

Brief Telegrams

The Agra diamond, weighing 31 karats, was sold in London for \$25,000.

The anti-prize fight bill was defeated in the California assembly by a vote of 33 to 35.

The Central Passenger association has granted reduced rates for eighty annual conventions.

The New York Evening Post is going to put up a modern office building occupying three lots.

Three hundred and eight West Indian contract laborers arrived at Panama to work on the canal.

Secretary Metcalf has appointed Richard K. Campbell, law officer of the bureau of immigration.

Sir Henry Irving has signed a contract for an American tour under the management of Charles Frohman and beginning in October.

W. A. Tuley, general passenger agent of the Frisco lines in Texas, has tendered his resignation to take effect April 1. Ill health causes this step.

Emperor William, addressing the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, held up the Japanese soldiers as a luminous example of patriotism and soldierly fidelity.

The London Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Russian government has placed an order with a French firm for 80,000 three-inch shrapnel shells.

According to a semi-official statement given out at Schwerin, the marriage of Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia will take place in Berlin on June 6.

Senator Burkett of Nebraska has purchased a Washington home at a cost of \$17,500. The house is a handsome new brick structure, with a mottled front, and contains twelve rooms.

The Frawley boxing bill in New York, permitting limited round contests between amateurs under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic association, has passed the senate. The bill now goes to the assembly.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, paid \$325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement for the North sea claims, and the incident was thus closed.

E. D. Tucker, division superintendent of the Milwaukee railroad, died at his home in Des Moines of pneumonia. Mr. Tucker took charge of this division last October, coming from Aberdeen, S. D.

A City of Mexico dispatch says the volcano of Colima is emitting great clouds of thick smoke, which rise high above the crater. Many people living in the neighboring towns are preparing for flight.

The cabinet crisis in Norway has been settled by the formation of a coalition ministry, of which M. Micholien is the premier. Lovland, a former minister, will head the section of the state council sitting at Stockholm.

The Missouri senate passed a bill making all pipe lines, constructed or to be constructed in the state for the purpose of carrying oil, common carriers and placing them under the direction of the railroad commissioners.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a warrant for \$750,000 in favor of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, lawyers, residing in Indian Territory, as fees for services rendered by them to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

In the present of famous educators representing the leading educational institutions of the country, Samuel Black McCormick, D. D., LL. D., was formally made chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg.

New York Rapid Transit rolling stock is to be augmented by two cars, each 8,000 feet long, containing 2,700 seats, and a seating capacity of 8,000 passengers. The motive power will be electricity and the speed from nine to twelve miles an hour.

The resignation of W. W. Rockhill, as director of the bureau of American republics, has been accepted and Mr. Rockhill, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Conger, as minister to China, will probably leave for his new post some time in April.

Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly and secretary of the inter-church conference on marriage and divorce, will send to 30,000 ministers, representing more than 18,000,000 members of almost all of the Protestant denominations in the country, copies of an appeal urging the adoption by the various state legislatures of more stringent divorce and re-marriage laws.

At Jackson, Miss. Governor Vardaman issued an address to the peace officers of the state, declaring that the situation is growing extremely critical that crime is rampant in all quarters of the commonwealth and urging officers at once to begin a crusade and clean out the dives and haunts of criminals.

It is intimated that President Roosevelt has tendered the office of United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia to former Representative F. C. Tate of Georgia. Mr. Tate is a democrat. The office is now held by E. A. Angier, republican.

READY FOR PEACE

IT IS SAID BOTH BELLIGERENTS WANT IT.

CZAR TO CONSULT MINISTERS

Japan Will Submit Terms if Assured that They Will Be Considered.—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, Says Victory Alone Will Make for Peace.

WASHINGTON—When the czar calls the war council Tuesday he will be able to inform his ministers that the Japanese will welcome peace on reasonable terms and will promptly name its conditions provided it receives trustworthy assurances that they will be seriously considered.

This, the emperor has learned from friendly chancelleries in Europe, as well as the general terms acceptable to Japan.

These, it is said, include the retention by Japan of Port Arthur, a Japanese protectorate over Korea and an indemnity.

From a high official the Associated Press hears that Russia has recalled its second Pacific squadron.

An attaché of a Russian embassy in Europe is quoted expressing the belief that Kourapatkin's recent defeat will force Russia to ask for peace.

Briefly, these were the reports current in the diplomatic corps, and as a result of this important information official Washington believes that Russia and Japan are on the verge of peace. If it be true that the second Pacific squadron has been recalled even the most optimistic of Russia's friends admit that this is a strong indication that Oyama's mighty blow has made for peace.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is the notable exception in the group of foreign envoys here. "However generous the terms which Japan might offer," the ambassador said, "Russian prestige is not among them. That is one thing for which the war will be fought to the end. Victory for the Russian arms will alone make for peace. If not at Tie Pass, then at Harbin. Russia will assemble another army mightier than before and with that army it will settle the issue. It may be six months, a year, or perhaps two years. Time will be no consideration."

At the Japanese legation it is declared that St. Petersburg and not Tokio is the capitol from which the world must hope for peace proposals. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said in the most emphatic manner that Japan had not directly proposed peace. He did not deny that neutral powers, through their envoys from time to time, had sounded Japan as to the terms on which it would accept peace, but these, he said, necessarily changed with the progress of hostilities, the intimation being that Russia could have obtained better terms after the fall of Port Arthur than after the capture of Mukden.

If the Japanese government were assured that peace proposals would be considered by Russia there is authority for the statement that Japan would respond immediately. But it will insist that these assurances shall be of the most positive character. Japan's experience in the negotiations preceding the war, it is said, will make it exceedingly cautious in the future. It will insist that such assurances shall come from the Russian government and not from this or that party or this or that friend of the emperor.

LAND FRAUDS FOUND IN UTAH

Agents of Federal Government Said to Have Unearthed Them.

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Special agents of the federal government are reported to have been engaged for some time past in investigating public land frauds in Utah. The Salt Lake Herald states that hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable coal lands have been acquired by corporations by questionable methods. Vast tracts of coal lands are said to have been filed on and patented as agricultural and grazing land and then transferred to coal companies. In many instances, it is stated, lands have been settled upon as coal lands under the law which permits every adult citizen to acquire sixty acres of coal land by purchase on payment of ten dollars an acre for such lands when situated more than fifteen miles from any railroad, and twenty dollars an acre when situated within fifteen miles of railroad.

Railroads Defy Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO—The law departments of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have reached an agreement respecting the orange rates. They have decided to ignore the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce commission, which decided that the rate of \$1.25 on oranges from California to all eastern points was unreasonable and should be reduced to \$1.15. In other words, the railroads propose to require the payment of the existing rate unless the orange shippers can find relief in court.

Decides Against Government.

NEW YORK—Judge Whelan, in the United States circuit court, handed down an opinion, which, if finally sustained, will cost the United States government five dollars. This money the government will have to refund to the American Sugar Refining company for duties paid to it on raw sugars imported from Cuba in 1903 and upon which the company contended that a reduction of 20 per cent should have been allowed under the then existing treaty. The suit was a test case.

THE JAP VICTORY.

Field Marshal Oyama Reports, the Outcome.

TOKIO—Field Marshal Oyama reported that 40,000 prisoners were taken and that there were 90,000 Russian casualties in the Shakhe river direction alone. He estimated that the number of Russian prisoners captured will exceed 40,000. The Japanese casualties are estimated at 41,000. The spoils include two flags, about sixty guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 carts, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 of small arms ammunition, 25,000 bushels of cereals, 275,000 bushels of fodder, 45 miles of light railway outfit, 2,000 horses, 23 cart lots of maps, 1,000 cart loads of clothing and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rations of bread, 70,000 tons of fuel and 60 tons of hay, besides tools, tents, ballocks, telegraph wire and poles, timber, beds, stoves and numerous other property.

TOKIO—The Japanese pursuit of the Russian armies continues and a resumption of heavy fighting in the vicinity of Tie Pass is anticipated. Tie Pass, which is naturally strong, has been extensively fortified and it is thought the Russians will rally there in an endeavor to check the Japanese.

The rapidly advancing Japanese already are in touch at Tie Pass. The Russians evidently are confused and exhausted and possibly are short of food and ammunition, and it is believed here they will be unable to resist a strong attack.

Succeeding field reports increase the extent of the Russian disaster. It will take months to resupply and reorganize the Russian armies. Reports of casualties given by captives reach 40 per cent. The artillery losses were especially heavy. The captured guns have not yet been counted, but the numerous captured stores and munitions are valued at millions of dollars. This loss materially adds to the crippling of the Russian armies. The Japanese people are receiving details of the victory with calmness. Tokio and other cities are exceedingly quiet and the recent admonition to the people to refrain from spending money in celebrations and devote their saving to war charities is being universally obeyed.

The Japanese press editorials, in discussing the possible effects of peace on victory, declare Japan will continue the vigorous prosecution of the war and has no suggestion to make to Russia directly or indirectly.

In the general clamor over the success of the Japanese a special source of satisfaction is the celerity with which the flanking operations were carried out, the quick seizure of advantage and the speed made in pursuit of the Russians. After the summer campaign there was a general admission of the truth of the repeated criticism that the Japanese army had failed in those respects and an avowed determination was made to redeem the shortcomings. During the recent operations against the Russians the left portion of the Fifth army marched forty miles in one day, greatly aiding in the achievement of the victory.

Captives taken in this last engagement make the total of prisoners now held by Japan 75,000. Their care is becoming a very expensive problem. This government is formulating plans to remove the prisoners to the islands, probably in the inland sea, and it is possible that the captives will be removed there.

CUTS OFF SINEWS OF WAR

French Bankers Practically Refuse to Loan Money to Russia.

LONDON—The revolt of the French bankers is considered by the London newspapers as the most hopeful and important news of the day, promising an early conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. Apparently the proposed loan has not been absolutely refused, but only "postponed." This, however, is regarded as being tantamount to a refusal, and is expected to speak louder to the Russian war party even than Kourapatkin's reverse at Mukden. It is regarded that by the death of M. Gernain, the late governor of the Credit Lyonnais, Russia lost its strongest financial friend in France, and that had he been alive no difficulty would have been experienced. With the American and English markets closed to it, it is thought that Russia can only turn to Germany, which is not likely to be much more responsive than France, and the only alternative would seem to be to make peace.

Funeral of Mrs. Stanford.

HONOLULU—The mail room of the steamer Alameda, which sails for San Francisco next Wednesday, has been appropriately draped for the reception of the body of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford. Before the departure of the steamer funeral services will be held, at which Bishop Renswick will read the services. Among the pall bearers will be Governor Carter, United States District Judge Dale and David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university. There have not been any developments in the case.

Work on Canal Can Go On.

WASHINGTON—There is authority for the statement that the question as to whether the isthmian canal shall be made a sea-level waterway or constructed on the lock system is one that need not be determined at the outset of the work. In fact it is stated that work could progress for five years or more before this matter would necessarily be decided, and without in any way retarding the progress of construction or causing any delay. There is strong recommendation for a sea level canal.

JAPS GET MUKDEN.

Another Russian Stronghold is Captured.

TOKIO—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphed as follows under Friday's date:

We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning. Our surrounding movement in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded. The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these.

NEW CHWANG—According to reliable information received here, the Russians, having been driven out of Mukden and Fushan, and with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized condition to the hill country toward the northeast.

Detached bodies of Russians are roughly entrenching with a view to checking the pursuit, but no great rear guard action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keep up any sort of resistance for many days, as there are no means of provisioning in the rough country through which they are retreating.

It is believed that the Russians may attempt to reach Kirin, 225 miles northeast of Mukden, through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the direction of the Yalu river (probably General Kamamura's forces) threatens to cut them off.

The casualties on both sides have been enormous. The Russian Sixteenth army corps was practically annihilated at Tatchekiao. Eight thousand Russians fell at Lankuanpao.

ST. PETERSBURG—"Last night all our armies commenced to retreat."

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russian-Japanese war was made known in St. Petersburg last night, but only in the paltry eight words from General Kourapatkin to Emperor Nicholas, which were flung about the streets in newspaper extras and passed from mouth to mouth. Two thoughts formed instantly in the minds of everyone, and two words were on every lip—surrender—peace—the former dreaded, the latter hoped for.

WHERE FIGHT WAS BLOODIEST

Troops Stumble Over Corpses Unburied for Days.

MUKDEN—The Japanese last night pushed up from the south across the abandoned plain between the Shakhe and Hun rivers and are, as this dispatch is filed, about five miles south of the latter and from the Hun, opposite Machiapu, and northward Japanese batteries are pouring in a ceaseless fire.

The Japanese succeeded in emplacing siege guns and mortars at Dushantun, about six miles west of this city, whence they opened fire before dawn.

Dushantun was the scene yesterday of the bloodiest and most desperate fighting of all this terrible battle. Its possession was vital to the Japanese who stormed it again and again. The Russians dislodged them but the Japanese finally recaptured the village after much hand to hand fighting.

Eye witnesses say the dead, scattered in the streets, court yards, and houses have been unburied four days. Rifles and other arms lie about wrenched and twisted. Hand grenades were thrown by the Japanese and the garrison was subjected to the concentrated fire of as many as a hundred guns. Once Dushantun in their hands, the Japanese can train guns on Mukden railroad station and it has been held at a frightful cost. The Japanese are also concentrating their efforts about seven miles north Mukden and about five miles west of the railroad with the object of breaking through and cutting off the surrounding troops below.

Talking of the Battle.

BERLIN—Military writers here discussing General Kourapatkin's situation admit its extreme seriousness, but do not believe a new Sedan will follow, urging that the Japanese army is not heavy enough to compel a surrender. Unstinted praise is given Field Marshal Oyama's military achievement in the present battle, but it is believed territory over which the fight has been going on is too enormous to expect the Japanese to seriously plan to surround the Russian forces.

Wichita Merchant Killed.

WICHITA, Kans.—J. C. Casey, head of the Casey Wholesale Mercantile company was shot through the head and instantly killed by James Oliver. Oliver lost \$23,000 in the failure of the Casey & Garst Mercantile company a few months ago, and the misfortune preyed on his mind. He demanded his money when the firm was reorganized and had several arguments with Casey over the loss. While Casey was seated at his desk, Oliver slipped up behind him and fired three times without warning.

His Knowledge of Japan.

COPENHAGEN—The Russian minister to Denmark, M. Iswolsky, starts for St. Petersburg. The authorities there desire to have the benefit of his knowledge of Japan, gained while he was minister at Tokio.

"Spotted Fever" Killing Many.

NEW YORK—That cerebro-spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," is killing about forty persons a week in this city, was asserted by Commissioner Darling of the health department.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

Appalling Mortality Among the Little Ones Due to This Cause—Proper Attention to Health of Mothers Would Save Many Lives

The number of deaths due to tuberculosis is tremendous. When the word is spoken one instinctively thinks of pulmonary consumption. This is the form which attacks adults and which we see daily gathering in its victims. There are other forms, however, more common in children, that levy tribute upon them without calling attention to the relationship between these diseases and consumption of the lungs.

Dr. Jacobi is authority for the statement that "Tuberculosis kills as many people, old and young, as diphtheria, croup, whooping cough, scarlatina, measles and typhoid fever taken together." In all of our cities active steps have been taken to protect the people from the above named diseases. Until quite recently, however, a few years at most, nothing was done to reduce the mortality from tuberculosis.

Now, however, the attention of the world, the common people and the health authorities, has been called to its curability and preventability.

The causes, the modes of scattering, and the prevention are all being studied, and an educational campaign is on to wipe out this "white terror."

The children suffer from tuberculosis of the bones, the bowels and lymph glands. Tubercular meningitis is frequently found in early life and is uniformly fatal. Only by careful attention to the food and daily habits can the rising generation be made immune from these varied forms of tuberculosis.

The fact that over one half of all babies born die before they reach the age of five years, proves that the "constitutional capital" bequeathed them is small. Is the proper attention paid to the diet, exercise and out-of-door life of the mother? If this were done, the child would undoubtedly have greater vitality and could by proper care and education live above the tuberculosis of childhood and of adult life.

Cause and Cure of Gastric Catarrh.

Chronic congestion of the stomach, known as gastric catarrh, is usually caused by one of the following errors, or by all of them put together: Eating too much or too fast; swallowing food insufficiently masticated; the use of such coarse foods as cabbage, greens, etc.; mustard, peppercorns, ginger and other condiments and spices; pastry containing animal fats; free fats, which lodge in the stomach and remain there a long time; pork, griddle cakes and burned fats—these are the things that produce gastric catarrh.

The first and most necessary step in the treatment of this disease is to remove the cause of the trouble. We may induce activity of the skin by hot applications followed by cold or hot bath followed by a short application of cold; fomentations followed by a short cold application to the stomach. These treatments are useful, but the most important factor is the regulation of the diet. A fruit diet is best, for the reason that in gastric catarrh there is a great accumulation of germs, which are destroyed by fruit juice. A well-prepared diet of toasted bread, zwieback, graham biscuit, etc., is also useful in these cases.

Bedroom Climate.

A person at the age of sixty years has spent about twenty years of his life in his bedroom. Have you investigated the average sleeping room climate? If you were sent as a missionary to some distant pestilential spot the climate of which was as unhealthy as that of the average bedroom, would you not feel that you were risking a great deal for the sake of the hearth?

On the tombstone of tens of thousands of those who have died from tuberculosis might appropriately be inscribed, "Disease and death were invited and encouraged by a death-dealing bedroom climate."

To show that this is no exaggeration it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that fully half of the tubercular patients placed in outdoor consumptive hospitals make a satisfactory recovery. If fresh air will cure the disease, it is certainly a wonderful preventive of it. It is not more reasonable to deliberately breathe impure air than it is to drink impure water or to eat unwholesome food or wear infected clothing.

Tender-Hearted Savager.

One of the most anomalous features of our Christian civilization is the slaughter house, especially the abattoirs of our great cities, where veritable torrents of blood perpetually flow, the ebbing life of millions of innocents which die that man may feast. Indians are not noted for being over-sensitive; and particularly despise any exhibition of weakness. The interior of a slaughter-house, however, is said to have proved too much for their powers of self-control. The Chicago Record states that "a party of fifteen Blackfoot Indians recently visited the killing room of Armour's plant. One fasted, three more were ill, the rest covered up their eyes. They were hurried out of the place into the fresh air."

A Good Reform.

The abominable practice of wearing long, skirts for the street is dying out. Pretty as it is to see a summer

dress negligently trailed over a smooth lawn jeweled with daisies, the sight of a woman dragging her gown in the street, sweeping up the filth and collecting millions of microbes, is a revolting spectacle; and yet with a long skirt the only alternative is to hold it up, a practice which induces cramp in the arm, as well as cold fingers in winter, and gives a decidedly ungraceful walk and attitude.

A Cure for Cold Feet.

An excellent and simple remedy for cold feet is the application of cold water. Step into the bathtub, let the cold water run in a little faster than it runs out. Standing in the water, rub one foot with the other, rapidly, ten or twelve times. Then change and treat the other foot in the same manner. Keep up this alternate rubbing for about three minutes. The feet will have become very red, and as you step out of the water, you will find them burning and glowing with the warm blood brought into them by this means.

Some Chinese Baths.

A traveler in Mongolia writes: "There are some hot springs on the road about twenty miles north of Chingpeng. The place is named Tangshan. The arrangements for those anxious to benefit by their healing properties are very primitive. A row of twenty to thirty wooden boxes the size of an ordinary packing case is ranged beside the road. In these sit bathers of every age and both sexes, with their heads protruding. Attendants with buckets continually refill the boxes from the springs. For less luxurious bathers there is accommodation in a pool which has been dug out close by. In this they squat, scooping up the water and pouring it over their heads with brass basins. It is curious to reflect that establishments like Homburg and Aix-les-Bains have had their origin in such beginnings."

Training the Skin.

The usual effect of a draft of cold air upon the back of the neck is a cold and a sore throat. Many years ago Dr. Brown Sequard, an eminent French physician, devised a means by which sore throat from this cause might be prevented. By blowing upon the back of the neck with a pair of bellows, increasing the time each day, he trained his patients until they could endure this treatment for half an hour without injury.

It is not necessary to be exposed to a draft of air on the back of the neck in order to obtain this result. By means of the cold bath, the wet-sheet rub, the shower bath, towel friction, etc., the skin may be educated to contract on the slightest increase of cold. Daily exposure to the contact of cold air is of the utmost importance. It is because of the constant exposure to cold that the Indian's body is "all face"—the skin of his whole body has learned to take care of itself.

Dr. Lorenz Strict Teetotaler.

At a banquet given to Dr. Lorenz, wine was served. He pushed the wineglass aside. Someone enquired if he was a total abstainer. He answered:

"I am a surgeon. My success depends upon having a clear brain, a steady nerve, and firm muscles. No one can take any form of alcohol without blunting these physical powers; therefore, as a surgeon, I must not use any form of spirits."—Journal of Inebriety.

In Harmony with Nature.

Modern science as well as experience has shown that contact with natural surroundings, especially fresh air, sunshine and the zoning emanations from growing plants, has marvelous health-imparting virtues. In these natural agencies is active the power which created and maintains all things and which is constantly communicated to all living things as the essential condition of continued life. The more closely man comes to Nature, the more deeply he may drink from the fountain of life and healing. To live in harmony with Nature in the fullest and truest sense is to live in harmony with God; and to live in divine harmony is to be happy.

How to Resist Old Age.

A chain is as weak as its weakest link. The body is as weak as its weakest organ. To combat the onward march of old age all organs must be marshaled to harmonious resistance. This resistance can be developed best by cultivating "reaction." This means that the body forces act against some external stimulation and overcome it.

The best developer of reaction is cold—either cold air or cold baths. This must be done gradually, especially if one is already weak. Cultivate the power of resistance by daily exposure to cold air. Live out of doors as much as possible. The ability to resist cold will also enable one to resist pneumonia, dyspepsia, apoplexy, diabetes, obesity, old age.

The cold morning bath is a wonderful youth preserver. Try it. Resist carefully. At first rub face, arms and chest with the hands dipped in cold water. Then the rest of the trunk and the legs. Dry quickly and exercise for ten or fifteen minutes. In a month you will hardly know yourself. Try it.