

RUSS REBELS LOSE.

LOYAL FLEET DEFEATS REDS IN SEVASTOPOL FIGHT.

Ten Battleships, Cruisers and Torpedo Boats Under Red Flag Put Out of Action—Forts Carried by Storm and Mutineers Slaughtered.

A terrific naval and land battle occurred at Sevastopol between the mutineers and the military and sea forces that remained loyal to the Czar. The mutineers were defeated and two or more of their vessels were sunk and the remainder surrendered.

The sailors and soldiers entrenched in the north fort, after a sanguinary battle lasting three hours, were driven out by a bayonet charge, every man being killed, wounded, or captured. The town sustained enormous injury, one report saying half of it is in ruins. Fire, produced by the rebel bombardment, did a vast amount of damage. Before the battle started the town practically was deserted except for the troops. The scared population had fled in all directions, and Balaklava and neighboring towns were filled with refugees. During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otchakoff, which is now a wreck off Admiralty point, its hull riddled with shells and its flaunting red ensign of revolution hauled down.

With mutiny at Sevastopol, where from 700 to 5,000 rebels and loyal soldiers have been killed in battle, with disaffection in the army growing until it has reached the bodyguard of the emperor himself and imperils his life, with more than 100,000 workmen locked out in St. Petersburg and the industrial situation hourly becoming more acute there and in Moscow, Russia has been all but cut off from communication with the outside world. The general strike of telegraphers is on and practically all wires between the capital and the interior of the empire are idle. Poland is on the verge of an uprising, agrarian disorders continue and doubt as to the ability of Count Witte to check the demoralization and restore some sort of political balance in the empire increases.

ILLITERACY DYING OUT.

Comparisons with Foreign Nations Show Favorably.

According to a bulletin issued by the census bureau about 106 persons out of 1,000 in the United States over 10 years old are unable to write, which is equivalent to about one in ten. Of the native white population only 46 out of every 1,000 or fewer than one in twenty, of the foreign born whites, 123 out of every 1,000, and of the negroes 445 out of every 1,000 are illiterate.

International comparisons, restricted as far as possible to corresponding classes of the population, are on the whole, favorable to this country, indicating that in most European countries illiteracy is much more prevalent than it is here, although the United States is still far behind Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland. There also is ground for satisfaction in the statistical evidence that illiteracy is being reduced steadily. In 1890 the number of illiterates in every 1,000 was 123 for the total population, 62 for the native white population, 130 for the foreign-born white and 508 for negroes, Indians and Mongolians.

The women are shown to be more illiterate than the men, the illiteracy for women being 112 in each 1,000 and for men 101. But the contrast is less marked than it was in 1890, when the illiteracy for the two sexes was 144 and 123, respectively. In explanation of the fact that the girls have caught up with the boys, it is suggested that boys are less subject to parental control than girls and more prone to play truant; and that they also are more frequently required to contribute to the family income by becoming wage earners when they should be in school.

In the country the illiteracy among children is 89 in each 1,000; in the city, using this term to designate collectively cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, it is only 10 in each 1,000. The contrast is least in the North Atlantic States. In this section child illiteracy in the city is 8 to a 1,000; and in the country 5 to a 1,000. In the South the difference is very marked; in the South Atlantic division, 32 and 193 for city and country respectively, and in the South Central 45 and 181 a 1,000.

Illiteracy is in general greater in the South than the North for all classes of the population. Perhaps the fairest basis of comparison between the two sections is that for native white children living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. In the North Atlantic division the illiteracy for this class of children is 2.1, and in the North Central, 1.9; in the South Atlantic division it is 8.3, and in the South Central, 33.7.

There are fewer illiterates among the children of foreign-born parents than among those of natives, owing, it is said, to the fact that a greater portion of them live in cities.

J. W. Belcher, the missing government printing office employee and treasurer of one of the money lending concerns in the office at Washington, D. C., is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning in the Potomac river. He was a brother of the missing Mayor of Paterson, N. J.

CHICAGO IS CHAMPION.

University Football Team Wins Over Michigan Eleven.

Chicago University's football team is champion of the West. By the narrowest margin possible, "by a hair," Stagg's great team wrested the laurel from the Michigan team, which has worn it for four years, defeating the Wolverines at Marshall field in Chicago by the score of 2 to 0.

The battle between the gridiron warriors representing the Maize and Blue and the Maroon was one of the fiercest, most spectacular and most closely contested ever seen in the Middle West. The two teams were evenly matched and the struggle surged up and down the field, almost all the fight being made between the thirty-five-yard lines.

Victory came to the Maroons unexpectedly and dramatically. Neither side had gained any appreciable advantage over its opponent up to the middle of the second half. Then Eckersall dropped back to punt, the Maroon offense being held. The kick was made from the center of the field and the ball sailed high and far away, close to the Wolverine goal posts. Denny Clark, playing back with Barlow, caught the pigskin just behind Michigan's goal line, and attempted to run it out.

At this point came the turn in the tide of affairs that robbed Michigan of the championship and gave it to Chicago—a quick appreciation of the possibilities in the play, seen by Captain Catlin of the Maroons. Nobody interfered for Clark, who was attempting to find an opening in the on-rushing line of the Maroons. He stepped inside the field—a fatal mistake—and in an instant Badenock was upon him, stopping his progress only momentarily, for he missed the tackle, but Captain Catlin pounced on the Wolverine in an instant and threw him back behind his own goal line for a safety, giving Chicago its two points. This was the great active incident of a game which crowned Chicago with the laurels for which it has fought for four years.

ENVOY CALLED DOWN.

Minister Squiers, Reprimanded Over Pines Revolt, Quits.

Herbert G. Squiers resigned his commission as minister of the United States to Cuba, as a protest against the sharp reprimand administered to him by Secretary of State Root.

He will be succeeded by Edwin V. Morgan, minister to Corea.

The reprimand given Mr. Squiers resulted from his alleged encouragement of Americans in the Isle of Pines to set up a territorial government, in the hope of influencing the Senate against ratification of the treaty now pending, which recognizes Cuba's sovereignty over the island. It was alleged that Minister Squiers knew in advance of the proposed revolt of Americans, and the attitude he adopted was such as to encourage them to pursue this course, though he was aware it was directly contrary to the policy of the President.

Ministers Squiers went so far as to authorize an interview with a correspondent of a New York paper and the reporter of a paper published in Havana. It was this interview which precipitated the trouble. It was a violation of the regulations for the government of the diplomatic service, which forbid an officer from talking for publication without the consent of the State Department.

M'CURDY IS OUT.

Mutual Life President's Resignation Is Accepted.

Richard A. McCurdy has resigned as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and his resignation has been accepted by the board of trustees. The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, son of the president, and general manager of the company, did not accompany his father's, nor did that of the son-in-law, Louis A. Theband. The early retirement of both is looked for, however.

Frederic Cromwell, for twenty-five years associated with the McCurdy regime as trustee and for the last twenty years as treasurer, was chosen president pro tem. He will hold the office until June 1, the date of the next annual election. While it is expected that Mr. Cromwell will hold office until the next annual meeting in June, there is a possibility that the trustees may choose a new president at any time.

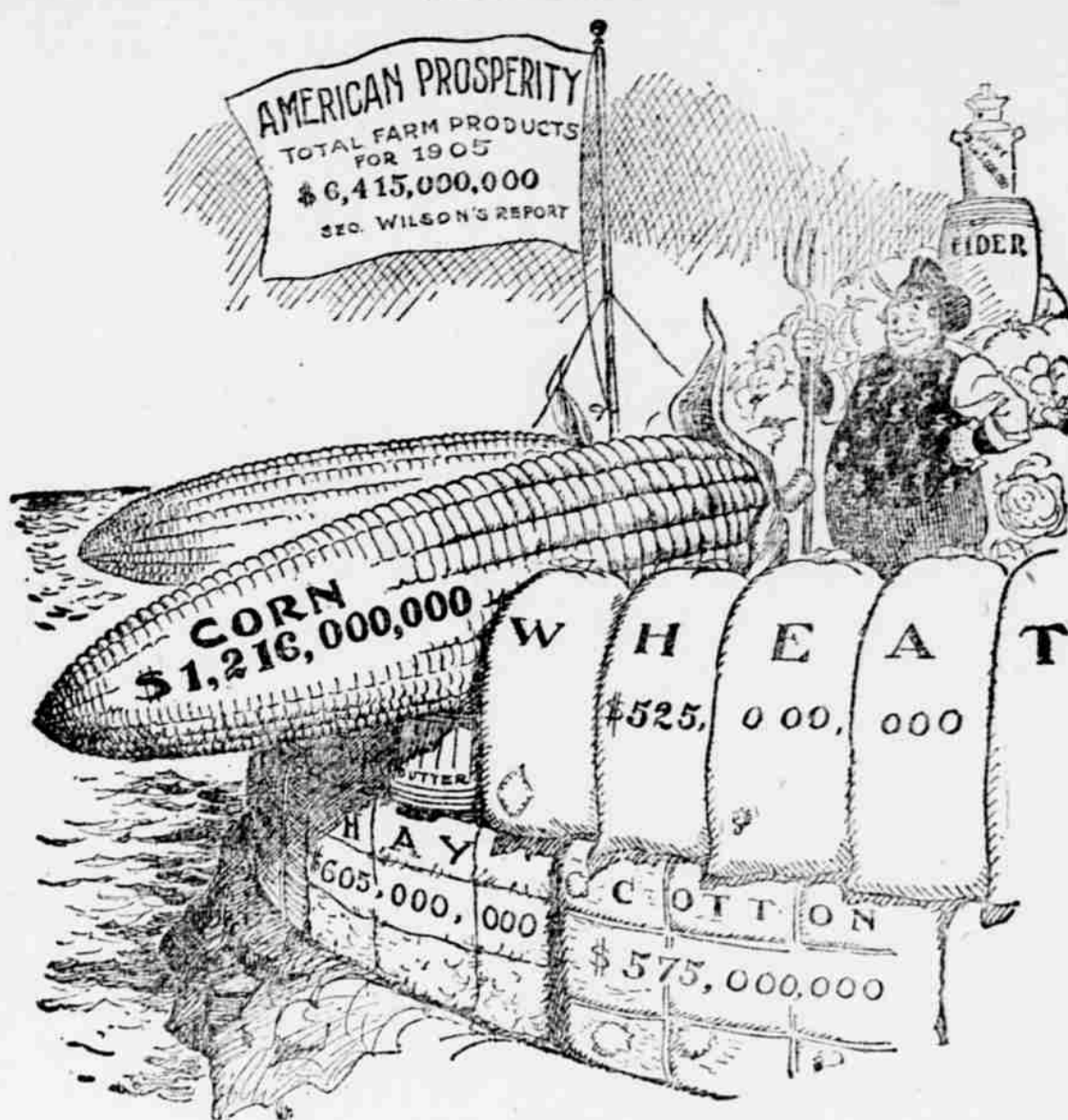
The Mutual's investigating committee will continue its efforts to lay bare all the Mutual's affairs and place the responsibility for mismanagement.

Mrs. Isaac Barnes of Presque Isle, Me., has been arrested on a charge of poisoning her stepdaughter, Pearl Barnes, 13 years old.

The passenger and freight steamer Fairhope, plying between Mobile and eastern shore resorts, was burned to the water's edge while lying at the Fairhope wharf at Fairhope, Ala., a single tax colony.

A stranger is under arrest at Waterbury, Conn., on suspicion that he is Charles Rogers, wanted in connection with the triple murder at Middletown, N. Y., last October. He says his name is John C. Hamlin. He has admitted that he was in Middletown in October, but denies any knowledge of the crime.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN



—Chicago Chronicle.

POWERS STAND PAT.

Hold One Turkish Island and May Take Another.

Detachments from the international fleet landed at Mitylene Sunday afternoon in accordance with the instructions of Rear-Admiral Ritter von Jellina and occupied the customs and postal buildings. The governor protested, but his representations were not availing. If the Sultan does not accede to the demands of the powers the fleet will occupy the island of Tenedos, off the coast of Asia Minor.

The porte continued its efforts to obtain a modification of the financial control scheme so as to make it more acceptable to Turkish views. The grand vizier, Ferid Pasha, the report



SULTAN OF TURKEY.

of whose dismissal was unfounded, has informed M. Zinovieff, the Russian ambassador, that the scheme in its present shape is too unpalatable. The grand vizier offered to agree to the establishment of four new civil agents with the same functions as the existing agents of Austria and Russia, but the ambassador declared that no alteration in the demands of the powers was possible.

Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, also tried to enlist the sympathies of the German and Italian ambassadors, but his efforts were equally futile. The unanimity of the powers, including Germany, as to the necessity for compelling a full acceptance of the demands appears to be complete and diplomatic circles are satisfied that the porte will realize that in face of this unanimity there is nothing to be done but bow to the will of Europe.

It is believed in Washington diplomatic circles that the recent war between Japan and Russia has had considerable to do with the recent attitude of the Sultan toward the European powers. It is a well-known fact that Turkey has watched the war with the greatest interest. Japan and Turkey are no strangers to each other, for in recent years the two sovereigns have exchanged presents and expressions of good will. Turkish newspapers and Turkish public opinion favored the Japanese cause from the beginning.



The Russians are better strikers than they are soldiers.

Everybody in Russia seems to be winning his freedom except the Czar.

At last Sweden and Norway have agreed to a complete divorce without alimony.

The average Russian begins to class manifestoes and ukases with gold-brick circulars.

Mr. Moody has determined to keep on driving the Beef Trust toward the slaughter pen.

The Czar is endeavoring to make it plain that he intends keeping the salary and perquisites.

When the United States Senate convenes in December its members will need a few days to examine one another's vindictions.

Possibly the coal operators hope to relieve an overstocked market at advancing prices by widely advertising a threatened strike.

The concessions the Czar threw out of the sleigh seems to have stopped the Russian wolves only for a moment. They are after him again in full cry.

SHIPS WRECKED BY STORM.

Many Vessels Ashore in a Terrific Blizzard on Lake Superior.

St. Paul was the storm center of the great disturbance which raged over the west and northwest east of the Rocky Mountains Monday night. The temperature up to noon Tuesday was mild and the terrific gale which raged nearly all night died out with the coming of dawn. Over the British northwest the temperature is zero or below.

At Superior, Wis., a blinding, wet snow accompanied a 60-mile hurricane, with the result that snow drifts four to six feet deep obstructed the principal streets. The citizens in their homes were literally snowed under. The estimated velocity of wind all night was between sixty and seventy miles an hour. All night the snow fell, while the wind increased in force. Lake Superior was lashed into boiling fury. The hurricane marks the first really fierce blizzard since 1872, and if anything this storm is worse than the one thirty-three years ago.

The steamer Crescent City is ashore near Duluth in a furious storm and it is reported that a "whole bunch of steamers" is ashore on the Lake Superior coast and that the vessels are being pounded to pieces by the heavy sea. It is feared that the loss of life in shipping disasters will be heavy.

The Crescent City of the Pittsburg Steamship Company fleet, which is stranded on the north shore of Lake Superior, is a total wreck. She was driven on the rocks within the limits of the city of Duluth.

The Crescent City is 470 feet long with 5,705 gross tonnage, being one of the best of the steel trust's ships.

BURTON AGAIN CONVICTED.

Kansas Senator for the Second Time Has Been Found Guilty.

For the second time in two years trial proceedings in the case of Senator J. Ralph Burton of Kansas have resulted in a signal vindication of the power of the law to deal effectively with influential offenders. In April, 1904, Burton was convicted of having violated the federal statutes by using his official influence with the Postoffice Department to protect a St. Louis "get rich quick" company against which a fraud order had been issued. The court at that time commended the jury for returning a "just and true" verdict. On a technical question of jurisdiction the Supreme Court ordered a retrial. But the second jury merely repeats the verdict of the first. The effect of the decision, if sustained, will be to disqualify Burton from holding any federal office, no matter what other punishment may be imposed. Burton's lawyers announce that they will apply at once for a new trial, and, failing to get it, will appeal to the Supreme Court.

United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton has been the senior Senator from Kansas for the last four years, and since the campaign of 1876 had been one of the orators of the Republican party. He is an Indian by birth, 54 years of age, and for three terms was a member of the Kansas Legislature. He has made a most aggressive fight against conviction on the present case, the indictments having been found faulty twice, on technicalities, and a new trial granted by the Appellate Court when he was first convicted a year ago. At that time he was sentenced to six months in jail and to pay \$2,500 fine, precisely the amount he is said to have received in the transaction.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in convention in New York was addressed by W. R. Babcock, a ship builder of Chicago, on "The Longitudinal Bending Movement of Certain Lake Steamers."

Charges of robbing houses and sharing in the profits of burglaries have been made against several San Francisco policemen. Three have been dismissed and others may be sent to prison.

It has been discovered that the Kansas Legislatures for several years have failed to comply with the State constitution in enacting banking laws, and this may result in disorganizing the entire financial system of the State unless Gov. Hoek calls a special session of the Legislature to remedy the evil.

FARM AND GARDEN

RATIONS FOR GROWING PIGS.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the Iowa Swine Breeders, presented the following on rations for growing pigs:

Twenty to sixty pound pigs:—Three ounces of corn meal to each quart of milk. Sixty to 100 pound pigs:—Six ounces of corn meal to each quart of milk. One hundred to 150 pound pigs:—Eight ounces of corn meal to each quart of milk.

On most farms the supply of milk will be limited and in these cases the same station recommends the following rations:

1. Twenty to 150 pound pigs:—Three ounces of corn meal, wheat, rye or hominy meals to each quart of milk, and then gradually increase meals to satisfy appetites.

2. Twenty to sixty pound pigs:—Milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-third corn meal, one-third wheat bran and one-third gluten meal to satisfy appetites.

3. Sixty to 100 pound pigs:—Milk at disposal, plus the mixture of one-half corn meal, one-fourth wheat bran, and one-fourth gluten meal to satisfy appetites.

4. One hundred to 150 pound pigs:—Milk at disposal, plus the mixture of two-thirds corn meal, one-sixth wheat bran and one-sixth gluten meal to satisfy appetites.

5. Twenty to sixty pound pigs:—Three ounces of corn meal to each quart of milk and four ounces of gluten feed as a substitute for quart of milk.

6. Sixty to one hundred pound pigs:—Milk at disposal and mixture of one-half corn meal and one-half gluten feed to satisfy appetites.

7. One hundred to 150 pound pigs:—Milk at disposal and mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third gluten feed to satisfy appetites.

SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Some weeks ago we published an interesting article from a noted cattle feeder of Ohio, Mr. Humphrey Jones, showing the value of corn silage for beef cattle. In a recent issue of the Breeders Gazette, Mr. J. E. Wing, another well-known cattle feeder, says on the same subject:

"We have used the silo two winters with young cattle that we were fattening and three winters with lambs. We are entirely pleased with the results and are planning to build our third silo. We do not, however, put all our corn in the silo nor do we advise the course or certain amount of dry feed we think very desirable in connection with silage when it is fed.

We allow the corn to become as ripe as it can without losing the juice of the stalk; it is fully ripe enough to crib carefully when we ensile it. We also plant in the usual manner, putting no more stalks to the hill than if planted for cribbing, and use no larger a variety of corn. We wish the corn to mature before being put in the silo. The ensiling of immature green corn has not resulted well for there is no fat in green, watery, immature vegetation.

For some years past silage was fed chiefly to dairy cows, but in the past few years cattle feeders are finding it equally as valuable for beef cattle, and many silos will this season be erected for this purpose.—Indiana Farmer.

MAKING STEERS PAY.

At the Ontario agricultural college the long-keep steers have always produced cheaper gains than the short-keep steers. It is impossible, however, to produce a pound of gain in live weight at the price per pound for which live animals are sold. There is, therefore, a loss on every pound of increase which a steer makes, and the more pounds of increase which he is required to make before he is fit for market, the greater the loss will be. Thus a steer which requires to gain only 200 pounds before he is fit for market, will give a smaller loss than the steer which requires to gain 300 pounds before he is finished. It is true, as mentioned before, that the long-keep steer can be made, with careful feeding, to produce a pound of gain at a less cost than the short-keep steer; but this difference in favor of the long-keep steer is not sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantage in having to put on a greater number of pounds. The only chance of profit that the feeder has is in making the carcass which he purchases worth so much more per pound than he paid for it that it will wipe out the loss incurred in producing the gain in weight. This being the case, it follows that a person can afford to pay more for a fleshy steer which can be finished in a short time than for a steer which requires to make a larger gain, and consequently calls for a longer period of feeding.

PROTECTION FOR VINES.

Many who have climbing vines around the house have set varieties that ought not to have been planted. The climate may be too cold for certain tender vines, and it will be impossible to winter them with success. The best plan is to have vines that are entirely hardy in your climate. The honeysuckles, the American ivy and most of the heavily-wooded sorts are hardy, or so nearly so that they need only a mound of earth around

the base to were winters readily profitably die back, roots is needed by the plants to be free from frost. In some cases to wrap ten straw. Then to this if the a circulation shrub, and if get in near the tender shoots. over the partially-ering it with soil some sections, but to require this to be planted.

THE BROOD

Give brood sows the pasture fields with pigs, and as soon as they are old enough to eat, feed them corn and dry middlings of wheat middlings with pigs should always to a good brood sow should not be fed the largest part of the ration made up of oats and bran with the old meal. Have plenty of coal and ashes constantly available. An occasional feed of salt will be found profitable.—The Massachusetts Ploughman.

THOSE FRIGHTENED HENS.

When a farmer, or a farmer's wife, goes into the yard where the fowls are kept and you immediately see a great commotion caused by the hens scurrying around into all sorts of corners, etc., you can make up your mind that there is something radically wrong with the one who takes care of these hens. The nervous hens that are being constantly shooed, frightened or driven about are never paying hens. They can no more be made profitable than a nervous or excitable cow. If your hens are of this class, you can make up your mind that there is something wrong—and not with the hens—and you should apply the remedy as quickly as possible.

MILK FOR CALVES AND PIGS.

The experience in the use of sweet skim milk from the cream separator, for feeding calves and pigs, is uniformly favorable. A farmer writes that he has been using it fresh from the separator for over three years both in feeding calves and pigs and has found it most excellent. For calves he mixes a little meal and middlings with the milk, and for pigs increases the meal somewhat, and says that both grow rapidly on such feeding. He warns against feeding milk that has soured in the least and himself feeds it sweet from the separator.

PROTECTION FOR COWS.

Many farmers are in the habit of permitting their cows to stay on the pasture through the night; we prefer the plan of having them in the well ventilated and quite cool barns where they can be groomed if necessary and the milking done with greater comfort to both milk and animal. If, however, one thinks best to leave them on the pasture all night, some sort of protection should be provided so that in case a heavy storm comes up they will not be made miserable.

Satisfactory Conference.

Hearing voices inside the room, the wife of the eminent financier paused at the door of his office and heard this conversation:

"Yes, we have several hundred thousand dollars over and above any possible amount we shall need this year for taking up matured endowment policies or paying death claims, which we should like to invest in good securities."

"You have full power to invest this fund?"

"Absolutely."

"H'm. I'm glad to meet you, indeed. It happens most opportunely that our firm is about to organize a syndicate for the exploitation of certain suburban properties. The securities are gilt edged and the profits are sure to be large. We can use a considerable amount of money in financing this enterprise."

"Do you consider it, personally, a desirable investment?"

"I consider it away up in G. R.'s the best thing now on the market."

"Well, I'll see you again tomorrow, and we will arrange for the deal."

Here the conversation ceased.

The wife of the eminent financier waited a moment longer, then knocked lightly on the door, and went in.

"Why, Jasper," she said, surprised at finding him alone, "I thought I heard you talking to somebody."

"Quite likely, my dear," he answered, with a large and genial smile. "I was talking to myself."—Chicago Tribune.

England's first spinning mill to be worked by electricity has been started at Pendlebury, Manchester.

The king of the Belgians is punctual in all his appointments.