

TOGO'S SHIP SINKS.

MIKASA IS LOST WITH NEARLY 300 MEN.

Vessel Which Led Fleet to Victory Over Rojstvensky Destroyed by Fire While with Fleet—Members of Other Crews Perish in Attempting Rescue.

Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, which was destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine at an early hour Monday morning, was lying at anchor in the harbor of Sasebo at the time of the disaster. Hundreds of lives, including about 300 members of her crew and men from other ships who went to the rescue, were lost. It is hoped the vessel can be repaired. The little town, which has risen to prominence since the outbreak of the recent war, had passed a quiet Sunday. In the harbor were several warships that had taken part in the annihilation of the formidable navy of Russia. The quiet of the night was violently disturbed a little after midnight by a terrific explosion, accompanied by a severe shock.

A crowd assembled on the coast, only to discover that a terrible disaster had overtaken the beloved Mikasa, the flagship of Admiral Togo, who led his men to victory in the life-and-death struggle in which the nation had just been engaged. The absence of the admiral from the ship at the time of the explosion and the hope that the vessel can be repaired are the only redeeming features of the calamity. There is a deep feeling of sympathy throughout the nation for the victims of the disaster.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight on Sunday. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the aft magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side causing the ship to sink.

Naval men are at a loss to understand how the flames could reach the magazine so soon, despite the steel bulkheads and compartments and the efforts of the crew to quench the blaze.

The Mikasa was a first-class battleship of 15,200 tons displacement. She

HOLY WAR RAGES IN CAUCASUS.

Tartars Are Massacring Armenians of All Ages and Sexes.

A holy war has been proclaimed in the Caucasian districts of Zangezur and Jerevan, where Tartars are massacring the Armenians without distinction of sex or age. Many thousands of Tartar berserkers have crossed the Perso-Russian frontier and joined the insurgents in destroying Armenian villages. At the village of Minkend 300 Armenians were slaughtered. Dispatches say that mutilated children were thrown to the dogs and that the few survivors were forced to embrace Islamism in order to save their lives.

That for a time the authority of the Russian government over part of its Caucasian provinces is to be set at naught by the war of irreconcilably antagonistic races seems highly probable. The latest



WHERE HOLY WAR RAGES.

address from that troubled district report that the Tartars, inflamed by racial and religious passion, have proclaimed a holy war on the Armenians.

Both the races engaged in this bloody struggle are bitterly hostile to the Russian government. The Armenians, who are now spread over the territories of three countries—Persia, Turkey and Russia—are one in spirit. In the two countries last named they have been engaged in an incessant struggle against persecu-



THE MIKASA, TOGO'S FAMOUS FLAGSHIP.

was built in England and was launched in 1902. The battleship was 400 feet long, had a speed of over eighteen knots and carried a crew of 935 officers and men. She was heavily armored and carried four twelve-inch guns, fourteen six-inch guns, twenty twelve-pounders, and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns. She had four submerged torpedo tubes.

The Mikasa won a lasting name in annals of naval warfare on May 27. At noon on that day Admiral Rojstvensky, with a fleet of thirty-six ships, including eight battleships, three coast defense ships, three armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, four hospital and repair ships, and thirteen destroyers, was met by Admiral Togo in the Mikasa. The clash came when the Russians were passing Asushima Island, at the narrowest part of the straits, midway between Japan and Korea. There Togo gave battle.

The Russian fleet was formed in two lines, the cruisers and small ships on the west, the battleships on the east. Togo's fleet swung around from behind the island of Tushima and attacked the Russians from the west. The Russian formation was fatal. Between Rojstvensky's light battleships and Togo were all of his smaller ships, and his heavy gun fire was blanketed at the beginning of the battle.

As the afternoon wore along Togo crowded the Russian fleet nearer and nearer the Japanese coast. The battleships Borodino and Kniaz Suvoroff were sunk early in the fight. After sunset the Japanese torpedo boats attacked. The Russian fleet was practically wiped out before Sunday morning. One battleship and three cruisers surrendered on Sunday.

Togo sank or captured twenty-five Russian warships. Only the little cruiser Almaz and a few destroyers escaped to Vladivostok. Vice Admiral Rojstvensky, seriously wounded, was taken prisoner, as was Rear Admiral Nebogatoff. Rear Admiral Voeikovskan and Rear Admiral Enquits were killed.

More than 5,000 Russian sailors were killed or drowned, and more than 3,000 were taken prisoners. Togo's battleships and cruisers escaped practically unscathed, and he lost only three destroyers in the battle. About 200 of his men were killed and wounded. The Mikasa bore scarcely a shell mark.

The Chicago and Alton have purchased 200 stock cars, forty feet in length, from an eastern firm and is now disposing of all small sized cars. With the larger cars it is believed that the tonnage limit can be reduced and the rapidite speed maintained to keep within the twenty-eight hour segment law.

Directors of the Western Pacific railroad have awarded contracts for the building of practically the entire line from Oakland, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah.

CORN-CUTTING UNDER WAY.

Notwithstanding Cold and Wet, Crops Make Good Progress.

Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau:

In the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys the week was cool and wet and farm work was more or less interrupted in these districts, more particularly in the western portions. The temperature conditions in the Atlantic coast and gulf districts and on the Pacific coast were generally favorable.

Notwithstanding the excessive moisture and cool weather over the greater part of the corn belt, generally corn has made good progress toward maturity, having advanced rapidly in the northern and western portions. Much of the crop is already safe and cutting is general over the southern portion of the belt. In Iowa it is estimated that four-fifths of the crop will be safe from frost by the 25th and the remainder by the 30th.

The harvesting of spring wheat is now practically finished in North Dakota and Minnesota. Large areas, however, on level lowlands in the last-named State have been abandoned. In North Dakota the little thrashing that has been done indicates disappointing yields, considerable being smutty. In South Dakota the yield of spring wheat is good, but the quality is variable. Thrashing is completed in Oregon and harvesting is progressing under favorable conditions in Washington, except in the northwestern counties, where it has been interrupted by showers.

In the Carolinas the cotton situation is not materially changed as compared with that of the previous week. In South Carolina a slight improvement is indicated in localities and deterioration in others, the plant having stopped growing on clay soils. Slight improvement is indicated in localities and deterioration in others, the plant having stopped growing on clay soils. Slight improvements reported from Alabama and portions of Louisiana and Texas, but in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the greater part of Texas there has been more or less deterioration, with slight improvement over scattered local areas. Boll weevils and other pests are increasing in portions of Texas. Generally the weather conditions throughout the belt have been highly favorable for picking, which work has been actively carried on.

In the middle Atlantic States, New England and the Ohio valley the cutting and hauling of tobacco, have progressed under favorable conditions, this work being about half finished in Kentucky, nearly completed in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee and completed in North Carolina.

No improvement in the apple outlook is indicated, a very poor crop being promised in practically all of the apple States.

The general outlook for potatoes continues unpromising, blight and decay being extensively reported, except in New England and portions of the Missouri valley, where the prospects are more favorable. In New England a good crop is indicated and in Iowa the early potatoes are good, but the late have been damaged by blight.

Plowing and seeding have made excellent progress throughout the central valleys, lake region and middle Atlantic coast districts.



Sarah Kumar Ghosh, the East Indian author, is expected to come to this country next season on a lecture tour.

On his recent visit to Paris, the Shah of Persia was fanned night and day by relays of perspiring attendants.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has decorated the German emperor with the Star of Ethiopia and has sent him a number of presents.

The Russian minister at Rio Janeiro and all his family are Buddhists, while the Japanese minister and his secretary are Christians.

Sir William Garsten, on a recent trip to the upper Nile, shot the largest elephant on record since the reconquest of the Sudan. Its tusks weighed 204 pounds.

King Edward's reign has not brought joy to the hearts of London tradespeople, as a greater portion of the treasure of Princess Margaret of Connaught was purchased in Paris.

The late Sir D. M. Petti, a parsee of Bombay, who founded numerous cotton mills in India, gave \$2,500,000 to benevolent projects and was created a baron, an honor conferred on only one other native.

Dr. Henry H. Rasmus of the First M. E. church, Catford, England, objects to the practice of lowering the lights while the sermon is preached. He says he wants to see when his congregation has had enough.

Sawa Morosheff, the Russian "wool king," is dead, aged only 44. He employed 70,000 workers. At the beginning of the war with Japan he made his government a present of 100,000 blankets, which never reached the army in Manchuria.

Lord Darnley, father of James I. of England, was the son of Mathew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, and Margaret, the daughter of Queen Margaret Tudor, widow of James IV. of Scotland, and her second husband, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus.

The King of Belgium is developing a mania for building that recalls King Ludwig II. of Bavaria. The city of Brussels has sanctioned his plans for a "Mont des Arts," to cost \$40,000,000, and he has numerous other projects contemplated or under way.

Sir Clement R. Markham, who has just retired from the presidency of the British Royal Geographical Society, began life as a midshipman in the old days of sailing ships.

The Marquis of Bute of England may well be described as a favorite of fortune. He has eleven titles, is a baronet of Nova Scotia, and hereditary keeper of Rothesay castle.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, since his accession to the throne of that principality in 1887, has spent nearly a quarter of his time abroad, and is consequently known as "The Traveler."

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Against Costly Funerals.

A PRIEST in a factory district of Western Massachusetts recently began a crusade against costly funerals among his parishioners. On investigation he found that their expense frequently impoverished the bereaved family, and that in order to pay for a magnificent coffin, elaborate floral settings and a long procession of carriages, all of which constituted only "a passing pageant of an hour," a household was often compelled to deny itself for months the bare necessities of life. In his pulpit accordingly he openly denounced such practices, and asked that henceforth those of his flock who died be buried as simply as they had lived.

The words of this priest bore good fruit. Simplicity instead of ostentation has more and more characterized the funerals of his parish, and as a result the community as a whole has been much happier. This was not because it grieved the less over its dead, but because, being less starved by extravagant manifestations of its sorrows, it could bear them with a greater fortitude. Nor has a single parish only been blessed. The sentiment against costly ceremonials for the dead has spread to other parts of Massachusetts, where other clergymen have followed the example of the priest.—New York Tribune.

All Bosses Are Vulnerable.

NO ruler is so vulnerable as a political boss. There are no legal or constitutional forms which must be gone through with to bring about his deposition. His boss only so long as the mass of the people are either willing that he should rule or unwilling to take the trouble to dethrone him. With all the criticism and attacks upon the forms of popular government in the United States, the quality of the government is what the people make it. They will usually get as poor a government as they will put up with, just as a man in private life gets as little for his money as he is willing to accept.

Philadelphia's experience is instructive. It took only a few days for the people to overthrow a rock-ribbed and long-established political machine and to assert their will in place of the bargainers of a boss. This can be done in New York or anywhere else at any time.

But doing it once is not enough. Periodic spells of reform and spasmodic civil risings demonstrate the power and ability of the people, but without continued effort there is no permanent reform. If the constant attitude of all the people in every American city were what it has been in Philadelphia for a brief time, the days of a political boss would be over and civic corruption could find no cranny in which to exist.—New York World.

Strike of Farmer's Wives.

THE worm has turned. In Indiana the farmers' wives of a certain county went on a strike. They refused to provide the regular banquets demanded by the men who thresh the farmers' wheat. The threshermen, accustomed to big feasts, boycotted the county and declared the farmers' wheat might rot in the stacks. And there you are. All of which is suggestive to those who have sat down to the great spreads during threshing season.

For weeks the farmer's wife must plan for the big feed. Everything in the bounteous menu of country cooking is provided. Possibly a beef is killed. Chickens are slaughtered by the dozen. There are six kinds of pie and other things in proportion. All day long the women must stand over the hot stove gave when washing the dishes. She must be nimble to serve the staff that cannot be "passed." And in this ministering to the lordly appetites of the threshermen the housewife is perhaps laid up in bed for a week or is well started on a spell of nervous prostration.

The monarch of all he surveys is the man with the red machine and the traction engine. He tells the household when it must get up in the morning. And no man dare knock off at eventide except upon his signal. Let the women wait and keep things piping hot! Everything—the farm, the house, the help, even the dog is under his direction.

RAG CARPET THE FASHION.

Society Has Reconstructed It Along with Antique Furniture.

And still another old fashion is being revived. There has been a return to favor of old clocks, and heisterds, tables and chairs and wall papers, until it seemed as though there was no accessory to an old-fashioned house that has not had its counterpart put upon the modern market, with very often a pretty story attached to prove it an heirloom.

There is one thing, however, that until very recently has remained in the oblivion to which it was consigned years ago. With all the fad for things old-fashioned, the homely but serviceable rag carpet was not resurrected until a short time ago, when an enterprising manufacturer made the venture. It is the real thing, too, and not a paraphrase of rag carpet made of silk in the shape of fancy rugs, but the real old-fashioned carpet that is woven like those for which our grandmothers carefully saved all their rags. Furthermore, it is woven of real rags, even if they are without family and neighborly associations. This particular manufacturer uses samples of curtains and upholstery which have served their purpose as samples to make his rag carpets.

Some of them are woven with a striped effect, just as all the old-fashioned ones were seen, the light and dark stripes alternating with more or less regularity, while others showing the more elaborate results of modern machinery are woven in checks about two inches square. In red and black and other colors, producing a vivid contrast, these checks when seen at a little distance look almost like Scotch plaid, and their bright colors should contribute to the general cheerfulness of a room. For housekeepers who have only bare floors and do not care for carpets there are rugs made of this rag carpeting, just as there are rugs made of every other conceivable kind of material for covering floors. These

FIVE GENERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA FAMILY.



At a reunion of the Keller family in the old Keller homestead, in Rockland Township, Berks County, Pa., recently a photograph of five generations of the family was taken. The oldest member of the family is Mrs. Esther Keller, 95 years old, who is shown seated on the right. While she is somewhat feeble of limb, her mind is bright, her hearing acute and her eyesight as good as it was thirty years ago. Next to her in the picture is her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Brumbach, 60 years old; next is Mrs. Deborah K. Irwin, the 43-year-old daughter of Mrs. Brumbach; then Mrs. Irwin's daughter, Mrs. Esther A. Wood, of Media, Delaware County. Mrs. Wood holds in her lap her daughter, Baby Ethel May Wood, 10 months old.

are made in all the shapes and sizes and patterns that could possibly be desired, with prices accordingly. The carpet costs 75 cents a yard.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Real Speed on an Automobile. Friend—Who's that big box on the front of your machine?

Automobilist—That's a camera for taking moving pictures. You see, I go so fast I don't have time to look at the scenery, and so I photograph it as I go along.—L'Illustration.

Popular and Unpopular. "He doesn't seem to be very popular in political circles just now." "No; he has just launched a boom for himself as the 'popularcandidate.'"—Philadelphia Press.

A Different Thing.

"Senator, do you think it possible for an honest man to make a reputation in politics?"

"Well," replied Senator Badger, thoughtfully, "he might make a reputation for his honesty, but when it comes to making a reputation as a politician, that's a different thing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Always.

Though a man be a liar in half he Says, and at other times daffy; Yet when he is dead, On the stone at his head, What is this he is felt? Epitaffy?—Cleveland Leader.

"If you want to be happier," says a philosopher, "get rid of your grudge."