



# THE TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA



SECY. GAGE



advantages heretofore conceded to the United States. This action amounts to creating a prohibition against the importation into Russia of American iron and steel and machinery.

A tariff war between America and Russia may cost America many millions a year besides the general goodwill of Russia, which in past emergencies has been steadfast.

The traditional friendship that has existed between the United States and Russia is an assurance that ill-feeling will not be engendered between the peoples on account of commercial rivalry. When the revolutionary war broke out Russia was quick to send aid to the struggling fleets. When the civil war was on and hostilities were threatened with England on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, Russia did another friendly act that for a genuine spirit has never been surpassed in history. England sent a fleet to New York for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration. Although its departure from England was shrouded in solemn secrecy as to destination, it had hardly been anchored off New York when a more powerful Russian fleet sailed in and took up a position between the British fleet and the city. The Russians began to clear their decks for action. Noticing this the British admiral sent a message to the Russian flagship, the same being a request for an explanation. The Russian sent back word that he was merely going through the customary practice drill. Very suddenly the British squadron set sail. It was followed by the Russians. The Russians had probably saved New York, but it was years afterward before the truth became known. The late Czar of Russia, whose brother was in charge of the fleet, confided the story to Dr. Talmage.

**SECRETARY GAGE'S CONTENTION**—The system of internal taxation in Russia amounts to a bounty on sugar and therefore makes the exported sugar subject to a countervailing duty.

Not unexpectedly Russia, actuated, of course, by her own sugar trust, has retaliated against the United States because of our government's treatment of Russian beet sugar. Russia, it is contended, pays a bounty to its sugar growers on all sugar exported by them. The Dingley tariff law of the United States provides for a countervailing duty on all foreign beet sugars receiving an export duty, the amount of the duty to be the same as the bounty paid by the exporting country. A cargo of Russian beet sugar brought to this country has caused the enforcement of this tariff provision by the secretary of the treasury. The amount of the duty levied against the Russian sugar is sufficient to exclude it from our markets. In retaliation Russia has terminated certain preferential tariff

COUNT DE WITTE



**SERGE DE WITTE'S CONTENTION**—Russia pays no money for exported sugar. The refunding of internal taxes on reserve stocks of sugar prior to exportation is not a bounty on sugar.

credit, Russia, through her present finance minister, Serge Yulevitch De Witte, proffered a loan of \$500,000,000 in gold, to be paid back at any time we saw fit. The proffer was declined and bonds issued instead.

It was during the civil war that the Alaskan purchase came up. President Lincoln reminded the Russian minister that we were short of gold. He was informed that Russia was in no hurry for the money—that we could pay when we were able and without any interest charge whatever.

We have had many friends among the nations of Europe, but with the exception of Russia and France, they have been "fair weather" ones. In times of adversity Russia could always be depended upon.

### Armour's Generosity.

As is well known, P. D. Armour was always deeply interested in young men and whenever he had an opportunity of encouraging their ambitions he did so. This has been well illustrated by more than one incident. One day while traveling between New York and Chicago, he became interested in a colored boy, a sleeping car porter, whom he saw trying to read a book. He named the boy "General Forrest."

"General," said Mr. Armour, "I'll give you a \$5 bill if you will read one line of that book without stopping to spell out the words."

The boy grinned, but accepted the challenge, and read out a line without hesitation. He not only received the \$5 note, but on further questioning stirred Mr. Armour to still greater interest. He disclosed a desire for knowledge that impelled Mr. Armour to propose a way for his education. Soon afterward "General Forrest" re-

## India Threatens Revolt.

The news from the far east is not encouraging to England. The mighty empire of India is getting ready to revolt and before long the coast cities held by the British may be reduced by overwhelming numbers.

There are in India 650 native states—great and small. They are governed by their own princes and chiefs with the advice and help of British residents, representing the supreme government of India. Some of these rulers administer the internal affairs of their respective states with almost complete independence. Their authority, however, is limited by their individual treaties and engagements. The suzerain power does not allow them to go to war with one another, nor to form alliances with foreign powers, and it intervenes in cases of bad government or oppression, exercising a

general control in the direction of peace and contentment. These feudal rulers possess revenues and armies. The gross income of the princes of India is £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000), the sum of their tribute is £600,000 (\$3,000,000) per annum, and they maintain in all 80,000 native troops in addition to those they furnish for the imperial service.

The relations between British and natives have until lately been perfectly amicable. All are equal before the law. A native can earn exactly the same wage as a British workman. But inasmuch as Europeans have a far greater capacity for work than the natives and are able to do more work in a shorter time, a consciousness of superiority sometimes produces arrogance, which is a fruitful source of racial disputes and probably is at the bottom of the present disturbances.

## George Gould's Purchase.



The magnificent Eagle-Dragon group which was brought over from the Paris exhibition by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and is now being exhibited at their establishment, has been purchased by George J. Gould and will be added to the grand collection of works of art at his Lakewood, N. J., home—Georgian Court. This is probably one of the most remarkable examples of wrought iron work ever seen in this country. It was ordered by Emperor William II. to crown the center of the Court of Honor of the German section at the Paris exhibition. It represents a great eagle of heroic size, with outspread wings, struggling with a gigantic dragon, which is held by the eagle's talons. The group symbolizes the contest of liberty and truth with oppression and superstition—the eagle being the emblem of freedom.

The eagle measures twelve feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings and six feet six inches from the beak to the end of the tail. Its weight is 4,200 pounds.

The dragon measures twenty-two and one half feet in length, though much folded and coiled and weighs 6,000 pounds. The total weight of both pieces is therefore 10,200 pounds.

### A Famous Old House.

Even the Indian Territory is beginning to have its "ancient" landmarks. In Fort Gibson stands a house built in 1833, which is old for that region. It was once the home of Bushyhead, formerly chief of the Cherokee Nation. The house is now occupied by an Indian family, distant relatives of the old chief. It was built about the time the Cherokees were removed to the Territory and for years it was pointed out as "the finest residence on Grand River." It has sheltered some of the biggest men in the country. Under its rafters have stopped President Taylor, James G. Blaine, General Sherman and scores of other well known white men, besides many of the most prominent Indians in the country. When the government first established Fort Gibson this house was used as officers' quarters. All the big social "functions" of the officers' society were given in it. Many women in the exclusive circles of Washington society have in their younger days danced beneath the roof of this house. It was in this building



BUILT IN 1833.

that Upton did much work upon his book of tactics. In the house have been signed some of the principal treaties made by the Cherokees. Here, too, have been laid plans for the Indians to take the war path, and in it have been signed peace agreements. Fort Gibson is now a city and the house stands in the part of it known as "old town." There is a legend among the Indians that when Upton was stationed at Fort Gibson and occupied the house he got many valuable hints for his tactics (or at least for the revision of them) from Chief Ross and other Cherokee chiefs.

### Popularity of Alexandra.

At a garden party in the grounds of the royal palace at Tokyo the question of the most popular woman on or near the throne was being discussed by some members of foreign legations who were present. The Empress Haruko happened to overhear the discussion and gave the honor to the Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra. The Empress Haruko has a great admiration for the English court and regards the new queen as an ideal among royals. She has also a profound admiration for the Empress Frederick, with whom she has carried on an interesting correspondence.

This is exclusive of the iron base and rock mound on which it rests. Their weight is fifteen tons. When mounted the group is sixteen feet three inches high.

This was the most important group in forged iron shown at the Paris exhibition of 1900 or any previous exhibition, and is of great artistic merit as well as a wonderful piece of mechanical technique and ingenuity. In size it far surpasses any similar work before executed.

The eagle and dragon are beautifully wrought in artistic detail. The modeling is wonderfully strong, and each individual feather possesses all the variety of form and size as would an eagle's feather. That painful detail so often present in work of this character is pleasingly absent. The group is a happy combination of idealism and realism, none of the strength of the latter being lost in the blending with the former.

The Japanese iron eagle at the Columbian exhibition of 1893 measured twenty-six inches across the outspread wings, while the famous iron eagle in the Science Art department of the South Kensington museum measured twenty-eight inches across the wings.

### The Superimposed Turrets.

The reported accident to the thirteen inch gun of the battleship Kearsarge, which has the superimposed turret system, undoubtedly will be thoroughly investigated. At least it should be. The details of the accident are not yet known, nor is it known whether the guns were disabled, as it was claimed would be the case should an accident happen to any of them.

In this connection it would also be interesting to know what has caused such a radical change of opinion on the part of the Board of Naval Construction. It is not long since the superimposed turret system was rejected by the board upon the ground that difficulties in operation of the two turrets and the danger that the same shot might disable both rendered its adoption unwise. Now ten out of the twelve members of the board have voted not only to abandon the old turret system adopted for the battleships Virginia and Rhode Island, but also to equip all of the seven new battleships authorized by congress with superimposed turrets. It is also intimated that the new system may be used on the Illinois, Maine, Missouri and Ohio, now being built on the old lines. This according to the latest judgment of the board, would secure a homogeneous new fleet, and hence the greatest efficiency.—Ex.

### Overdoing Expositions.

In view of the various expositions which have been held since the Chicago world's fair and the projected plans for still other expositions, there would seem to be at least some danger of overdoing the matter. To mention only the fairs which are to be held in the near future, Buffalo will open its Pan-American exposition this spring, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition is scheduled to open next December and the St. Louis centennial exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase is to be opened in 1903. The Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory exposition, which was to have been held in Toledo in 1902, has been abandoned, but New Orleans has a fair in prospect in the remote future in celebration of the inter-oceanic canal.

### Ben Nevis Making Records.

Ben Nevis still continues to make records. Its latest effort in that direction is in the way of rainfall. In the month of December there fell a little over forty-three inches of rain on the top of the mountain. This is no less than twenty-eight inches above the average for the month of December and five inches above the largest quantity of rain that fell before December in any month since the observatory was opened there. Forty-eight inches is more than double the quantity of rain that falls over the greater part of the United Kingdom in the course of a year.

**A Vigorous Preacher.**  
The Rev. F. W. Macdonald, a celebrated London preacher, is an uncle to Rudyard Kipling. It is probably a surprise to a good many people that the great author ever had an uncle. The Rev. Macdonald is a prominent Methodist, said to make as choice and vigorous use of good Saxon words as his famous nephew. He is a brother to Rudyard's mother, their father also being a minister. Thus it will be seen that the talented author comes rightly by such of the serious material as en-



REV. F. W. MACDONALD. ters into the composition of his work. Where he got the other sort is as he himself might say, another story.

### The Ethics of Pie.

Probably no other article of daily food has been so frequent a disturber of the household peace as pie. So admirable are the qualities of good pie and so dangerous are those of bad pie that it behooves housewives to study and master the art of pie making. An unfortunate couple were before Judge Crane in New York the other day. The husband was charged with ill-treatment of his wife and the wife was there as a prosecuting witness, though they had been married only a year. The wife's complaint was, in brief, that her husband not only called her names because of her alleged poor cookery, but on one occasion when she served him with mince pie he not only opened the window and threw it out into the street, but pulled her hair and informed her that she was a failure as a pie maker. He did not taunt her for not making as good pie as mother made it, but for utter, abject ignorance of the whole subject, and he pathetically informed the court that his conduct was justifiable because the pie tasted as if it were made of sawdust. Judge Crane, it must be admitted, took a wise view of the subject, says the Chicago Tribune. He did not lecture the wife for her ignorance nor punish the husband for the assault. He is from Massachusetts, where the pie was first known, if not invented, in this country. He told the youthful pair of the excellent mince pie of his boyhood and that he could not find such pie anywhere save in his own house, for Mrs. Crane had the recipe. He appealed to the wedded pair to make up their little quarrel and go home and he would send them the recipe. They consented and left the court room arm in arm, and peace has prevailed in their home ever since the arrival of the judge's pie prescription.

### Heiress of Rossana.

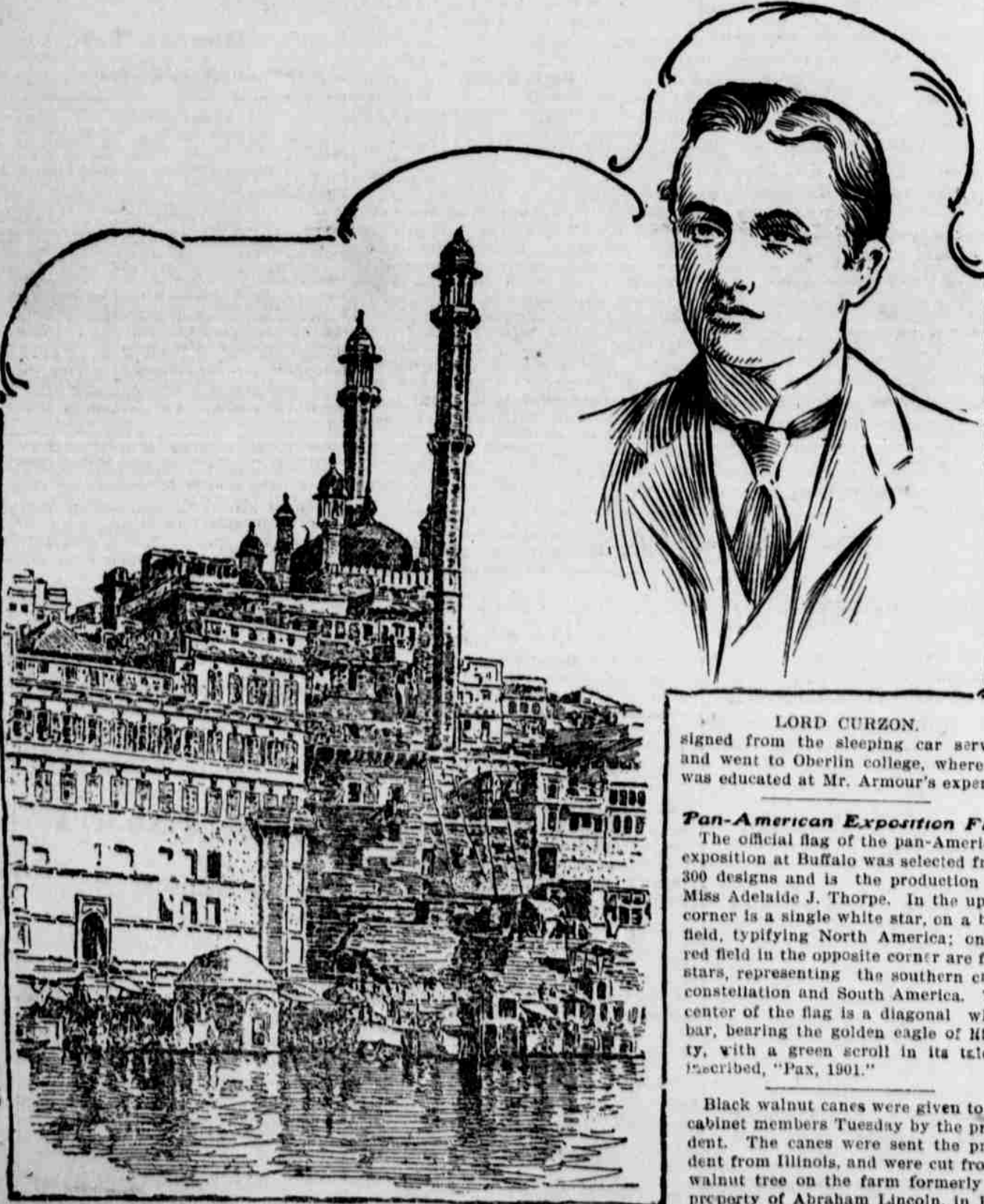
Among the many beautiful portraits painted by that celebrated artist, George Romney, is one that has been recently exhibited as a type of Irish beauty. That type so often sung by Tom Moore and depicted by many an



TYPE OF IRISH BEAUTY. artist, with matchless eyes of blue and raven tresses, is here personified in the vivid portrait of Miss Elizabeth Tighe, the heiress of Rossana, who flourished about 100 years ago. It was fortunate for lovers of the beautiful in art that she attracted the attention of one of whom Lord Thurlow said: "Reynolds and Romney divide the town; I am one of the Romney faction," and who was so successful that he made by portrait painting more than \$17,000 a year.

### Survivors of Three Wars.

With Mr. Roosevelt installed as vice president there is in the senate the survivors of three wars—the Mexican, the civil and the Spanish-American. General Bate of Tennessee is the only senator who saw service during the Mexican war. Though Senator Pettus of Alabama was in the army during that period, he never got to the front. There are twenty or more venerable senators who were on one side or the other during the civil war, but Mr. Roosevelt is the only veteran of the Spanish-American conflict.



MOSQUE AT BENARES—FANATICS' HEADQUARTERS.

**LORD CURZON.**  
signed from the sleeping car service and went to Oberlin college, where he was educated at Mr. Armour's expense.

### Pan-American Exposition Flag.

The official flag of the pan-American exposition at Buffalo was selected from 300 designs and is the production of Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe. In the upper corner is a single white star, on a blue field, typifying North America; on a red field in the opposite corner are four stars, representing the southern cross, constellation and South America. The center of the flag is a diagonal white bar, bearing the golden eagle of Liberty, with a green scroll in its talons, inscribed, "Pax, 1901."

Black walnut canes were given to the cabinet members Tuesday by the president. The canes were sent the president from Illinois, and were cut from a walnut tree on the farm formerly the property of Abraham Lincoln, in Harrisown township, Macon county, Ill.