

News in Brief

Face all things; even Adversity is polite to a man's face.—Josh Billings.

The New York Stock Exchange strikes the securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company from the list, but assigns no reason for the action.

The Studebakers plan a \$250,000 building in South Bend, Ind., for the Y. M. C. A., which will stand as a memorial to the five Studebaker brothers.

Republican senators, in debate on the naval appropriation, announced that the policy of the party is to make the American navy second only to England's.

Richard Sibley, manager of a molasses importing house at Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, stating his liabilities at \$451,329, with practically no assets.

Prof. Frank Thilly, Ph. D., of the university of Missouri has been elected professor of psychology of Princeton university in place of Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, resigned.

Miss Juliet Ten Eyck McBlair of Washington, D. C., has been unanimously elected as hostess of the Board of Lady Managers' building at the St. Louis world's fair.

Walter Wellman says that statesmen in Washington are amused at the reports in St. Petersburg newspapers that the United States has changed its policy toward Russia and Japan.

The new United States protected cruiser Des Moines, built by the Fore River Ship and Engine company of Quincy, was formally placed in commission at the Charlestown navy yard.

President Smith of the Mormon church confesses to the senatorial committee hearing the case of Senator Smoot that he has five wives and that several of the apostles are polygamists.

William E. Curtis writes of the superb specimens of Saracenic architecture to be found in northern India and of the decay into which almost priceless specimens of ancient art are allowed to fall.

A jury at Carlsbad, N. M., rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of Claybourne W. Merchant, Jr., who killed George W. Hutchin in a duel. Merchant, who was badly wounded, claimed self-defense.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has appointed a subcommittee to consider the advisability of advancing insurance rates in the congested districts of the large cities.

A letter from Grover Cleveland denying that he entertained a negro at luncheon in the White House was read in the House of Representatives and precipitated an acrimonious debate on the race question.

President Smith of the Mormon church, who was before the senatorial committee investigating the right of Reed Smoot to his seat, declares he considers the revelations of his church higher than the law.

Secretary Shaw has notified special national bank depositories that they will be called on by March 25 to pay 20 per cent of their holdings of government funds on account of the Panama Canal payments.

A motion has been filed in court at St. Louis by the attorneys for "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington, recently convicted of the murder of James P. McCann, setting forth that he is entitled to a new trial.

"Religious Education in the Home" was discussed at the joint meeting of the Religious Education Association at Philadelphia, among the speakers being Professor Richard Green Moulton of the University of Chicago.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago has made a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway company. The rate of interest is understood to be 5 per cent and the time nine months.

Music from the stars is made audible by the invention of Albert C. Albertson, an electric engineer of New York. The light rays falling on a polished plate connected by electricity with a microphone produce weird sounds.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to President Sheppard of the Jamestown Exposition company, indorses the tercentennial to be held in 1907, as demanding the united action of the people in commemoration of the real birth of the nation.

Secretary Cortelyou, in addressing a banquet in Washington of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association, defended the term "commercialism" as representative, in its highest sense, of the best qualities of American citizenship.

Advices received from St. Petersburg say that new orders have been sent to Admiral Wierenus to keep his squadron in the Red Sea for the purpose of watching passing war vessels and to capture vessels carrying contraband of war.

Representative Martin declared in the House that the packers control the price of cattle by having only one bid made and then dividing the lot. He holds that conditions are worse than they were before the injunction was granted.

A FIERCE ATTACK

CONTINUAL POUNDING IS WEAKENING PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD SUFFERS

Fourth Attack Said to Have Been the Most Effective Since the Siege Began—One Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyed.

TOKIO—Official and private reports both indicate that Admiral Togo's fourth attack on Port Arthur on the 10th instant was the most effective since the first assault of a month ago. One Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and several Russian torpedo boat destroyers seriously damaged. The fortifications of the city were subjected to a heavy bombardment, lasting nearly four hours. The naval bombardments of the land works have generally been ineffective, yet the peculiar topographical conditions of Port Arthur make immunity from serious loss from bombardment almost impossible.

Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla opened the action by boldly steaming in under the batteries and successfully placing a number of mechanical mines at the mouth of the harbor. Following that there was a desperate bow to bow encounter between the torpedo boat destroyers, in which the Japs appear to have secured a clear victory. Then there followed a long-range duel between the cruisers, ending in the retirement of the Novik and Bayan, the only Russians engaged.

The Russian action was the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battleships. The latter took a position southwest of Port Arthur and used their twelve-inch guns. There were twenty-four twelve-inch guns in the squadron of six battleships and each gun fired five rounds, making a total of 120 huge projectiles that were fired at the city. The bombardment was deliberate and carefully planned. In order to aid in perfecting the firing, Admiral Togo stationed the cruisers in a position due east of the entrance to the harbor, and at a right angle to the battleships. The cruisers observed the range and effect of the firing and signalled the results and suggestions by wireless telegraphy. These observations and reports greatly aided the gunners in their efforts to make every shot count.

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THE SENATE THIS WEEK.

Considerable Time Will Be Given to Wood's Nomination.

WASHINGTON—The senate Monday will continue consideration of the fortification appropriation bill and when that measure shall be disposed of will return to the nomination of General Leonard Wood.

The committee on military affairs has recommended an amendment to the fortification bill authorizing the purchase of a torpedo boat of the Protector type for experimental purposes, at a cost of \$250,000, and, as several senators have indicated opposition to the provision, it is said that it will be debated at some length. Other features of the bill also will receive more or less attention.

There are still several speeches to be made on the Wood case, but Senator Foraker, who is in charge of the nomination, hopes to conclude his consideration during the week. He will make the closing speech in support of General Wood's confirmation.

Squiers Entertains Engineers.

HAVANA.—The members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers who, with their wives and families, are touring the West Indies on board the Hamburg-American line steamer Princess Victoria Louise, were entertained at a reception Sunday at the residence of United States Minister Squiers of Mariano, a suburb of Havana. Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who accompanied Admiral Dewey to Sanigo on board the Mayflower, is stopping at the Squiers home.

Corea Nullifies Russian Grants.

TOKIO—The Japanese-Corean protocol was published at Seoul in an extra edition of the Gazette Thursday. The Corean government will publicly announce that the publication of the protocol nullifies the concessions granted to Russia, such as the non-alienation of coal mining at Kochoyo island and Rose island and the forestry concessions in the Ullungdo, Tuman and Yalu valleys.

The Service Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON—That action on the service pension bill will not be taken during the present session of congress is practically the decision reached by the leaders of both branches.

Russians Lost Sixty-five.

THEN TSIN.—Information from an official who was an eye witness to the bombardment of Port Arthur on Wednesday and Thursday is to the effect that the Russians had twenty-five killed on the battleship Sebastopol, twenty on the Retvizan and twenty in the town. The Russians assert that their damaged cruisers have been repaired and are against ready for sea. The battleship Czarevitch will be ready in a few days. There is no dock here capable of taking in the Retvizan.

CLASH OF FORCES.

Russians and Japanese Said to Have Come Together.

LONDON—A dispatch to the Times from Wei Hai Wei, dated March 9, says: "It is reported on good authority that a collision on land between Japanese and Russian troops has occurred near Haiju, Korea, fifty-four miles northwest of Chemulpo, which resulted in the defeat of the Russians."

TOKIO—Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Talien-Wan (Port Dainy) on the night of March 8, and then attacked Port Arthur.

It is believed here that there has already been a decisive naval engagement in the vicinity of Vladivostok and tidings of it are anxiously awaited.

The Japanese fleet did not, it is said, go to Vladivostok for the purpose of bombarding the town, but to locate and attack the armored cruisers Gromobol, Rossia, Rurik and the cruiser Bogatyer, the Russian fleet stationed here. It is understood that when the Japan fleet was there on Sunday last it found the Russian squadron absent. If this is true it gave the Japanese squadron advantage in the way of avoiding battle close to the inshore batteries, at the same time putting it in a position to prevent the Russian ships re-entering the harbor. It is doubted that the Japanese withdrew their entire squadron unless the location of the enemy had been discovered, as it would have meant surrendering the advantage of being in a position between the enemy and the enemy's base.

There is a strong possibility that the Japanese found the Russian ships in the vicinity of Possiet bay and gave them battle there. The names and number of ships in the Japanese squadron have been kept secret, but it was probably sufficiently strong to divide into two divisions, the one to go to Vladivostok and the other to cruise in search of the Russian ships. It is said the newly purchased cruisers Nishin and Kasuga are taking part in the present movement off Vladivostok.

The navy department expects to receive dispatches tomorrow from Gensen, where it was planned that the fleet would call after the operation involving an attack upon the Russian squadron had been concluded.

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DEWEY WIRES EXPLANATION.

Why He Failed to Call on President Morales at San Domingo.

WASHINGTON.—Admiral Dewey, who with several members of the general staff and Assistant Secretary Loomis of the State department, are now at Havana, has telegraphed the Navy department the reasons why he failed to call on President Morales of San Domingo when the party were in San Domingo waters several days ago. The failure to visit caused considerable surprise at the time. It appears that there was fighting in progress in the vicinity on the day the party was there and for that reason the admiral did not deem it advisable to make an official visit. During the forenoon there were several casualties in San Domingo city from the fighting then in progress. This was caused from shots crossing the river, through which the boat must pass, and as more fighting was expected during the afternoon the admiral gave up the projected visit. The admiral, however, sent his respects to President Morales by United States Minister Powell.

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BRYAN HAS RIGHT TO APPEAL.

Executor of Bennett Will Does Not Waive the Right to Contest.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By a decision handed down by Judge Gager of the superior court, on a demurred to answers to an appeal by William J. Bryan from a decision of the probate court, which ruled against him in the Philo S. Bennett will case, Mr. Bryan has the right to contest for the \$50,000 bequeathed to himself in the "sealed letter."

The court says in substance that the action of Mr. Bryan in accepting the office of executor does not cause him to relinquish any right that he may have in this appeal to establish the validity of certain papers as a part of the will. The court says that when a letter is presented to the probate court the question is whether the letter be accepted or rejected. The question of right of appeal cannot be passed on by the probate court.

Ready for Reciprocity.

MELBOURNE.—Premier Behn has announced in the House of Representatives that the federal government is prepared to alter the tariff in favor of Great Britain, making sacrifices, if necessary, to secure reciprocal preferences.

Patriotic Woman is Dead.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Mrs. Alfred P. Bailey, who before her marriage and removal of residence to Canada, over a year ago, lived here, hurried here from Montreal last week that her child might be born a citizen of the United States. She was accouched of a daughter Thursday night, and died early Friday, but the infant lives and thrives. Mrs. Bailey was 21 years of age. She had come here to visit her sister, Mrs. McLeary. The husband has been notified by wire and will come for the remains.

LOOK FOR BIG BATTLE ON LAND.

Russians Think Clash on the Yalu River is Imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The only piece of important news up to this hour from the seat of war was the Associated Press dispatch from Port Arthur announcing a fresh attack on that place by the Japanese fleet. The dispatch contained no details.

Another telegram to the Associated Press from Vladivostok has been received. It makes no mention of fighting and it is assumed that all is quiet there. The reports that Japan has entered Manchuria west of the Yalu river and has reached Feng Huan Cheng, on the Peking road, which is the Russian line of communication to the Yalu, cannot be confirmed. If the information proves true a land engagement of some magnitude is imminent. It cannot long be delayed, as the Russians have a heavy force south of the line, between Liao Yank and Mukden, and they are also occupying strong positions along the Yalu. A Japanese column between them would be in a desperate strait unless it moved by the flank to take the Russians on the Yalu in the rear and was energetically supported by a forward Japanese movement from Corea.

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ARE ON THE RUSSIAN FLANK.

Indications that Japs Have Secured Some Fine Positions.

WASHINGTON.—The government here has received advices by cable from Che Foo, opposite Port Arthur, to the effect that Japanese land forces have appeared at Pung Wang Chang and at Tashan. No details are furnished.

The first named place is about forty-five miles north of Antung in Manchuria, and the latter is a few miles inland from the mouth of the Yalu river.

The naval officers here believe that this movement has placed the Japanese on the Russian flank, and perhaps in the rear, on their line of communication.

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FINDING PLACE FOR BURT.

Report that Former President of the Union Pacific is to Work for Czar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is stated in local railroad circles, on authentic private advices from the far east, that Horace G. Burt, until recently president of the Union Pacific, has been given a year's employment as an expert by the Russian authorities on communications and railways. They want him to make a report on needed improvements for the Trans-Siberian road and the new Orenburg & Tashkent railway. His remuneration will be \$100,000 for making these two expert reports.

Burt is to consult with the Russian engineers on the problem of building around Lake Balkal instead of using a ferry system forty-eight miles in extent across the lake. He is also to criticize the alignment of the Siberian road and its bridge and culvert work and the rails.

WAR REGULATIONS IN JAPAN.

Rules Governing Correspondents of Newspapers.

WASHINGTON.—In a mail report from Tokio February 18 Minister Grissom furnished translations to the department of state of a number of important ordinances and regulations relating to the state of war. Most of these have been described in the press reports.

Newspaper correspondents with the armies must receive their admission through their minister or consul. All of their correspondence, newspaper or private, must be submitted to the censor and there must be no use of ciphers. The correspondents themselves are required to wear a white band on one arm, marked with Japanese letters in red ink, stating their newspaper connection, and no correspondence will be received who has had less than one year's actual service on a newspaper.

BUFFALO BILL WANTS DIVORCE.

Colonel Cody Files Petition Asking Severance of Marital Ties.

DENVER.—A petition for divorce filed in the district court of Big Horn county, Wyoming, January 9, last, by Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), has just been made public.

The complaint charges cruelty and alleges that on December 25, 1900, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which the marital relation has been made unbearable to him by his wife's refusal to entertain his friends at his former home in North Platte, Neb.

Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges and will contest the suit. Colonel and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis March 6, 1866.

Luetwin Needs Guns and Men.

BERLIN.—It was said in Reichstag circles that Colonel Luetwin, governor general of the Southwest Africa colony, has asked for reinforcements to the number of 800 men and two mounted batteries. He has found the Herrerros to be more numerous and better armed than he supposed and they occupy a strong position which they are fortifying. Further, Colonel Luetwin is expecting difficulty in preventing the enemy from re-entering the parts of the country he has already cleared.

KEEP WHEAT MARKET

MATTER OF SERIOUS MOMENT TO AMERICAN FARMERS.

Chamberlain's Idea is to Have Canada Furnish the Food Products for the Home Country—Would Be Serious Blow to Western Wheat Growers.

On Feb. 5 the Manitoba Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution strongly indorsing Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme. This appears to be the first formal legislative indorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. It was given because that policy would give Canadian wheat growers a better British market than American wheat growers would have.

The United Kingdom is the largest customer of American wheat growers. It takes now practically one-half of all our wheat exports. But we are not now supplying so large a part of its demands, as compared with Canada, as we did twenty years ago.

In round figures, the United Kingdom imported in 1882 134,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, of which 75,000,000 bushels came from the United States, and only 5,000,000 bushels from Canada. In 1902 the United Kingdom imported 179,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 108,000,000 bushels came from the United States, and over 20,000,000 bushels from Canada.

Competing on equal terms in the British market Canadian wheat growers are gaining upon American. The Canadians have increased their trade 400 per cent, while we have increased ours only 44 per cent. If Mr. Chamberlain succeeds in getting a tariff of 6 cents a bushel on American wheat it is certain that our best wheat market will be greatly curtailed, and that Canadian wheat growers will profit by our loss. That is what the Manitoba Legislature sees, and that is why it indorses Mr. Chamberlain.

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broadly, there is little warrant for any fear that England's thousands of millions of dollars' worth of manufactured wares, represented by her home consumption and by her exports, stand in any serious peril from the competition of a few millions of dollars' worth of American surplus products sold at low rates for special reasons.

The American business man does not "hanker after" any market which permanently represents only a loss or at best no profit. Moreover, this process, spasmodically applied as it is, is not limited to the American merchant or manufacturer. His English and German competitors, take their occasional fling at it, just as he does, and even our own market is occasionally subjected to the needs of the foreigner for a little ready cash or the relief of an overstocked warehouse.—New York Sun.

Military Work in the Philippines. Reports like that received concerning the wiping out of a band of Moros prove that the pacification of the Philippines requires a constant military watchfulness such as England has practiced in her long course of colonial expansion. It is a fact, however, that the need for the employment of force is steadily diminishing. There have of late been very few disturbances in the more civilized islands of the north, where our earlier campaigns were conducted, and there has been nothing at all resembling a concerted general effort at rebellion against the American authorities.

So far as we may judge from the dispatches, it would seem that the reports who followed the leadership of Aguinaldo or acted in co-operation with him have given up the struggle. If there is still an aspiration for independence it does not express itself in the appeal to arms. Instead of anything resembling a national movement there is only the occasional outbreak of some few disaffected persons who are commonly classed as drabones.

Canal Treaty is Ratified. The senate ratified by a vote of 66 to 14 the Hay-Varela, or Panama canal, treaty.

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WILL THE SEA SERPENT BE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR?



British people, being able to exchange their manufactures for our wheat, might prefer to reject Mr. Chamberlain's plan and go on as they are. But to do that would injure our manufactures and derange our whole fiscal system. That plan is impracticable.

The other course is to make it worth while for Canada to reject Mr. Chamberlain's plan and refuse to become merely the farm feeding England's mills, by opening to Canada's minerals, timber, and other raw materials a better market in the United States.

Since our own wheat production has practically reached the limits of our new lands, and can be greatly increased hereafter not by increase of area, but only by better culture, we might also open our markets to Canada's wheat, and induce her to send it here instead of to England to be ground.

By reasonable reciprocity concessions to Canada, promptly made, we can, without material injury to ourselves, prevent her economic alliance with Great Britain, bring her into economic alliance with the United States, and prevent the threatened curtailment of our best wheat market.

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