

HE LOSES \$25,000 IN NIGHT AT FARO

Manager of Club in Tenderloin District at Window Early in the Morning.

New York, March 1.—Memories of the days when Canfield's and "Honest John" Kelly's were running wide open have been revived in the Tenderloin district by the story of a faro play in a club house not far from Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, which ended with the house \$25,000 richer and a man staying at the Waldorf-Astoria that amount poorer.

The man, who is said to be a coal operator from West Virginia, went to the house to play roulette. He was not a stranger in the place, having won and lost small sums there at various times. At the wheel he made a small winning and then turned his attention to faro.

The limit of the game was \$100 on case cards. At this he won at first, and after midnight was a few hundred dollars ahead. Then his luck changed and he was soon at many hundreds down.

Toward dawn, tiring of losing and determined to "make a killing," he asked that the limit be raised to \$500. This only hastened the end, and when he left the house had all his ready money and a check sufficiently large to make the total winnings \$25,000.

It is the first time in a considerable period that Broadway has heard of high play at faro, though the loser in the game a short while ago ended a night at roulette \$3,500 poorer than when he started. He is well known to race track followers, and while his checks have always been found good, no chances were taken on those given, for when the bank opened the manager of the club was waiting to present them. He got his money without question.

BOY HUNTER FINDS BODY OF MAN

Kingsley, Ia., March 1.—While hunting along the river bank this morning James Boleon, a young boy, found the body of a man in a pasture about three miles northeast of here. It is believed to be that of Otto Klingbrle, who has been missing from home for about two weeks.

From the condition of the body it is believed that the man, while on his way home from Plerson at night, fell into the river, after which he laid down on the bank and went to sleep, freezing to death. His face was badly discolored. Klingbrle went to Plerson two weeks ago and purchased a jug of whiskey and it is the suspicion that on the way home he became drunk.

A coroner's inquest is being held this afternoon in Kingsley. Klingbrle was a bachelor and about 45 years old.

MURDERS WOMAN WHO THREW ACID IN FACE

Los Angeles, Mich. 1.—Mrs. Charlotte L. Noyes, a wealthy widow, was shot and instantly killed last night at her home by W. P. McComas, a mining engineer, who had been friendly with her for several months. McComas alleged the woman dashed a cupful of sulphuric acid in his face, and the shooting followed.

ARRESTED FOR JURY BRIBING, RELEASED

Harrisburg, March 1.—The arrest of E. C. Humphreys on a technical charge of attempted bribery may be followed by additional arrests on a similar charge during today. Humphreys is alleged to have attempted to influence Albert A. Poist, one of the jurors in the state capitol conspiracy suit now on trial here.

A detective who has been watching Poist saw a messenger boy call at the juror's home yesterday and leave a note. When the boy left the house the detectives stopped him and asked from whom he had received it. He reluctantly designated Humphreys.

After court had adjourned the detectives saw Poist and Humphreys enter a saloon in the vicinity of the court house and engage in earnest conversation at a table. The detectives allege they heard one of the men use this expression:

"I think \$150 is a fair price."

This remark led to the arrest of Humphreys several hours later. He says he and Poist were discussing a business transaction involving an assignment of a patent in which the juror is alleged to have bought one-fourth interest from Humphreys for the nominal sum of \$1.

The district attorney, this afternoon ordered the release of Humphreys, having satisfied himself that Humphreys had made no attempt to influence Juror Poist.

BLOW SAFE AND ESCAPE WITH \$400

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—The postoffice at Hickman, 15 miles south of here, was burglarized last night. The robbers boldly smashed in the front windows, blew the safe, and escaped on a Burlington handcar with \$400 in stamps and money. No clew.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SHOPS ARE CLOSED

Sedalia, Mo., March 1.—The following notice was posted at the Missouri Pacific railroad shops today:

"Owing to continued depression in business these shops will not be opened till further notice."

FUNERAL OF NOTED EDITOR.

Washington, March 1.—Marked by an assemblage which included many of the most distinguished men in public life, the funeral of Crosby S. Noyes, late editor of the Washington Star was held today at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURN IN FIRE

Pittsburg, March 1.—A mother and her three children were burned to death and several persons were injured in a fire which started from an overturned lamp early today in the Breunton avenue foreign district. A large number of excited foreigners had narrow escapes from death and injury.

A scientist looking for microbes says there is absolutely none on the Swiss mountains at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

MINISTER WU IS BACK WITH RETINUE

San Francisco, March 3.—Wu Ting-fan, for the second time appointed Chinese minister to this country, has arrived on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia with a large retinue of secretaries, and legation and consulate attaches, numbering 70 persons. He brought with him new consuls for Mexico, Havana, New York and San Francisco, beside three nephews and three secretaries and seven other attaches for the Chinese legation at Washington, and twenty-four young students who will enter various schools and colleges in this country. Minister Wu denied the report that he was the bearer of an appeal to Washington asking this country to assist in preserving the interests of China in Manchuria and protesting against the alleged aggrandizement of Japan in that province, but admitted "there was some local friction."

Touching upon the reorganization of the Chinese army Wu Ting-fan said: "China is organizing an army—a good army—yes, a modern army."

"How large?"

"Really, I cannot say," answered he with a smile, "that's too long a story at this time."

Discussing conditions in China Wu said:

"China is now in a state of transition—between the conservatism of the old and the progress of the new era—and that condition may continue for some time to come; yes, it may even become marked acute."

"China has made wonderful progress in the last few years. In its army, its schools, in railroad developments, manufacture and other industries, everywhere it is not only noticeable, but marked. China will become a modern nation, but it must go slow."

"First the people must be educated and modern ideas of improvements cannot be adopted any faster than the people are taught and can assimilate them and adapt themselves to the new conditions utterly strange to them and to their mode of life and thought."

"This is being done as rapidly as possible. For this reason I am encouraging the coming of more students to this country that they may hear and acquire modern knowledge and ideas, which they can impart to their people at home when they return as teachers."

Asked if he thought that Japan was preparing for war, Wu Ting-fan declared most emphatically that it was not.

Minister Wu and his party will remain at San Francisco until next Wednesday morning when he will leave for Washington.

BOMB THROWN AT ARGENTINE RULER

Buenos Ayres, March 3.—A dynamite bomb was thrown against a carriage in which President Alcorca was driving, but failed to explode.

Four persons were arrested, charged with complicity in the plot.

Recently there has been political unrest in Argentina owing to the issuance January 20 of an executive decree closing the extraordinary sessions of congress and putting into effect for the current fiscal year the budget of 1907. This extreme measure was made necessary by the obstructive tactics of a majority in the senate which made impossible the passage of the budget or other legislation leaving the government powerless to meet ordinary expenses. President Alcorca announced at the time that the government was prepared promptly to suppress any subversive or violent movement on the part of the opposition, and on January 27 large forces of police prevented congress and deputies from attempting to take possession of the parliamentary halls. It was stated at the time that the decree of President Alcorca was approved by a majority of the people.

ASSASSIN NOW SAYS IT WAS AN ACCIDENT

Denver, March 2.—The first step in the legal proceedings which it is believed will speedily send Giuseppe Allo to the gallows was taken in the West Side court when the Italian arrested assassin, Giuseppe Allo, formally admitted his charge of murder.

Through an interpreter Allo was asked if he expected to secure a lawyer to defend him and replied that he expected that the Italian consul would attend to that. He was asked if he did not want the court to appoint counsel.

"If that is the law, yes," he replied. Allo will plead to the charge of murder Saturday and at that time a date will be set for the trial.

JAPAN DEMANDS CHINA'S APOLOGY

Tokio, March 3.—The Japanese government is maintaining a determined attitude concerning the seizure of the steamer Tatsu Maru, and will demand both apology and indemnity from China.

The Chinese foreign office wants to submit the entire question to a mixed court. This is refused by the Japanese government unless the vessel first has been released and an apology made for the insult to the flag.

It is said by the foreign office that no ultimatum has been issued, that the sailing of the Japanese cruiser Izumi for Hong Kong is not intended as a threat. It is quite evident, however, that the Japanese will resort to force unless their demands are conceded within a reasonable time.

MILLIONAIRE BREAKS UP SON'S MATCH

Chicago, March 3.—Paul Bernard Eckhart, the 29-year-old son of John W. Eckhart, a millionaire miller, left last night. It is supposed, for Oklahoma. There remained behind him in Chicago a fearful young woman who expected to be married to him in a few minutes before he departed.

The parents of Mr. Eckhart opposed the match on account of the youth of the parties, for both are under age. By threats of dishonor, and by a series of plots and counterplots, they were separated. The marriage license had been procured the day before and all the elopement wedding arrangements had been effected.

WOMEN WANT FLAG RAISED IN NEW STATE

Washington, March 3.—The war department has received a petition from the women of Oklahoma appealing for federal interference with the governor in rather an unusual case.

The women of the Grand Army of the Republic auxiliaries presented a United States flag to Governor Haskell with the request that it be placed in the legislative hall of the state. This, the governor declined to do unless the ex-confederate organization joined in the presentation.

It is stated at the department there is no law authorizing any branch of the federal government to act in matters of this character.

COUNCIL BLUFFS WOMAN DISAPPEARS

Council Bluffs, Ia., March 3.—Mrs. Myra Hadden, aged 35, who lives with her brother-in-law, John L. Price, on South Fourth street, has been missing since early Thursday morning. Mrs. Hadden is an epileptic and has not been out of the sight of some member of the family in years until eluding them Thursday. The family nor the police can find no clue upon which to work.

WESTERN ROADS ARE PETITIONERS

Only One Eastern Line Applies for Delay in Execution of "Nine-Hour Law."

Washington, March 2.—Operating officials of railroads from all parts of the country are in attendance upon the hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission of applications for an extension of the time of the going into effect of the "nine-hour law." In all 37 applications were received. Two of them already have been denied, those of the Georgia Southern & Florida railway and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, because, in the opinion of the commission, the petitions did not show what, in the terms of the act, would constitute "good cause" for granting the relief requested.

The applications of the other 35 lines are being heard as one case because the petitions are substantially identical. All of them assert that they have found it impossible to procure the services of competent, efficient and dependable telegraph operators in such numbers as will enable them to comply with the provisions of the law; and that, even if they could obtain the necessary operators, the enforced employment of so many additional men would be a financial hardship which the carriers ought not to be subjected to.

Early in the day of the petitions also indicate that, in the circumstances, if the law is enforced the companies will be obliged to close many small stations on their lines, thus interfering with the service, causing inconvenience and possible loss to the traveling and shipping public and preventing the prompt movement of trains.

Following are the names of the roads which have filed applications for extension of the law: Burlington & Quincy; Southern Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco; Seaboard Air Line; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Yazoo & Mississippi Valley; Illinois Central; Indianapolis Southern; Baltimore & Ohio; Central of Georgia; Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company; Oregon Short Line; Wabash railroad; Norfolk & Western; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Grand Trunk Western; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Atchafalaya, Toledo & Santa Fe; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville; Southern Indiana; New York Central Lines (five roads); Missouri, Kansas & Texas; El Paso & Northeastern; Louisi in Western; Morgan, Louisiana & Texas; Southern Pacific; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; Evansville & Terre Haute; Georgia railroad; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Union Pacific; Hocking Valley, and Louisville & Nashville.

It is regarded as significant that, with the exception of the New York Central lines, none of the great Eastern roads have made application for extension.

START PETITION FOR GEN. STOESEL

Spokane, Wash., March 2.—Representative business and professional men in various parts of the inland empire of the Pacific northwest, formerly residents of Russia, are making canvasses for signatures in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana and northeastern Oregon for presentation to the trustees of the Spokane chamber of commerce and to the organization to use its good offices in an effort toward the revocation by the czar of the sentence imposed by the government upon General Stoessel as punishment for the surrender of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japan war.

The petition will probably be presented to the board at a meeting early in March, when it purposed to begin a campaign to enlist the influence of every commercial club and business men's organization in the United States and Canada. George B. Dresher, acting secretary of the Spokane chamber of commerce, says that several of the members of the deputation, which called upon him a few days ago, are personally acquainted with General Stoessel and will raise a defense fund if it is necessary.

NO FREE TELEPHONES FOR CHARITY'S SAKE

Chicago, Mich. 2.—The Chicago Telephone company which recently obtained a new franchise from the city under which a division of profits was arranged and the city given the power of auditing its expenses, was today deprived of power to contribute to charitable institutions.

It was found the company has been in the habit of furnishing free telephone service to a number of hospitals and kindred institutions, the gross value of which was about \$26,000 per annum. City Comptroller Wilson decided that under the law the city could not class these items as expenses and directed the company should discontinue the practice and likewise refrain from making cash contributions for charitable institutions.

BOTTLE MESSAGE FROM LOST MAN

Galveston, Tex., March 2.—An engraved card of William Charlesworth, a civil engineer of San Francisco, who has been missing for four months, with a message to his father, was picked up on the beach here today in a sealed bottle. He was the son of Benjamin Charlesworth, iron manufacturer of San Francisco. He left home on October 7, last year, and was last heard from in New York. It is believed he committed suicide while bound from New York to South America. The penciled message on the back of the card reads:

"Off Florida coast, Nov. 16, 1907. The finder of this message will confer a favor by notifying my father, Benjamin S. Charlesworth, 788 State st., San Francisco, Cal. This will throw some light on my disappearance from home. William Charlesworth."

EXTRA DIVIDEND ON UNION PACIFIC LINE

New York, March 2.—An extra dividend of 75¢ per share on its preferred stock calling for the disbursement of \$8,250,000 has been declared by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, it is learned today. Of the company's \$11,000,000 preferred stock the Union Pacific Railroad company and its auxiliaries own \$10,500,000. The Union Pacific and its auxiliaries also own practically all of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's \$24,000,000 common stock. The road is operated as part of the Union Pacific system.

BANKRUPTCY LAW IS AMBIGUOUS

Construed in Its Own Many Conflicting Ways Its Interpretation Is Difficult.

Washington, Mich. 2.—The bankruptcy law has been construed in so many conflicting ways that it is desirable nowadays to be almost impossible to tell what it means. Only a limited classification of corporations can be proceeded against by creditors and thrown into bankruptcy; while no corporation can become a voluntary bankrupt under the act. This distinction is objected to on principle by the critics of the law; but the strange decisions which have been made under it have so complicated the question that new legislation is declared necessary if the law is to have anything like uniform application.

In New York a corporation constructing bridges is liable to bankruptcy, but it is not in Virginia. A hotel company which also runs a bar is amenable to bankruptcy, but a restaurant corporation which also runs a bar is not. A laundry company which launders new shirts, collars and cuffs for the manufacturers, is liable to be made a bankrupt; but a company doing a general laundry business is not. A company which gathers and distributes water to its customers is not to be adjudged a bankrupt, but a company which gathers and purveys ice can be. Such concerns as a city water company, a theatrical company, a hotel company, and corporations running laundries, water transportation lines, advertising business, fire insurance, investments in securities, warehouses, common carriers, irrigation, etc., have been held not to be trading corporations, and therefore not amenable to adjudication; but on the other hand companies running livery stables, sanatoriums, mercantile agencies, ice companies, grain and stock brokerage, have been held trading corporations, and liable to bankruptcy.

It is proposed, in the pending revision of the bankruptcy acts, to make all except municipal, railroad, insurance or banking corporations subject to the law to the extent of allowing them to become voluntary bankrupts; and to permit all "moneyed, business or commercial corporations except those mentioned, to be petitioned against." The tendency of persons owing small amounts to "go through bankruptcy" in order to repudiate debts, has caused so much trouble that it is proposed to provide that bankruptcy's privileges shall be denied to a person owing less than \$300.

Hearings will be held in the House committee this week, at which the American Bar association and numbers of commercial organizations, chambers of commerce and individuals will be heard for and against the proposed changes. The measure is largely the result of the work of the American Bar association committees.

RAILWAYS FILLING UP OPEN LANDS IN WEST

St. Paul Road's Pacific Coast Extension Gives Entrance to Rich New Country.

WHERE THINGS MOVE QUICKLY.

Claims Being Rapidly Taken and Towns Are Building Along Route—Big Railroad Bridge.

Not so many years ago the western borderland of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska presented a ragged fringe of newly made farms, thrust into what then seemed a boundless, inexhaustible expanse of unoccupied, black soil—prairie lands. Sons of the farmers of that time, needing land, simply moved out ten or twenty miles upon the newly surveyed areas, choosing and occupying homestead claims, almost undisturbed by competing land hunters.

During the '80s, though, something happened. A fierce "land-hunger" replaced this creeping of settlement, this normal expansion. The Dakotas in little more than half a dozen years saw more than 350,000 entrymen settle within their borders, and 100,000 pioneers



BIG RAILROAD BRIDGE AT MOBRIDGE, S. D.

added to the population of their newly christened towns and villages.

To the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway's numerous feeders in these States, perhaps more than to any other factor, did this movement owe its existence. It drew to this prairie country not only farmers but thousands of men and women from every known occupation, drew them and made possible their successful occupation and upbuilding of these vast commonwealths as we see them today.

The record of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, in building its Pacific Coast extension, has never been equaled in the matter of time by any similar undertaking. Track has been laid at the rate of five miles per day, and trains over the new transcontinental line will soon be operated from Chicago to Butte, Mont., and to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., in about a year.

The big bridge of this Pacific Coast extension, the construction of which has attracted attention as a remarkable

grows, densely luxuriant, unirrigated, rye, speltz, and particularly wheat, will grow, if the simple methods of cultivation, now no longer experimental but proven, are employed. These gray-green sage brush uplands are to be the grain fields of the near future.

Montana has an abundance of coal, from lignite to the best steam fuel known. It is doubtful whether any other section of the United States is more plentifully supplied with coal which can be so easily developed and utilized by the settler, as eastern Montana. At the first crossing of the Yellowstone, there is, in plain view of the approach, a black band along the bluff to the north two or three miles in length, ten to twenty feet thick, of solid lignite coal of the finest quality. Never again will Uncle Sam offer such princely domains for the entryman's choice. Throughout this entire country the government surveys will soon be practically complete, and before the end of the year the claim shanty will be everywhere in evidence.

Happiness from Troubles.

Being human, happily or unhappily, we cannot deny the comfort to be found in the reflection that misery never lacks the company it loves. We all have our troubles, and some of us derive much satisfaction from the contemplation of them. Indeed, there are those who are happy only when wretched, but these we believe to be as few in number as they are disagreeable in association. The vast majority of humans are normal and disposed, therefore, in conformity with natural law, to smile when the skies are clear and to grieve under the portent of clouds; hence the ease with which worry takes possession of the mind, colors the disposition and makes a cripple of effort. That causes abound we know and must admit, as we do almost unconsciously the certainty of death, but too little cognizance is taken of the fact that the effect of mere apprehension, which is all that worry really is, may be subjected to simple mental treatment and be overcome.—George Harvey, in North American Review.

Two Cities.

The most northern town on the globe is probably Hammerfest, latitude 79 degrees 39 minutes 14 seconds, off the northwest coast of Norway, a place of some 4,000 inhabitants. In Hammerfest the sun stays for two months above the horizon. The southernmost town in the world is Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan. Punta Arenas is a place of some 10,000 population.

The Baby's Fault.

Nursemaid—I'm going to leave, mum. Mistress—Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby? Nursemaid—Yes'm, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one.—London Tatler.

A Chance to Get Rich.

A fortune awaits the tailor who can invent a secret pocket in a coat where a man may carry his cigars without exposing them to the many friends who help themselves.—Detroit Free Press.

feat in engineering throughout, is nearing completion, according to information received from Moberge, S. D., where the structure spans the Missouri river. The bridge is one of the principal connecting links between the main line of the St. Paul Road and the new coast division. The town of Moberge is expected to be one of the most important on the road. Its name is made of the abbreviation "Mo," meaning Missouri, and "bridge."

Thousands of Homesteads Open.

Nowhere in the United States under like conditions, upon a like solid area of plowable, black loam, in a like space of time, will so vast a number of homesteaders be accommodated, yet a correspondent, having finished a drive of 300 miles or more along the extension between Marmarth, N. D., on the Little Missouri, and the Musselshell River, in the heart of northern Montana, says that there remain within five to twenty miles of this new line to the Pacific Coast thousands of homesteads well worth while to look at, and which will be occupied within the coming twelve-month.

As a result of successful dry farming during the past eighteen months, on the Beach flats just north of the extension along the Montana-Dakota line, there is a bright town—a side track a year ago. To-day it boasts of improvements of \$300,000 for the past year; among these, a 75-barrel roller mill, four elevators, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels, three hardware and implement stores. The last named sold within the year 150 wagons, 60 self-binders and 100 mowers. Everywhere now men are awakening to the fact that where sage brush two to three feet in height

University of Paris.

The doctor's degree in the University of Paris is so entitled as to designate the faculty under which the work was done, as those who do literary work would receive the degree doctor of letters, etc. To obtain the doctor's degree the candidate must possess the lower degree of the corresponding division of work, submit two theses on different questions, reply to questions or objections concerning them, pay a fee of 140 francs and present 100 printed copies of one of his theses to the university. The candidate for the degree doctor of letters must write one thesis in Latin, the other in French. If in the scientific department, the thesis must be on some original investigation; if in theology, the examinations are both oral and written.—School Bulletin.

Suggestions in a Name.

A Scotchman in search of work was recently given employment as a laborer at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. His first job was to carry several heavy planks. After he had been at it for about two hours he went to the foreman and said:

"Did ah tell you ma name when I started to work?"

"Yes," replied the foreman, "you said it was Tomson."

"Oh, then it's a right," said the Scot, as he looked toward the pile of planks he had yet to carry. "Ah was just a-wunnerin' if you thocht ah said it was Samson."

Worth Reading.

France has more than 300 daily newspapers. Generally the right ear is larger than the left.

Rats are an alarming nuisance in England.

For every ton of gold in circulation there are fifteen tons of silver.

Germany sends 25,000,000 feathers per year to England for millinery purposes.