

JAPAN WILL WAIT A WEEK

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 to 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 no one knows, outside of those whose business it is to know, but the general belief is that it simply tells Russia that her suggestions as to Corea are not acceptable and that Japan's paramountcy in the entire peninsula must be recognized.

It is semi-officially intimated that



MEIJI, EMPEROR OF JAPAN

The reply does not necessarily mean war, but this is taken to mean that war will not follow if Russia recognizes 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 reinforcements which may be sent to the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur.

England Dreads Coming War. There is lightning 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.

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.

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 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.

tions will be continued without any time limit being set for their termination.

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.

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 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-



KOREAN, WITH TOPKNOT.



KOREAN, WITH HAT TO COVER TOPKNOT.



JAPANESE TOPKNOT.

ommended that the facilities of defense of that command be increased by the addition of a number of small boats.

He deems it necessary to be able to reach that part of China between Canton and Hankow, where an American syndicate has a concession for a railroad through the most populous section of the country and through provinces whose inhabitants have heretofore had but little knowledge of foreigners, and whose ignorant

masses are largely opposed to the introduction of modern improvements.

The urgent need, therefore, of two light draft gunboats or launches is apparent. Not less than two could satisfactorily perform the duty—one for use from the southern end of the line, with Canton as the base, the other from the northern end of the line, with the ports on the Yangtze as its base.



Nicholas II of Russia

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 Yangtze and afford protection to our merchants and missionaries in those provinces in the extreme west of China.

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."

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.

"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 modern constructed railroad, Canton and Peking will be in close touch with each other."

The Kaiser's Favorite Son.

An English Journalist in Berlin declares 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 prefers Eitel to his older brother. The crown prince is kept very much in the background on most occasions.

OBJECT LESSONS IN BUTLER'S EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever within the last year has taught the people of the United States several lessons that have come more closely home to the laity than ever before had been taught it by that distinctly infectious disease.

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.

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 typhoid, 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."

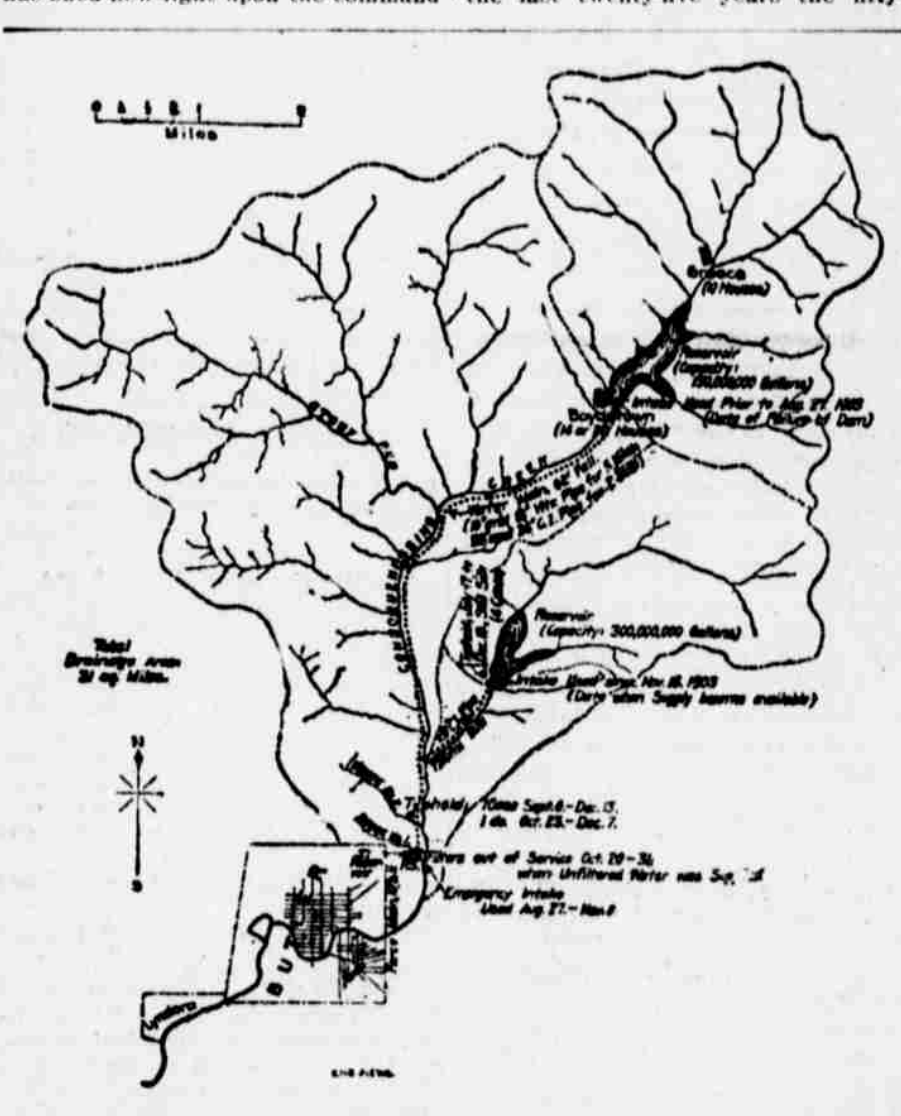
The history of the Butler epidemic is the story of the possibilities of the typhoid bacillus in connection with carelessness and bad sanitation. It has shed new light upon the command

within the borough limits. From Aug. 27 to Nov. 1 this polluted creek was the source of Butler's water supply. 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 Connoquenessing creek.

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.

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 of a mild type. Compared with some of the other experiences of cities in the last twenty-five years the fifty-



Map of Butler, Pa., and vicinity, showing sources of water supply.

"Boil the water." It is something with a bearing upon the conditions of a thousand cities and towns all over the world.

Butler lies just forty-nine miles 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.

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 one-half 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.

December have not been of the worst. Caterham, in England, with a population of 5,800, in 1879 had 352 cases of the disease, with 21 deaths; Plymouth, Pa., with a population of 8,000, had 1,104 cases in 1885, with 114 deaths, and Ithaca, N. Y., with 13,000 population and 1,300 cases, lost 78 of the stricken ones.

"The number of deaths at Butler, as compared with the number of cases, appears small and will likely remain so," writes Dr. Soper in conclusion. "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 proportion of deaths at Butler will increase, for a large number of the cases have not yet passed through their critical stages, yet a low death rate should be anticipated."

"There will undoubtedly be more cases due to the epidemic than will be known. The disease has already been scattered wide from Butler and local transmission will continue."

The lesson of lessons from the article is that a community cannot afford to have a questionable water supply under any circumstances, and that it must recognize the serious menace that one case of typhoid fever may be to a whole careless community.

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 fashionable.

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.

PREY OF THE BIRDS.

All Forms of Insects Food of Feathered Songsters.

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. Flycatchers, like the cat family of mammals, lie in wait and surprise the insects 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 hummingbirds are taking dainty sips of honey from the flowers, they are in reality more often snatching minute spiders 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 active life, are pounced on by crepuscular feathered beings; the cavernous mouths of whip-poor-wills engulf them, 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 Post.

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 accident where an Irish hodcarrier was injured in a fall from a building. He 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 docketed for the few moments I lose going to the 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 said:

"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 die 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 pianist's good looks, his clothes, his way of sitting at the piano, his charming manner of acknowledging 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 end. Wealth comes and goes, ties break and mend. A few good friends, a tear, 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 low. A few farewells, then time to go. —Clifford Kane Stout.

Significant Name.

Rev. Dr. William T. McEivie, one of 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 de Bible dat it was good for dat man he never been bawn. Well, me an' ma old man had sixteen children 'fore Judas come, and we jes' called him Judas Iscariot.'"

Farmers Pay Bondholders.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the farmers have paid the for sign 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.

LING.—Pass over a mountain.

YCHENG-CHEN-HOLO.—Town, large village.

COREAN TERMS.

PO, or PHO.—Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters—for instance: mouth of Yalu river.

At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated:

YA.—Great, large. SIAO.—Small, little. PEI.—North. NAN.—South. HEI.—Black. HUANG.—Yellow. SI.—West. TUNG.—East. STRANG.—Upper. HIO.—Lower.