

News in Brief

England receives every month about \$5,000,000 worth of new gold from Africa and about \$7,000,000 worth from Australia.

The Russian students attending the technical institute at Karlsruhe who are subject to military duty have received orders to return home and join the colors.

United States Minister Swenson delivered Secretary Hay's note to the Danish government. It is understood that the government regards the note with favor.

In a billiard room in Paris is a billiard table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot upon it than upon the ordinary baize-covered table.

J. T. Clary, chief master at arms on the battleship Nevada, has served twenty-eight years in the navy, and recently completed his two hundredth trip around the world.

A movement is on foot in Liverpool and district to erect a fitting memorial to Jeremiah Horrox, the clerical astronomer who was the first to observe the transit of Venus.

Frank Jones, said to be a notorious outlaw, was instantly killed by two members of a sheriff's posse at the ranch of A. N. Lande, in the northwestern part of Montana.

Lee Chang, the Chinaman accused of strangling his American wife to death with a quilt at Chicago, was discharged from custody. Evidence against the Chinaman was lacking.

The comptroller of the currency has appointed Frank K. McCormick of Colorado receiver for the Citizens' National bank of McGregor, Texas, which closed its doors on the 8th inst.

In the Kentucky house a bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of the old Lincoln homestead, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and converting it into a public park.

William E. Slifer was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury at Grundy Center, Iowa. Slifer was accused of murdering his wife. They were members of a Dunker community.

James Britt and Young Corbett signed articles at San Francisco to fight March 31 before the Hayes Valley club under the same conditions as their previous arrangement to fight provided for.

One of the zinc smelting works of the Cherokee company at Iola, Kan., was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$60,000. The plant had a capacity of forty tons a day and employed 200 men.

W. W. Wentz, jr., general superintendent of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, with headquarters in Little Rock, resigned, to take effect February 15. F. O. Melchoir of Chicago succeeds him.

There is to be assembled at San Francisco a battalion of about 600 marines ready to be embarked for the Philippines at the end of the month, as an additional force to take the place of men coming home.

Professor N. S. Shaler, now abroad in the vicinity of the Nile, who will inspect the barrage works and the present conditions of Philae and visit Greece, will return to Harvard university in time for commencement.

Alderman Maher of Chicago, chairman of the finance committee of the city council and republican leader in that body, is dead. The cause was apoplexy, with which he was stricken during a council committee meeting.

Five hundred Russians at a settlement near Sweetwater, Kansas, have imprisoned Dr. Mikawa Kalino, Japanese physician, in his office. They declare they will hold him until the adjustment of the trouble in the Orient.

At New Haven, Conn., a jury found nine union teamsters guilty of conspiracy in trying to injure the business of certain trucking firms during the teamsters' strike there last spring. The defendants were indicted on six counts and were tried jointly.

Negro industrial education and its bearing on the race problem was discussed at a meeting of the Hampton institute held in New York, by Andrew Carnegie, President Eliot of Harvard, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee institute and Principal Frissel of Hampton institute. Mr. Carnegie presided.

The Santa Fe railroad declared a further reduction of 2 cents in the rate for wheat and corn from country points to the gulf ports. The Missouri Pacific and Rock Island roads have met the cut. The rates from territory west of the Mississippi to gulf ports have been reduced two-thirds since the grain rate was started three weeks ago.

Jerry Gleason of Frederickson, Ohio, 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 civil wars.

Former Congressman Joseph Patterson died at Memphis of a complication of diseases. He was widely known throughout the south as a lawyer and statesman. His son, Congressman M. R. Patterson, representing the same district as did his father, arrived from Washington.

HANNA VERY LOW

NO HOPE IS NOW HELD OUT BY HIS DOCTORS.

HE HAS NO CHANCE FOR LIFE

Patient Suffers More Sinking spells and Responds to Stimulants Very Slowly—Pulse Beating at an Alarming Rate.

WASHINGTON—All hope of Senator Hanna's recovery is gone. Mr. Dover has just stated that there is no chance for life.

"It is just a matter of temporary improvement," he said. The doctors, however, are not preparing for immediate dissolution.

This has been regarded throughout as the crucial day in Senator Hanna's heroic battle for life. It began with assurances of quite an optimistic character. The first news of the day (Sunday) from the sick room was announced shortly after 7 a. m.

The senator, the doctors said, has passed a perfectly quiet night. His temperature at 7 o'clock was 103.8, pulse 120, and strong and regular, and his respiration was declared to be satisfactory, although no figure was given.

At intervals of two hours during the night Senator Hanna had been aroused and given nourishment, after which he would immediately resume his sleep. The doctors supplemented this announcement with the statement that the condition of the senator at this time surpassed their expectations. This statement had hardly been issued when an unexpected change for the worse took place.

Dr. Osler had gone to Mr. Hanna's room and Dr. Carter and Secretary Elmer Dover had stepped down to the dining room for breakfast. Dr. Rixey had not arrived and the senator was alone with his nurses. Suddenly he became noticeably weaker. His rapid breathing excited alarm and other evident signs of distress caused a hurried summons for both physicians.

On their almost instant arrival his pulse was beating at the alarming rate of 137 and his respiration was above 40. The oxygen apparatus was immediately put into use, the breathing cone was placed over the senator's mouth and nostrils and relief secured. At 9:30 o'clock an official bulletin was issued covering this period. Its statement follows:

"Senator Hanna passed a favorable night, but is weaker this morning. Temperature, 103.8; pulse, 124; respiration, 40.

"RIXEY, "OSLER, "CARTER."

The physicians declined to make further comment on the outlook, but it was noticeable that their optimism of the early morning had been entirely dissipated by the 8 o'clock sinking spell. However, for the next few hours the reports which came unofficially from the bedside of the senator all told of his wonderful recuperative powers.

A NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION. It Will Be Issued by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON—The president has decided to issue a proclamation of neutrality. It probably will make its appearance Thursday. The proclamation is in stereotype form and simply recites and deplores the existence of hostilities between Japan and Russia and enjoins upon citizens of the United States a strict regard and observance of the neutrality laws.

Robbers Crack a Bank Safe. FORT WORTH, Tex.—A special from Commerce, Tex., says news is received here that bandits have cracked the safe of a bank at Ravia, I. T., and secured \$1,700. The citizens, aroused by the noise of the explosions, attacked the robbers. Firing ensued, but no one was hurt. The robbers escaped.

CHURCH HOWE UNDER KNIFE. Consul General to Antwerp Submits to an Operation.

WASHINGTON—Church Howe of Nebraska, consul general to Antwerp, Belgium, is a very sick man, according to advices received at the state department. Mr. Howe has been ailing for some time and it is thought he has been suffering from appendicitis. A few days ago an operation was performed, the nature of which is not known at the state department. Tuesday, however, Deputy Consul Haine cabled the department that the operation had been followed by acute indigestion and pleurisy. Beyond this the state department has no knowledge of Mr. Howe's illness.

Italy Will Not Mix. ROME—Premier Giolitti announced in the chamber of deputies that Italy would maintain the strictest neutrality during the war in the far east, and would do all possible to otherwise bring about the re-establishment of peace.

Are Anxious for the Fray. VANCOUVER, B. C.—Despite the fact that no call for men from British Columbia has been issued by the Japanese government, twenty-five Vancouver Japanese have sailed for Japan. They are going on their own initiative, and will be joined at Victoria by a like number of their countrymen who desire to be early on hand to take part in the hostilities. It is estimated that there are in this province between 12,000 and 18,000 Japanese and among them are 3,000 or 4,000 liable to service for their country.

JAPANESE WILL APPEAL.

Will Ask United States to Prevail on Russian Government.

WASHINGTON—Japan will appeal to the United States to prevail on the Russian government to release the 100 Japanese subjects reported detained at Port Arthur. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, is expected to present the appeal to Secretary Hay Monday.

In a cablegram received from Tokyo Sunday the minister was informed that according to news brought to Che Foo by a British steamer from Port Arthur, 100 Japanese refugees had been taken from the steamer by the Russian authorities just before the vessel sailed in spite of the protest of the Japanese.

Having agreed to look out for the Japanese citizens in Russian territory during the war, this government will instruct Mr. McCormick, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to inquire of the Russian government on the subject as to the Japanese in question.

The best naval opinion here is to the effect that the detention of these Japanese at Port Arthur is a strategic necessity to prevent the Japanese gaining information as to the fortifications, troops, etc.

CZAR'S SHIPS RAID COAST. Traffic Between Hakodate and Aomori Suspended.

YOKOHAMA—The four Russian cruisers which sunk the Arouru Maru had first appeared in the Tsugaru strait on the 11th, escorting a transport from Vladivostok. Another steamer, the Zensho Maru, also met the Russian cruisers, but escaped from them. All traffic between Hakodate and Aomori has been suspended owing to the Russian raiders. Great indignation is felt here over the sinking of a commercial steamer, and it is believed to be a violation of the laws of warfare.

Japanese troops are reported to have landed 12,000 strong at Dove bay last Wednesday and to have been repulsed by Russians in a hand-to-hand fight.

General Litvitch has been appointed to supreme command of the Russian army in Manchuria.

Cossacks put 410 of a landing party of 600 Japanese to death by the sword at Talienswan.

CUBA CANNOT FLOAT A LOAN. The Present Conditions are Unfavorable.

HAVANA.—The Associated Press is informed by a person of undoubted authority that the \$35,000,000 Cuban loan will not be floated until the monetary conditions are more favorable than at the present moment. President Palma and the secretary of the treasury were practically so informed of a conference held February 10, at which there were present representatives of the National City bank of New York, the Kuhn Loeb & Co. syndicate, Speyer Brothers and other banking institutions interested in the matter. The fact that the loan is not to be floated at this time is not intended as a reflection on Cuba's credit, but is due to the war situation in the far east, the result in Wall street growing out of the Baltimore fire, and other current causes. When the situation becomes normal it is expected the Cuban bonds will be sold without difficulty.

BITTER TOWARD UNCLE SAM. Russian Papers Are in a Pugilistic Mood.

LONDON—Special dispatches received from the far east and published Thursday morning add nothing to the actual situation. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes from the Nove Vremya as making a bitter editorial attack upon the United States, which he supposed to be an outcome of the dispatch to the American consul to Mukden.

The Nove Vremya accuses the United States of a desire to win the trade of the entire globe and exclude Europe of the entire globe and exclude Europe clares: "If, as it seems likely, war breaks out, it will have been instigated by the Yankees."

On Orders from Washington. COLON—Hurried orders from Washington were received to embark a battalion of marines on the Prairie. A special train left Colon Sunday morning and returned at noon with the 450 marines, who were encamped at Bas Obispo station on the Panama railroad. The Prairie's boats were kept busy all day embarking the camp fittings, baggage, stores, etc., and this task is not yet finished. Major Lucas will command the battalion and the Prairie will sail Monday under sealed orders.

Great Battle in Sanchez. WASHINGTON—United States Minister Powell reports by cable to the state department from San Domingo, under date of the 9th, that it was reported in the capital that a fierce battle had been fought in Sanchez and a great many people had been killed.

Missile Travels Fifteen Miles. WASHINGTON—One of the officers of the battleship Missouri, which has been engaged in target practice off the Chesapeake capes, came to the navy department with a remarkable statement. He said that one of the twelve-inch guns, being elevated seven degrees, let fly a shell which the strongest glass could not follow to the end of its flight. Later a passing steamer reported that the shot had struck the sea within 300 yards of her. The steamer was distant just fifteen miles.

THE LAND FORCES

JAPANESE GETTING READY TO MOVE FORWARD.

ARE AFTER RUSSIAN POSITIONS

Military Experts Believe Japan's Next Effort Will Be on the Land—Preparations that Must Be Made Before the Army Can Go Forward.

LONDON.—(New York Herald Cablegram.)—Game is made by some English papers of the published report that the Vladivostok squadron has put to sea and captured a small Japanese merchant steamer off the northern coast of Japan. This is sarcastically called a brilliant exploit, but the important fact is recognized to be that the Vladivostok squadron is now located. General opinion here is that it cannot achieve anything of consequence.

Military and naval experts here agree with the impression reported to prevail in New York that the Japanese are already prepared to move in force on the Russian position on the Yalu. It is questioned first of all whether the whole story of the concentration of any considerable Russian army on the Yalu is not a mere myth. In that case it may be that the Japanese will find it worth their while to brush aside, with a division rapidly pushed forward to the scene, the Russian troops which presumably cover a considerable accumulation of stores such as it may be well worth while either to seize or destroy. This would, however, not be a serious advance for decisive action against the Russian army as such, but only a maneuver for the advantage of position and to hamper Russian movements by destroying the stores on which they had calculated for their large forces. Previous to any advance of the Japanese army for decisive action, if they are in the presence at this point of really formidable Russian forces, there must be a vast accumulation of ammunition, both for artillery and infantry. There must be a collection of immense quantities of medical stores and appliances. All these, besides food must be gathered in convenient depots near to the front.

Latest reports from the front indicate that a battle on land is expected hourly. The Japanese have massed troops on the Yalu river, toward which a Russian force is believed to be marching, and a second line of defense is being formed between the river and Seoul, capital of Korea.

It is reported that 200 of the crew of the Russian ship Varieg lost their lives during the fight at Chemulpo.

A German cruiser has been sent to take German women and children from Port Arthur.

The Russian battleships Zarovitch and Retzivan have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach.

RAILROAD PENSION SYSTEM. Pennsylvania Company Issues Statement of Operations.

PHILADELPHIA—Statistics compiled by the pension department of the Pennsylvania railroad show that in the four years the organization has been in operation \$1,224,087 has been expended for the relief of those entitled to consideration. The report gives the following yearly distributions: 1903, \$359,374; 1902, \$326,403; 1901, \$292,290; 1900, \$244,019. These expenditures do not include the cost of the department's operation, which is paid by the company.

In the four years' operation of the pension plan 2,126 employees have been retired as pensioners from the active service of the company. Of these 527 have died. Of the total number retired, 426 were between the ages of 65 and 69 years. Of the total number retired, 348 were retired upon their own request and with the approval of the employing officer.

GO TO OBSERVE THE FIGHTING. American Officers Who May Go With Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG.—By direction of the authorities at Washington Ambassador McCormick has asked the Russian officials to permit the following officers to accompany the Russian army in the field: Colonel John B. Kerr of the general staff, Captain Carl Reichman of the Seventeenth Infantry, Captain George G. Gately of the artillery corps, Captain William J. Judson of the engineer corps.

Lieutenant Newton A. McCulloch, U. S. A., will be attached to the Russian fleet if the necessary permission is obtained from naval authorities here.

Russian Ship is Blown Up. ST. PETERSBURG.—A report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenizi has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Yenizi sank and Captain Stephanoff, nine officers and ninety-one men were lost.

Operates in Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE.—Arthur S. Spencer, who was arrested in Pittsburgh on the charge of trying to sell Chinamen false registration certificates, was in Milwaukee on January 2) and made the rounds of Milwaukee laundries in company with the deputy United States marshal, and a number of Chinamen were sent to the county jail because they were unable to produce certificates showing they were entitled to reside in the United States. Some of the Chinamen produced papers and were released.

WASHINGTON.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

From "Under the Elm," read at Cambridge, July 3, 1875, on the hundredth anniversary of Washington taking command of the American army.

Haughty they said he was, at first, severe; But owned, as all men owned, the steady hand Upon the bride, patient to command. Prized, as all prize, the justice pure from fear. And learned to honor first, then love him, then to reverence.

Such power there is in clear eyed self restraint. And purpose clean as light from every selfish taint. O man of silent mood, A stranger among strangers then, How art thou since renowned the Great, the Good, Familiar as the day in all the homes of men! The winged years, that winnow praise and blame, Blow many names out; they but fan to flame The self renewing splendors of thy fame.

Soldier and statesman, rarest union; High poised example of great duties done Simply as breathing, a world's honors won As life's indifferent gifts to all men born; Dumb for himself, unless it were to God, But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent, Tramping the snow to coral where they trod, Held by his awe in hollow eyed content; Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed Save by the men his nobler temper shamed; Not honored then or now because he wooed The popular voice, but that he still withstood; Broad minded, higher souled, there is but one Who was all this, and ours, and all men's— Washington.



THE IMMORTALITY OF WASHINGTON'S NAME

On every hand in this land and in the uttermost parts of the earth, is shown the respect in which the great name of Washington is held. There is no name in all the world so honored by its geographical use. At the extreme north of Greenland is Washington Land, and a little east of it is Cape Washington. Then there is a Washington in Oxford county, Ontario. In the mid-Pacific, south of Hawaii, is Washington Island, and further south, on one of the Fiji islands, is Mount Washington. In Paris is the Rue Washington, opening into the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

Turn to the United States and you will find 296 Washingtons, which means more than five for each state, District, territory and each of the foreign possessions. Of these, the first that comes to mind is the national capital, then the great northwest state, and after these the numerous subdivisions of the various states. In Alabama there is a Washington county; in Arkansas, a county and a town; in California, a county, two towns, three townships, and to these are added Washington town and Washington Corners; in Connecticut there is a town and a Washington Depot; in Florida a town; Georgia, a county and town; Idaho, a town; Illinois a county, a town, two townships, and to these are added Washington Heights. In this list the word "town" is used in its broadest sense so as to embrace everything from a hamlet to a city.

Indiana has a county, two towns, and forty-three townships; Iowa, a county, a town, forty-one townships, and to these are added Washington Mills and Washington Prairie; Kansas, a county, two towns, six townships, and a Washington Creek; Kentucky, a county, a town and Mount Washington; Louisiana, a parish and a town; Massachusetts, a town and Mount Washington; Maine, a county, a town and Washington Plantation; Maryland, a county, a town, Washington Junction, and also Mount Washington, Michigan, a town, two townships, Washington Island and Washington Harbor; Minnesota, a county, a town, a township, and Washington Lake; Mississippi, a county and a town.

In Missouri is a great nest of Washingtons; a county, a town, twenty-one townships, Washington Centre and Mount Washington; Montana, Washington Bar, Washington Gulch and Mount Washington; Nebraska, a county; North Dakota, a North and South Washington lake; New Hampshire a town, a township and Mount Washington; New Jersey, a town, five townships, Washington crossing, Washingtonville, Washington Corners and Washington Place; New York, a county, two towns, Washingtonville, Washington Mills, Washington Hollow and Washington Four Corners; North Carolina, a county and two townships.

Then comes Ohio, with a remarkable display, a county, four towns, forty townships, Washingtonville, Washington Station and Mount Washington; Oregon, a county; Pennsylvania, a county, three towns, twenty-one townships and Mount Washington; Rhode Island, a county and a town; Vermont, a county and a town; Virginia, a county, a town and "Washington's Birth Place," in Westmoreland county, Washington, Washington lake; Wisconsin, a county, six townships, Washington Island and Washington Harbor; Wyoming, Mount Washington.

When one thinks of the monuments to Washington, the first that comes to mind is the mighty shaft in the capital. Then there is the celebrated marble statue in the central hall of the Capitol at Richmond, by Jean Antoine Houdon, and not far away the imposing monument in Baltimore, surmounted by a colossal statue of the patriot. There is no state, in fact there is no city of any considerable size, where Washington is not continually kept in mind by the same tablet to his memory, and they are increasing now more rapidly than ever before, since the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the various other patriotic organizations have begun their work. These are seen in the granite tablet under the Washington Elm, in Cambridge, commemorating that event of July 3, 1775, when the great general took command of the first American

army, and in some statue or tablet in nearly every town known to the thirteen colonies, and in the hundreds of towns and great cities that are now the centers of prosperous communities in what were then unknown lands.

Here are some answers from little school children when they were asked the question "Who was George Washington?" "He was a great general who whipped the British," "He was the first president," "He was a good man, who fought for his country," "He was the father of his country," "He was a brave man who said that this country should be free," "He was the greatest man, and Lincoln comes next." So it went, as the question was put to a score of children, and from not one came an answer that showed ignorance.

EARL OF BUCHAN'S TRIBUTE. Sent Washington a Box from the Wallace Oak.

The New York Times published an article in reference to the disposal of the box made from the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle at Falkirk, and giving the letter of presentation in which the Earl of Buchan presented the box to Washington. It seems that the Earl of Buchan, friend and patron of Robert Burns, was so delighted with the heroic part that Gen. Washington took in the American War of Independence that he showed his appreciation in the manner described.

The letter and box were entrusted to the care of a Mr. Robertson, a Scottish artist. Robertson arrived in New York in October, and in December went to Philadelphia to fulfill his mission. This was in 1791.

On Friday, Dec. 13, of that year he presented the box to the president. "He was much embarrassed," he said, "on being introduced to the American hero, but was soon relieved by Washington, who entered into familiar conversation with him, and introduced him to Mrs. Washington." The Earl of Buchan expressed the wish that he might have a portrait of Washington and that Robertson might be the artist. Washington sat to Robertson for the portrait in miniature, and when that was finished the artist painted a larger picture from it in oil for Lord Buchan.

This picture was painted at the close of May, 1792, when Washington wrote to Lord Buchan thanking him for the present of the box, and saying of the portrait: "The manner of the execution of it does no discredit, I am told, to the artist." The picture was sent to Europe by Col. Lear, and Robertson received the thanks of the Earl of Buchan.

In his letter of thanks to Buchan, Washington said: "I will, however, ask that you will exempt me from compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination. In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular I should feel embarrassed from a just comparison of relative pretensions and fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference."

The box was taken to Mount Vernon at the close of the session, where it remained until Washington's death, when he committed it to the Earl by the following clause in his will: "To the Earl of Buchan I commit the box made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, presented to me by his lordship in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request to pass it, on the event of my decease, to the man in my country who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me. Whether easy or not to select the man who might comport with his lordship's opinion in this respect, it is not for me to say; but conceiving that no disposition of the valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to its own cabinet, agreeably to the original design of the 'Goldsmiths Company' of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and at his request consented that it should be transferred to me, I do give and bequeath the same to his lordship and in case of his decease, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor of presenting it to me, and more especially for the favorable sentiments with which he accompanied it."