

GRAIN RATES CUT

BURLINGTON GOES BELOW THE EQUALIZING BASIS.

MEETS RATES TO THE SOUTH

The Evident Intention Appears to Be to Make the Fight So Warm That It Will Speedily Be Brought to Final Determination.

CHICAGO—Charges for carrying corn from Omaha to the Atlantic seaboard reached the lowest figure in the history of the rate war. Late in the afternoon the Burlington announced the following tariff for export:

Omaha to New York per 100 lbs.	11
Omaha to Philadelphia	12
Omaha to Baltimore	13
Omaha to New Orleans	11
Omaha to Chicago	8
Omaha to St. Louis	5

The Rock Island announced through rates 1 1/2 cents higher than these. When the warfare between the lines leading to the Gulf of Mexico and those leading to the Atlantic seaboard by way of Chicago started the Burlington tariff was 11 cents to Chicago. The through rate was 2 1/2 cents to New York. After the eastern trunk lines had given authority to their western connections to make figures to get the business, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Western, Burlington and Rock Island issued tariffs of 18 1/2 cents to New York from Omaha and 17 cents to Baltimore. The last class is a full 4 cents and shows the desperate character of the struggle in progress for the traffic of the corn belt. The cut is just twice as deep as had been expected.

On Wednesday the Missouri Pacific reduced its rates from Omaha to New Orleans from 13 1/2 to 11 cents. It was expected that the Chicago lines would cut their figures to the Atlantic seaboard to correspond, but the Burlington not only meets the figure, but goes 1 1/2 cents better.

At the offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul it was said that the cut of the Missouri Pacific had not been met. Considerable surprise was expressed when the freight officials were informed of the action of the Burlington. From the outset the freight officials of the Burlington have been opposed to demoralizing rates on account of the attitude of the Missouri Pacific. They believed the trouble would blow over after a few days, but when the other lines made a rate of 18 1/2 cents in connection with the seaboard roads the Burlington followed. The last cut of the Missouri Pacific caused numerous conferences and the reductions announced late in the day showed that the Burlington people were bent on bringing the contest to a close by making it so extremely hot that every one would be willing to drop.

Committee Considers Legislation.
WASHINGTON—The republican members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce held a meeting to consider railroad legislation.

HAS HOPE FOR BILL.

Judge Norris Wants Terms of Office Changed.

WASHINGTON—Members of the Nebraska legislature no doubt will read with interest the full text of Congressman Norris' joint resolution to extend the presidential term to eight years, as well as that of senators; to elect senators by direct vote of the people, and to extend the congressional term to four years. This bill is approved by the members of the house committee on elections, by the president and by other congressmen. The measure follows:

"Section 1. President and Vice President—The president and vice president shall be elected for a term of eight years. No person who has held the office of president at any time within one year prior to the selection of electors for president and vice president shall be eligible to that office for the succeeding term.

"Sec. 2. Senators—Senators shall be elected by the people of the several states for a term of eight years. Qualifications to vote for senators shall be same as for members of the house of representatives. One senator from each state shall be elected at a general election held at the same time electors for president and vice president are chosen, and one senator from each state shall be elected at a general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November four years thereafter; Provided, That this amendment shall not be construed as vacating the office of any senator elected prior to its adoption.

"Sec. 3. Members of the House of Representatives—The term of office of members of the house of representatives shall be four years, and they shall be elected at the same general election at which senators are elected."

The Case of Tom Dennison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court of the United States affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Nebraska in the extradition proceeding against Thomas Dennison, who is charged with having received stolen goods in Iowa.

H. C. Brome, attorney for the Jewelers' Protective association, and W. J. Connel, attorney for Tom Dennison, were in Washington last week and presented the briefs of the different sides of the extradition case before the supreme court.

Yaqui Indians on Rampage.

NOGALES, Ariz.—William O'Daly, a prominent mining man, reports the situation in the Yaqui country as grave. He says that eighteen persons have been killed by the Indians during the past week, all Mexicans, except the four Americans murdered last Thursday near Cochachi. Robert C. Broom of Washington, D. C., partner of former Senator Thurston, and William Sauntry of Stillwater, Minn., left Minas Prieta with a large escort for the mines of the Yaqui Copper company.

ADDRESS BY CZAR.

Talks to a Large Delegation of Workmen.

ST. PETERSBURG—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes insofar as they are economic which led to the recent strike were delivered by Emperor Nicholas to workmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to the palace in the hall of the Alexander park, where he has his winter residence.

This interview, face to face with their "little father," in whom their faith has not been shaken by the events of the bloody Sunday of January 22, has had a far greater and more assuring effect than any number of proclamations by ministers and governor generals and the workmen of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Governor General Treppoff and Finance Minister Kekovsoff at their face value.

The gift of the imperial family of \$25,000 to aid the families and victims of the conflict of January 22 also has had an excellent effect and as the news slowly permeates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them content to wait for the promised reforms.

Like a wave caused by the falling of a stone the strike movement, however, is spreading over the great sea of Russian industrial life, and while St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the troubles began, are now placid, the workmen of Poland and other provinces are not yet calm and the ripple has reached to faroff Irkutsk and other Siberian towns.

Following is the czar's address to the delegation who represented the employees of factories and workshops at St. Petersburg:

"I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad, but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged, and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just toward your employers and to consider the conditions of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgression. Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you."

No Talk of Peace.
WASHINGTON—The German embassy, upon receipt of a cablegram from the home government, authorized the statement that there had not been even so much as an exchange of ideas between the Berlin and London governments regarding the ending of the war in the far east.

General Matsumara Dies.
LONDON—General Matsumara, according to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has died at the front from congestion of the brain. He commanded the operation at Two Hundred and Three-Meter hill and was decorated and promoted for heroism.

May Replace the Drawback.
WASHINGTON—Senator Hansbrough introduced in the form of an amendment to the sundry bill a measure which if adopted would have the effect of repealing the drawback provision of the Dingley act, in so far as it applies to wheat.

A War For Independence.
ROME—Prince C. Heca of Roumania, who has been elected by the Albanian committee as "supreme head for Albanian independence," was interviewed regarding his plans and the purposes of the committee. The prince said his election meant the beginning of a general revolution in Albania and a bitter struggle to achieve the liberty of that country. He said he would in person assume command of the Albanian forces, which he asserted, would be reinforced by 12,000 European volunteers.

Postal Conspirators Lose.
WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today denied the application of Machen, Lorenz and Groff for a writ of certiorari in the case against them charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the Post-office department irregularities. The effect is to leave standing the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia finding them guilty as charged. Machen, Lorenz and the Groffs were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Establish New World's Records.
RED WING, Minn.—New world records were established in a ski tournament. In the long jump, stand or fall, George Thompson of Red Wing, covered 118 feet and in the long jump standing, Gustaf Bye of Ishpeming, Mich., went 106, both being ahead of all previous records.

DALLAS, Tex.—Half an inch of snow has fallen over North Texas and the temperature stands 4 degrees below the freezing point. Wheat has been greatly benefited in this section.

WORK THIS WEEK

ELECTORAL VOTE WILL BE CANVASSED WEDNESDAY.

VOTE ON THE STATEHOOD BILL

All Amendments and Measure Itself to Be Disposed of at Once—Railroad Rate Legislation Has the Right of Way in House.

WASHINGTON—The senate has laid out an extended program for itself this week. According to this plan Monday and Tuesday will be given over almost entirely to the statehood bill. Wednesday the senate will proceed to the hall of representatives and assist in canvassing the electoral vote. On Monday the statehood bills will be displaced temporarily to permit the managers of the Swayne impeachment trial to present the replication of the house of representatives to Judge Swayne's answer in the proceedings against him, but it is not expected that they will consume much time. Appropriation bills will occupy the balance of the time during the week.

The republican steering committee has decided that the pure food bill shall become the unfinished business after the disposal of the statehood bill, but it is not believed that much if any time will be found this week for its consideration.

The agricultural appropriation is now under consideration and will continue to be discussed as opportunity offers and it is expected that by the time it is out of the way the District of Columbia and the Indian bills will be ready for consideration. With the statehood bill out of the way, the policy will be to press the supply bills persistently and nothing but the Swayne trial will be permitted to stand in their way.

In accordance with the unanimous agreement reached the statehood bill and all amendments offered to it will be voted on before adjournment on Tuesday.

The contest over some of the amendments to the bill will be sharp and may continue the session into the night.

Railroad rate legislation is to have the right of way in the house of representatives during Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday. The rule making the bill giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to fix rates a special order during sessions which are to begin an hour earlier than usual on Tuesday and Wednesday will be the subject of lively debate on Monday. Opposition to the bill which has been agreed on by the republicans on the committee of interstate commerce will be voiced in the debate on this rule. This opposition may come from the minority developed in the republican conference Friday, as well as from the democrats of the house. If the two should unite to defeat the rule those who have counted noses say this could be accomplished. Should the rule be adopted, as is the belief of the majority leaders, there will be no opportunity to amend the bill. The democrats will be given an opportunity to show their strength on the Davy bill to be offered as a substitute for the Esch-Townsend bill, when the time comes to vote on that measure at 4 o'clock Wednesday. The discussion will be interrupted on Wednesday to permit the two houses of congress to assemble in the hall of the house and count the electoral vote for president and vice president.

NEBRASKA MINISTER DIES.

Rev. C. E. Bentley Passes Away at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Immediately after entering a room in a cheap lodging house with a young woman heavily veiled, Rev. C. E. Bentley of Lincoln, Neb., dropped dead in this city Sunday night. His companion attempted to restore him, but, seeing he was dying, fled. Detectives have been unable to find her. An autopsy revealed symptoms of heart trouble.

Rev. Bentley and his wife had been here four days. He was candidate for president on the silver prohibition ticket in 1896, and has been prominent in temperance work in Iowa and Nebraska.

The woman with whom he entered the lodging house and asked for a room was about 50 years old and handsome. Bentley's widow says her husband was innocent of wrong. She says he has been afflicted with heart disease for months. An inquest will be held and the widow will take the body to Lincoln for burial. The police do not suspect murder, but are scouring the city for trace of the woman.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on the judiciary, by a vote of 8 to 5, ordered a favorable report on the Clayton bill repealing the bankruptcy laws. A minority report will be made to the house by Mr. Powers (Mass.).

Repeal of Bankruptcy Laws.

Will Try to Adjust Rates.
CHICAGO—Traffic officials of the railroads will meet in St. Louis to decide how much lower the export rates on corn from Omaha to the gulf shall be than those to Atlantic ports. At a meeting of executive officers of the eastern roads urged their western connections to reduce rates to prevent the gulf lines from having a different or lower rate by more than three cents. It was decided that no further cuts should be made to the Atlantic ports until after the meeting at St. Louis.

Must Watch the North Sea.

LONDON—A speech delivered in the Hampshire village of Eastleigh Thursday evening by Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, has created excitement. In dealing with the recent redistribution of Great Britain's naval forces, Mr. Lee frankly declared that Great Britain had not so much to keep her eyes on France and the Mediterranean, but had to look towards the North sea and the fleets had been so distributed as to enable them to do this.

THAT BEEF TRUST.

No Evasion of Decision Relative Thereto.

WASHINGTON—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged "beef trust" shall heed the injunction made permanent by the decision of the supreme court of the United States, the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court.

The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted. The minds of the president and members of his cabinet are made up fully on the question. They have determined that the "beef trust" shall obey the law, and now that the highest court in the land has upheld the hands of the administration, it is said they will permit no further "dilly-dallying" with the subject.

At Tuesday's cabinet meeting the president and Attorney General Moody shared in the congratulations of the members of the cabinet on the result of the "beef trust" cases before the supreme court.

The president, who made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction at the decision of the court, united with the members of the cabinet in congratulating the attorney general. The subject was considered briefly at the meeting, but no definite conclusion was reached as to what action, if any, the government would take in the future, except the general determination to enforce the law as it has been construed by the courts. The president and the members of the cabinet regard the decision of the supreme court as a signal triumph of law as they have viewed it and are prepared to carry it into effect absolutely.

All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting except Secretaries Hay and Wilson, the former still being confined to his home by a severe cold.

Again, the president emphasized his interest in the arbitration treaties pending before the senate. He holds that the opponents of the treaties are proceeding on wrong premises in maintaining that they may be used by foreign countries as a basis for action against certain of the southern states in the collection of old claims.

Some departmental matters were considered at the meeting, the most important of which was the action of Postmaster General Wynne in notifying John G. Capers, republican national committeeman of South Carolina, that postmasters in that state will be dismissed from the service if, in the future, they pay the expenses of delegates to political conventions. The action of the postmaster general was approved by the president and the cabinet. In principle the declaration of Mr. Wynne will apply to all other states where such methods are practiced.

FAILS TO FIT CASE.

House Bill on Railroad Rates Thought To Be Faulty.

WASHINGTON—Congressman Hinshaw called at the white house to confer with President Roosevelt on matters pertaining to the Fourth Nebraska district and also to measures pending before the house relating to subjects of legislation of paramount public interest. Incidentally, the talk turned upon the bill which Mr. Townsend introduced in the house January 31, providing for additional powers to be vested in the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Hinshaw expressed the opinion that while the Townsend bill would meet the public demand for a better regulation of railroad rates, it does not go far enough, and since that bill will be considered by the house within a few days, Mr. Hinshaw desired to learn whether its provisions would be satisfactory to the administration. The president, however, did not express approval or disapproval of the Townsend bill, but Mr. Hinshaw left the white house with the impression that the president would like to see the present session enact a law empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, to prevent discrimination between shippers, to abolish private car lines, and to give the commission authority to enforce its decrees.

Mr. Hinshaw is of opinion that nothing short of such legislation would satisfy his constituents, but he is not at all sanguine that the senate would pass such a bill while it is not yet settled that the house will do so.

Fire in Old Women's Home.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fire Friday night destroyed a part of the Ingleside Home for Women. In a panic among the fifty inmates Mrs. Mary Kyttille was killed and four women were severely hurt. The injured: Mrs. Betsy Caldwell, 84 years old, overcome by smoke; Mrs. Margaret Overshaber, fell from ladder, internally injured; Miss Nort Englehart, 60 years old, jumped from the third-story window, leg broken and internally injured; Mrs. Marion Orton, asphyxiated, may die.

Nobility with the People.

MOSCOW—At a private meeting of the provincial nobility after a discussion of reform proposals, it was decided to vote for a modified form of an address to the government to the effect that the members of the nobility are eagerly awaiting a word from the emperor which would show that the bonds uniting the throne and the people are still unbroken and that the emperor would, when he deemed it advisable, summon representatives of the people to participate in the government.

Forty Thousand Men Strike.

SOSNOVICE—About 40,000 men are now out on strike. At a meeting of strikers today the men forcibly dragged officers belonging to the management of various concerns to the place of meeting. All the speakers insisted on the preservation of public order. The men's demands include a minimum wage of 75 cents a day, eight hours to constitute a day's work, various reforms in factory management and old-age pensions. After the meeting 12,000 strikers marched to the Dombrova quarter.

Grows Serious at Warsaw.

WARSAW—The strike disorders are becoming more serious. The ordinary life of the city is quite suspended. On Saturday the strikers stopped the street railway service, but remained otherwise orderly. Sunday, however, they began wholesale pillage. The majority of the shops in Marshal Kosvki street and the state vodka shops were looted. All the factories, shops, schools and theaters are closed, and the street lamps extinguished. There were several collisions between the police and strikers.

JAPS AGAIN WIN

THE RUSSIANS FAIL TO TURN OKU'S LEFT FLANK.

ASSAILANTS AT DISADVANTAGE

Moving Over a White Surface and Frozen Ground With Cold Weather They are Targets for Fire of Men in Trenches.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS—The Russian attempt to turn General Oku's left flank has proved a complete failure. Following on the failure of the recent cavalry raid down the railway this, it is thought by the Japanese, will probably induce the Russians to await in the future Japanese attacks. The attempt, even with the bombardment of other portions of the line or a cavalry movement around the flank, was doomed to failure from the start. The Japanese were at Heikoutai, but withdrew their small force from there and allowed the Russians to occupy the positions until they could move over enough men to make its recapture certain.

The recapture of this position was easily accomplished, although the loss was heavy. The casualties have not yet been reported, but it is believed that they will amount to fully 3,000.

The Russians had five divisions engaged at Heikoutai and in that direction. They were driven back by less than two Japanese divisions.

Over 100,000 men were engaged in the Russian demonstration against the Japanese positions immediately east of Heikoutai, a force strong enough to have been successful, as but one Japanese division was sent against them. The Russian loss is estimated at over 4,000, although prisoners say that one regiment was practically annihilated. The Japanese loss is placed at only 200, due to the fact that they remained in their trenches while the Russians were forced to cross open ground, solidly frozen, where the construction of shelter trenches was impossible. The ground being covered with snow, was naturally a great disadvantage to the attacking force, as it was plainly visible against the white background for a long distance. The Japanese suffered the same disadvantages in the recapture of Heikoutai. The weather was very cold during the fighting, the minimum being 6 degrees below zero, and the maximum 11 degrees above zero. The Russians did not retreat north, but retired, well out of range, with no sign of further activity.

ST. PETERSBURG—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin:

The Japanese during the night of January 31 attacked Dunantchenan, on the left bank of the Hant river, village Changtan. They captured the camp, but subsequently were driven out with great loss. The Russian casualties were 100.

MEANS MUCH FOR OMAHA.

Proposition to Make It General Distributing Point for Supplies.

WASHINGTON—There is pending in the war office a proposition to raise Omaha to the importance of a general distributing point for quartermaster's supplies. It is now the distributing station for army supplies destined to military posts within the department of the Missouri. The recent completion of the new addition to the quartermaster's supply depot warehouse in Omaha has provided ample space for the handling of a much larger tonnage. It is understood that there are but three general supply depots in the United States, viz., New York, San Francisco and Jeffersonville, Ind., the latter station having been established during the civil war and maintained largely because of tradition. The development of the west in the matter of transportation facilities has given rise to a demand for a general supply station in the mid-west. Omaha's claims to this new distinction have been advocated by Senator Millard, who recently took the matter up with General C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster general of the army. General Humphrey was for a long time stationed at Omaha as chief quartermaster of the department of the Platte and is personally conversant with the situation, as he is, of course, with the needs of the service in every part of the United States. Senator Millard feels confident that he will have the good will of General Humphrey in the effort to enhance the importance of Omaha as a supply station. Success in this matter would, of course, enable the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Nebraska to bid on a variety of army supplies for use throughout the United States and the Philippines, and no doubt they would receive large contracts. It is possible that an act of congress may be necessary to bring this about, but Senator Millard is in hopes that it can be done by order of the secretary of war.

Decide on Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce by a party vote authorized a favorable report to the house on a bill extending authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, increasing the size of the commission from five to seven members and creating a "court of transportation." And the bill is a combination of the Esch-Townsend measures, with amendments taken from the Hepburn bill. This action was reached after long sessions.

Identified By One Wife.

NEW YORK—Johann Hock, who is being held by the authorities in this city as a fugitive from justice, awaiting extradition papers from Chicago, and who is suspected of having had a great number of wives, the deaths of some of whom are regarded as suspicious, was identified by Mrs. Mary Hendricks of Chicago today as the man who married her on January 2, 1904, in Hammond, Ind. Mrs. Hendricks said that Hock married her under the name of Jacob Schmidt, who deserted her in three weeks.

Mr. Bryan Makes Donation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—William J. Bryan spent Tuesday in Jacksonville in the interests of Illinois college, of which he is an alumnus and one of the trustees. At a meeting of the board of trustees Mr. Bryan started a subscription to raise a sum of money to wipe out the debt by subscribing \$2,500 to head the list and \$20,000 was raised, which will extinguish the debt. In the afternoon a mass meeting of students was held on the campus and a resolution thanking Mr. Bryan was adopted.

MAY BE TROUBLE.

The Attack on British Official at Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG—New complications between Great Britain and Russia are feared on account of the attack on the British consul and vice consul at Warsaw Saturday night. Coming on the heels of the placards posted by Assistant Police Chief Roudneff at Moscow charging Great Britain with inciting the revolution in Russia, the Warsaw incident is likely to arouse an outburst in Great Britain which may again strain relations between the two countries. Beyond the fact of the attack at Warsaw resulting in the wounding of the British vice consul, who is now in a hospital, the British embassy here has no details of the affair, but Sir Charles Hardinge the British ambassador has already directed a note to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff asking for an immediate investigation and explanation, reserving any claims which may be hereafter made and at the same time asking for the protection of British consuls throughout the empire. By the first train he also dispatched Major Nanier, the British military attaché, to Warsaw to secure a full report on the circumstances.

Count Lamsdorff hastened to reply to Ambassador Hardinge's note, expressing regret if the British consul general and vice consul at Warsaw were injured and informing him that an immediate inquiry would be made to establish the facts. The consuls are understood to have been wounded by Cossacks while the latter were clearing the streets.

Count Lamsdorff replied to Ambassador Hardinge's second note on the subject of the Moscow placards by saying that instructions had been sent to remove all traces of the placards from the streets. It is now learned, however, that similar notices had been posted at Libau and Revel, which led to a renewal of representations on this score. In this connection the appearance of the proclamation of the holy synod, instructing their parishoners that the strike and revolutionary movements were promoted by the external enemies as well as the internal enemies of Russia, with the object of embarrassing the military and naval plans, has created something of a flurry among foreigners here, especially the British, who believe that the object is to incite hostility. No further action, however, has been taken by either Ambassador Hardinge or the other foreign representatives.

Private advices from Warsaw say the authorities there have already taken over charge of the water works, electric light and gas plants and that serious trouble is anticipated.

OBJECTS TO LAWYERS' FEES.

Choctaw Indian Enjoins Members of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON—Summons were served on Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and United States Treasurer Roberts in proceedings instituted against them by Richard Melish, a Choctaw Indian, to enjoin them from drawing and paying warrants to satisfy the award of a fee of \$750,000 to the law firm of McMurray, Mansfield & Cornish of South McAlester, I. T., for services in "purifying" the citizenship rolls of the Choctaw Indians. The award was made under authority of an act of congress.

Melish charged that the firm secured this fee by fraudulently concealing and withholding the fact that the firm already had been paid salaries aggregating \$15,000 a year for their services, and sums aggregating approximately \$200,000 for their expenses, etc. He alleged that the citizenship cases, on account of which the fee has been allowed, are not yet finally determined and that the rights of enrollment, etc., of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian funds are not yet finally settled.

JAPANESE LOSE IN ATTACK.

Latest Report Indicates Wounding of General Dombowski.

ST. PETERSBURG—According to General Kuropatkin's latest reports, which indicate the wounding of a third Russian general—Dombowski—the operations at Sandiapi and the fighting at Sahke have been momentarily suspended. The Russians successfully repulsed the latest attack of the Japanese eastward with heavy loss.

The cold is still intense, there being twenty-four degrees of frost. There are indications that the Japanese are preparing to break the inactivity on their own account as soon as the weather moderates.

The war office is closed and no further facts regarding the reports that General Kuropatkin is about to give up his command can be obtained.

Senator a Philosopher.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota has more than once shown himself a keen philosopher. Recently one of the numerous persons haunting the corridors in behalf of some pet measure of alleged philanthropy held him up as he proceeded from the house to the senate. He listened intently for four or five minutes, gave a courteous reply, and passed on. "I never dodge any of those people," said he when surprise was expressed at his patience. "It is a waste of time that one now has told me his story and will not interrupt me again for a year. And, then, they all fit in somewhere in the great universe," he added. "There is some good in nearly every one of them."

The Quality of Ambiguity.

Neither comic opera jokes nor fables in slang form any part of George Ade's ordinary conversation. He is, however, rather given to indulging in a quality of humor that is unintentionally sarcastic. In a discussion of the fine meaning of words the other day he said:

"Ambiguity is a word I always liked. Its real meaning is a quality that is deemed essentially necessary to the clear understanding of diplomatic writings, Japanese war reports, acts of congress and law proceedings."

Constable Aged but Efficient.

Constable W. D. Currence of Valley Head, near Elkins, W. Va., was 82 years and 8 months old last week, when he went to Elkins to take the oath of office as constable of Mingo district served for the fourth term, having already served twelve years. "Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly known, still gets over the home ailments of his district as spry as ever and brings the offenders of law to justice in short order.

THE HOME OF VALENTINES.

Cupid's Headquarters for United States at Worcester, Mass.

Daniel I. Cupid, Esq., Worcester, Mass., is the address of one of the most bustling business men in the United States.

He is sometimes called Dan Cupid by flippant song writers and, by the wholly irreverent, plain Cupid. Countless thousands of his pictures have been scattered over the world, yet few people know that his home is in Worcester and that he is the head of a mighty concern.

In spite of his great business interests, he is the same innocent-looking, cherubic-faced little rascal as in the days when his mother, Mrs. Venus, used to lay him across her pink apron for embroiling the fashionable Olympus set in marital difficulties.

But the twentieth century Cupid is a captain of industry. He is the silent partner of the George C. Whitney company, manufacturers of valentines. He has developed from a love-sick boy to a financier of parts. Moreover, he has regained his eyesight and he is no longer content to amuse himself solely with his little bow and arrows. He has autos and yachts and even airships, as all his latest pictures will bear witness.

From his great factory in Worcester trillions and quadrillions of love waves are radiating during these days just preceding St. Valentine's. These waves are more subtle than the Marconi vibrations and are equally as penetrating. Every year when the little Roman god and the Christian saint join hands, the whole world gets a thrill. Just why these two were ever brought together no one seems to know, but here they are again, arm in arm, and it behooves all letter carriers to limber up for the big day's work on the fifteenth.

One never realizes how much a silly sentiment may mean in a business way until he walks through this great valentine factory, with its ponderous machinery, its pretty girl-employees and its favorite feverish activity.

The sentiment, indeed, is the business. Were it not for the "Oh, Be Mine" plaints, there would be a vacant lot where now stands one of the most flourishing concerns in the city of Worcester. Because love-lorn maids and bashful young men will persist in employing love's messenger, a company of very hard-headed men are making lots of money and giving employment to over 500 persons.

This is the largest valentine factory in the world, so far as is known.

Rosard to His Mistress.

Some weary night shut softly in
Beside the fagot in the hall,
I think I see you sit and spin,
Surrounded by your maids and all.
Old tales are told, old songs are sung,
Old days come back to memory;
You say, "When I was fair and young
A poet sang of me!"
There's not a maiden in your hall,
Though tired and sleepy ever so,
But wakes as you sing maidsen glow,
And lingers the history to know.
And as the pious tale is said,
Of lady lies in silent earth,
Each, musing, carries it to bed,
And sighs and envies you!
"Our lady's old and feeble now."
They'll say; "She once was fresh and fair."
And yet she spurned her lover's vow,
And heartless left him to despair;
The lover lies in silent earth,
No kindly mate the lady cherishes;
She sits beside a lonely hearth,
With threescore and ten years!"
Ah! dreary thoughts and dreams are these;
But wherefore yield me to despair,
Why wake the poet's bosom glow?
While yet the dame is peerless fair,
Sweet lady mine; while yet 'tis time,
Requite my passion and my true love,
And gather in their blushing prime
The roses of your youth!—Thackeray.

Mr. Devery on Charity.

While it is always wise to be charitable it is only vouchsafed to a few to be wittily charitable. Mr. William Devery, of police and political fame, is one of the few. He was about to assist financially a man in straitened circumstances when he was reminded that the would-be recipient of his bounty had on more than one occasion maligned and libeled him.

Identified By One Wife.