JAPAN WILL WAIT A WEEK OBJECT LESSONS IN BUTLER'S

Formal Reply to Russia's Note Is Made Commercial Treaties With China Signed by the United States-Fear in England That That Power Will Be Drawn Into Coming Combat.

Russia now has Japan's formal reply | tions will be continued without any | masses are largely opposed to the into her last note and will await a reasonable time for the reply. The general idea in Tokio is that this will be construed by the government to mean a week or ten days at most, and that at the end of that time Japan will deem herself at liberty to act as her best interest dictates.

Just what the tenor of the reply is re one knows, outside of those whose business it is to know, but the general belief is that it simply tells Russen that her suggestions as to Corea are not acceptable and that Japan's paramountcy in the entire peninsula must | tional trade therein. be recognized.

It is semiofficially intimated that



the reply does not necessarily mean war will not follow if Russia recog-

nizes Japan's claims. A keen watch is being kept on the movement of Russian warships, both in Eastern and European waters, and should war be declared a powerful squadron of the fleetest ships in the Japanese navy is in readiness to intercept any re-enforcements which may be sent to the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur. Anything which looked like an attempt to concentrate more warships in Chinese waters would probably precipitate action.

England Dreads Coming War.

There is lightening of the war clouds in the far East, according to news in London, and the only questions seem to be when and how war will come. There was a report current that the Russian fleet had left Port Arthur, but this is hardly regarded as probable. It probably arises from the closing of Viadivostock by ice and the probable departure of whatever naval vessels may have been in that port for Port Arthur.

Well-informed opinion is turning more and more to the belief that the trouble cannot be localized in case of war, and that England will certainly be brought into the conflict. Her interests in Asia are of such a character that the tremendous increase in Russian prestige from a successful war with Japan would greatly imperil them, not alone in China, but in India as well.

There have not been wanting indications of a spirit of unrest in the Indian Empire, which seems to be steadily growing. It would be to Russia's advantage to encourage this, so that she might have a freer hand in dealing with Afghanistan and Persia. She would be in much better condition to accomplish her aims in Central Asia with Japan completely eliminated from the equation. The British government realizes all this, and dreads it. Hence the active work in getting the army and navy in fighting trim.

The Situation in Corea.

The Seoul correspondent of the London Daily Mail cables a description of a state of panic which, he says, exists at the royal palace.

The emperor has issued a pitiful edict stating that the country is likely to be lost owing to the weakness and vacillation of the people, whom he counsels to act for the best in their own interests.

The emperor has also issued an ordinance warning the army not to fire in the event of a collision between foreign troops.

The correspondent adds that the entire city is extremely turbulent.

The London Times' Moscow correspondent says he hears that the government has claimed the services of the entire volunteer fleet.

A dispatch from Tokio to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Japan's section of the country and through answer to the last Russian note has been handed to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, and that negotia- of foreigners, and whose ignorant background on most occasions.

time limit being set for their termina-

The demands Japan made, according to reports published abroad, have caused surprise in Tokio. It is now stated that Japan never asked for the evacuation of Manchuria, but, on the contrary, frankly recognized Russia's interests there and her right to protect them. Japan demanded only the realization of Russia's voluntary pledges respecting China's territorial integrity in Manchurla and the freedom of residential rights and interna-

A special dispatch from Tokio says the ministers who attended the recent conferences for the consideration of the reply to the Russian note assert that the "attitude Japan has taken is

remarkably conciliatory." All European papers have editorials which attach great importance to the ratification of the commercial treaties between the United States and China and between Japan and China.

Commercial Treaties Signed.

The Washington State Department has received information that the emperor of China has signed the commercial treaty between this country and China, by which the United States secures two open ports in Manchuria. Exchange of ratifications was then made by cable.

The treaty ports are, of course, open to the commerce of the world. The United States has large oil and cotton goods interests in Manchuria.

The next step is the issuance of a proclamation by the president, and war, but this is taken to mean that this will be done at once. The State Department has asked Congress to provide for two consuls at \$4,000 each per annum to look after American commerce at the two new ports of Mukden and Antung in Manchuria.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, who commands our Asiatic fleet, has rec-

COREAN, WITH TOPRHOT.

COREAN, WITH HAT TO COVER



troduction of modern improvements.

The urgent need, therefore, of two

line, with the ports on the Yang-tse

The alco-vapor launch of about 60

to 65 feet long would be a desirable

type of vessel and should be fitted

with heavy towing bits fore and aft,

with places for working sweeps in

case of necessity, double awnings,

as its base.

supply of water and fuel supply of about 400 miles steaming.

Boats of this type could not only operate along the lakes and interior rivers of China, but could also pass through the gorges of the Yang-tse and afford protection to our merchants and missionaries in those provinces in the extreme west of China.

The British and the French maintain a numoer of light draft boats on these inland waters, and their usefulness has been proved of extreme importance on a number of occasions.

JAPANESE EAGER FOR WAR.

People of Country Thoroughly Disgusted by Russia's Tactics.

"The Japanese nation, from the peasant to the diplomat, has become so disgusted and out of patience with what they consider the obstinate and bearish tactics of Russia that they would be willing to fight if there was nothing in sight but defeat."

I. Carlos Ames of the Imperial Chinese railway administration, who arrived in Chicago from the Orient in the early part of the week, thus described the situation. Mr. Ames, who is the son of United States Marshal John C. Ames of the northern district, spent considerable time in Japan before sailing for America, and was favorably impressed with the race. He says the entire nation had been stirred and that he believes war cannot be averted.

In China, where Mr. Ames has labored several years with the Imperial railway administration as a representative of the United States, the sentiments of the people are divided. Mr. Ames said the Chinese generally hope for the success of the Japanese. if there should be a war, but they believe the Japanese will be defeated.

"War has been in the very atmosphere in the Orient for a long time." said Mr. Ames. "The better class of people in China have been discussing the situation, and they have always appeared to believe that war must come sooner or later. The Chinese believe a war would be disastrous for Japan, but despite an element of strife between the two nations, the Chinese hope for the success of the Japanese.

"Americans in China are making wholesale improvements, much to the dissatisfaction of the lower classes. The railroad which is to connect Canton and Hankow will have a tendency to revolutionize business in the Orient. It is already well under way, as in the line which is to connect Hankow with Peking. With the completion of the two lines, which embrace 1,800 miles of modernly constructed railroad, Canton and Peking will be in close touch with each other."

The Kaiser's Favorite Son. An English journalist in Berlin de-

clares that the German crown prince is not his father's favorite son and that no one who has seen the kaiser with his boys can doubt that he preprovinces whose inhabitants have fers Eitel to his older brother. The crown prince is kept very much in the

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER

has taught the people of the United | 27 to Nov. 1 this polluted creek was States several lessons that have come more closely home to the laity than ever before had been taught it by that distinctly infectious disease. For light draft gunboats or launches is years the phrase, "Boil the water," apparent. Not less than two could had been recognized almost to the exsatisfactorily perform the duty-one tent of its adoption by the vaudeville for use from the southern end of the stage, when at Ithaca, N. Y., affecting line, with Canton as the base, the Cornell university; at Palo Alto, Cal., other from the northern end of the affecting Leland Stanford university; and last at Butler, Pa., where 1,000 persons fell ill of the disease out of a population of only 16,000, typhoid fever stalked back and forth as a specter in all its unknown hideousiess, teaching its lesson of sanitation and cleanliness.

The one great truth that has come of these epidemics and these investigations of their causes is the emphatic statement that every victim of typhoid fever, whether of the lightest or of the most virulent type, may be as much a menace to his fellow man as if he suffered from measles or scarlet fever. As indicating his status in a community where insanitary conditions may exist, Dr. Geo. A. Soper, consulting engineer and sanitary expert, investigating Butler conditions for the Engineering News, writes of the brook entering the creek 150 feet above the intake papes of the pumping station:

"Inasmuch as it is practically a sewer, its contents must be considered to contain all the terrible potentialities of sewage. A case of walking, or unrecognized typhold, or the visit of a convalescent whose bladder was infected with the typhoid bacillus, might reasonably have infected the brook sufficiently to have produced the epidemic."

The history of the Butler epidemic is the story of the possibilities of the has shed new light upon the command the last twenty-five years the fifty-

Typhold fever within the last year | within the borough limits. From Aug. the source of Butler's water supply. reservoir was available.

Connoquenessing creek extends about ten miles above Butler, diminishing above the old reservoir to a thread. From either bank, all the way down, the creek is fed by swift brooks that drain an area of thirty-one square miles. The character of the country is hilly and the drainage is rapid. There are camps of miners upon some of these brooks; on others are shanty houses for laborers; and on all sides are farmhouses, with drainage from barnyards and pigpens, and open vaults. Boydstown's drainage, from its twenty houses, always has come into the creek below the reservoir which supplied Butler. Thorn Run, running into Connoquenessing creek two miles above Butler, had been one of the sources of contamination of the creek and after the completion of the new reservoir a typical case of typhoid fever developed on the banks of the run.

In a farmhouse situated on a precipitous bank of the run the first case developed on July 17, and four cases followed the first, with the wastes from the sickrooms thrown into the yards on the banks of the run, without the commonest precaution to disinfect these deposits.

According to Dr. Soper there were 1,270 cases of typhoid fever in Butler up to the middle of December, most typhoid bacillus in connection with of a mild type. Compared with some carelessness and bad sanitation. It of the other experiences of cities in

There is hardly a single group of insects which does not suffer from the appetite of one or more species of birds. The eggs and larvae are dug and pried out of their burrows in the wood by woodpeckers and creepers; those underground are scratched and clawed up to view by quail, partridges and many sparrows; warblers and vireos scan every leaf and twig. Fly-

A system of filtering had been followed by the company, but on Oct. 20 these filters were shut down for alterations and change, and it was between Oct. 20 and Oct. 31 that the seeds of the typhoid epidemic were sown in Connequenessing creek. On Nov. 1 the filters again were put into operation and after the middle of the month the water from the new Thorn Run

> The Irishman's Protest. The late Amos Cummings of New York used to tell this story of his first assignment as a newspaper reporter. He was sent out to write up an acci-

PREY OF THE BIRDS. III Forms of Insects Food of Feath

ered Songsters.

catchers, like the cat family of mam-

mals, lie in wait and surprise the in-

sects on the wing, more particularly

those flying near the ground, while

swifts, swallows and martins glean a

harvest from the host of high-flying

insects. When we think of humming

birds are taking dainty sips of honey

from the flowers, they are in reality,

more often snatching minute spidered

and flies from the deep cups of the

calyxes. When night falls the insects,

which have chosen that time as the

safer to carry on the business of act

ive life, are pounced on by crepuscular?

feathered beings; the cavernous

mouths of whip-poor-wills engulf then;

as they rise from their hiding places,

and the bristles of nighthawks brush

them into no less capacious maws if.

perchance, they have succeeded in

reaching the upper air.- New York

dent where an Irish hodearrier was injured in a fall from a building. Ho, arrived just as two officers were assisting the injured man into the ambulance.

"What's his name?" asked Cummings of one of his officers, at the same moment pulling out his pad and pencil.

The Irishman heard him, and mistaking him for the timekeeper on the job, exclaimed, with a look of disgust covering his face:

"Isn't it trouble enough to fall three stories without being docked for the few moments I lose goin' to th' hospital?"- New York Times.

Professor's Little Joke.

The late Prof. Samuel D. Gross was a man who, like many of his colleagues, was very fond of a good story, and was equally quick at repartee, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The following anecdote of his happy: retort to an admiring patient is too good to be lost:

Dr. Gross had been ill for some time and was just beginning to get around, when he met a patient, who

"Professor, I am very glad to see that you are out again; while you were sick your patients were dying by the dozen."

A merry twinkle came into the doctor's eye, as he replied: "I see! Now, I suppose, they will tie by the Gross."

Just as a Favor.

The man who knows it all had been talking, and in his superior way had settled every question that had come up, until the quiet little man was moved to speak.

"Will you grant me one little favor?" he asked humbly, as became a man who realized that he was addressing one who knows it all.

"Certainly," replied the other. "What is it?"

"Well, will you kindly permit me to know something about one or two subjects in which I am personally interested, if I will concede all the knowledge of everything else to you?" And after that there was a lull in the conversation that seemed to indicate that permission had been given

Feminine Criticism.

Camille Saint-Saens, the eminent French composer, is as interested in current criticism and in the work of his contemporaries as he is in his own music,

He was talking recently with a young woman who had just been to the recital of a young pianist whose talents had had much preliminary advertising. The young woman spoke enthusiastically of the planist's good looks, his clothes, his way of sitting at the piano, his charming manner of acknowledgeing applause. Saint-Saens listened patiently until she stopped a moment for breath.

"Um." he commented, thoughtfully: and did you notice anything about his playing?"-Harper's Weekly.

Life.

A catch of breath, a rising sun, A few gray clouds, life's race begun,

Youth scales the heights, love seeks its "There will undoubtedly be more Wealth comes and goes, ties break and mend. cases due to the epidemic than will be known. The disease has already

A few good friends, a tenr, a smile. Some days of cheer, a sign meanwhile.

Time's text of change, old friends depart. Late thoughts grow wise, grace leads the heart. The sun drops down, the clouds swing

A few farewells, then time to go.

—Clifford Kane Stout.

Significant Name.

Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen, on the intelligent use of Scripture: When I was a younger man I met a colored woman in Tennessee, who named her son 'Judas Iscariot,' and when I asked her why, she said: 'Dat's a Scripture name, massa. I reads in ma Bible dat it was good for dat manhe neber been bawn. Well, mc an ma old man had sixteen children 'fore. dis one come, and we jes' called him-Judas Iscariot."

Farmers Pay Bondholders. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the farmers have paid the for eign bondholders.

Glossary of Native Terms Used in the Far East

TERMS IN MANCHURIA.

FU.-To the name of a city, indicates capital of province, a city of the

first class. CHOU .- Indicates city of the second class. YI .- A small post town, as Ychang-Yi.

And at the termination of geographical terms: KIANG. HO. YCHUAN. YCHU.-All mean stream, river,

HAL-Sea, sometimes lake. SF N.—Mountain. K. AN.—Camp, strong, fortified place. SHAN-HAI-KUAN. - The fortified camp where the mountains and TUNG .- East.

these three terms.

LING.-Pass over a mountain. YCHENG-CHEN-HOLO.-Town, large

JAPANESE TOPKNOT.

ommended that the facilities of de-

fense of that command be increased

by the addition of a number of small

He deems it necessary to be able

to reach that part of China between

Canton and Hankow, where an Ameri-

can syndicate has a concession for a

railroad through the most populous

heretofore had but little knowledge

boats.

At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated: YA.—Great, large.

SIAO .- Small, little PEL-North. NAN .- South. HEL-Black. HUANG.-Yellow. SL-West. the sea meet aptly illustrates | STRANG.-Upper.

HIO.-Lower.

COREAN TERMS.

PO, or PHO.-Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters-for instance:

mouth of Yalu river. MASAMPHO.-The disputed naval base on the southern shore of

the place is a province, and means, therefore, "the district of," or that it is the capital city of such a province.

HAN.-River

In Corea the termination-

the peninsula.

DO.—As termination indicates that

Map of Butler, Pa., and Vicinity, Showing Sources of Water Supply. "Boil the water." It is something | six deaths in Butler to the middle of with a bearing upon the conditions of December have not been of the worst. a thousand cities and towns all over the world. of the disease, with 21 deaths; Ply-Butler lies just forty-nine miles mouth, Pa., with a population of 8,000,

north of Pittsburg and on the banks of the Connoquenessing creek, a stream that in ordinary stages is about 100 feet wide. In 1900 the United States census gave the city a population of 10.853, while since that time the building of a great car works and other conditions connecting with a "boom" growth, added at least 6,000 more people to the community. This growth was shown plainly in the reports of the water company for three comparative periods in November, 1901, 1902 and 1903. The water used in one week in the first year was 10,-000,000 gallons; in the second year it was 12,000,000 gallons, while in the corresponding week in 1903 it was

19,000,000 gallons. The source of the water for years had been behind a dam across the creek at Boydstown, seven miles above the city of Butler. In 1897 onehalf of this dam had washed out and had to be repaired, and when the growth of the city made an added supply imperative work was begun on a new subsidiary dam across Thorn Run. This dam was almost completed when on Aug. 27, 1903, the other half of the original dam gave way, leaving the water company to take its supply from the Connoquenessing creek, well

ford to have a questionable water that it must recognize the serious menace that one case of typhoid fever

Swinburne in Better Health. Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, who is just recovering

from a serious illness, is 67 years old, though his looks would suggest a decidedly younger man. This, perhaps is accounted for by his devotion to sea bathing and long walks in the country. He is a son of the late Admiral Swinburne, but has never moved much in society, always preferring the quietness of the seaside to the more frivolous life of the fash-

ionable.

Wrong in Their Judgment. M. Coquelin, the great French comedian, recalls with amusement the verdict passed on him when, a youth of 20, he presented himself as a candidate for admission to the conservatoire in Paris. "I can see two fatal difficulties in the way of your ever becoming a good actor," said one of the chief professors, "your face and your voice." As all who have seen him will admit, there are precisely the most valuable features of the great actor's endowment to-day.

Caterham, in England, with a popu-

lation of 5,800, in 1879 had 352 cases

had 1,104 cases in 1885, with 114

deaths, and Ithaca, N. Y., with 13,000

population and 1,300 cases, lost 78 of

as compared with the number of

cases, appears small and will likely

remain so," writes Dr. Soper in con-

clusion. "In the only other epidemic

of typhoid with which Butler should

be compared-Ithaca-the proportion

of deaths to cases was far smaller

than the text books would lead one

to expect. It is probable that the pro-

portion of deaths at Butler will in-

gease, for a large number of the

cases have not yet passed through

their critical stages, yet a low death

been scattered wide from Butler and

The lesson of lessons from the article is that a community cannot af-

supply under any circumstances, and

may be to a whole careless commun-

local transmission will continue."

rate should be anticipated.

"The number of deaths at Butler.

the stricken ones.