

A Paris doctor says that kissing is healthful, but how can anything so pleasant be so?

A noted sporting writer says the race of fighters is disappearing. Still the fit survive, so to speak.

Next we shall be hearing that the bargain-counter fends are taking lessons in the noble art of jiu-jitsu.

"Helen Mathers," the English writer, who is over here, says that she likes American women immensely. So do we.

The tax list shows that Mrs. Astor's diamond stomacher is not one of the permanent institutions of New York.

But perhaps that St. Paul paper that spoke of the "enormity" of a dead millionaire's estate meant precisely what it said.

The biggest sea lobster weighs eighteen pounds. The species that travels on land usually weighs about 300 pounds.

Perfumed gasoline for automobiles is the latest innovation in Paris. The world will wait with bated breath to learn how it works.

Two Frenchmen fought a duel the other day, in which both were severely wounded. Accidents will happen even in French duels.

The Connecticut candidate who courteously voted for his opponent and thereby elected him has experienced a change of manners.

Tom Lawson says he once kept Adicks from committing suicide. The strange thing about it is that he makes the statement boastfully.

A Chicago man says wood alcohol has an agreeable taste. It is noticed that when once a man drinks it he never goes back to the other kind.

A Boston scientist has discovered a new kind of grip germ. One unsatisfactory thing about the new germ is that it is no improvement on the old kind.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree!" is not enough. Somebody ought to write a new song, "Farmer, Plant a Tree!" and teach all the country school children to sing it.

"Who are most beautiful—large blondes or small blondes, large brunettes or small brunettes?" Well, it depends more or less on which you happen to be with.

Dr. R. Heber Newton not only expresses his faith that the spirits greet the living, but he declares also that men possess halos. We all know men who think they do.

The valued St. Paul Globe discourses pessimistically on Christmas horrors. Nothing but neckties, match safes, pen wipers and smoking sets in its stocking this year?

That movement to eliminate the ragtime song may be worthy, but it is somewhat late. The world has passed the "Bodalia" stage and is now in the deadly embrace of "Teasing."

The economical New York editor who addressed a New Year's cable to the Emperor of Japan, "Mikado, Tokio," might have saved four bits more if he had cut "Mikado" down to "Mike."

Ninety years ago the first great battle of New Orleans was fought. Everybody will recall the fact that the second great battle of New Orleans was between Sullivan and Corbett, many years later.

Prof. Ferrine of the Lick observatory has discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter, but as a telescope of 10 to 12 inches in diameter is needed to observe it, comparatively few of us will ever see it.

Objection to the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Victoria of England has been raised in some high places. This being the case, he is pretty sure to marry her if she will have him.

George Meredith comes out now with the discouraging declaration that America has never produced a great writer. And still America doesn't especially regret that George Meredith wasn't born over here.

Uncle Sam's experiments in the matter of world's fair postage stamps have convinced him that a busy people does not take kindly to the idea of licking an unnecessary area of mucilage when about to mail a letter.

It appears that Mrs. Chadwick smuggled over \$50,000 through the gates of the custom house at New York. This fact is likely to cause certain ladies who occupy high social positions to regard her with admiration rather than contempt.

"Gov. Pennypacker," says the Pittsburg Post, "will now show whether he is a man or a mouse." It must be gratifying to Mr. Pennypacker to know that there is, after the record he has made, a doubt on the man-or-mouse question as it relates to him.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

That Is What the City of St. Petersburg Is Facing.

BLOOD FLOWING IN THE STREETS

Workmen and Their Supporters Strive to See the Czar and Are Slain by the Soldiery.—500 to 5,000 Reported Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government.

A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vassilichoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight and at various places on the Nevsky prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vassill Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front and the emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square today was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter palace, vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number at 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and

in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who, they were convinced and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that today's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening to the Associated Press:

"Today inaugurated revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered forever by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to 'The Little Father' would be heeded. They have been deceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force."

Midnight Bulletin—Firing continues on the Vassillostrov. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg. Barricades erected on the island of Vassill Ostrov late tonight were destroyed by troops almost immediately, with the loss of thirty workmen killed.

RULES FOR SHIPPING STOCK

Department of Agriculture Prepares Plans to Stop Spread of Disease.

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture has issued regulations establishing, on February 1 next, a federal quarantine against a large part of the south and parts of other states to prevent the spread of splenic or southern fever among cattle. The quarantine lines are largely the same as last year. The quarantined territory will embrace the eastern part of North Carolina all of South Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; that part of Virginia below the James river and running to the northeast corner of Bedford county; all of Georgia but Union, Towns and Rabun counties; all of Arkansas, except the two northern tiers of counties, which are left outside the quarantine lines during February and March, but are placed within the quarantine during the rest of the quarantine period; part of Tennessee and Oklahoma, most of Texas except the Panhandle, and the lower part of California. The quarantine is declared to be in force until November 1, but this date is subject to change.

The regulations allow cattle in the quarantined area to be shipped north in placarded cars, if shipped for slaughter, and placed in quarantined yards on arrival at destination. If the stock is unloaded en route it must be at yards reserved solely for southern cattle, and after unloading cars must be disinfected before being used for native stock.

Rich Man Shoots Himself.

NEW YORK.—Jacob Ridgeway Wright, who is said to be a wealthy and socially prominent resident of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was taken from his apartments in the Hotel Imperial here with a serious bullet wound in his left side.

He died a few hours after being taken to a hospital. He declared that the shot which caused his injuries had been fired by himself by accident. His physician, Dr. Howard A. Pardee, who was with him at the time of the shooting, was detained as a witness.

The Cotton Situation.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Byrd of Mississippi introduced a resolution reciting at length the deplorable condition of the cotton-raising industry of the country and concluding with an instruction to the ways and means committee to make a favorable report to the house on a pending bill discontinuing the tariff to fix rates. He said it was a radical change of government principles. He said the record of the commission in the courts was "twenty-two misses, one bull's eye and two inside the ring."

SENDS A MESSAGE.

President Wants Action on Export Trade Scheme.

WASHINGTON—The president sent a message to the senate recommending favorable action upon a suggestion made by Assistant Secretary Loomis for co-operation by the Departments of State and Commerce and Labor in collecting information concerning trade conditions in foreign countries. The president recommends that provision be made for the appointment of six special agents to be called commercial attaches, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions with a view of suggesting modifications and changes in the existing plans of our foreign commerce.

Mr. Loomis, in explaining the plan, said that this plan can be put into execution at a very small cost, in fact he places the cost of the test at \$50,000 per annum. Six commercial attaches or special agents will be sufficient to inaugurate the movement. They would be allowed salaries at \$5,000 per annum and traveling expenses and would be assigned, one to cover Austria, the Balkan states, Germany, Switzerland, Russia and other countries of northern Europe; one for France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean; a third for Great Britain and dependencies; the fourth for Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America; the fifth for Asia, more particularly Asiatic Russia, China and Japan, and the sixth to be held in reserve for special service in any part of the world. It is not proposed that these attaches should have a fixed residence at any particular capital, but that they may be transferred from point to point.

Homesteads in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on public lands heard Senators Kittredge and Gamble and Representatives Martin and Burke (S. D.) in favor of a bill increasing from 160 acres to 640 acres the amount of land that may be taken up under the homestead act in that state. The argument was made that without this increase the settlement of the state would be materially retarded. The committee took no action.

Two Mining Men Murdered.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—News has just arrived by courier of the murder of the Cain brothers, two bachelors who lived at the Tamarack mine, fifteen miles west of this city. The murder is the greatest mystery. It is known that the brothers had trouble with some neighbors and they are suspected of the crime. The courier states that the bodies have the appearance of having been clubbed to death. One theory is that they were murdered for a wagon load of merchandise recently purchased.

JAPS ENTER CITY.

Victorious Army in Possession of Port Arthur.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur—The victorious army Sunday formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogai, with his staff, entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time. The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless, owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29 at a council of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted. The first news they had of the surrender was January 1, after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission. The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away. They threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military. There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even without stores in private warehouses.

It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were able and willing to fight to the bitter end. General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense which ended with the death of Major General Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shuishi, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present. A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill and the troops formed a circle around it. General Nogai and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterwards in the open to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

Cowboys Going to Washington.

DEADWOOD, S. D.—A party of Black Hills cowboys, thirty to sixty strong, is being organized to go to Washington for the inauguration of President Roosevelt March 4. The men will take their own horses and be dressed in cowboy costume. Captain Seth Bullock, who has just returned from Washington, is organizing the party.

Merchant Found Murdered.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—George Gerber, a merchant, was found dead in his store with his skull crushed and throat cut. An iron bolt with which he had been struck lay beside the body and the knife with which he had been stabbed was still sticking in the wound.

Burkett Tenders Resignation.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Congressman E. J. Burkett of the First Nebraska district tendered his resignation as member of the lower house, to which he was re-elected last November. He will serve out his present term.

Hoppe Defeats Schaefer.

DENVER—Willie Hoppe won the 800-point 18-inch billiard contest with Jake Schaefer by making 585 during the second night's play.

LABORED AMONG THE INDIANS

Abbot Felix de Grasse Dies in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Abbot Felix de Grasse, a grand-nephew of the distinguished French admiral, Count de Grasse, whose fleet co-operated with Washington's army in the revolution, has died at the Benedictine monastery of the Sacred Heart in Pottawattamie county, aged 63 years according to advices just received. Father de Grasse was born at Bacourt, France. For thirty years he lived among the Pottawattamie and Osage Indians, at first sleeping in their wigwams and eating at their camp fires. He established numerous churches and schools in Oklahoma and Indian territory.

To Dispose Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON—Senator Stewart on Monday introduced a bill to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. Provision is made for establishing public highways in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations; for the discontinuance of townsite committees; for the payment of all just indebtedness of the five civilized tribes; for abolishing tribal courts in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, and for the disposition of lands remaining.



Alexander Hilton.

Alexander Hilton, formerly general passenger agent of the Frisco system, and prior to that, assistant general passenger agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway (now absorbed by the Frisco), has been advanced to the position of passenger traffic manager for both the Frisco and the Eastern Illinois systems, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Hilton, besides being a broad, intellectual

and well-endowed gentleman, is also widely known as a successful and masterful railroad, respected in business for sagacity and fairness. As a passenger traffic man he has been widely known and justly popular. During the late world's fair he made a most enviable record, and is now president of the St. Louis association of general passenger agents. Mr. Hilton succeeds Bryan Snyder.

HOMESTEAD BILL HEARING.

Fate of Martin Measure Depends on Working of Kinkaid Bill.

WASHINGTON—The successful working out of the so-called Kinkaid bill giving homesteaders 640 acres of land in the west section of Nebraska will be a factor with the house committee on public lands in determining whether the Martin bill, now before it, giving 640 acres in a large section of South Dakota, should become a law. The committee has been having hearings on this measure, as well as similar ones introduced for Montana and Colorado. Senators Gamble and Kittredge and Congressman Burke of the South Dakota delegation were before the committee. Senator Gamble made the principal speech for the delegation, urging the passage of the Martin bill. He stated that the lands included in the great Sioux reservation had been opened for settlement for fifteen years, while the Black Hills cession had been subject of entry for twenty-four years. These lands in all amount to about 17,000,000 acres, little of which had ever been entered upon. He contended that under the bill the land could be taken advantageously and this great region settled and occupied. He showed that 640 acres was not disproportionate, as in early days settlers had the right to enter upon 480 acres under the homestead, timber culture and pre-emption clause the latter having since been repealed.

RUMORS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Isthmian Canal Commission Wants Official Report.

WASHINGTON—The Isthmian canal commission has cabled to Governor Davis of the canal zone calling attention to reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus, and asking for a report on the conditions. No answer has yet been received, owing to interruption of the cable service. The commission accredits the cases that already have occurred to carelessness of the patients in going into the Chinese quarter or into other unsanitary sections, and is anxious to secure an official report showing the exact conditions at this time. The commission is shipping a large amount of medicinal supplies to the canal zone to aid in the sanitation of that region.

HOLDING TWO POSITIONS.

Dismissal of Postmaster Pogue of Texas Explained.

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster General Wynne has advised Representative Beall of Texas, who recently asked for the department's reasons for removing Oscar Pogue as postmaster at Blum, Tex., that Pogue has accepted the position of president of the association of national fourth-class postmasters at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and that he came to Washington last November and remained several weeks during a session of congress, presumably in the interests of the association. The department felt it clear that he had not been attending to his duties as postmaster. Mr. Pogue remains at the head of the fourth-class postmasters' organization, although not himself a postmaster.

Dinner in Honor of Lodge.

BOSTON.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the chief speaker at a dinner given in his honor by the Middlesex club. In a forty-minute speech Senator Lodge declared against the supervision of railroad rates by the interstate commerce commission, and in favor of a special court, this court to have power only to revise rates, not to fix them. He gave warning that unless government supervision of rates was obtained the country would see a radical movement for public ownership.

GENERAL STOEESSEL TALKS.

Correspondent Has an Interview With Him.

LONDON—The correspondent at Nagasaki of the Express has had an interesting interview with General Stoessel, in the course of which the general says:

"The capitulation occurring on New Year's day was merely an incident. The loss of 203-Meter hill and the subsequent capture of forts, combined with the deadly marksmanship with the terrible eleven-inch shells, the depressing effect of the death of General Kondratenko and the fearful increase of scurvy, really fixed the time of capitulation. It is quite untrue that I dissented from the unanimous decision of the final council of war. Our final urgent request for relief was never answered.

"As regards parole, I distinctly discouraged any concerted action. Every officer decided for himself. Generally commanding officers stuck with their men and chose imprisonment. Most of the naval officers also chose captivity, many probably being influenced by the fear of impending court martial." The correspondent adds that conversation with other Russian officers reveals great bitterness against Admiral Alexieff for his failure to properly fortify Port Arthur and "his cowardly flight" by the last train from the fortress.

They say the torpedo boat destroyers that escaped before the surrender carried all the regimental and naval colors to Chee Foo. The junior officers denounce the incapacity and fealty of the government in entering upon the war and declare that all the men who return to Russia from Port Arthur are revolutionists in spirit. These opinions were openly expressed in the presence of General Stoessel, who remarked:

"Let them talk; they have earned the right to think as they please by braving untold deaths for our country."

CHICAGO GETTING SCARED.

Because Grain is Going Abroad by Southern Route.

CHICAGO—The Chronicle today says: Diversion of grain shipments from Omaha and Kansas City to European ports via western lines, through New Orleans, Galveston and other Gulf ports, is being inquired into by the interstate commerce commission. The commission will try to learn whether secret rebates are responsible for the diversion of western grain shipments from Atlantic ports via Chicago to the Gulf ports.

It is claimed that the use of the special rate, which is less than the normal tariff, has been directly responsible for shipments of corn amounting to over 4,000,000 bushels from Omaha and Kansas City by local and Omaha grain shippers by way of New Orleans instead of Chicago and the Atlantic ports.

Talks on Statehood.

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the statehood bill was continued in the senate Thursday, and Mr. Stone spoke for two hours in opposition to it. The bill for the remuneration of American fur sealers who suffered losses because of their suppression also was debated at some length but no action was taken.

Deny Violation of Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG—The government has not renewed the state of siege in Manchurian cities, at the opening of the new year, civil law in such places replacing military rule. The Russian papers protest against the imputation that General Mischenko's cavalry violated Chinese neutrality, even if, of which there is at present no evidence, they crossed the Liao river above New Chwang, claiming that a small strip on the west bank is distinctly reserved as included in the sphere of hostilities.