucasian race, who occupy in Japanese history a position similar to the early Britons in English history. .These people, now represented by the hairy Ainus of northern Yeddo, were driven northward by the swarm of Mongolians, who swept across Corea from northern China. The first great leader known was Jimmu Tenno, who founded his dynasty about 660 B. C. He is deified as the descendant of Amaterasu, Goddess of the Sun. Another string of Mongolics came from the Malaysia by way of the string of islands. To this southern strain is probably due the mercurial temperament of the Japs. Superficially the Japs seem to resemble the Chinese, but close examination proves that the race has been evolved independently. They, however, absorbed the earlier Chinese civilization.

The history of the succeeding centuries is vague until about 200 A. D. when an amazonian empress by the appropriate name of Jingo captured Corea. This campaign was a big thing for Japan in more ways than one. The vassals brought with their tributes the knowledge of writing, the civilization of China, the mulberry and the silk worm. The art of spinning and weaving followed, and in the year 552 the first image of Buddha appeared. In the succeeding century there was a perfect rage-like that now for western ideas-for the civilization of China. Arts, customs and opinions-whether of society, morals or politics-were assimilated with the greatest ardor. Buddhism made rapid progress. Feudalism was instituted and great offices were made hereditary and the shogun of Yeddo (sho-general, gunarmy) became of greater power than the mikado. In the fifteenth century the mikado and shogun got to fighting, and both were whipped by the samurai, or

孟卜



HARUKO, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

warrios. After that a series of strong shoguns held sway over the land.

In 1545 the Portuguese navigator Mendez Pinto, with a lot of followers, landed and soon established himself. He was followed by the Jesuit missionary, St. Francis Xavier, who made rapid progress, the imitative Japs taking readily to the new visitors and new customs. But the visitors were too free, and were ordered away in 1597. By 1633. after terrible persecution, Christianity was extirpated and all foreigners were kept away except the Chinese and Dutch traders. This expulsion was accomplished by the Tokugawa shoguns, who introduced a horrible system of espionage, which has left its mark until the present day in the shape of dishonesty and lack of civic courage.

When Commodore Perry knocked at the door of Japan in 1854, the shogun rule and the last phase of medievalism fell before modern civilization. That date, when the treaty of the United States was signed, March 31, 1854, was the birth of modern Japan. Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate were opened to trade in 1859, and the next year we sent a minister to the court of the mikado.

The daimios, or military leaders, were a long time in accepting the changed conditions, and there were many attacks on the foreigners. Our own legation was attacked in 1861, and an interpreter killed, and the legation was burned in 1863. Reprisals and puni- that he has been able to command for tive expeditions followed for several years, and it was 1868 before order came leading English and Scotch provision about after the young mikado had overthrown the military rulers. The first year of enlightened rule really was 1868, when the mikado moved to Tedo, changed its name to Tokio and made it the capital of the empire. He soon abolished the feudal system and began to copy the ideas of the western civilization. The first newspaper appeared in 1870, and the first railway was opened two years later. History moved rapidly after that, and the country was opened to foreigners generally. The edict against Christians was removed and missionaries welcomed. A constitution granted to the people went into effect in 1889. Japan declared war on China on February 12, 1895, which lasted less than a year. After the treaty of peace, Russia stepped in and robbed Japan of all the fruits of victory except the island of Formosa, and the retention of the captured Chinese navy.

Fought with Gen. Jackson. Jerry Gleasoy of Frederickstown, O., recently celebrated the one hundred and ninth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1794. He fought Indians with Gen. Jackson, and also served in the Mexican and the make her unattractive. Her husband is

BIG BEARS IN ALASKA.

There Are 50 Many of Them That Stock Raisers Make Complaints to Legislators.

Senator Foster, of Washington state, has received a Macedonian cry for help from the ravages of big bears in Alaska. If President Roosevelt ever again wants a glorious hunt for bruin, Mr. Foster is willing to pilot him to the grounds where great game is plentiful. The Alaskan variety of bear is said to weigh from 1.500 to 1,800 pounds.

A recent letter in Mr. Foster's mail from Seattle tells the story. shipped 300 head of cattle and 9,100 breeding ewes to Kodiak, Alaska, last spring," writes a firm of packers from that city. "The bears have been getting into the bunch and have killed 503 to date. During the mix-up about 12 bears were slain. About 30 days ago two bears got into the sheep and, after killing 21 sheep and tearing the coat off one man, the bears were killed. himself a few years longer to the work



ADDISON G. FCSTER. (Washington Senator Interested in staht-

The United States marshal on hearing of this had all our men arrested for killing the bears. Five of our men were compelled to stand trial at considerable expense to us.

"The bears are very aux erous on the island," concluded this letter, "and of the west, however, that Mr. Pinchot for his nomination, but the tip has gone since they have tasted sheep the sheep finds his widest and most important are badly scared and are continually piling up. Unless something is done with the bears they will put us out of business."

Senator Foster is puzzled as to just how he can help his constituents in their plight. They assert that "a bounty of at least five dollars a head should be placed on the bears for a year or two in order to clean them

WILL MAKE BACON.

Croker, Former New York Boss, Proposes to Drive American Pig Out of Ireland.

Richard Croker has begun his residence in Ireland by throwing himself into the industrial revival that is proceeding there. His first scheme is the creation of a bacon factory in Tipperary. He is not going to run it exclusively as his own, but he is finding the money to Now 54 Years of Age, Two Years Older Than Her Husband.) set the machinery in motion. He has planked down \$20,000 to put up a best to planked down \$20,000 to put up a buildng, which will be supplied with the latdelegation which is now exploring Den- far-reaching than anywhere else. The mark for the purpose of ascertaining the preservation of the forest is not merein creameries and bacon curing.

It is Mr. Croker's intention to work the factory on the cooperative principle. serving the water supply, upon which He has made a thorough investigation agriculture and mining are directly, army will attend the exercises on March time.: into the possiblities of the proposed business and he has satisfied himself that the native product will drive American bacon out of Ireland. He is



RICHARD CROKER

the American Hog.) so far convinced of what he can do the scheme the support of one or two merchants. A meeting to discuss the subject will beheld in London in a week or two, and it is understood that everything is in shipshape order to enable him to put the scheme on a practical working basis at once. The people of Tipperary are delighted with the prospect of having a real live factory in their midst which will help to stop the flow of emigration.

Crar Has a Big Income. The czar slings his money around as

if he owned the mint and could make all him \$12,500,000 a year, and from his vast estates and mines he draws an additional income of \$5,000,000 a year.

Hint for Old Bachelors.

In Crownpoint, Ind., a town of 2,500 inhabitants, there are 90 good looking widows who are all wealthy. Many suitors have coveted the widows' smiles, but they all seem disinclined to further ventures in matrimony.

Jap Woman's Queer Idea. The Japanese woman does not blacken her teeth under any mistaken idea that it makes her attractive. She does it to supposed to know her value.

IS DOING GOOD WORK

The United States Forestry Bureau Worthy of High Praise.

How It Is Directed by Gifford Pinchot -Large Territory Under Government Control-Bad Laws to Be Repealed.

Fifty-three national forest reserves with the enormous area of 62,354,965 acres, represent the remarkable progress of the new science of conserving one of the greatest elements of our national wealth. The directing force behind this great development of the country's economic life rests chiefly in a young man who, five years ago, at the age of 33, became forester of the United States, and at this rate, if Gifford Pinchot is permitted to devote he has in hand, fis universally beneficent influence can scarcely be lost for the next thousand years.

Mr. Pinchot was deliberately educated for the career in which he is now engaged. A native of Connecticut, he was graduated from Yale in 1889, and then studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He began his first systematic forest work in Biltmore, N. C., in January, 1892, on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt. He also served as a member of the national forest commission which drew the boundaries of the Cleveland forest reserves. He has been a large contributor to the literature of the subject which supplies his lifework, and has done much in this way to bring it home to the popular comprehension. He became forester under the department of agriculture on July 1, 1898, and has gradually perfected the organization of a superb working force of young men which now covers the entire country. In the south and the Adirondack region of New York his plans for scientific lum- publication, so far as the public goes, bering and reforestation have been generally accepted by those engaged in the industry.

It is in the great mountain regions field. There the relation of the for-



GIFFORD PINCHOT. (In Charge of United States Bureau of Forestry.)

curing purposes. He has financed a community is much deeper and more the British troops evacuate Boston. timber in its raw and manufactured and imposing. forms, but it is also a question of conand all other kinds of business indirectly, dependent.

The New-York Tribune thinks there is inspiration in the work to which Gifford Pinchot has set his hand. He is not only aiming to establish a forestry system under which existing timber belts shall yield their product forever in regular crops, but to make trees spring into life where they have been wantonly destroyed and even where they have never grown within the memory of living man.

A bill now pending in congress and favorably reported in the house provides for the transfer of these reserves to Mr. Pinchot's bureau of forestry, in which is to be consolidated all the forestry work of the government, now divided among several bureaus.

But the government, looking to its present welfare, as well as to future generations, will have to go further even than this. The present practice, under the timber and stone law, of selling at \$2.50 an acre timber lands which are worth in many instances \$50 and even \$100 an acre is likely to give way to the placing of all the public timber in the reserves, to be forever owned by the government, the government forester to sell the timber thereon, but under regulations which will insure the perpetuation of the forests and prevent the denudation of vast areas and preserve water supplies. By selling government timber at its real market value the government would obtain \$1,000,000 where it now receives \$1,000, under the operation of the timber and stone law. To this end a modfication of the desert land act and the enactment of a new timber and stone he requires. The government allows act, whereby the government will be authorized to sell timber at its actual value, are to be attempted in a bill

introduced by Senator Hansbrough. The official statement of the commissioner of the general land office that the government has lost in actual cash between \$100,000,000 and \$115,-000,000 through the operation of the timber and stone act will doubtless be a powerful argument in favor of the enactment of the new law.

Kissing Unknown in Japan. The Japanese do not know how to iss. If a Japanese girls learns how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign in-

ment, not as an enjoyment.

FAIRBANKS A CANDIDATE.

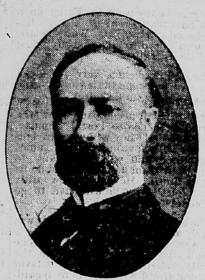
Indiana Senator Said to Be William to Accept the Nomination for Vice President.

The close political friends of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, say that he has changed his mind in regard to the nomination for vice president on the republican ticket, and that he will horses have their own way. Once they accept the nomination if it is tendered to him.

The senator's position is such that he cannot come out with an open declara- them their heads. tion of his candidacy, but among his friends it is considered that he is as much in the race as though he had come out in a formal and public announcement.

The members of the Indiana delegation in congress take it for granted that Fairbanks will be nominated for vice president, and are formulating plans to fill his place in the senate.

Senator Fairbanks is non-committal



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. (Indiana Senator Who May Accept Vies

he is still in the same attitude of indecision and he probably realizes that it would not be dignified for him to declare his candidacy or urge his friends to work out along the line among his followers that he will take the nomination.

Two candidates for the prospective field. They are Representative Hemingway, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, and ex-Gov. the members in congress, but Durbin is ator Beveridge will be an important factor in determining the selection. The junior senator has built up a strong political machine since coming to Washington, and is generally considered to be as big a man at the white house as his colleague.

STATE'S GIFT TO CITY.

Monument Erected on the Spot Where Washington Stood at Evacuation of Boston.

The monument was erected by the

Secretary of the Navy William H. 17 on the occasion of turning over the monument to the care of the city, and



(Presented to City of Boston by State of Massachusetts.)

Mayor Collins will make à responsive address to that of the governor.

There will be a parade of land and naval forces of the United States on that occasion, and all Boston companies of the state militia will also participate. Secretary Moody will send one or more warships to Boston for the occasion, and everything that is possible will be done by the national government to commemorate the event.

What the Law Decides.

A man who gets drunk only on legal holidays cannot be considered an habitual drunkard. This is the decision of Judge Harper, of Stark county, Ohio. A wife brought suit for separation from her husband, adducing that he was a confirmed toper. He proved that he became thoroughly fuddled only on holidays, and the judge decided against the

Telephones Made Germ Proof. It is the general belief that disease is spread by the telephone, by the breath icy sidewalk, resulting in a fractured condensing on the mouthpiece of the in- arm. strument. To prevent this, a German inventor puts a pad of paper, with a hole in the center, in the mouthpiece, early in March and announce a date and the upper disk of paper is torn of for the state convention to elect delestructor. She does it as an accomplishafter every conversation

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Mrs. Gondreau of Stevenson had a narrow escape in the recent blizzard. She was driving home from Fort Yates, a distance of thirty miles, and was caught in the storm half way. She tied up the reins and let the stopped and she found herself on the edge of a high cliff. She led the horses to the road again, and again gave

When they finally stopped at home, she did not know where she was, as the storm was so fierce. Her dog had gone-on ahead and her husband had spent an anxious half-hour awaiting mite explosion. her return. She had with her her three little children, who were unharmed.

The stockmen are on the anxious seat. As yet there have been no losses. but should next month be a cold one when approached on the subject. For the loss is likely to be heavy. The Indians are out of hay. The govern-ment is buying feed for them and will take care of their cattle.

Oratorical.

The annual state oratorical contest will be held at Fargo in April. The University of North Dakota, the agricultural college, Fargo college and the Red River Valley university will each be represented by two orators. R. Lovelass at Farmer City, Ill., and 34 At this contest two representatives horses were cremated. from North Dakota will be selected to attend the annual interstate oratorical contest between North and South Dakota.

The University of North Dakota will be represented in the state contest by two clever young men, both students of the law department, Perey Abbey of Drayton, and J. Edward Totten of Mayville. They were selected at the annual university contest in which six representatives of the different departments took part. Mr. Totten was awarded first place by the judges and Mr. Abbey second place.

Admits Gullt.

Some weeks ago much surprise was created by the notice of the embezzlement of J. H. Johnson, of the wholesale house of Park, Grant & Mouris. He was permitted to go free as the amount was thought to be small. After his discharge Johnson published a vacancy in the senate are already in the card admitting his guilt and warning young men to act honestly. He then disappeared. The firm made a thor- first sweetheart. ough investigation and discovered a Durbin. Hemingway has the support of lot of goods were missing. As a result William and Albert Magnusen, strong in the state. The attitude of Sen- of Moorhead, proprietors of the Nickel Plate saloon, have been arrested on a charge of receiving 1,000 cigars stolen by Johnson. They came over to the North Dakota side without requisition papers and were held under \$1,000 bonds till the preliminary hearing. Both say they can easily explain to the satisfaction of the court.

Singular Incident.

A singular incident is related as oc curring just before the death of Mrs. Dr. Allen at Steele. A wild duck from some unknown quarter lit at the back door of the house about half an hour years. state of Massachusetts at an expense of before the lady died. The bird was of \$40,000 for the purpose of marking the size between a teal and a canvas back. United States supreme court to be exexact spot where George Washington, and of a black and white mottled coat empt from paying damages where pasthe commander of the American army, almost exactly like a piece of polka est machinery and appliances for bacon est to the economic life of the entire stood on March 17, 1776, as he watched dot calico. No similar bird has been jured. seen by any one who saw this one The monument was dedicated two Commissioner March, who was presyears ago with great pomp, and the next ent, said he has hunted a great deal latest methods employed in that country ly a question of a continued supply of anniversary will be equally as important and never saw one like it. The bird was taken into the kitchen, fed and put in a box and has been kept. There Moody and Gen. A. R. Chaffee of the are no ducks in the vicinity at this

Game.

-Game Warden Hale thinks that as non-residents are required to pay \$25 for the privilege of hunting in this state they should be permitted to take home with them a reasonable number of birds, which seems to be sensible, especially if the warden's other rec ommendation is followed, and resident permits are issued only to bona fide residents, and land ownership is not allowed to count.

Fish from a Wreck

It is asserted that the farmers in the vicinity of Clear Lake busied themselves after the Northern Pacific wreck there hauling fish from the wrecked cars. There was at one time an opinion prevalent that it was impossible for a farmer to steal anything from a railroad company-that he was merely getting back a part of what he had paid for.

Brief Notes.

The Congregational church at Colfax has been dedicated. Cayuga will have a new flour mil

and hotel building in the spring. At a meeting of stockholders a company was organized for the building of a motor line from Grand Forks to the university. Enough stock has been subscribed and at the next meeting of the city council, which will be held March 8, the company will ask

for a franchise. Auditor Herolz, of Emmons county, reports that between April 1, 1902, and July 1, 1903, 313 wolves were killed in that county and since July 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, the number has been 250, making 572 since. April 1, 1902.

The new fire steamer for Fargo has arrived. It has a capacity of 1,000 gallons and is thought to be a valuable acquisition to Fargo's firefighting apparatus. It has been named the W. D. Sweet, after the mayor.

Mrs. Eliza Corliss has sued the city of Fargo for \$2,500 damages. She alleges that she suffered a fall on an

It is announced that the state Republicas committee will get together gates to Chicago.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Peb. 97. Twenty-one British fire companies lost \$3,900,000 in the Baltimore fire.

Fire practically wiped out the business portion of Conneaut Harbor, O. The Iowa republican convention has been called to meet in Des Moines on

May 18. W. Burke Cockran has been elected to congress from the Twelfth New York district.

James Parish Lee, the inventor of the Lee rifle, died at Short Beach, Conn., aged 71 years.

Sam Cortes died in Ogden, Utah, making the twenty-ninth victim of a dyna-Officials in New York say they have

unearthed a system of extensive naturalization frauds. Carl Black and Cecil Hogett were burned to death in the city jail at Moun-

tain View, Okla. Harry A. Zillafro was hanged at Kittanning, Pa., for killing his young wife

February 14, 1903.

The world's fair railroad rates announced provide for coach excursions at one cent a mile.

For the murder of Jesse E. Soles and Jim Stanley at Whiteville, N. C., Jabel Register was hanged.

Fire destroyed the livery stable of W. Stephen Mauck, a Sioux City (Ia.)

blind violinist, shot his 16-year-old daughter and then killed himself. Six union men were indicted in Chica-

go for conspiracy to injure a workman and for rioting near a glove factory.

Congressman W. A. Calderhead, of Marysville, has been renominated by the republicans of the Fifth Kansas

Henry M. Pollard, aged 68 years, a prominent attorney and former Missouri congressman, died at his home in St. Louis.

Japan's secreey in military movements amazes all Europe, there being only a few hints as to the whereabouts

of the army. Owners of 44 American broom plants met in Chicago and agreed to form a combine under the name of the National

Broom company. Mrs. Sarah E. Castleman, 96 years old and known all over Kentucky, died in Louisville. She was Abraham Lincoln's

Senate leaders, who usually make the final decision, announce that both branches of congress will be ready to

adjourn by April 15. The New York legislature has granted a pension of \$72 a month to Hiram Cronk, of Dunnbrook, aged 164, the

only survivor of the war of 1812. In a jealous rage Jerre Dugan, a section hand at Terre Haute, Ind., murdered Mrs. Benjamin Ramsey, her daughter, aged four, and her son, aged

George Aderhelt, aged 62 years, went from Canton, O., to Carrollton, Ga., to celebrate his birthday with his father, aged 90, whom he had not seen in 41

Railroad companies are declared by the sengers traveling free are killed or in-

The death sentence was imposed on James Sammors and John Lynch, 18 and 19 years old, for the murder of Patrick Barrett, a Chicago saloonkeeper.

Wallace H. Ham, a prominent Boston insurance man, confessed to having embezzled \$286,000 from his company, a church and a hospital of which he was treasurer.

Elsie and Robert Shonafelt, aged six and four years, were burned to death in their home at Johnstown, Pa., and two children of Carmack McAleer met a like fate at Pittsburg. A man and woman who have been liv-

ing together at Campbell Ford, Ont., for 35 years as man and wife and who have reared a family of five children have discovered they are brother and sister. Mrs. Abrey Kamoo died in Boston,

aged 80. She was a drummer boy in the United States army in 1862 until her sex was discovered, and then became an army nurse, serving until the close of the war.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK-Steers

1	Hogs, State, Penn	5	75		6 00	
	Sheep FLOUR—Minn, Patents WHEAT—May RYE-State and Jersey	5	20 (5)	400 400	5 00 5 70 1 66% 68	
	CORN-May OATS-Track White BUTTER CHEESE		54 14 103	2002	62% 54% 26 12	
	EGGS CHICAGO.		22	0	24	
		•=	en		6 00	
	CATTLE—Fancy Beeves Fed Texas Steers Medium Beef Steers Heavy Steers Calves	3 3 5	30 90 10 00	80	4 50 4 40 5 55 7 00	
	Heavy Packing Heavy Mixed	5 5 5	20 45	988	5 45 5 65 5 60	
	BHEEP BUTTER-Creamery Dairy EGGS-Fresh	Spaller St.	14 131 21	200	26 22	
The second	POTATOES (per bu.) MESS PORK-May LARD-May GRAIN-Wheat, May	15	043	a d	6 05 7 85 1 07	
	Corn, May Oats, May Barley, Feed Rye, May		447 42 77	0900	57% 45% 43 78	
	MILWAUKEE					
	GRAIN-Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n Corn, July Oats, Standard Rye, No. 1	\$1	441	0000	1 06 55% 45 81	
ĕ		572	001	40	9214	
	GRAIN—Wheat, May Wheat, July Corn, May Oats, No. 2 White ST. LOUIS.	•		000	861/4 481/4 43	
	CATTLE-Beef Steers Texas Steers, Grass HOGS-Packers'	3	65 00 15	666		
	Butchers' Best Heavy SHEEP-Natives	5	40 90	a:		
	CATTLE-Native Steers	\$3	25		00	
	Stockers and Feeders Cows and Helfers HOGS—Heavy	2 2 5	75 60	000	65 60	
	SHEEP-Wethers	4	90		40	