

News in Brief

The only important independent states now remaining in Africa are Abyssinia and Liberia. The strike of coal miners at Ellsworth, Pa., is ended, the company agreeing to the demands of the men. Within a mile of Johannesburg building contracts to the amount of over ten millions are being carried out. Dr. Emmet, a grandnephew of Robert Emmet the Irish patriot, has just celebrated his golden wedding in New York city. Congressman William A. Reeder was renominated by acclamation by the republicans of the Sixth district of Kansas. Paper flywheels are coming into use. The tensile strength of paper is enormous, hence its advantage over iron for this purpose. George A. Brooke of Philadelphia won the racquet championship of the United States by defeating Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston. John Phillips, secretary of the national organization of hatmakers, and well known in labor circles, died at New York, aged 67 years. At Cincinnati the convention of independent telephone companies in the Ohio Valley convened with over 100 exchanges represented. Switzerland is inaugurating a system of itinerant school teachers, who will visit and spend some time in the isolated outlying villages. W. T. Stead has broken down under the strain of publishing his new daily paper in London and has started for South Africa for a complete rest. Major Arthur McClellan, brother of the late General George B. McClellan and uncle of the mayor of New York, died suddenly of heart disease at Drifton, Pa. Harry A. Zillman was hanged at Kitzbühel, Pa., for the murder of his wife, Zillman, who was scarcely 23 years old, was cool and collected on the scaffold. William Miller, probably the oldest engineer in service in the United States, has just been killed near Leadville, Colo. Miller began railroad engineering fifty-two years ago. The Senate Committee on Commerce authorized a favorable report on the nomination of W. D. Crum, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, S. C. John Millikan, the oldest editor in the State of Indiana, lives in Crown Point, in good health and at the age of 80 years. He is still connected with the Lake County Register. Advice has been received that an enormous tonnage of exhibits is now en route to St. Louis. Within two weeks this freight will begin to arrive on the grounds in great bulk. Prof. W. B. Morgan, late of Richmond, Ind., one of the foremost of Quaker educators died at Lowell, Kas. He was prominent in the movement that brought about co-education in Quaker schools. Replying in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, said the government had no intention at present of reimposing the tax on grain, which was abolished last year. Mrs. Bradley Martin, the society leader, who is now making her home in England, has ordered twenty-seven pairs of shoes made to her own last from a manufacturer of women's footwear in Lynn, Mass. The Right Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, missionary bishop of the Methodist church, has just returned to London from a tour of the African missions, extending over nine months and traveling about 50,000 miles. Two men were lost by the steamer York Castle, which arrived at New York from Delagoa Bay, in an attempt to give aid Sunday to the American schooner, Willis L. Newton, 200 miles south-east of Sandy Hook. The private car used by President Lincoln during the Civil war, and which carried his body to Springfield for burial, has been loaned to the St. Louis Exposition or exhibition in the Lincoln Museum by the Union Pacific railroad. Emil Kuehnel of Manchester, N. H., has a clock which it is believed was used in the days of Columbus. On the upper part of the wooden face is carved a picture of the great discoverer, while on the lower part is neatly carved "Anno 1492." The heaviest man in the British empire is dead from a cancer, says a dispatch from London. He was Thomas Longley of Dover. His weight exceeded 600 pounds, while he was six feet one inch in height, and had a chest measurement of seventy inches. John Britt, of Medora, N. D., has written to the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase exposition that he can secure for the fair a log cabin in which President Roosevelt once lived on a ranch in North Dakota. The Pope has sent a magnificent chased gold chalice to the church at Quero, a town in the Venetian provinces, to take the place of the one which had been used there for a century, but which was recently stolen. Captain George Broome of the United States army, now stationed in Porto Rico, filed in the United States supreme court a suit for \$250,000 damages against James F. Barbour and his wife, Annie D. Barbour, for alleged alienation of the affections of Captain Broome's wife. The discovery is announced of a new counterfeit \$5 national bank note on the National City Bank of New York, series of 1882, check letter U, Rosecrans, register, Jordan, treasurer. This counterfeit is a photograph of the original and bank numbers are brown instead of blue. The Paris "samps" correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs that the highest political authorities there are occupied constantly with the plans for united action on the part of Denmark and Sweden and Norway for mutual protection of their neutrality, in the event of the Russo-Japanese war causing European entanglements.

RUSSIAN VICTORY

CLAIM MADE THAT JAPANESE VESSELS HAVE BEEN SUNK.

REPORTS, HOWEVER, CONFLICT

Rumors of Victory Spread Far and Wide Over St. Petersburg and Cause Much Excitement—A Japanese Ruse Which the Russians Overcome.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Reports of a Russian victory at Port Arthur were current late Wednesday afternoon and early in the evening, and about midnight they seemed to have been definitely confirmed, but in the absence of an official announcement, which is momentarily expected, the stories of the dimensions of this victory were most conflicting and confusing in character. The most circumstantial report was that the Japanese had attempted to bottle up Admiral Stark's fleet in Port Arthur by sinking two stone-laden vessels at the entrance of the harbor, employing the tactics which were considered, but not executed by the late Admiral Sampson, United States navy, with the Merimae at Santiago during the Spanish-American war. According to this account two Japanese ships appeared off the harbor with a Japanese fleet behind them and ostensibly in pursuit. The Russians, however, suspected a ruse and their ships steamed out, sank the stone laden vessels, engaged and defeated the enemy and drove them off. The reports of the loss included, however, are conflicting. All the stories include the feature of the vessels loaded with stones, but according to some versions the Japanese fleet was conveying transports with the purpose of effecting a landing at Pigeon bay, and after the failure of this preliminary maneuver, the Russians warships with both the torpedo flotilla, which was sent for the purpose of rescuing the crews of the steamers sent to block up the harbor at Port Arthur, the steamer Holo-kub on the left side of the entrance of the harbor near the lighthouse and the steamer Bushu outside the entrance were sunk purposely by the Japanese by explosion. The steamers Tenshin, Bujo and Jinsen sunk themselves on the east of the Lao Leshan. All the crews of these steamers were picked up safely. Our destroyers and torpedo flotilla are unharmed. On the night of February 24 our destroyers again went on a scouting cruise near Port Arthur, Baily and Pigeon Bay. On February 25 our main squadron approached Port Arthur and bombarded the enemy's men-of-war and forts from a distance. We saw the Novik, the Askold and the Hayan fleeing into the harbor, it thus being apparent that the blockading operation had not much effect. Our squadron then fired into the harbor and saw flames and considerable smoke. We withdrew after fifteen minutes' shelling. While our cruisers were thus engaged in firing, we saw one of the enemy's torpedo boats destroyed. Our squadron received no damage. "Vice Admiral Togo is still on the scene."

WANT TO FIGHT FOR JAPAN.

Former Rough Riders Anxious to See Service.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Ever since it was announced in Washington dispatches that Colonel Melvin Grigsby of this city, who has been in Washington for some time, intended raising a battalion of rough riders for service with the Japanese against the Russians, the office of Colonel Grigsby in this city has been flooded with letters from applicants for places. Most of the letters are from former members of Grigsby's Rough Riders, a regiment which was formed during the Spanish-American war, who wish to see active service during the war in the far east. Colonel Grigsby has written here to the effect, that the report is unfounded, and has instructed his son, Sioux Grigsby, who is in charge of the Grigsby law office in this city during the absence of the colonel in the national capital, to write such of the applicants a letter, stating that the report of his intended action is unfounded; that the laws of Japan forbid the enlistment of foreigners in the Japanese army, and that no good citizen will violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

WASHINGTON.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of January, 1904, the total receipts were \$16,895,484, a decrease compared with January, 1903, of \$1,658,745.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

WASHINGTON.—Today's statements of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$224,418,751; gold, \$102,424,759.

PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The railway between Samara and Zlatoust, in European Russia, and the Siberian lines, with all the territory appropriated by the government for the purposes of these railways, have been placed under martial law, in order to insure regular military trains. The full powers of a commander of an army in the field have been conferred on the commanders of forces at Kazan and in the Siberian military districts, in whose charge these railways have been placed.

MILITARY OBSERVERS IN FAR EAST.

WASHINGTON.—Colonel Crowder of the general staff, who has been selected to accompany the Japanese army in the field during the war, left Washington for San Francisco, where he will sail March 5, for Yokohama. Having finally decided to employ Brigadier General Allen as a military observer in Korea and Manchuria, Lieutenant General Chaffee called that officer at Seoul his necessary credentials and instructions. Nominally Gen. Allen will be military attache to the United States legation at Seoul.

KOREA AS A HELPER.

Troops Ordered to Fight With Those of Meado.

SEOUL.—The Korean government has decided to order the Korean troops to join the Japanese in the field.

The port of Wifu was opened to foreign trade Friday night. The limitations to be placed on trade and other incidental matters will be passed upon later. This action necessitates a harbor, so Yungampo has been decided upon.

The standing army now consists of about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian colonel with three commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, who retired in 1898. The royal bodyguard of 1,000 men has been well drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from the other regiments of the standing army.

WASHINGTON.—Vice Admiral Kamimura of the Japanese navy, in a dispatch to the Japanese legation here, under date of Friday, says: "According to the report from the torpedo flotilla, which was sent for the purpose of rescuing the crews of the steamers sent to block up the harbor at Port Arthur, the steamer Holo-kub on the left side of the entrance of the harbor near the lighthouse and the steamer Bushu outside the entrance were sunk purposely by the Japanese by explosion. The steamers Tenshin, Bujo and Jinsen sunk themselves on the east of the Lao Leshan. All the crews of these steamers were picked up safely. Our destroyers and torpedo flotilla are unharmed. On the night of February 24 our destroyers again went on a scouting cruise near Port Arthur, Baily and Pigeon Bay. On February 25 our main squadron approached Port Arthur and bombarded the enemy's men-of-war and forts from a distance. We saw the Novik, the Askold and the Hayan fleeing into the harbor, it thus being apparent that the blockading operation had not much effect. Our squadron then fired into the harbor and saw flames and considerable smoke. We withdrew after fifteen minutes' shelling. While our cruisers were thus engaged in firing, we saw one of the enemy's torpedo boats destroyed. Our squadron received no damage. "Vice Admiral Togo is still on the scene."

DIETRICH CASE GOES OVER.

Illness of Senator Spooner Delays Meeting of the Committee.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Spooner was absent from the senate chamber Friday by reason of a slight indisposition. His absence, however, made it necessary for Senator Hoar, chairman of the Dietrich investigating committee, to postpone the meeting of the committee, which was called to meet Friday morning, until some time next week, the early part of the week in all probability. While Senator Spooner has been compelled to undergo a slight operation, he is able to keep up with his work of congress, and, as he expressed the desire to read all the papers in the Dietrich case during the time he will be confined to the house, all the papers were transmitted to him, including a supplemental letter from District Attorney Summers received by Senator Hoar. The contents of this letter is not known, as the latter, together with a number of accompanying papers, were sent to Senator Spooner intact. Senator Platt of Connecticut and Senator Pettus have received a large majority of the papers on file and will take the opportunity growing out of Senator Spooner's indisposition to familiarize themselves with the papers in the possession of the committee before the next meeting.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BANK.

Chartered by the Government and Located on the Grounds.

ST. LOUIS.—To facilitate the handling of large sums of money during the exposition period, seventeen of the largest banks and trust companies of St. Louis have organized the Bankers' World's Fair National Bank, chartered by the federal government and capitalized at \$200,000. The specific purpose of the bank is to have a convenient depository for the government funds, the gate receipts of the world's fair and the concessionaires, and for all those that wish to deposit their money for safe keeping. The bank, which will be located inside the grounds, will cease to exist with the close of the exposition.

KAISER PLEASED WITH RAILROAD.

BERLIN.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Dr. Fischer, president of the Shan Tung railway, as follows: "The news of the arrival of the first railway train at Tai Nan Fu afforded me much gratification. I congratulate the management upon the success which the German spirit of enterprise has achieved in the far east and hope your indefatigable labors in China will be rewarded with other similar successes."

LOSS OF WISCONSIN CAPITOL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A special from Madison, Wis., says that Governor La Follette had a conference with a number of state officials to consider steps to be taken with regard to the replacement of the state capitol, which was practically ruined by the recent fire. Nothing definite was reached at the conference, but it is the general impression that the governor will call an extra session of the legislature to take action on the matter. The governor announced that nothing would be done for a few days.

RUSH ORDER FOR TRANSPORTS.

NEW YORK.—Rush orders were received in this city Tuesday by the quartermaster's department to have shifts of men work night and day to put the transports McClellan and Sumner in readiness to put to sea. Orders have been placed for coal and other vessels will have their bunkers filled within thirty-six hours. The commissary department has also been ordered to provision the transports for 1,500 men. It is thought the transports will be in readiness in that time.

BOMBARD ARTHUR

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ONCE MORE ATTACK.

FIFTEEN VESSELS ARE ENGAGED

Torpedo Boat Is Sunk, Askold Is Battered to Pieces and Other Ships Are Riddled With Shells.—Boats That Met the Attack.

LONDON.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Yin Kow, dated February 29, says: "Fifteen warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 until 12 o'clock this morning."

The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition. The Novik was in a damaged condition, and a torpedo boat was sunk.

The Russian battleship Retvizan was again damaged. The Japanese again withdrew in good order.

The pause in the war operations in the far east has been broken by another Japanese attack on Port Arthur after which only the foregoing brief account it yet to hand. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan, and it is presumed that this attack was made in bad weather prevailing, the telegraphic advices having reported a severe gale raging at Port Arthur. As the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their bearings. Again, also the same three cruisers, the Bayan, the Askold and the Novik, came out to meet the attack and this suggests that either they were the only effective ships there or that the larger battleships were unable to get out.

Russia will consider the landing of a cable to Japan on the island of Guam a breach of neutrality on the part of the United States.

Twenty-five hundred Russian troops have reached the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG.—If an attempt is made to lay a cable from the island of Guam to Japan during the continuance of hostilities it will be regarded as a contraband of war under the proclamation promulgated yesterday. As pointed out to the Associated Press correspondent, the proclamation is specific on this point, and it is not believed here that the United States will undertake or authorize such a cable now, as it would constitute a breach of neutrality, according to the Russian view.

RUSSIA ACCEDES ONE REQUEST.

United States Officers May Accompany Army to Observe Operations.

WASHINGTON.—The Russian army formally has granted the request of the United States that certain officers of the American army be permitted to accompany the Russian troops and witness their operations in the war with Japan. Ambassador McCormick, in a cablegram informing Secretary Hay of this fact, states that the officers cannot join the Russian army before April 15, of the Russian calendar. The officers who have been designated for this service are Colonel J. B. Kerr of the general staff, Captain Carl Reichman of the Seventh infantry, Captain George Gailey and Captain William Judson of the engineer corps. All of the above are in Manila except Captain Judson, who is in this city and who leaves at once for St. Petersburg.

KRUGER IS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Alarming Rumors Set at Rest by Statement of Physicians.

MENTONE, France.—Contrary to the alarming rumors circulated in regard to the health of Mr. Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, Dr. Hoysmans, his physician, says that not for some years has the health of Mr. Kruger been as good as at present. PARIS.—The Mentone correspondent of the Associated Press says he saw Mr. Kruger talking his usual daily walk today and adds that he appeared in excellent health.

YOUNG CORBETT STILL CHAMPION.

MECHANICS' PAVILION, San Francisco.—Young Corbett, champion featherweight, had no difficulty in retaining his laurels Monday night, defeating Dave Sullivan of New York in the eleventh round of a scheduled twenty-round contest. Corbett left the ring without a mark, while, on the other hand, Sullivan received a terrific beating, only the merciful action of Referee Graney in stopping the contest saving the New Yorker from having his face beaten into a pulp.

RUSSIA TO PRESENT HER PROTEST.

WASHINGTON.—At an important conference, scheduled for Wednesday at the State department between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, Russia's protest to the powers against Japan's alleged violation of international law will be communicated to the Washington government.

BAIL FOR ANARCHIST TURNER.

WASHINGTON.—In the supreme court of the United States Monday an order was issued for the release of John Turner on bail and setting the hearing of his case by the court for April 4 next. Turner is a British subject who was taken into custody upon arrival in New York last October on the charge of being an anarchist, and his deportation ordered. He was detained at Ellis Island and instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court for the southern district of New York.

ATTACKED BY KOREAN SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON.—United States Minister Allen has called the state department from Seoul, under Thursday's date, that a company of Korean soldiers attacked an electric carriage belonging to an American citizen.

STOP SHIPMENT OF HORSES.

LIBAU, Russia.—A shipment of 600 horses was about to be loaded into a steamer here when it was stopped by the authorities. The horses were believed to have been bought by British agents for Japan.

FOURTEEN LOST AT SEA.

Steamer Queen Takes Fire Off North Pacific Coast.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.—After suffering the most harrowing experience from fire and storm that has ever befallen a craft on the North Pacific coast, the steamer Queen put in here Sunday to report the loss of fourteen lives.

About 2:45 o'clock Saturday morning, while off the mouth of the Columbia river the Queen caught fire in her after saloon in some unexplained way. With indescribable swiftness the fire gained headway and threatened soon to envelop the whole ship. To add to the horror the heavy seas running meant death to any one sent away in the lifeboats. The flames became more and more threatening until, when it seemed a choice of deaths, Captain Cousins ordered the lifeboats launched. They were manned by the crew and ordered to remain close to the ship. Into these the women and children were placed. Hardly, however, had the boats been cast loose than, unable to weather the fierce waves, two of them were capsized with the loss above indicated.

SOME BILLS BY NEBRASKANS.

Congressman Hitchcock Introduces One for Relief of Marines.

WASHINGTON.—Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock of the Second Nebraska district has introduced a bill for the relief of the members of the First, Second and Third marine corps and for other purposes. The text of the bill is as follows: "That the claims for pay of the members of these corps who were mustered into the service of the United States under the order of Major General John C. Fremont, dated September 12, 1861, and also the like claims of legal representatives of the deceased members of the said corps shall hereafter be referred to the court of claims of the United States for examination and adjudication."

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Heart of the New York City Converted into a Colossal Torch. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The sun set Friday night with ten engines pouring streams of water on the ruins of most of the retail dry goods quarter of Rochester. Three out of five department stores in Rochester were consumed in the day's fire, which caused a loss of more than \$2,000,000. The Sibley, Lindsay & Curry company, the largest retail store in Rochester, was destroyed. Of the loss \$725,000 represents buildings and the remainder stocks and furnishings. It is said that 2,500 persons were thrown out of work by the fire. The burned region lies on the north side of the main street, between St. Paul street and Clinton avenue, north from St. Paul street almost the entire length of the block.

FIGHT IS GETTING FIERCE.

Burlington Announces Rate on Sugar to the Missouri River. CHICAGO.—Officials of the Burlington railway announced a rate on sugar from Chicago to the Missouri river of 2 cents less than the rate put in effect by the Great Western. Its new rate will be 19 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to the Missouri river, 5 cents from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river and 7 cents from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The old rates on sugar were 27 cents from Chicago to the Missouri river, 22 cents from the Mississippi to the Missouri and 14 cents from Chicago to St. Paul. The Great Western had made no reduction in the rate from Chicago to St. Paul, and the 50 per cent cut in the St. Paul rate by the Burlington is taken as an indication that the Burlington will become more aggressive in the prevailing war of rates.

REGARD TREATY WITH FAVOR.

Our Minister at Seoul and Great Britain's Like It. TOKIO.—The Korean court has donated \$100,000 to the Red Cross hospital. The ministers of the United States and Great Britain at Seoul are favorably inclined to the Japanese-Korean protocol. The Tokio government has instructed the local authorities to extend special protection and facilities to the Russian consul at Fusan, Korea, who is to reach Japan, tonight and proceed thence for Nagasaki, whence he will sail for home.

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FLIGHT OF JAPS

RUMOR THAT RUSSIAN CAVALRY HAS BRUSH WITH ENEMY.

JAPANESE CONCEDE AN INJURY

Two Battleships and Dispatch Boats are Said to be Missing—Survivors of Sunken Transports Not Allowed to See Anyone.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A dispatch received here from Liao Yang, and dated February 28, says that Chinese on the Yalu river report that an advance guard of Russian cavalry, which has penetrated Corea for a distance of about 200 versts across the river, had an encounter with a detachment of Japanese and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat and fled, leaving their horses, which were seized by the Cossacks. General Linewich dispatched cavalry and a body of infantry in pursuit and with orders to occupy northern Corea.

An official dispatch received from Major General Pflug, Vicerey Alexieff's chief of staff, which is dated February 28, says: "The function," he said, "which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion, and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 50 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that one of the wheat we import from Russia, India, the Pacific and the United States, none gives more general satisfaction than is now generally appreciated than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millions who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers, it is now the second milling center in the world. Send to any authorized Canadian Government agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc."

THE USEFUL CAMEL.

The Somali camel can eat everything and drinks nothing. It will make a meal where even the country pony would starve. Duremo, mimosas, acacia—all come alike to it; and when shoots and leaves are withered it can fall back on roots, thorns and bark. That sort of diet makes it, of course, valuable in a country where the bill of fare seems compiled in the interest of the carnivora, but its indifference to liquid is its special virtue. While the Arab camel needs drink daily, his Somali brethren when on a march are watered only every fifth day, and when drought prevails may be let go ten. When grazing they are supposed to be watered every sixth day, but such regularity depends on the energy of the herders and the condition of the grass, the herbs when the grass is green being often left without water for as long as three months.

JAPANESE "SINGING INSECTS."

Among the natural curiosities of Japan are its singing insects. The most prized of these tiny musicians is a black beetle named "kaminashi," which means "insect bell." The sound that it emits resembles that of a little silver bell of the sweetest and most delicate tone.

THE MOST COMMON DISEASE.

YORKTOWN, Ark., Feb. 23th.—Leland Williamson, M. D., a successful and clever local physician, says: "There is scarcely another form of disease a physician is called upon so often to treat as Kidney Disease. I invariably prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and am not disappointed in their effect for they are always reliable. I could mention many cases in which I have used this medicine with splendid success, for example, I might refer to the case of Mr. A. H. Cole. "Age 31, greatly emaciated, some fever, great pain and pressure over region of kidneys, urine filled with pus or corruption and very foul smelling and passed some blood. Directed to drink a great deal of water, gave brisk purgative and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The pills were continued regularly for three weeks and then a few doses every week, especially if patient felt any pain in region of kidneys. Cured completely and patient performed his duties as farm laborer in four weeks." "Dr. Williamson has been a regular practitioner for over twenty years and his unqualified indorsement of Dodd's Kidney Pills is certainly a wonderful tribute to this remedy."

IF YOU WISH BEAUTIFUL, CLEAR, WHITE CLOTHES USE RED CROSS BALL BLUE. LARGE 2 OZ. PACKAGE, 5 CENTS.

Patience and earnestness are pass words to success.

Fortune befriends the bold.—Dryden.

Try One Package.

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

Hope is the mainspring of life.—Socrates.

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS

Western Canada Will Soon Become the Supply Depot for Wheat for Great Britain.

During the past year about 50,000 Americans went from the United States to Canada. Most of those settled upon farm lands, and the writer is informed by agents of the Canadian Government that the greatest success has followed the efforts of nearly all. To their friends on this side of the boundary line the fullest assurance is given of the prosperity that is in store for them. There will always be a splendid market for all the grain, cattle, and other produce that can be raised in Western Canada, and with the advantages offered of a free homestead of 160 acres of land, and other lands which may be bought cheaply, an excellent climate, splendid school system, educational advantages of the best, what more is required. The husbandman gets more return for his money than in any other country in the world.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, England, Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements. "The function," he said, "which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion, and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 50 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that one of the wheat we import from Russia, India, the Pacific and the United States, none gives more general satisfaction than is now generally appreciated than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millions who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers, it is now the second milling center in the world. Send to any authorized Canadian Government agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is Passed by the Lower House of Congress.

WASHINGTON.—The house passed the naval appropriation bill Friday after having had it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of proposals during the day, especially on an effort of different minority members to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figures made by the Midvale Steel company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order and the republican leaders, by parliamentary tactics, left the question of armor plate in the discretion of the secretary of the navy. An ineffectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all ship construction. The contest over submarine boats was exciting and an amendment was adopted which leaves the question of the type of boat operation increases the amount of the appropriation for such boats. The minority failed to secure a record vote on the proposal to recommit with instructions, the proposed instructions being declared out of order.

JAPS LAND MORE TROOPS.

Forty Thousand Disembarked at Chemulpo and Other Points. LONDON.—Cabling from Chefoo, February 23, a correspondent of the Morning Post says 40,000 more Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo and that he has received confirmation of the report that some Japanese have landed at Pigeon bay, others at Ta Lien Wan, and that an engagement occurred the night of February 12. The correspondent at Seoul of the Daily Mail reports a panic at Ping Yang, Korea, which is regarded as heralding the approach of the opposing armies.

SIGN ARBITRATION TREATY.

PARIS.—The foreign office announced that a treaty of arbitration between France and Spain had been signed. The terms are identical with the recent arbitration treaties concluded between France and Great Britain and Italy and Great Britain.

FRANCE SYMPATHIZES WITH RUSSIA.

PARIS.—Russia has the sympathetic support of France in the former's latest representation to the powers that Japan is guilty of a violation of international law in consequence of the attacks upon the Russian warships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo before the declaration of war. No intention exists in official circles to take up the Russian note on the subject with the view of pressing action by the powers, and it is said that nothing effective could be done in this direction.

GOULD IS NOT BORROWING.

DALLAS, TEX.—In a telegram from Fort Worth, George Gould says there is no truth in the story that the Missouri Pacific is soon to be in the "down with earlston. Long live tinerney. "We do not contemplate any loan whatever."

CHINESE CRUISERS GO TO SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI.—Two Chinese cruisers are expected here to settle the question of the refusal of the Russian gunboat Mandjur to obey the order of the treaty to leave Shanghai.