D'NEILL.

NEBRASKA

As if nature had not been unkind enough, the Thibetan woman heightens her ugliness by smearing her face with a horrible black ointment to keep her skin from cracking in the dry wind. Her dress is not very different from her husband's. Her crowning glory is her hair. Plastered down with butter from the part to the ears, it goes off behind into a sunburst of small braids to which is fastened a great fan-shaped headdress falling to the hem of her garments. It is of spreading strips of red and blue cloth, joined horizontally by iorn bands, and ornamented with countless coral and malachite beads, silver coins and tiny bells. The one poetic thing about a Thibetian woman is the sound of her going—a soft, melodtinkle, belying the grotesqueness

A royal elephant drive in Siam, in which trained elephants are used to capture wild ones, is the subject of an article in Harper's Magazine by Allan H. Burgoyne. Mr. Burgoyne was in-vited to the "drive" by the crown prince of Siam, whom he knew at Oxford, and therefore had every advantage in ing the amazing and even horrifying spectacle. The drive lasted three days, in the course of which several men were cilled by the fury of the wild elephants, In addition to the tragic incidents there In addition to the tragic incidents there were many amusing ones as well. The finest elephant corps in the world is possessed by the Siamiese army, and these drives were instituted in order to capture the best of the wild herds and keep this crack corps of trained elephants up to the mark.

Of vessels, battleships, cruisers and scouts of over 1,000 tons, now in com-mission in the world's navies, Great Britain has 201, aggregating 1,516,000 tons displacement; France 96, aggre-gating 576,000 tons displacement; Germany 73, aggregating 388,000 tons; Rus-sia 43, aggregating 315,000 tons; United States 35, aggregating 295,000 tons; Italy 38, aggregating 259,000 tons; Japan 31, aggregating 206,000 tons. But, if the naval vessels now in course of building in the world's shipyards were com-pleted, the tonnage of the United States would be more than doubled, and she would occupy third place, instead of fifth, with France still second, and with England's power only three times as great as ours.

The process of printing from a flat is done on the simple principle that oil or grease and water won't mix. The design to be printed from lithographic stone or aluminum plate is defined in ink, the basis of which is grease. Over the rest of the plate a roll, moist with water, is passed, and when the surface of the plate comes in contact with the paper nothing prints except that portion previously marked out in grease. The process, hitherto confined exclusively to lithographic work, may now by the use of the alum-inum plate be made available for use on fast web perfecting presses such as are used by modern newspapers.

An English scientific journal states that the Tanganyika committee has determined to send out another natural ist for the further investigation of the "Tanganyika problem," and has se-lected W. A. Cunnington of Christ's college, Cambridge, for this purpose, Mr. Cunnington will leave for Tanganyika, via Chinde and Zomba, in March, and will pay special attention to the lacustrine flora of the lake, of which as yet little is known, but will not neglect other subjects relating to the lake hestin. the lake basin.

The area of proposed coal lands in sight in New Mexico is 1,493,480 acres, with 8,000,000,000 tons of coal, mated to be worth \$10,000,000,000. spite of the want of water, New Mexico has ready for market 1,123,000 head of cattle, 97,500 horses, 113,000 goats and 5,674,000 sheep annually. The agricultural productions of the territory are Valuable. Over 1,100,000 acres have been taken up since 1900 under the homestead act, increasing the number of farmers and ranchmen by nearly 90,000.

The value of the exports of the whole country in 1903 was 58 per cent, greater than in 1883, but the gain in New. York was only 31 per cent., and the gain at New Orleans was 69 per cent., t Galveston 239 per cent., and at Mo-

Russia bought from the United States in 1903 nearly \$20,000,000 worth of goods which is double the average for previous years, and sold the United States nearly \$11,000,000 worth, which is an inof 50 per cent. over previous

The prince of Wales has a most extraordinary design tattoed on his arm. It takes the form of a fearful looking dragon, with open jaws bristling with rows of gigantic teeth, and a row of spiked horns down the middle of its back.

A practical working laboratory for assaying minerals will be an exhibit of the Colorado School of Mines at the world's fair. It will be operated by students. The Colorado commission students. The Colorado commission has appropriated \$3,000 for the exhibit.

Metals get tired as well as living beings. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Satur-day on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent. to the conductivity of a wire.

A gymnasium for the emperor of China is to be built in the palace at Pekin. His majesty is in poor health on account of his sedentary life, and gymnastic exercises have been recommended to strengthen his muscles.

The average value of sable skins in the transbalkan province of Russia, this season, is \$14. Those who buy from the hunters expect 300 per cent. Fox skins are bought at \$5.40 and squirrel

The winter temperature of the New York subway is 40 degrees when the thermometer above it shows zero, and in the hottest weather of summer the temperature of the subway is about 66 degrees.

All the glass manufactories in Bel-gium are uniting in a trust "in order to oppose the demand of the labor unions for wages and to obtain better selling prices in foreign markets.

Within the last three-quarters of a century the wages paid to the laboring classes have risen in Spain only 15 per cent. They now average 45 to 52 cents

The Giornale of Rome complains that the trolleys of that city are far behind those of American cities and that they are often slower than omnibuses.

California will install an olive oil factory in the agricultural building at the world's fair. The process of extracting the oil will be shown in detail.

ON INTRUDING MAN

Would Be Assallant Forces His Way Into a Ranch House and Struggle Ensues.

HUSEAND WAS ABSENT

Plucky Wife Wings Fellow at First Shot From Winchester Rifle and Continued a Fusilade at Fleeing Man.

Alliance, Neb., March 8.—With the spirit of a true western woman, Mrs. Fred Bauer, wife of a well known farmer and rancher living eight miles northeast of Alliance, successfully used a Winchester rifle upon a man named Bertron, who, it is alleged, had attempted a criminal assault. The daring woman, it is said had been successful in frustrating the ruffian's first atful in frustrating the ruffian's first attempt and when a second was tried she secured a rifle and fired a bullet through his shoulder and then, when he retreated, she kept up a fusilade of shots after his fleeing figure until the

magazine was empty.
It seems that Mr. Bauer had been obliged to come to Alliance on business, leaving no one but his wife at the ranch house. It is alleged that Bertron, finding Mrs. Bauer alone, attempted the assault. In the struggle on the part of the woman to prevent the man's pur-pose, the latter succeeded in forcing down his intended victim's throat nearly half an ounce of laudanum.

Failing in his attempt, the man is

said to have left the house. Mrs. Bauer soon began to vomit the poison and was nearly successful in clearing her stomach, after which she secured her husband's rifle and prepared herself for the man's second attempt should one be made. As soon as Bertron started to again enter the house Mrs. Bauer fired, the ball striking him in the left shoulder and coming out at the back. He turned and ran, and Mrs. Bauer con-tinued firing until the gun was empty,

thued firing until the gun was empty, falling to hit the fleeing man, however, after the first shot.

Bertron succeeded in going about two miles, stopping at a ranch house, where Dr. Bellwood dressed his wound. The doctor says he will recover. The wounded man, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Keeler, was brought to Alliance today. During the dressing of Bertron's wound, Mr. Bauer was prevented from taking summary vengeance on Bertron

taking summary vengeance on Bertron only by force. Mrs. Bauer is suffering from severe nervous shock and the effects of the laudanum, but it is be-'leved she will recover.

FIRE AT MASON.

Implement House Burned at Loss of Nearly \$75,000.

Mason City, Neb., March 8.—A fire started in Henry Shaper's implement house and destroyed the lumber yard of Dierks Bros., John Meeks' confec-tionery, A. O. Brines' hardware store, and the J. R. Davidson general mer-chandise store. Had it not been for the prompt and heroic work of the fire-men, and a light rain the whole east side of Main street would have been destroyed. loss is estimated at from \$50,000

The property was nearly all in-

WASHOUT OF TRACKS.

Situation of Flood Near Fremont Is Not Yet Relieved.

Valley, Neb., March 8.—Five hundred feet more of Union Pacific track was washed out by the flood between here and Fremont. All day long the railroad com-pany has had a large force of men engaged in repairing the track, but this aft-ernoon little headway had been made when the last washout occurred, making now about 1,000 feet of track washed away in all. Should the gorge continue in the Platte river, it will be several days before the track can be repaired.

The loss to farmers in the drowning of hogs and cattle cannot be estimated, al-though few losses of cattle are reported as yet. Cattle cannot lie down and are compelled to stand in water nearly two feet deep. George Cowles has eighteen fat hogs corralled upon the bridge here, while another farmer named John Oberh has a number of porkers loaded vagons.

TO BLOW UP GORGE.

Union Pacific Engineers to Use Halls

Volin, Neb., March 8.—It was learned from an official of the Union Pacific railway that the company had ordered 1,000 pounds of dynamite from an Omaha firm and a steam launch from Kansas City. The launch will be shipped here on the cars and an effort will be made to blast away the ice gorge be-tween here and Fremont. Until the gorge is broken it will be impossible to repair the 1,000 feet of damaged track on the main line west of here.

Engineers in charge of the plan say that it will be a hazardous undertaking; that as soon as the gorge begins to give way millions of tons of ice and water will go flying down stream, and that the position of those aboard the launch, unless it is able to get out of danger before the blasting is effective,

will be one of great danger.

The dynamite, which will be carried on the launch, will be laid where the current is apt to run the swiftest. An electric conduit will then be attached and then the engineers will steam to a safe landing place, out of harm's way, before the electric spark discharges the

It is expected that the concussion will smash all windows in farm houses in the immediate vicinity, but every pre-caution will be taken to prevent loss of property or life.

Big Gorge at Fremont.
Fremont, Neb., March 8.—The flood situation southeast of the city is about the same, there being no additional reports of damage to property. The big gorge two miles east of here has made the water even higher than it was and has carried out 300 feet of the Union Pacific roadbed, through which a strong current is running. Men have been trying to reach it. Sixteen persons are penned up there. A boat got within a quarter of a mile, but could go no further. The occupants have a fire and are not suffering.

Get Youthful Burglar.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—Diving through a plate glass window, Virgil Kelley, a man of 20 years, attempted to escape from the store of the Sprague Drug company. He was caught rifling the cash drawer by W. K. Sprague, who had stood guard over the store during the night suspecting that jurgless head the night, suspecting that burglars had designs on the place. The police were called and, after an exciting chase, Kelley was captured. He refused to tell the officers anything about himself.

POLYGAMISTS NUMEROUS

This Is the Opinion of Senator Dubois Expressed in Smoot Case.

Washington, March 9.-With President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church again on the stand for the defense, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened today before the senate committee on privil-eges and elections. Senator Dubois put into the records the census figures for Utah, taken in 1890, to show that instead of only 3 or 4 per cent, in polygamy, as Smith had said, in reality there were about 23% per cent. of the Mor-mon population of polygamous age who were living in the state of polygamy in 1890. Dubois gave it as his opinion that there has been no material reduction the number of polygamists since

Mr. Worthington conducted the examination of Smith to ascertain the process undergone in cases of excommunication. The witness explained the manner in which the church is divided into divisions of wards and states, and the machinery of organization through which charges against any person have to be brought and passed upon. He said the apostles have nothing to do with the judicial affairs of the church. They preach the gospel and send missionaries

The Laws and Polygamy. Smith said Smoot became an apostle on April 9, 1900, the same day upon which Smith's las child was born, He declared that when Smoot became an apostle the status of most polygamists had been fixed many years be-fore. Smith had never advised for or against the continuance of polygamous cohabitation.

In relation to convictions, Smith said there had been none since the manifesto of 1890; that all convictions under the Edmunds law were while Utah was a territory. The list of the first judges elected since Utah was a state showed that the former territorial judges were chosen without exception, and that all of them had formerly sent Mormons to prison for polygamous cohabitation. The purpose of this was to deny the inference that the Mormon church dominates the courts.

Worthington read a list of senators and representatives elected since the manifesto, to show the percentage of Mormons to Gentiles.

In regard to Frank J. Cannon, who

was elected to the senate, Smith said: "He was classed as a Mormon, but was a poor one."

PLURAL MARRIAGES SINCE 1890 Salt Lake City Knows of Many-Sev eral Are Mentioned.

Salt Lake City, March 8.—Prosecution against Senator Smoot will introduce, it is said, testimony to refute statements of President Joseph F. Smith that no polygamous marriages have been performed since the manifesto of 1890. One instance is that of Abraham H. Cannon, an apostle of the church, who married the girl to whom his brother David was engaged. David died while on a mission to Ger-many, and Abraham married his flance. This wedding occurred several years sub-sequent to Woodruff's manifesto against polygamy. Abraham Cannon had three or four other wives. The church authorities gave out at the time that Lillian Ham-lin had been "sealed" in order that the brother might raise up children of the deceased brother. Another case was that of Apostle George Teasdale and Ann Marian Scoles, a young school teacher. She died in childbirth, and was buried with apos-tolic honors. Among those at the funeral was President Joseph F. Smith. It was duly declared that Marian Scoles had been 'sealed" to Apostle Teasdale, and was his A gravestone attests this. marriage must have occurred since the manifesto was issued, for, prior to 1893, the girl was engaged in teaching.

Bishop Lorin Harmon, when accused of polygamous cohabitation with Ellen An-derson, who had borne him a son, replied that he would not be tray his children, but would rather plead suffry to felony adul-tery. He did so, being sentenced to one year and a fine. After a few months he was pardoned. That was in 1899. Since that time his first wife, Ada Williams, has borne him one child, and his plaral wife, Ellen Anderson, has borne him two children. He lives with both women, their combined nine children and a boarder. There are similar cases.

MURDERER BREAKS JAIL

Mark Dunn, Sentenced to Hang March

11, Holds Up the Jailer. St. Joseph, Mo., March 9.—Mark Dunn, convicted of the murder of a wealthy farmer named Fenton two years ago, and sentenced to be hanged March 11, escaped from jail this morning. Dunn got possession of two re-volvers that were smuggled into the jail in a coal oil can and forced the death watch to submit to being bound with a wire he had used in making baskets. He held the watchman prisoner all night and forced him to call the jailor soon after daybreak. When the jailor appeared at the door Dunn threatened to kill the death watch unless the jailor turned him out. The jailor, to save the watchman, did as he was ordered. Then the murderer forced the jailor and a deputy sheriff to en-ter the jail, and locking them in es-caped with the key. Posses are scour-

POLES FOR JAPAN.

American Representatives of This People Resolve for Japan in Strong Language.

Chicago, March 9.—The first official expression of the Polish people of America upon the attitude of the Polish nation throughout the world in the Russo-Japanese conflict was made to day in an address issued by the offi-cials of the large Polish organizations and editors of various Polish newspa-pers of Chicago. The resolutions express hearty sympathy and admiration for the Japanese nation and pray the brave efforts of the Japanese may at the earliest possible time be crowned with complete and lasting victory.

MINERS WILL VOTE.

Men Will Decide Whether to Accept or Reject the Compromise

Wage Offer. Indianapolis, March 9.—The United Mine Workers in national convention voted today to refer the final decision as to accepting the wage offer of the operators to the locals.

The votes of the locals will be cast March 15, and the result counted March Voting on the proposition

done by the miners of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Western Kentucky, Central Pennsylvania and West Virginia. These are the districts whose scales expire

Mitchell in his circular to the miners will strongly urge acceptance of the proposition. It has been rumored that if his advice is not taken he will tender his resignation as president of the or-

VLADIVOSTOK IS AGAIN ATTACKED

Japanese Fleet Assaulted the Russian Position From a Distance

BOMBARDED THE TOWN

Although Heavy Shelling Last. ed Several Hours Damage Was Small.

FIVE LIVES WERE LOST

Fleet Approached City and Opened Fire From a Range of Mile and a Half, Apparently Feeling for the Russian Strength.

Vladivostok, March 8 .- A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fiftyfive minutes.

The fleet approached from the direction of Askold island, at the east entrance to Ussuri bay, and about thirtytwo miles southeast of Vladivostok. Entering Ussuri, the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than a mile and onethird. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but

no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells falled to burst. The Russian batteries, commanded by Generals Veronetz and Artamonoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

The Japanese fire ceased at 2:20 p. m. and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold island. Simultaneously two torpedoboat destroyers appeared near Askold island, and two more near Cape Maidel. The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

The attack resulted in no loss to the

Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 rubles (\$100,000) in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were 6 and 12-inch

The population of Vladivostok was warned of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet and the prospect of attack during the day, but it remained tranquil.

Say Five Were Killed.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Official dispatches received here concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok by a Japanese fleet Sunday afternoon do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed, four sailors and the wife of an enfour sallors and the wife of an engineer. It is apparent the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, compelling the Russians to disclose the position and callbar of to disclose the position and callber of their guns, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port. If this was the object of the Japanese it is believed to have falled signally, as the batteries did not fire a shot, and if the squadron is in port it could not be seen from the Japanese position in the bay of Ussuri on account of the high land which rises frmo the coast on that side, obstructing

Dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff. A communciation from Vicercy Alexleff to the czar from Mukden, bearing

Sunday's date, says:
"I most humbly inform your majesty that the commandant at the fortress at Vladivostok reports that at 8:50 o'clock this morning seven vessals were sighted south of Askold island. At 9:45 o'clock they were seen to be warships making for Askold island. About noon the enemy's squadron was midway between the coast and Oskold island, making for Ussuri bay. They were out of reach of the short bat-

"At 1:30 o'clock the enemy opened fire. Two vessels in the squadron were probably the first class cruisers Idzum and Yakumo, but the names of the other vessels are unknown."

LIKELY NOT THERE.

Believed the Russian Squadron Ha Left Vladivostok.

London, March 8 .- Only Russian reorts on the bombardment of Vladivostok have yet been received, and these give no indications as to whether the Russian squadron is still there. According to a report from Tokio the Ger man squadron was seen off Gensan, Korea, last Thursday, but on this point there is no reliable information. Speculation, however, mostly inclines to the belief that the Russian squadron is not in port at Vladivostok, as neither the official nor the other reports of the bombardment mention Russian battle-

Port Arthur dispatches of Saturday and Sunday say that everything is quiet there, and on the Liao-tung pen insula. The Japanese cruiser squad-ron was seen reconnoitering off Port Arthur Friday night during a heavy

The Daily Telegraph's Che Foo cor respondent says the Russians are still employing thousands of coolies at Port Arthur and Dalny on entrenchments and new forts and that they are also

and new forts and that they are also mounting over a hundred guns to protect the neck of the isthmus.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin gives a rumor that thirty Russian sailors were caught in an attempt to escape from Port Arthur and that they were shot the same day.

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs under reserved. spondent telegraphs under reserve a story to the effect that a party of Jap-anese disguised as Tartars were arrest-

ed by a guard of the Siberian railway bridge at Syzran, on the river Volga, having packages of dynamite in their possession.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin estimates that there are 30,000 Tungese irregulars in southern Manchuria largely led by patriotic Japanese who volunteered for the dangerous work.

The Russian cruiser Aurora has arrived at Suda Bay. Turkey.

Japs Worry Port Arthur.

Tien Tsin, March 5, 8:30 a. m.—The Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur at intervals throughout Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The ships at-tacked the town first at a distance of nine and three-eights miles from the forts, then drew closer to a range of about four and three-quarters miles.

U. S. MAY INTERVENE.

San Domingo's Condition May Force Uncle Sam to Take a Hand.

Washington, March 7 .- Intervention in San Domingo is likely to be the next thing to engage the active attention of the administration. Reports from the island seem to agree that things are going from bad to worse, and some of the foreign governments already have begun to press for a settlement of the exitsing outrageous conditions. The United States has less at stake in the island than some other nations so far as actual investment of capital is concerned.

concerned.

The island, however, is close to this country and the Monroe doctrine requires the United States to take some action. Under that doctrine foreign countries are absolutely prohibited from establishing even a protectorate over any American country. Nothing but a protectorate, it is feared, will put an end to the present shocking

same time both the rebels and the gov enrment forces have been acting in such a way as to force the United States in the interest of good order to land marines and enforce peace.

France, Germany and England have informally notified the state department that they expect this country to re-store order in the republic of San Domingo, or to permit them to do so This latter condition, of course, coul-not be accepted by President Roosevel or any of his advisers, and steps al ready are being taken, it is believed, to make a show of force in the island within a comparatively short time, the result of which, it is feared, will be a provisional government, which neces-sarily will be under the protection of the United States, and which, of course will be independent both of the presen government and of the rebels under

General Jiminez.

There is a strong sentiment in Sar There is a strong sentiment in San Domingo favorable to annexation to the United States. The people there have not changed their views materially since 1871, when they voted almost unanimously to accept annexation to the United States. This public sentiment in the San Domingo half of the island was what induced commissioners appointed by President Grant to present a report to congress in favor of taking the republic into the United States as a territory.

The people of San Domingo have been a restless lot for a couple of hundred years. Their half of the island was ceded to France in 1697, and the Spaniards had lost the entire island by 1801. Six years later the Spaniards re-

1801. Six years later the Spanlards re-established themselves in control of San Domingo, but in 1821 the people declared their independence. Only a year later the San Domingo half of the island was captured by Hayti and re-mained a part of the black republic until 1844, when the republic of San Domingo renewed its independence. Just at the outbreak of our own civil

war when affairs here were much too se rious to permit any attention being paid to the West Indies, the Spanish government succeeded in re-establishing its be-lated sovereignty over San Domingo. This was done by consent of the people, who never had succeeded in governing themselves and probably never will succeed As soon as the American civil war was over Spain made haste to get out of the island and the republic of San Domingo

renewed its separate existence.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of re-establishing order by means of a protectorate on the part of the United States is the fact that half of the island belongs to the republic of Hayti. The black people there are intensely jeal-ous of any foreign interference, and al-ready have intimated to this country they necessarily would view with suspicion any landing of United States troops anywhere on the island on the theory that ultimate-ly the sovereignty of the United States surely would be extended to cover their own country

There is a feeling at the state department that something is likely to break loose in San Domingo within a short time. It is an open secret that ships and marines have been so disposed that they can be concentrated at San Domingo on short notice. One outrage has succeeded another, and the patience of President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet s likely to become exhausted almost any time. The Panama treaty is now safely ratified. Conditions on the isthmus seem to indicate Colombia will remain quiet, at least for the present, in hope of secur ing monetary compensation later on.

From this time on, therefore, the close

attention of the United States government can readily be given to San Domingo, and on the recurrence of any serious outrages action by the president may be looked for.

No one here wants the Island of San Domingo on any terms, but the success of in-tervention in Cuba has led some people to believe that if the United States, through the Platt amendment, can guarantee the good order and the payment of financial obligations of the great island of Cuba, it ought to be able to do the ame thing in the half island of Hayti. or San Domingo, as it is called indiffer

ently.

Inasmuch as the people of the Dominican republic repeatedly have declared them-selves in favor of annexation to the United States, and as their political allegiance always has rested lightly on their shoulders, it is believed they would more than likely welcome a protectorate, even of so mild a character as that which the United States has successfully established in Cuba.

THREE WERE KILLED.

n Addition Two Priests Were Injured in Fire Which Destroyed a Catholic Rectory.

New York, March 5.-A priest and two servants were killed, and two two servants were kined, and two priests were severely injured at a fire which detroyed St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church and the adjoining rec-tory in Long Island City today. The

dead are:
REV. FATHER ERNEST.
MARY AND MARGARET BRADY, domestics.
The injured are:

Rev. Joseph Kearney. Rev. Father Hennigen. Loss, \$35,000.

Cleveland Has No Gas. Cleveland, March 4.—With the tempera-ture hovering around the zero mark thousands of Cleveland people who depend on natural gas for fuel are suffering from the intense cold today because of the washing away of the gas mains of the East Ohio Gas company leading from this city to the West Virginia gas fields. The

supply of gas falled early yesterday. Von Waldersee III.

Hanover, March 4.—The condition of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee is causing anxiety. He has been ill for some days and is losing strength.

INSIDIOUS JAPS IN A NEW RUSE

Let Contraband Goods Pasa Blockade for Their Own Use Later.

POUR TROOPS INTO KOREA

While the Fleet Remains Inactive Jag pan Is Busy Transporting Heavy Forces for Immediate Service in Northern Korea.

Tokio, March 7.—It is evident that several vessels laden with coal, provisions and other contraband articles have recently effected the passage of the Tsugaru strait and succeeded in reach-ing Vladivostok. Their exact number and names are unknown, but it is said that they have included British, Norwegian and German vessels. Two of them are said to have carried cargoes of Austrailan coal. Japan evidently refrained from making a special effort to prevent their passage, and it is not impossible that she calmly permitted the delivery of the contraband goods calculating that they will prove useful to herself at a later stage of the cam-

The Vlaivostok squadron continues inactive, though it has an amply supply of coal, and the ships are in good con-dition. It has evidently been instructed by the Russian government to remain close to the Vladivostok batteries, in preference to risking a fight in the open seas. It is declared to be only a question in time before this equadron will receive the attention of the Japanese navy.

POUR TROOPS INTO KOREA.

Heavy Forces Being Landed on Main-

land for Approaching Conflict. London, March 7.-Little change in the far eastern situation is reported

the far eastern situation is reported this morning. It is apparent that the Japanese are busily engaged in transporting their forces into Korea, and this work is being facilitated by the enforced inactivity of the navy.

According to the Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic, Admiral Skrydloff has learned privately from Port Arthur that the Russian battleship Retvizan lies in such a position as to block effectually the exit of the hattleships from the harper, the of the battleships from the harbor, the passage being practicable only for

cruisers.
The correspondent adds that Russia's new battleships now on the Baltle will be ready for active commission before the end of August.

The Japanese official who has charge of Japan's financial and commercial interests in England declares that his government foresaw the possibility of coal being contraband of war, and that it has being collecting large stores of Welch steam coal for years, so that today it has a supply sufficient for the

needs of the navy for years to come.

The recent Japanese elections resulted rather favorably to the minissuited rather lavorably to the minis-terialists, without greatly altering the strength of political parties there.

According to the Tokio correspond-ent of the Standard the mikado has

sent a personal message to the emperor of Korea assuring him that war was declared solely with the view of securing permanent peace, and expressing the sincere wish that the recently concluded Japanese-Korean proctocol should increase the intimacy of the two countries.

PLAN BIG LAND CAMPAIGN.

Japs Propose First to Averthrow the Russians Along Yalu River.

London, March 7 .- Bennett Burleigh, the Telegraph's correspondent, who is now in Chefoo, telegraphs that the Japanese have decided to advance along the Pekin road from Seoul, which place they have already left, when they have secured the Yalu river, and will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok; while another force will deal with the Liao Tung peninsula. The first big Japanese victory, which is more than likely to occur if they keep their troops in a rough country where the Cossack cavalry have little value, will mean the authorized the value, will mean the authorized rising of the Chinese, who will lend a great helping hand to the Japanese. Their Manchurian horsemen are bigger, better and braver riders and fighters.

even than the Cossacks. The Song Chin Move. St. Petersburg, March 4.-Military au-St. Petersburg, March 4.—Military authorities have no doubt that Japanese troops have landed at Gensan and Song Chin, as well as of those places, but they are skeptical of the reported number, namely, four divisions of 15,000 men each. Moreover, they do not believe the Gensan contingent is moving northward toward Kirin, owing to the mountainess nature of the country. the mountainous nature of the country. They are convinced that the troops landed at Gensan will march on Ping Yang, as will also the troops that landed westward. Nothing can be learned of the Russian movements, but officials

GAIN 100 MILES.

present except on the defensive.

Japs Now Able to Land Troops That Much Nearer Their Zone of Military Operations.

Paris, March 7.—Information received here from official sources in Korea confirms previous reports that Chinampho is free from ice and that the Japanese have ceased debarking troops at Chemulpo and have taken advantage of the opening of Chinampho to land the troops there, thus expediting the for-ward movement.

Official advices from St. Petersburg

confirm the reports that a decisive move is anticipated on the part of the Port Arthur squadron, now that Ad-miral Makaroff has arrived there.

CALLS OUT RESERVES.

Russia Getting Ready to Place Immense Force in the Field if Necessary.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—An imperial order has been issued summoning the reserves of subalterns and first class reserve men and naval reserves in European Russia to the colors for a six weeks course of training. This is interpreted as indicating that everything is being made ready for mobilization of the whole Russian army if necessary.

No Leave of Absence. Brest, March 4.—By order of the min-ister of marine all leaves of absence of

naval officers and men, and those of some convalescents have been can-

necessary.