

The French have a new word for carriages drawn by horses. They are "hippomobiles."

German locomotive engineers receive a gold medal and \$500 for every ten years of service without accident.

The recent census in Bengal reveals the fact that there are 4,000 baby girls in that province alone who have been married, and of this number 600, all less than a year old, are widows.

A Finnish housewife buys a new broom every morning—a necessary extravagance, since she sweeps her whole house every day, and the broom she uses is just a bundle of fresh, green birch leaves, whose natural dampness licks up the dust.

H. Hollenback, of Boulder Creek, Cal., was kicked over a 200-foot precipice by his mule, and fifty feet down fell into a large woodrat's nest in a redwood tree, 150 feet from the ground. There he stayed until a party of rescuers got him down with ropes.

Railroad men report an unprecedented rush of pulp and pulp wood from Canadian points to American mills. An official of the Canada Atlantic railway says that wood pulp is being shipped at the rate of 1,000 tons a day from points along the Canada Atlantic railway, a connecting line through Quebec Province.

There have been many attempts to grow Egyptian cotton in India, but they have generally failed. Sometimes the soil was unsuitable, but more often the failure was due to the fact that little effort was made to imitate Egyptian methods for growing the staple, and almost invariably the cotton was sown too late.

The government has never issued a fifteen-dollar bill, but some enterprising counterfeiter made one and passed it. The bill, now in Chief Wilkie's possession, was made by adding a 1 to a five-dollar note. The fifteen-dollar bill was generally circulated in South Carolina until it reached a bank, when it was sent on to Washington, with inquiries.

One of the curiosities of Salt Lake City, in the eyes of the many visitors who have passed through the town recently, is the sight of the messenger boys riding bicycles easily along the streets with heavily laden trays on their heads. To Salt Laker this seems quite natural; it is a sight they see every day, and have seen for years, but to the stranger it is quite a novelty.

A new type of engine, known as the "monkey motion" pattern, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize steam locomotion on railroads, has been successfully operated on the Southern Pacific tracks, when a train of 1,500 tons was run from Ogden to Wadsworth, Nev., hauled by one of the new engines. The new type of engine was designed by Edgar M. Luckett, of the Southern Pacific. Many advantages over the standard type are claimed for the "monkey motion."

After ten years of labor and the expenditure of \$9,000,000, the new Cornell dam, near Croton-on-Hudson, in West Chester county, New York, from which New York will draw largely for water supply, has been practically completed. It is the largest piece of masonry in the world, except the Pyramids of Egypt. The floodgates have been shut down for the first time, and the dam has begun filling with water. It is estimated by the tenders that it will require about two years for the dam to fill.

J. S. Graves, who owns a farm bordering upon one of the inland lakes in Michigan, is harvesting not only a fine supply of ice for next summer, but also a food supply in the form of fresh fish. When the ice began to form on the lake and before it had attained great thickness Mr. Graves scattered angle worms and grubs over some thin ice. The fish in the lake, attracted by the food, which they could see but could not obtain kept their noses pushed against the ice and soon were imbedded in the ice.

At the end of the first year after establishment of the French National Savings Bank there were registered 211,580 depositors, a number which on December 31, 1903, had swelled to 4,143,388, without any one year showing a decrease. This means that at present one out of every ten of France's 39,000,000 inhabitants has something in the savings bank. The amount deposited at the end of the first year, December 31, 1882, was \$9,187,116, which at the end of 1903 had grown to \$215,766,294, an increase of \$204,579,178 in 21 years.

The government of the grand duchy of Baden has, within the past year, provided further for the comfort of the employees of its railways. The government now owns 2,936 apartment houses where officials and other employees reside. The train crews have been furnished with sleeping accommodations when their runs require them to be absent from home overnight, and small cooking stoves, of which there are now in use 230, have been provided where meals may be warmed and other conveniences arranged by the men.

THE CZAR'S VOICE IS STILL FOR WAR

NO THOUGHT OF SUING FOR PEACE IS ENTERTAINED BY RUSSIAN RULER.

He Believes That Ultimate Victory for His Forces Is Certain, and the War Will Be Pressed with the Utmost Energy.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The emperor of Russia has elected to continue the war. His position is absolutely firm, and the German court has been advised in that sense. The war will be pressed with the utmost energy, the domestic situation being now within the control of the authorities. Those who have advised peace and suggested inquiries for Japan's terms, the French and British governments, are for the present silent and are likely to remain so unless events of an extraordinary character shake the Russian emperor's resolution.

Can't Defeat Kuropatkin. The considerations that led to the emperor's decision as understood here are: First.—The judgment of the chiefs of the army that Field Marshal Oyama not only cannot defeat Gen. Kuropatkin but stands in danger of defeat himself. How cowardly, therefore, for Russia to ask for mercy with all the men and money essential to a successful war. Second.—All the forces of criticism now directed against the government for having fought rather than yield to legitimate interests and for having failed to win victories would be continued with added fury against the government that accepted war and then betrayed the country. A government that would crave peace of Russia's enemy while still capable of winning victory would be giving the party of change genuine grounds for a revolution.

The facts of the military situation, love of country and arguments of expediency were all against peace and for pressing the war hopefully.

LEGISLATORS SEE BRIBE.

Indiana Lawmaker Opens Envelope, Containing \$100 for Vote Before House.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23.—Representative Ananias Baker, addressing the speaker from his seat in the Indiana general assembly, Wednesday announced that he had received a sealed envelope which he held in his hand, with the request that he vote against the anti-cigarette bill. "I have not opened the envelope," said he. There were many cries of "Open it," and Mr. Baker tore it open while standing at his seat. It contained a \$100 bill.

Mr. Baker represents Fulton and Cass counties. His announcement of an attempt at bribery was made during a vote on the passage of a drastic anti-cigarette bill, when Mr. Baker arose to explain his vote. He said the envelope had been handed to him at his hotel, but he did not say by whom. The bill was passed by 74 to 17, and is now ready to go to the governor. It forbids the manufacture or sale of cigarettes in the state and forbids anyone having them in his possession.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Marion county grand jury will take up the matter of bribery in the legislature either at a special session to be called at once or at the next regular meeting time of the grand jury, one week from next Monday.

The special investigating committee, appointed by Speaker Sydney Cantwell, of the house of representatives, following the declaration of Representative Ananias Baker, issued an affidavit for the arrest of O. A. Baker, of Marion, a former state senator, charging him with attempting to corrupt Representative Baker. The investigating committee, with the assistance of Attorney General Charles W. Miller, who did the questioning, wrung from Representative Baker the name of the ex-state senator only after half an hour of persistent and cleverly planned questioning. Mr. Baker said he had had to promise the alleged briber not to divulge his name in order to draw him out.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

A Desperate Engagement Between Japanese and Russians Near Tsinkhetchen.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Sachetun, dated Feb. 24, says: "The Japanese in superior numbers forced the Russian detachment at Tsinkhetchin to abandon their base at Beresneff hill. The battle has been desperate on both sides. The result is not yet known."

Tsinkhetchen, Feb. 23, via Mukden, Feb. 25.—There was fighting along the whole line in this district to-day. The Japanese, continuing their persistent and systematic advance, drove in the Russian vanguard posts and came in touch with Russian fortified positions. A stubborn combat is expected, the Japanese apparently intending to attempt to drive out the Russians and capture their redoubts. The Japanese are circling eastward.

Law Separates Races.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 24.—Gov. Hoch has signed the bill providing for separate high schools for whites and blacks at Kansas City, Kan. The whites demanded separate schools, as the result of the stabbing of a prominent white pupil by a negro boy. Gov. Hoch, in his message to the legislature explaining his action, says that while in its general aspect the bill appeared to be a step backward, he believed the local conditions made the law advisable.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED

President Orders Senate to Assemble at Noon on Saturday March 4.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The president Thursday issued a proclamation convening the senate in special session at 12 o'clock noon on March 4 next to "receive such communications as may be made by the executive."

Washington, Feb. 25.—As a result of several conferences at the white house President Roosevelt allowed it to be understood that he proposed to call an extra session of congress about October 1, and he did not believe anything was to be gained by attempting to have a session earlier than that time.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The house on Monday, after a seven hour session, passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$99,914,359. The provision for two battleships, as reported by the committee on naval affairs, was retained. Several times during the debate the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius was referred to, the subject being brought up by Mr. Baker (N. Y.), who condemned the action of President Roosevelt in sending a message of condolence to Russia expressing the sentiment that the government and American people viewed the act with abhorrence. The people, he declared, did view with abhorrence the massacre in St. Petersburg on January 22, but the president, he said, had not seen fit to send a message of condolence on that occasion.

In the senate the house managers in the Swayne trial rested their case and the defense opened.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The house on Tuesday passed the Philippine tariff bill, practically as it came from committee, and with but little discussion. There was no special opposition to it.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill and began consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Early in the day, in response to a question, Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to secure railroad rate legislation during the present session of congress.

Washington, Feb. 23.—After a brief but spirited debate, the house on Wednesday sent back to conference the army appropriation bill. All senate amendments again were disagreed to, with the single exception of one appropriating \$95,000 for continuing the cable from Valdes to Seward, Alaska. The balance of the day was devoted to consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The senate considered at some length the bill providing a civil government for the Panama canal zone. Washington's farewell address was read by Senator Perkins at the beginning of the session.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Without a dollar being added or subtracted, the river and harbor appropriation bill passed the house Thursday, after the session had run well into the evening. The total amount carried by the bill is \$17,234,657. The military academy appropriation bill was sent to conference.

The last of the testimony in the interest of Judge Swayne, in the impeachment proceeding against him, was presented to the senate. The bill providing a form of government for the Panama canal zone was passed.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In the house of representatives Friday the fight of many years waged against the appropriation of \$130,000 for rental of the old New York custom house, resulted in a victory for its opponents.

The time of the senate was divided between the Swayne impeachment trial and the motion of Senator Beveridge to appoint conferees on the joint statehood bill. No action was taken on the latter.

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN RIOTS

Street Fighting in Baku Said to Have Resulted in 500 Deaths.

London, Feb. 24.—Five hundred persons have been killed in the street fighting at Baku, in the Russian Caucasus. Order has been restored at Balakhany, but at Romany on Thursday strikers attacked two factories, and as a result 30 persons were killed or wounded.

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—The situation here is causing the greatest anxiety in all circles. The assistant to the governor general frankly admitted that the government is at a loss to know what to do. Alarming reports are current concerning the intention and plans of the revolutionary party, and March 4 is awaited with much apprehension. The strike agitation is spreading in every direction, and bank clerks, journalists, office servants, printers, drivers and stationary engineers and mechanics in general are all threatening to strike. The strikers are resorting to violence. They have destroyed the great switchboard station outside the city and cut a number of telegraph wires. Western Poland is completely cut off from communication with middle and western Europe except by telegraph.

Preparing for Inauguration.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Washington has begun to assume holiday attire in honor of the approaching inaugural ceremonies. Flags and bunting are being flung from the fronts of buildings, especially along historic Pennsylvania avenue, over which the parade is to pass. Reviewing stands are rapidly rising along the avenue, covering the entire line of march from Seventeenth street to the capitol.

Boy Botted in Cressote.

Grand Marais, Mich., Feb. 25.—In a rush to get lunch, Walter Nettleton, aged ten and one-half years, fell into a vat of boiling logs in cressote. With weather below zero and his body literally cooked from the waist down, he ran home one mile and died.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.



PRESIDENT WANTS ONLY FAIR PLAY

INQUIRY INTO THE METHODS OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY WILL BE RIGID.

Mr. Roosevelt Determined That Exact Justice Shall Be Done to All Interests—Kansas Fight on the Great Combines.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution providing for an inquiry into the operations of the oil interests of the country, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt Monday regarding the investigation. President Roosevelt assured Mr. Campbell that all of the power of his administration necessary would be used in the investigation he is undertaking through the bureau of corporations into the affairs of the Standard Oil company, to the end that the small producer, dealer and consumer alike shall have fair treatment, and that at the same time no injustice shall be done the Standard Oil company or any other concern. He wants nothing but exact justice and fair play, but is determined to have both. Combines Under Fire.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 22.—The sentiment in favor of restricting all oppressive corporations in Kansas is growing. On Tuesday a resolution was introduced in the senate providing for an investigation of the following alleged combines: Beef, grain, implement, milling and lumber. The evidence gained in the investigation will be presented to the governor and attorney general for action. The Standard Oil company will be closely watched in the meantime.

Kansas officers have received assurances that the legislatures of Illinois, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and California are strongly in favor of the oil campaign being waged by Kansas.

Beef Trust to Feel Probe.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Active prosecution of the beef trust for violation of the injunction issued by United States Judge Peter S. Grosscup was started Tuesday when a special federal grand jury was ordered and subpoenas were issued summoning witnesses to appear against the packing magnates. This is the opening gun of a battle which is generally believed will be a death struggle between law and the mighty monopoly which controls a vast portion of the people's food supply.

The injunction of Judge Grosscup restrained the packers from refraining from bidding against one another in purchasing cattle, from compelling their agents to stop bidding, from limiting supplies to agents or localities, from unscrupulously lowering, fixing or raising prices, and from dividing territory or enforcing uniform rules as to credits, charges, etc.

The men for whom subpoenas were issued include: J. Ogden Armour, Nelson Morris, Edward Morris, Patrick A. Valentine, Ira Morris, Calvin M. Favorite, Michael Cudaby, Edward A. Cudaby, Louis F. Swift and Edward C. Swift. These men were within the purview of Judge Grosscup's injunction in the beef case.

Peace Jubilee Proposed.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A peace jubilee to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the civil war was proposed to President Roosevelt Thursday by Newell Sanders, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who with R. L. Sharp, also of Chattanooga, had an interview with the president. Mr. Sanders suggested that the jubilee exposition be held at Chattanooga in 1915, as many of the great battles of the war were fought in the vicinity of that city.

Hoch Held for Murder.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Johann Hoch, self-confessed bigamist, was held to the grand jury by a coroner's jury, charged with poisoning Mrs. Marie Welker Hoch, who died January 12, shortly after having gone through a marriage ceremony with the prisoner.

Dies of Paralysis.

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 25.—Maj. James C. Carlton, president of the National Mexican War Veterans' association, is dead as the result of a stroke of paralysis. He was 73 years old.

LAI'D TO REST.

Funeral of Late Grand Duke Sergius Is Held in Moscow—Good Order Maintained.

Moscow, Feb. 24.—The solemn ceremony of blessing the remains of Grand Duke Sergius was performed at ten o'clock Thursday morning in the midst of the tolling of bells of all the churches and monasteries of the ancient capital. Immense crowds thronged the open squares in front of the palaces and there was a considerable display of troops in the streets. Good order was maintained throughout the day. After blessing the body it was conveyed to the adjoining church of St. Andrew, where it was laid on a catafalque. The metropolitan and ten bishops conducted the service, which was accompanied by recitative chanting by the imperial choir. The children of Grand Duke Paul, Demetri and Mary, sobbed aloud, but it was only when the time came to kiss the dead according to the custom of the orthodox faith, that Grand Duchess Elizabeth almost broke down. When this touching ordeal was over the lid was placed on the coffin and it was lifted up and borne on the shoulders of the grand dukes and aides-de-camp attached to Grand Duke Sergius, household and was carried in silent procession, preceded by priests in golden vestments, to the Church of St. Andrew within the monastery.

MRS. CHADWICK DEFIANT.

Refuses to Answer Questions in Bankruptcy Proceedings at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 25.—Smiling and thoroughly self-possessed throughout the proceedings, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick on Friday defied the authority of the United States as vested in Referee Remington in the bankruptcy courts. J. P. Dawley, her attorney, at first stubbornly refused to allow Mrs. Chadwick to be sworn, though the court peremptorily ordered her to rise and take the oath. It was only after a conference that she finally took the witness stand. Even then she practically refused to answer all questions, the only statement of consequence obtained from her being one that she had no personal property in New York. Finally the court and counsel on all sides agreed to a postponement of the examination to March 13, with the understanding that Mrs. Chadwick would testify freely on that date if the criminal cases against her had been disposed of by that time.

BIG TUNNEL COMPLETED.

Two Boring Parties Finally Pierce the Alps in a Tunnel Twelve Miles Long.

Gondo, Switzerland, Feb. 25.—Piercing of the Simplon tunnel through the Alps was completed at 7:20 o'clock Friday morning. The work was commenced in 1898. The meeting of the two boring parties (Swiss and Italian) was signaled throughout Switzerland by ringing of church bells and salutes by cannon. The work of preparing the tunnel for a permanent way will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped to inaugurate the tunnel about March 20. The length of the tunnel from Briga, in Switzerland, to Iselle, on the Italian side of the mountain, is about 12 miles. Work was begun over seven years ago, and according to contract the tunnel must be ready for traffic on May 15 next. The Swiss and Italian governments jointly financed the undertaking, share and share alike, at the cost of \$15,000,000.

Famous Actor Ill.

Wolverhampton, Eng., Feb. 25.—Sir Henry Irving's condition is practically unchanged. The patient himself is brave and hopeful. The attending physician says that Sir Henry is completely run down from overwork and that it is impossible at present to make any safe prediction concerning the prospects of his reappearance on the stage.

Ex-Senator Dead.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 24.—Jonathan Ross former chief justice of the state supreme court and former United States senator, died Thursday of injuries received last Tuesday, when his sleigh was struck by a train and Mrs. Ross was killed. Judge Ross was 79 years of age.

HUMOROUS YARNLET.

A Mississippi farmer whose house and barns were picked up by a cyclone and blown into the Mississippi river, landed on top of a sawlog. As he came to the surface, blew the water out of his nose, wiped his eyes and got a better grip on the log, he said: "Well, that was so sudden it is ridiculous."

In the great Boston public library there stands on a pedestal in a corner of Bates hall, the main reading room, a bust in very dark bronze of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the patron saint of Boston. The other day, two old ladies were wandering about the building. Both the good dames critically examined the likeness. "Why, I never knew," remarked one to the other, drawing back a little, "that Dr. Holmes was a negro."

In the days when Mark Twain was an editor out west he was not so well off as of late years. One morning the mail brought a bill from his tailor, not an unusual occurrence. The boy who went through the mail called the future humorist's attention to it. "And," added the boy, "he has written on the back that he wants a settlement at once." "You should know what to do with such copy without asking," said Mr. Twain. "Inclose it with the regular printed slip stating that all manuscript written on both sides of the paper is unavailable."

During a recent shooting expedition Grover Cleveland spent the greater part of the day with the guide without any substantial results. In the end he gave up the chase for the time being and sought the nearest railroad station. Before leaving the scene of his adventure, so the story goes, Mr. Cleveland chatted pleasantly with his guide, good naturedly bemoaning his hard luck. The guide waited for an opportunity and then remarked gravely: "Anyway, sir, the ducks to-day may have made fun of your aim, and there may be some who think you wasted cartridges, but nobody can say anything about your liberality." The tip he received is said to have completely covered the case.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

In Scotland there are 46 parishes without paupers, poor rates or public houses.

The movement in England for restoring the use of knee breeches is making considerable progress.

An unusual number of marriages were recorded on the coast of Scotland last year; cause, a very profitable fishing season.

The Limerick corporation recently adopted a resolution that during its year of office the mayor and city high sheriff should not accept British honors.

A German periodical, the Gartenlaube, offers three prizes for the best answers to the question, which is becoming more and more serious to mothers: "How can I marry off my daughters?"

Strenuous efforts are being made in Paris to simplify the orthography of the French language, but some of the authorities, notably Francois Coppee, are bitterly opposed to all changes suggested.

It Depended. "I maintain," she declared, "that women are better speakers than men. But sometimes quantity is mistaken for quality," he pointed out—Cassell's.

IT IS IN THE BLOOD

Neither Liniments nor Ointments Will Reach Rheumatism—How Mr. Stephenson Was Cured.

People with inflamed and aching joints, or painful muscles; people who shuffle about with the aid of a cane or a crutch and cry, Oh! at every slight jar, are constantly asking, "What is the best thing for rheumatism?"

To attempt to cure rheumatism by external applications is a foolish waste of time. The seat of the disease is in the blood, and while the sufferer is rubbing lotions and grease on the skin the poison in the circulation is increasing.

Delays in adopting a sensible treatment are dangerous because rheumatism may at any moment reach the heart and prove fatal. The only safe course for rheumatic sufferers is to get the best possible blood remedy at once.

Mr. Stephenson's experience with this obstinate and distressing affliction is that of hundreds. He says:

"About a year ago I was attacked by severe rheumatic pains in my left shoulder. The pains were worse in wet weather, and at these periods caused me the greatest suffering. I tried a number of treatments and ointments, but they failed to alleviate the pains."

Then he realized that the cause must be deeper and the pain only a surface indication. He adds:

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People recommended as a cure for rheumatism, and when I found that I was getting no relief from applications, I made up my mind that I would try them. Before the first box was gone I noticed that the pains were becoming less frequent, and that they were not so severe as before. After the second box had been used up I was entirely free from discomfort, and I have had no traces of rheumatism since."

The change in treatment proved by almost immediate results that Mr. Thomas Stephenson, who lives at No. 118 Greenwood street, Springfield, Mass., had found the true means for the purification and enrichment of his blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without doubt the best of all blood remedies. They effect genuine and lasting cures in rheumatism. They do not merely deaden the ache, but they expel the poison from the blood. These pills are sold by all druggists.