

JAPS SEIZE LAND

ARMED FORCE OCCUPIES ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

Russia Can Not Stop Them

GARRISON TOO WEAK TO OFFER ANY RESISTANCE.

Arouses More Interest Than Surrender of Mutineers—Conditions in the Caucasus Getting No Better.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The landing of the Japanese on Sakhalin Island and its probable effect on peace negotiations is the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles, the surrender of the Kniiaz Potemkine having taken a secondary place. This move is generally recognized as an indication that Japan intends to demand the cession of the islands—one of the conditions of peace, this is no longer an insuperable obstacle in the way of a termination of the war.

No further news was received from Sakhalin.

Operations against the Russian left at Beiche and Logushan, reported by General Linevitch, are apparently in the nature of a reconnaissance in force and there are no indications of a general engagement developing in Manchuria yet.

The rumor that General Kurapatkin is about to retire is revived. General Batjanoff, commander of the third Manchurian army, it is reported, will be his successor.

The Russian government is faced with a hard problem in the Caucasus. The Associated press correspondent who visited Lenkoran, the extreme southeastern corner of the Caucasus reports that Persian bandits are streaming across the border and into the province of Baku, as well as into Erivan, where, as previously reported, an order was promulgated for the distribution of 1,500 rifles and a supply of cartridges to Russian settlers in Turk territory for their defense against the lawless mountaineers.

At Tiflis four bombs were thrown in one day. All business life there has ceased and the peaceful population is terror stricken.

News of bloodshed and collisions between Cossacks and mobs are expected.

The commercial activity of Batoum is also paralyzed, but the removal of the menacing Kniiaz Potemkine may restore confidence.

The disorders of Vanovosnesensk, a large manufacturing center in the government of Vladimir, near Moscow, are not a new development, but the climax of a six weeks' strike which was marked by other minor excesses. The workmen are said to be starving and desperate, but the employers refuse to make concessions to them.

There have been many converts to the revolutionary propaganda, which is exceedingly active in the government of Vladimir, adjoining the province of Nizhni Novgorod.

A landing of Japanese troops on the island of Sakhalin was officially reported and startled military circles in St. Petersburg, though it had been realized since the defeat of Admiral Rostvensky that the Japanese were able to take possession of the island as soon as they thought fit. The strength of the landing force cannot be ascertained, but the garrison of the island is too weak to offer an effective defense. Though the Japanese seem unwilling to risk a grand battle with General Linevitch pending the peace meeting at Washington, the landing of troops on Sakhalin is considered to express Japan's decision regarding the formal conclusion of a general armistice, namely that in the interval before the meeting it is necessary to occupy the island, whose possession is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

The Japanese fleet covering the landing of troops on the island of Sakhalin consisted of two battleships, seven cruisers, three gunboats, thirty-six torpedo boats and ten transports loaded with troops.

The Japanese landed at the village of Meree, between Shepiyan and Korsakovsk. The commander of the Russian detachment of troops at Korsakovsk ordered the coast defense guns to be blown up and all the government buildings burned before retiring.

GOOD Short Stories

In Boston, the other day, a young lawyer who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous went out for a while, leaving on his door a card neatly marked: "Will be back in an hour." On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath: "What for?"

"Now in order to subtract," explained a teacher to the class in mathematics, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs." A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"

"Was it no' a wonderful thing," said one old Scotch lady to another, "that the Breetish were aye victorious over the French in battle?" "Not a bit," said the other; "dinna ye ken the Breetish say their prayers before gaen into battle?" "Aye," returned the first, "but canna the French say their prayers as weel?" The reply was: "Hoot, jabbering bodies, wha could understand them?"

One of the greatest compliments Senator Spooner ever received contrasted him in his breeziest style with Thomas Jefferson at his best, to the latter's disparagement. When a young man, Spooner was engaged to deliver the Fourth of July address in a small town. Another young aspirant for fame, named Clinton, read the Declaration of Independence, which was followed and interpreted by Spooner's eagle-screaming speech. On his way home Spooner met a countryman, one of his audience, who complimented him after this pattern: "That was a magnificent speech of yours, Mr. Spooner; I think the very best I ever heard; anyhow, it knocked Clinton's all hollow."

Once, when in England, Steve Brodie, the famous bridge-jumper, was in a party which included Charlie Mitchell, the prize-fighter. Mitchell made some remarks derogatory to John L. Sullivan, to which Brodie rejoined with some sarcastic observations on the sprinting ability Mitchell displayed while in the ring with Sullivan. This angered the prize-fighter, who knocked Brodie flat. As he scrambled to his feet, Mitchell made another rush at him, but by then Brodie had a pistol in his hand, and thrusting it under his assailant's nose, remarked: "You 'ink you're goin' to make a reputation of 'emkin' Steve Brodie, don't yer? Well, you just hit me once and there'll be a lot in the papers about it, but you won't read it." That closed the incident.

A good story is told concerning Emperor William's visit to Corfu. A party of English midshipmen were returning to their ships, after an excursion on foot to Achilleon, the Empress of Austria's place. On arriving at the ferry they found that the boat was too small to carry the whole party, and three or four of the midshipmen stripped and swam over, passing as they did so the nursery on Ulysses Island, which is situated half way across. Emperor William, hearing of the incident, signaled to Admiral Sir Compton Dromville: "I hear your midshipmen have been shocking the good nuns by their costumes," to which the admiral replied, also by signal: "Have heard, may mention your majesty is misinformed in one particular; the young gentlemen hadn't any costumes."

How Islands Get Forests.
When traveling among the islands of the Pacific or Atlantic one often wonders how it is that lands so far away from great continents have become covered with forests, but Darwin and other naturalists have solved the difficulty for us, says the House Beautiful.

Thus we learn from Darwin that he took from the foot of a woodcock a cake of dry earth in which was a seed of the toad rush. He planted the seed and it germinated and flowered.

Professor Newton sent him the leg of a partridge which had been wounded and unable to fly. Attached to it was a clod of earth weighing six and one-half ounces. He broke up the clod and placed it under the bell glass. No fewer than eighty-two plants sprang from it. It is the more interesting to know that the clod of earth containing this treasure was kept three years before planting.

Might Be All Right.
"Do you believe in transmigration of souls?" inquired the man with metaphysical tendencies.

"Why," answered Mrs. Cumrox, doubtfully, "not as a rule, although I have no doubt it would be all right under some circumstances."—Washington Star.

Compression of the waist is very dangerous—unless the right young man acts as the compressor.

MADE SOME HUGE LOANS

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED AGAINST ST. LOUIS BANK.

Of \$2,000,000 Capital Stock Paid Into People's U. S. Bank, Publisher E. G. Lewis Borrowed \$907,538.

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has announced the issuance of a fraud order against the People's U. S. bank of St. Louis, Mo., its officers and agents and E. G. Lewis, a publisher, effective July 9. The action bars the company from the use of the mails after an investigation by the postal authorities as to the details of the business of the institution. The postmaster general in his announcement says:

"It is understood that the funds of the bank which have not been borrowed by Mr. Lewis and his enterprises, amounting to about two-thirds of the total amount remitted, are deposited in banks and will be available toward reimbursement of the stockholders whose number upwards of 65,000. It is the intention of the officers of the postoffice department to co-operate with the secretary of state of Missouri in every proper way for the interests of the investors and depositors."

The announcement of Mr. Cortelyou says that although in early articles in his magazine, "Mr. Lewis represented that he would subscribe to the capital stock a dollar for every dollar subscribed by all others, so that he would own half of the capital stock and later he represented that he had pledged his entire fortune, every dollar he had, and his business in this banking enterprise and that his subscriptions would exceed a million dollars, the inspectors found that Mr. Lewis had not co-operated to the extent of a single dollar of his own money, although the bank had been in operation seven months and had a paid up capital stock of two million dollars."

Continuing, the statement says: "The inspectors found that Mr. Lewis had made an admission to that effect to Bank Examiners Cook and Nicholas on April 3, 1905. The inspectors and their office force in St. Louis made a careful checking of the subscription books, finding that on March 15, 1905, Mr. Lewis had received and held as payment for shares of stock in the bank \$2,289,043.61 and had accounted to the bank in an amount not exceeding \$2,204,914. This showed that every cent of the \$2,000,000 capital stock which had been paid in paid out of subscription money received by Mr. Lewis from the public and that none of his own money had been invested in the enterprise. This was found to be the fact, although Mr. Lewis had stated in writing to the inspectors that \$495,750 of the \$500,000 paid in at the original incorporation of the bank were his personal funds. Subsequently at the hearing before the assistant attorney general Mr. Lewis admitted that the money was received by him from the people and was not his own. Although asked to do so at the hearing, Mr. Lewis failed to produce any evidence whatever that any of his personal funds had gone into this enterprise. Mr. Lewis stated at the hearing that the directors had never refused to make a loan he requested.

"The most important of the representations were that all funds of this bank would be loaned by a committee composed of three directors each from five principal banks of St. Louis etc.

"The evidence showed and Mr. Lewis admitted that hundreds of thousands of dollars were loaned to himself and his various enterprises and that no committee of fifteen had been established, but that the loans had been made practically at Mr. Lewis' will. On March 15, the day after the inspectors began their investigation in the bank, Mr. Lewis placed its assets two notes, one for \$50,000, signed by himself alone without collateral, the other for \$146,375.63, signed by the board of directors.

Mr. Lewis received no money from the bank at that time, the notes being put into the bank to cover money previously spent in promotion of the bank but as the secretary of the state of Missouri declined to allow the item, it stands as a personal loan to the directors. Or March 15, Mr. Lewis had loaned from the bank's funds to himself and his enterprises \$304,601.63, the paid in capital stock of the bank then being half a million.

CRANKS AND THEIR DRESS.

Freak Costumes Worn in Different Parts of the World.

The oriental magnificence of Lord Anglesey's wardrobe, which excited so much amusement at the recent sales, is probably without parallel in Europe, says London Tit-Bits. But even queerer, if less costly, apparel has been and is being worn by cranks all over the world.

Last spring, in the Viennese law courts, the relatives of Herr Szelnicki applied to have him adjudged a lunatic. As the only allegation against Szelnicki's conduct was that he wore queer clothes, the court refused the application. But in the course of the evidence, it appeared that Szelnicki, when on his country estate, invariably dressed himself like a tortoise. He wore a leather suit designed with big scales, an exact imitation of the slowest of animals.

The Madrid newspaper, Herodo, some time ago devoted an article to the freak costumes imposed by a retired electrician, named Linares, upon his domestic servants. Each person in the house represented a particular flower, their outer garments being embroidered with roses, lilies, violets and so on. Senor Linares' own garments were adorned with carnations.

In Athens exists a society for reviving the ancient classical dress. The members go about in Grecian robes, and wear real sandals instead of boots.

One of the queerest characters of Montmartre, in Paris, some years ago, was a miser, reputed to be a millionaire, who paraded the streets garbed in brightly printed cotton, of the kind generally used for women's blouses. Pere Greville, as he was called, had a mania for pockets. He usually had at least six on the front of his cotton jacket and out of each projected a packet of grimy papers. Greville never wore a hat, but carried an umbrella over his head in all weathers.

Gold lace seems to have been the fad of a gentleman described in the Berlin Post as a "rich Silesian land owner," who was fined at the police court for causing a crowd to assemble. "The accused's clothing, which was made of blue serge," says the report, "was completely covered with gold lace and braid. Even his shoes were thus decorated. The accused's brother explained his conduct on the ground of eccentricity and stated that he possessed no fewer than 20 suits of clothes, all embroidered with gold in various designs.

Queer ideas of art are responsible for many bizarre garments. During the height of the new art craze in Vienna, Herr Kanparowitch, a Pole, wore the most marvelous clothes on record. His sleeves were adorned with sinuous maidens in colored braid, while anemic, unnatural trees studiously embroidered sprouted from the bottom of his trousers up to his waistcoat. His coat fell away in graceful curves and was embroidered on the back with lotus flowers. Kasparowitch attempted to found a new school of dress, but his project was killed by ridicule.

The sartorial effects of Sig. Graeglia, a rich Neapolitan contractor, were clothed with mirrors. All Graeglia's clothes had looking-glass buttons and were "inlaid" with medallions of the same dazzling material. "When he was out walking in the sunshine," says the Tribune, in an obituary notice, "his appearance was blinding and it was impossible to stand with one's back to the sun and look at him."

Mrs. Phil Lydig's Fans.

Only a woman blessed with a clear olive complexion, superimposed on a rich red, and a dark, lustrous eye, like Mrs. Phil Lydig, would dare to present the bold contrast she does in carrying a peacock feather fan, says the New York Press. A woman of fair complexion would look positively pallid if she dared bring the iridescent colors in contrast with her face, but the former Mrs. Stokes can do it safely and to advantage. Her collection of fans, by the way, is one of the most varied and costly in New York and they are of historical as well as of intrinsic value. Indeed, she has two curio cabinets set aside for them alone. Here she exhibits tiny bespangled affairs of the empire period so small that they are called fans only by courtesy; others of ostrich plumes, with laden sticks; Spanish fans, painted with scenes from the arena or bedecked by dark-eyed senoritas who smile from latticed windows on the minstrels who are carolling their lays. This collection as it stands would take hours to look through and now that Mrs. Lydig's friends have learned of her weakness in this direction, they are sending her as many new treasures that it is likely a third cabinet will be called into requisition.

Near the Limit.

Tommy (trying for the fifth time to say something)—Ma!

Mother—Didn't I tell you not to interrupt Mrs. Gable and me? Wait till we're through.

Tommy—But, ma, I want to say this to-day.—Philadelphia Press.

It is a good thing to have the preacher up to eat once in a while, as it keeps the best table cloth from getting yellow.

MANY DEAD IN MINE

EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP IN COLLIERY OF WALES.

OVER A HUNDRED KILLED

FORCE OF CRASH WRECK MACHINERY AT PIT'S MOUTH.

More Than Sixty Bodies Taken Out at Early Hour This Morning, and Total Fatalities Placed at 126.

CARDIFF, Wales.—An explosion of fire damp in No. 2 pit of the United National Colliery company at Wattstown, in the Rhondda valley, the center of the great Welsh coal fields, is believed to have resulted in the loss of at least 120 lives. The explosion was followed immediately by the belching of clouds of smoke and dust from the pit shaft, in which 150 men were working. The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit. All communication is completely cut off. No. 1 shaft, adjoining has ordinarily afforded communication with No. 2. The 800 men in No. 1 and the few who escaped from No. 2 were drawn up. A rescue party descended, but its work was seriously impeded by the foul air and the falling masses of earth dislodged by the explosion. Altogether nine bodies have been recovered. Heroic efforts have been made for hours to reach the entombed men, but the absence of all sound from the interior of the mine told the tale of the worst disaster that has taken place in South Wales since 1894.

The news of the explosion spread rapidly and hundreds of women and children and thousands of men thronged the head of the pit seeking information. The mountain roadways were crowded and there are now streams of people in the neighborhood of the mine, all contributing to the pitiful scene.

Efforts at rescue were still in progress at midnight and currents of fresh air were being driven through the shaft, but the rescuers are now working without hope of reducing the list of fatalities.

Fifty-nine more bodies have been found in the workings of the Wattstown colliery. It is estimated that the total death roll will reach 126.

POWERS TAKEN TO NEWPORT

Game Fight For Life Made by Alleged Murderer.

CINCINNATI.—In the custody of the United States marshal, under orders of United States Judge Cochran, who last week assumed jurisdiction in his case, Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of William Goebel at Frankfort, in the winter of 1900, has been lodged in Newport jail, across the river from this city, where he will be held pending a decision of the various legal points arising out of his transfer from state to federal jurisdiction. When Powers was arrived at the Newport a controversy arose between Jailer P. Eger and Mayor Humbold as to what cell the prisoner should occupy. The mayor insisted that the cell especially prepared for Powers was not the proper place. Ploeger and Humbold finally came to blows, and the latter was knocked down.

During the fight between the mayor and the jailer the furniture in the cell prepared for Powers was confiscated by unknown persons. Subsequently Powers was placed in another cell with other prisoners where he will remain until Jailer Ploeger can secure other quarters for him.

For five years Powers has been in prison. He has been tried four times, and sentenced to death three times, but as he walked into the jail he expressed hope of his ultimate acquittal of the charge entered against him. He was the only one of those charged with conspiracy to murder William Goebel to be convicted and sentenced to death. His fight for life had been remarkable, and the attorneys expressed the belief that three more years may pass before the end of the present legal complication will make possible the trial in the federal courts for which he had applied five weeks ago at London, Ky.