

THE BOND BROKEN

NORWAY SEVERS TIES UNITING HER TO SWEDEN.

STORTHING TAKES INITIATIVE

Declaration of Independence and Sovereignty Set Forth—One of the Causes for Desire of Sweden and Norway to Separate Consular Systems.

CHRISTIANA—Norway today is a fully independent and sovereign state. This is the text of the editorials in the Norwegian newspapers and it reflects the spirit with which the people of Norway accept the action of the storthing when it proclaimed King Oscar no longer king of Norway.

King Oscar's refusal to sanction the bill passed by the storthing providing for a separate consular service for Norway culminated in the passage of a resolution by the storthing declaring the dissolution of the union of Sweden and Norway and that the king had ceased to act as king of Norway. Although the action was anticipated, it caused considerable excitement in this city on account of the anxiety as to what action the king would take.

The crisis became acute May 26, when his majesty, after three months' rest, during which the regency was confided to Crown Prince Gustave, resumed the reins of office. The council of state immediately submitted to him the consular bill, which he, May 28, refused to sanction, arguing that any action must receive the sanction of the mixed council. The Norwegian council of state thereupon resigned and the king refused to accept their resignation, as, in view of the state of public opinion, it was impossible to form a new government. Demonstrations were held throughout the country endorsing the action of the council of state.

One of the causes for the desire in Sweden and Norway for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is protectionist, and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other divergencies of commercial interests.

At its meeting the storthing addressed a proclamation to the Norwegian people, in which is given a detailed account of the events preceding the passing of the resolution.

This proclamation concludes as follows: "The storthing hopes that the Norwegian people will succeed in living in peace and on good terms with all, and not the least with the Swedish people to whom we are linked by so many natural ties.

"The storthing is sure that the people will join with it and with government in maintaining the full independence of Norway and with firmness and dignified tranquility submit to the necessary sacrifices, and it is further sure that all subjects will fully respect all ordinances and prescriptions from the government.

"All officials, civil and military, must in every respect yield that obedience which the government has the right to claim according to the authority transferred to it by the storthing in the name of the people of Norway."

British Bank in Trouble.
LONDON—The bank of Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. petitioned the courts to order the compulsory winding up of the International Bank of London. The petitioners are creditors for upward of \$1,250,000.

SAYS THE TAXES MUST BE COLLECTED

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—Mayor Fite has dismissed the charges against the Indian police arrested by the city authorities, charged with assault in closing the stores of merchants who refused to pay the tribal tax. There will be no further arrests. Inspector Wright received telegraphic instructions from Secretary Hitchcock to proceed with the collection of the taxes. Mr. Wright stated that all business houses where the tax is not paid will be closed.

CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

Czar Begins Reactionary Policy By Appointing Gen. Treppoff Dictator.

ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas' ukase virtually creating Governor General Treppoff dictator has given rise to a mighty sensation. It is the imperial recognition of the crisis in the internal affairs of Russia and instinctively recalls the step taken by the emperor's grandfather, Alexander II, immediately after the attempt to blow up the winter palace in 1880, when he appointed a commission of public safety, headed by General Loris-Melikoff, except that the position of General Treppoff will be more analogous to that occupied by Loris-Melikoff, when later in the same year he was appointed minister of the interior, with full control of the police.

Names New Committeeman.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Cortelyou, acting chairman of the republican national committee, announced the appointment of Pearl Wright of New Orleans, as member of the republican national committee for Louisiana. Mr. Wright is a leading business man of New Orleans, prominent in republican councils of the state. Mr. Cortelyou says Mr. Wright was appointed not as a representative of any faction but in the belief that he would represent well all classes in a satisfactory way.

International Cotton Congress.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The international cotton congress discussed the question of speculation in cotton. Baron Carloni, Italy, protested against the practice of buying cotton for delivery at distant dates, alleging that it gave gamblers an opportunity to bring disaster to the trade.

A Spanish proverb says that "He who makes himself all sugar, the flies will eat him up;" but another observes, "He who makes himself all vinegar will never catch any flies."

A STRIKE CRISIS

Many More Men May Become Involved.

CHICAGO—The teamsters' strike has reached the point where its further progress and its further increase is dependent upon the action taken by the members of the Chicago Team Owners' association. This organization has from the first declined to make deliveries to the boycotted houses and has constantly urged the teamsters to arbitrate the question of making such deliveries.

The teamsters have positively refused to deliver or receive goods, and now the last chance of securing any concessions from the teamsters having faded away, the members of the Team Owners' association must either decide to deliver goods or allow the teamsters to have their own way in the matter. Opinion among the members of the Team Owners' association is strongly divided and the result may be a split in its ranks. Many of the largest team owners in the city have announced that they are going to make deliveries.

A meeting of the organization will be held tomorrow night and the action taken at that time will largely determine the future scope of the strike. If the Team Owners' association decides to make deliveries and discharge all of its men who refuse to obey orders, the ranks of the strikers will be increased by about 8,000 men.

The strikers made another attempt to force a break in the ranks of the Employers' association. A committee called on Edward Hillman, proprietor of a large dry goods store, and asked him to arrange another conference between the teamsters and the employers. Mr. Hillman positively refused, saying that unless the strikers had some new proposition to offer it was useless to attempt to reach any agreement. Their present attitude he said was such as there could be no possible middle ground upon which the employers could meet them. This was the only attempt at adjusting the strike made and it is not probable that more efforts will be made for some time to come.

AMBASSADOR CONGER TO STAY IN MEXICO

MEXICO—Ambassador Conger put an end to the rumor circulated in American papers that he would remain here but six months, retiring to become a candidate for governor of Iowa. He denies this and says:

"I have been repeatedly urged by my friends in Iowa to accept the nomination for governor, but I have persistently declined to do so. My views in the matter have not changed. I like the diplomatic service and prefer to serve my country in it. My appointment here is permanent so far as I know. It is subject to no other conditions than are attached to any other consular appointment."

RUSSIA SHOWS RESENTMENT

Bitter Newspaper Comment on Course of United States at Manila.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian papers, notably the Novoe Vremya and the Russ, the latter recently reflecting the views of the foreign office, display a great deal of resentment against the United States for enforcing the twenty-four hour rule in the case of the Russian cruisers at Manila. The Russ quotes the American neutrality regulations and contends that President Roosevelt, in applying the principle that only injuries received during a storm and not in battle can be repaired in American ports, not only narrows the American regulations, but infringes recognized principles of international law. This paper declares it has official warrant for the statement that representations have been made at Washington on the subject.

The Novoe Vremya is exceedingly sarcastic. After a slap at Great Britain for the alleged manner in which its vessels dogged the Russian fleet from the time it left Cronstadt and for trying to force all the powers to accept its interpretation of the rules of neutrality, the Novoe Vremya declares that President Roosevelt, to whom it refers as "Mr. Roosevelt," contemptuously by England's example, arbitrarily interprets his own rules in a sense favorable to Japan, adding:

"Mr. Roosevelt takes full advantage of the fact that Russia is helpless and powerless to do more than protest. The Japanese minister is reported to have expressed gratitude to America for this act of impartiality, which is partial to Japan. We trust Mr. Roosevelt is satisfied with his success."

The admiralty, it can be stated, is reconciled to the internment of the three Russian cruisers at Manila, but opposes on principle the rule that warships injured in battle cannot repair their machinery and boilers in neutral ports. The officials add that friction over this minor question would be exceedingly unfortunate just at the time that President Roosevelt is assuming the delicate role of trying to bring the belligerents together.

Papers to Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Star and the St. Louis Chronicle, both afternoon papers, published announcements of their consolidation under the name of the Star-Chronicle. Negotiations were closed by which the consolidation goes into effect immediately, and the new corporation will be known as the Star-Chronicle Publishing company, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The Star-Chronicle, it is announced, will be an independent paper, and will be issued from the Star building.

Pope Thanks Emperor of Japan.

ROME—The Pope addressed an autograph letter to the emperor of Japan thanking him warmly for the liberty granted to Catholic missionaries in allowing them to enter the territory conquered by the Japanese and helping them to establish their houses.

A girl of twelve was committed to a reform school from a London court recently. She had stolen money from her mother, taken off her little brother's clothes, and sold them, and boiled the family cat alive.

THE TWO REPLIES

WILL NOT BE GIVEN OUT FOR A FEW DAYS.

NO HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS

The Commission to Arrange Peace Details May Meet in Washington—Response to the President's Appeal Said to Be Favorable.

WASHINGTON—It is not possible at this time to indicate when the formal replies from Russia and Japan to the president's identical notes will be given to the public. It is possible it may be Monday and it may not be for several days. The situation is quite satisfactory to the president, however, and assurance is given that the withholding of the notes is not due to any hitch in the negotiations.

Before the responses of the Russian and Japanese governments are published here they will be transmitted formally by the president—the Japanese note to the St. Petersburg government and the Russian note to the government at Tokio. Up to this time they have not been thus forwarded. The transmission of the notes will conclude the preliminary negotiations for peace initiated by the president and practically will conclude this government's work in those negotiations.

Officially informed that the response to the president's appeal is favorable, it will remain for the Russian and Japanese governments to effect an arrangement for a temporary armistice, pending a direct discussion of terms for permanent peace. Information received here, both in governmental and diplomatic quarters, indicates that Japan will suggest where the first meeting of the representatives of the belligerent powers will take place and that Russia will accede to that suggestion. At the preliminary meeting it is the understanding that Japan will indicate the terms on which the emperor would be willing to conclude a permanent peace. The terms then will be transmitted directly to the Russian government, the question of their acceptance or rejection then lying with the Russian emperor. Later, at a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the two powers, the details of a treaty of peace will be considered. This formal peace conference, the probabilities now are, will be held in Washington, both of the belligerents favorably regarding this capital as a place for the drafting and signing of a treaty of peace.

TOKIO IS AWAITING RESULTS.

Keenest Satisfaction Manifest Over Preliminary Steps.

TOKIO—Tokio has calmly received the news of American intervention and prospective peace. The absence of assurance that Russia will accept President Roosevelt's proposal and the knowledge that the final consummation of peace involves the adjustment of a series of questions of paramount importance, requiring the most careful diplomacy extending over weeks of negotiation, coupled perhaps with the recollection of a previous experience in the thorny path of the world's politics, seem to create a disposition to await final results. There is, nevertheless, the keenest satisfaction over the preliminary steps and a feeling of deep gratefulness over President Roosevelt's action.

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN

Decrease of Wheat and Oats and Increase of Corn.

NEW YORK—Special cable and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies as compared with the last account:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease 1,722,000; afloat for and in Europe, decrease 1,700,000; total supply, decrease 3,422,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 968,000. The leading decreases reported this week are: Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand bushels in Manitoba; 85,000 bushels at the Chicago private elevators; 75,000 bushels at Louisville, 56,000 bushels at Coteau and 55,000 bushels at Portland, Me.

FRENCH MUCH EXCITED OVER THE SITUATION

PARIS—Germany's note to the powers proposing an international conference on the subject of Morocco is regarded in the highest quarters as renewing the gravity of the situation at almost to the point of making it menacing.

France has received a copy of the note showing that Germany acted openly in appealing to the powers notwithstanding the official statement from Berlin that Morocco invites the conference. Officials here interpret the German note as showing that Germany is the real upholder of the conference.

Given a Terrible Battering.

TOKIO—A correspondent of the Associated Press has been permitted to inspect the Russian battleship Orel, now lying at Malzuru. The Orel received a terrible battering. Her hull shows forty gaping holes pierced by shells and many smaller ones where she had been hit, while the superstructure, her upper works and upper decks were riddled by shells, steel fragments and splinters. The starboard forward 12-inch guns were smashed ten feet from the muzzle, either by shell or by explosion.

More Than Mile a Minute.

PITTSBURG—The distance between Chicago and Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania lines, 468 miles, was covered in the phenomenal time of 44 minutes without much effort. A special train, practically a counter-part in size and weight of the "Pennsylvania Special," the new eighteen-hour train between Chicago and New York, which is to be established by the Pennsylvania, was taken over the road, and strengthened the confidence of operating officials to annihilate space.

RUSSIAN SHIPS INTERNED

Admiral Train Carries Out Instructions of President

WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft has received the following cablegram from Governor Wright at Manila: "Russian warships did not leave harbor within required twenty-four hours; as a result they are now in custody of Admiral Train, who informs me he has taken necessary steps to intern them. They are now behind breakwater under the guns of the Ohio and Monadnock. He will disable their machinery and remove breech locks of guns. He has doubtless reported full details to navy department."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS

First Hanging in Iowa for Years Postponed.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Just in time to stop what would have been the first legal hanging in Iowa in ten years, an appeal was filed with the supreme court in the case of Charles Rocker of Rock Rapids, under sentence for murder. Rocker was to have been hanged at Anamosa, but half an hour before the time set for the execution the papers for an appeal arrived and a long distance telephone message was sent to call off the hanging.

TALKED TO MILLERS ON RATE QUESTION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Prof. Hugo R. Meyer of the University of Chicago, addressed the National Federation of Millers on the question of governmental regulation of railroad rates, maintaining that "wherever the public regulation of railroad rates has sought to do more than to eliminate secret rebates and to guarantee that rates shall be reasonable per se, it has arrested the decline of railroad rates and led to the adoption of distance tariffs."

SIGSBEE IS READY TO SAIL

Plans for Bringing John Paul Jones' Body Not Completed.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Sigsbee conferred with navy department officials and Acting Secretary of State Loomis relative to his trip to France to bring back the remains of John Paul Jones Captain Winslow was detailed to act with Admiral Sigsbee in preparing a program for the trip, but they had not gone far when it was found impossible to act at this distance and information is awaited from France before the plans can be fully formulated. Admiral Sigsbee reported to the navy department that his entire squadron was ready to start at once, he having been ordered to be ready to proceed not later than June 8th. The date of the departure may be delayed several days beyond the time originally contemplated.

KRAUSES ARE FOUND GUILTY

Two Big Cattlemen Are Convicted of Enclosing Public Lands.

OMAHA—John Krause and Herman Krause have been found guilty jointly of maintaining and enclosing certain public lands, appropriating 4,500 acres in Sheridan county, Neb., also of asserting an exclusive right to the use of such public lands and of preventing the free public access to and across such public lands.

John Krause is found additionally guilty of intimidating Theodore Osborn, Edward Whetstone and other settlers from entering and from free transit to and across certain public lands by threats and other intimidating means.

MORTON TO TAKE CHARGE.

Secretary of Navy Elected Head of Equitable Life Society.

NEW YORK—Paul Morton, who retires from the secretaryship of the navy soon, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society. His election marks the first and most important step in the reorganization of the society and was followed by the tender of the resignations of President James W. Alexander, Vice President James H. Hyde, Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson and Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre.

UNDER THEIR OWN FLAG.

Norwegians Shout at Raising of the Emblem.

CHRISTIANA—The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted over Akershus fort and throughout the country in place of the union flag.

The substitution was attended with great ceremony at the fort, where the members of the storthing and 30,000 of the public were assembled.

The garrison was paraded in front of the quarters of the commandant of the fort and the commandant read the resolution of the storthing dissolving the union with Sweden.

Gully Announces Resignation.

LONDON—At the afternoon's session of the House of Commons William Court Gully officially announced his resignation on the ground of ill health, of the speakership, which he has held for a decade. Premier Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made brief speeches of regret, after which the premier announced that he would introduce a resolution praying the king to elevate Mr. Gully to the peerage, as is customary in the case of retiring speakers of the House of Commons.

Knights Are in a Wreck.

LOS ANGELES—The Boston special, bearing 250 Knights of Columbus and visitors, which arrived here Tuesday, was delayed by a wreck at Caliente, in which the passengers in two cars of the train had a narrow escape from death. Two coaches jumped the track as a result, it is thought, of spreading rails, and tore up a considerable length of track. Several of the knights sustained slight cuts and bruises and one, a delegate from Illinois, named Fitzgerald, sustained a broken leg.

FOR ENDING WAR

PRESIDENT PAVES THE WAY FOR THE SAME.

BELIEVES THE END IS NEAR

Extreme Reticence Manifested in Every Official and Diplomatic Quarter—A Statement of Conditions and Acceptances Expected From St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON—When President Roosevelt left Washington Friday on a two days' trip to Virginia, he was confident that the result of the international negotiations for peace in the far east had been successful and that the final blow in the Russo-Japanese war had been struck. So deeply interested is he in bringing the two belligerent nations to a common understanding that he would not have left the White house at the time when the situation was so delicate, unless he had obtained assurances that his efforts to bring Russia and Japan into contact in an amicable spirit, had been successfully concluded.

While extreme reticence is manifested in every official and diplomatic quarter, it is known authoritatively that the negotiations which have been in progress for the last ten days between the Washington government and the powers of the world, including the two belligerent nations, have been successful to an unexpected degree. President Roosevelt, who has taken the lead in the negotiations, has been accorded the cordial support of the great continental powers, including Russia's nearest friend, France. The direct representations made through Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg to the czar were received by Emperor Nicholas in a most friendly spirit. Tokio responded in an equally amicable way. So near are the two warring powers to amicable contact at this moment that in all Washington circles, official and diplomatic, mere hopefulness has given way to notable optimism.

It is not unlikely that within forty-eight hours a definite statement of the situation may be issued from St. Petersburg, Tokio or Washington, which will throw clear light on it. It can be said that only Tokio remains yet to be heard from regarding a phase of the negotiations. That the response of the mikado's government will be favorable no doubt is entertained.

AN INFATUATED SWEDEN WRITES TO MISS ROOSEVELT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Secret-service men from Washington arrested John Johnson, Swede, for writing letters to Alice Roosevelt. Johnson said that he was sent here from Sweden to marry Miss Roosevelt, and communicated his mission in letters to the president's daughter. The arrest followed. Johnson was at once taken to Jacksonville and recommitted in the asylum. He was a former inmate.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

What President Sent to Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON—The president feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and goodwill. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

The president, accordingly, urges the Russian and Japanese governments not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The president suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates, without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace. The president earnestly asks that the Russian and Japanese governments do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the Russian and Japanese governments likewise to agree. While the president does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any way, the president will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.

CALL EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

DULUTH, Minn.—"You may state," said Governor Higgins of New York, "that I will call a special session of the legislature immediately on my return to the state. This session will be called for the purpose of investigating certain charges made against members of the state judiciary. I do not care to discuss the matter beyond making this brief statement."

Died of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK—Frank O'Leary of Buffalo, died at the government hospital on Swinburne island of yellow fever. He was taken ill on board the steamer Segurania, while en route from Colon to this city.

Coraman Boynton's Successor.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft has appointed General Ezra A. Caraman as chairman of the Chickamauga Military Park association, to succeed the late General H. V. Boynton.

NOT PREPARED FOR BATTLE.

Russian Ships Went Blindly Into Japanese Trap.

MANILA—From the stories told by the Russians who escaped from the sea fight in the Korean straits it appears that the Japanese completely surprised the Russian fleet. The Russians were steaming peacefully along. There was no sign of the Japanese fleet and the Russian ships were not cleared for action, nor were the batteries manned. The attack came with a suddenness that made the unpreparedness of the Russians for battle a glaring mistake that never could be corrected. Two lines of torpedo boats suddenly appeared and encircled the Russian fleet. The rapid fire batteries were turned loose, but with apparently little effect on the Japanese boats. Over the approaching torpedo boats came a hail of ten and thirteen-inch shells from the Japanese war vessels in the distance.

The torpedo boats advanced at full speed, one division going in a westerly and another in an easterly direction. The Russian cruisers and battleships prepared to repel the attack. The cruisers manned their port batteries and the battleships their starboard batteries. No attempt was made to prepare the batteries on the other side of the ships and it was here the Russians blundered.

UNABLE TO CO-OPERATE WITH ROJESTVENSKY

VLADIVOSTOK—The failure of the Vladivostok squadron to put to sea and effect a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojostvensky at the time of the recent battle is explained to have been due to the utter absence of knowledge on the part of Rear Admiral Jessen as to whether Rojostvensky intended to circle Japan or attempt to force a passage through the Straits of Korea. Jessen at no time was informed of the Russian commander's plans and was unable to co-operate with him. The officers of the Russian cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyers which reached Vladivostok say the Russian fleet was constantly under Japanese surveillance after it reached far eastern waters and whenever it was not at anchor suspicious ships were seen on the horizon.

OREGON'S NEW LAW.

First Wife Beater to Come Under Its Ban.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Charles McGinty, a wife beater, received twenty lashes on the bare back, being the first sufferer under the new state law. The lashing was performed by the county jailer under the direction of the sheriff and physician. The whip was a braided blacksnake, made of rawhide, with four lashes.

McGinty, after receiving the sentence, was hustled to jail, where he was stripped to the waist and his manacled hands tied to a door in the jail corridor, high above his head. Blood was drawn at the fourth blow. McGinty writhed and groaned and strained at the manacles binding his wrists.

HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN SENDS PRIZE MONEY

FRANKFORD, Ky.—Governor Beckham received from the Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska a check for \$400 to be paid to the Kentucky agricultural and mechanical college and invested, the annual proceeds to purchase a prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. The money is part of a fund of \$10,000 left to Mr. Bryan as trustee by the late Philo Sherman Bennett of Connecticut, to be distributed among twenty-five colleges.

No Wine at Launching.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Hoch being asked if he would object to the battleship Kansas being christened with wine when launched in December, said he would recommend that the ship be christened without an intoxicant.

BATTLE WAS ALL ONE WAY.

Togo the Master From the Moment It Started.

LONDON—The Tokio correspondent of the Times in an interesting account of the naval battle in the straits of Korea, says:

Admiral Togo entered the fight with the best fighting material of his own squadron, four battleships and the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga and Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron of six armored cruisers, Togo steaming five miles and Kamimura sixteen knots. The Russians opened fire at 12,000 meters. It was totally ineffective. The Japanese reserved their fire until 7,500 meters, when they fired six trial shots and scored three hits. The battle then became general. The Russians maintained much the higher rate of fire, but their aim was bad and ineffective.

Change of Assessment Plan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The national council of the Knights of Columbus adopted a resolution instructing the board of directors to consider the advisability of adopting a level rate plan of assessment to operate in connection with the present plan for an increasing scale of premiums for advanced aged.

Von Buelow Becomes a Prince.

BERLIN—Chancellor von Buelow has been created a prince by Emperor William.

Expecting a Battle.

PARIS—The Journal's correspondent with the Russians at Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, mentions the arrival there of the entire body of military attaches with the Russian army. He says that changes that have been made in the Japanese position lead to the belief that a great battle is imminent.

Capture Big Wildcat.

Wildcats are on the increase in Scotland. One measuring four feet long was captured in a trap in Poolvee.



Dignity of the Law.

A felon did a murder of a rather messy sort. The details were appalling, if we credit the report. But his innocence was proven, when they brought him into court.

By a "lawyer in good standing."

A gentleman of pleasure wearied of domestic strife. So he hatched some petty slanders that would compromise his wife. Result: A quick divorce obtained, a woman marked for life.

By a "lawyer in good standing."

A law of public justice brushed the clouds of a trust. Who did the dark and devious its clerks to bust—

And the man who bribed and quibbled till the light was in the dust.

Was a "lawyer in good standing."

A millionaire promoter who was known to be a thief.

Caught going handed in a steal, bid fair to come to grief.

So he summoned his attorney, for he knew he'd find relief.

In a "lawyer of good standing."

The lawyer brought the case to trial with all precaution due.

The judge discerned the clink of coin and smiled, as if he knew.

The defendant must be innocent—you see his honor, too.

Was a "lawyer in good standing."

—New York Sun.

Plants as Supply Stores.

There are few plants that have not been utilized one way or another by mankind for food, paper, drugs or other purposes. Amongst many not so well known may be mentioned the Japanese wax tree, bearing bunches of fruit growing like grapes, which contain a species of wax used in making candles.

Another tree, found in the Pacific islands, and known as the candle-nut, yields a large quantity of oil, while the kernels are strung together on a stick and lighted as a candle. The fruit of the candle tree is between three and four feet in length, about an inch in diameter, and of a yellowish color. As they are seen hanging from the tree, they present the appearance of a number of wax candles, and are in such abundance as to give the idea of a chandler's shop. Some of these are grown in the Isle of Wight.

The telegraph plant, which grows in India, is a slender, erect shrub, so called because of some resemblance to signals in the motion of its trifoliate leaves—the two side ones rising and falling alternately for a time, and then resting for a period. Sometimes many of the leaves are in motion and sometimes only a few; the greatest activity being in the early morning, and not depending on the wind.—Montreal Herald.

A Prehistoric Cave Dwelling.

A prehistoric cave dwelling has recently been discovered near Winznau, on Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland. The entrance to this cavern has been blocked for ages by the accumulation of falling rocks and earth. Its existence being known, a party of antiquarians had the entrance passage into the cavern cleared of obstructions, and a grotto or series of caves, dating to the Stone period, was laid bare. A fine collection of stone implements, including knives, ax-heads and spears, gigantic shells rudely ornamented, evidently drinking vessels, and dishes was discovered. In one chamber of the cavern the explorers found the remains of the bones of many extinct animals; while one section of the cave, which is believed to have been the dwelling of an important family in the Stone age, had evidently served as a workshop for the stonecutters, for here were found many stones in the process of being shaped into implements.

Tree With Interesting History.

Secretary Hitchcock recently planted in the White House grounds an oak sapling grown from an acorn taken from a George Washington oak at St. Petersburg. The Russian oak was grown from an acorn taken from a tree planted by Washington. Some Russians who were visiting the United States gathered some acorns from the Washington oak at Mount Vernon, an immense tree near the general's house, planted them in St. Petersburg, and they are now among the most splendid trees on the avenues of the Russian capital. When Secretary Hitchcock was minister to Russia, he brought home some of the acorns from these trees and planted them at his home in Missouri. It is one of the resulting saplings that he brought to Washington.