

Brief Telegrams

Virginia went democratic by 20,000 majority.

Emperor William is sending to the emperor of Japan a present of six black stallions from his stud farm.

George W. Perkins, of New York, has arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg. He called on several of the Berlin bankers and then proceeded to Paris.

At Moscow, Idaho, the federal grand jury, engaged in ferreting out land frauds, completed its work and was discharged. Eight indictments were returned.

Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian canal commission has so far recovered from his indisposition as to be able to actively resume his duties. He is now in New York.

A telegram from Uleaborg, Finland, says that the citizens of that place have declared the governor, burgmaster and chief of police to be dismissed from their posts.

According to a dispatch from Kiel, Emperor William will start in February on a six weeks trip to the Mediterranean, which includes visits to Italy and Constantinople.

William W. Karr, formerly institute clerk of the Smithsonian institution, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Theodore Klinker, night watchman at the Canton, O., postoffice, charged with extracting money from letters contributing to the McKinley monument fund, has been held to appear for trial.

According to a dispatch received by the Tageblatt from Kiel, Emperor William will start in February on a six weeks' trip to the Mediterranean, which includes visits to Italy and Constantinople.

The foreign office at London formally announced that King Edward had selected Prince Arthur of Connaught to proceed to Japan and confer on the Japanese emperor the order of the garter.

The news of the promotion of Sir Claude Macdonald, representing Great Britain at Tokio, to the rank of ambassador, has been received at Tokio with delight by the British residents and the Japanese.

The San Francisco Examiner publishes an interview with H. B. McKee, an American mining man returned from Salvador on the Newport, who tells of impending trouble between Chile and Salvador.

A resolution favoring the admission of Chinese of the better classes to this country on the same terms as now apply to travelers from any other country has been passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

It is stated on good authority that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to grant universal suffrage to Austria, and has instructed the premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthum, to draft a measure on a comprehensive basis.

Abraham Schiffer, who gave himself up to the Albany, N. Y., police last week, voluntarily returned to Colorado to stand trial for wrecking a private bank operated by him and a cousin at Alamosa, Conejos county.

The American steamers Barracouta and Centennial, the German steamers Kowloon, Hans Wagner and M. Struve, and the Norwegian steamer Ardrif, which were seized at various times by the Japanese, have been released.

The weather bureau's report for October shows that California is suffering from extraordinary protraction of the dry season. Agricultural interests in certain sections of the state are seriously threatened by the drought.

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Walter G. Tubby, of St. Paul, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the Panama canal by John F. Stevens, chief engineer in charge of the work. Mr. Tubby is general storekeeper of the Great Northern railway.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, laid before President Roosevelt information received by him from American business men in Cuba to the effect that the sanitary condition of Havana is not what it should be.

A demurrer in the suit for damages for \$3,750,000 brought against Thomas W. Lawson by Louis H. Rahn, for the alleged failure to keep a contract to buy mining claims in the vicinity of Urique, Mexico, was filed by Mr. Lawson in the Massachusetts supreme court. The demurrer denies any legal obligation on the part of Mr. Lawson.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, sailed for Europe on the steamer New York.

King Edward has appointed Colonel Sir Claude Macdonald, minister of Great Britain at Tokio, to be the first British ambassador to Japan.

Mrs. John H. McNann was instantly killed and her husband fatally injured at Lead, S. D., in a runaway.

Official information has been received confirming the first published stories of a raise in pay granted to Burlington operators.

Among consular appointments is that of Alfred J. Fleming of Missouri, to be consular agent at Stanbridge, Quebec.

Osceamus V. Eaton, for twenty years a prominent business man of Lincoln, was run over and almost instantly killed by the cars.

Consul General Lay at Canton called to the state department that he has received a letter from a missionary in the neighborhood of Lienchou, the scene of the recent massacre of American missionaries, reporting an attempt to burn one of the mission houses.

Immense Palm Leaves. The biggest leaves in the world are those which grow on the Inaj palm, found on the banks of the Amazon. The leaves reach a length of as much as 30 feet to 50 feet, and are from 10 to 12 feet in breadth.

Elephant "Passes the Plate." In some Hindu temples the collection is made by an elephant, who goes round with a basket. No one, it is said, has ever ventured to feign unconsciousness when the basket came in his vicinity.

Too Much Hospitality. A soldier lately come over with Gen. Moore was asked if he had met with much hospitality in Holland. "Oh, yes," he replied, "I met with far too much of it. I was in the hospital nearly all the time I was there."

The Largest Arsenic Mine. What is said to be the largest arsenic mine in the world, turning out seventy tons a month, is situated in Floyd county, Virginia, seventeen miles from Christiansburg, the nearest railway station.

Well, Why Shouldn't She? A girl always hopes that after the messenger boy has brought an oblong box containing a pair of new shoes for her father that the neighbors will think the box contains violets for her. —Chicago News.

Saved Boy Three Times. A custom-house officer of Yarmouth, England, the other day saved the life of a boy who had got off a quay into the sea, and found he was a boy whose life he had saved in a similar manner twice before.

Canadian Alligator Boats. "Alligator boats," used by Canadian lumbermen, can travel both on land and water. When the boat comes to a place where the river has entirely dried up, or to a sand bank, an anchor and cable are taken out some way ahead, the engines are set working, and the boat is slowly hauled up to the anchor.

Get at the Cause. Sacramento, Ky., Nov. 13th (Special).—A typical illustration of the way Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Rheumatism is well told by Catherine Devine, who is very well known here. She says:

"For over four years I was greatly troubled with Rheumatism. It used to take me worst in my legs and feet. At times I would be so bad I could not put my feet to the ground. As I am over seventy-three years of age I began to think I was too old to get cured and should have to bear my Rheumatism the best way I could. But I heard about Dodd's Kidney Pills and thought I would give them a trial. So I got a box and began taking them. Well, I must say Dodd's Kidney Pills did me a wonderful lot of good. They eased the pain from the first, and today I am in better health than I have been for many years."

Didn't Want to Drown. An Englishman and an Irishman were condemned for piracy. For that crime they are generally executed near some river. The Englishman was to suffer first, but by some accident the rope slipped and he fell into the water. The Irishman begged that the rope be tied fast to him, "for," he said, "if it should slip I would surely drown, for I can not swim."

Needed More Evidence. Juries in the newer western states are sometimes care-free—marred by the simple majesty of the code of Justinian. A new official of Arizona had a townsman "up" for selling impure whiskey. The whiskey was offered in evidence. The jury retired to debate on it. They presently filed in and the court asked for a verdict. "Well, your Honor," said the foreman, "we want more evidence!"

Breathe Through Nose. The mouth is not the right entrance for air which is to enter those delicate and wonderful organisms—our lungs. A little filtration must be beneficial before it is allowed to enter the lungs. The nasal passage affords this filtration, and so saves a tremendous amount of wear and tear of the lungs.

Automatic Fire Alarm. An automatic fire alarm recently patented in England sounds an alarm in a hotel office twelve seconds after a fire starts in any of its rooms. The apparatus is simply an application of the fact that heat causes expansion, sufficient in this case to complete an electric circuit.

FROM TEXAS. Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State.

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum Food Coffee, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off the old kind of coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact the entire family, from the latest arrival, (a 2-year old who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning) up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

Central City and community is experiencing a great religious revival. Franklin is moving in the matter of providing a system of water works.

An Omaha family came near being asphyxiated by a cat turning on a gas jet.

An extended tour through the west and along the Pacific coast is to be made by the University of Nebraska Glee club next spring.

Farm help is so scarce in the vicinity of Auburn that girls are putting on male attire and going into the corn field to gather crops.

Nearly 20,000 head of sheep have been received at Wood River and more are coming on nearly every train. Conditions point to a very successful season for sheep men.

E. R. Moon, 79 years old, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Randolph, Kan., was struck by a Union Pacific train at Beatrice and instantly killed. He leaves a large family.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Johnson's Cash store at Kearney, but the robber, or robbers, were frightened away by the manager of the store before any booty had been secured.

Burlington-Tax Agent Pollard was in Tecumseh and offered the county treasurer a sum, about \$9,300, in settlement of the railroad company's taxes in Johnson for the past year. The offer was not accepted.

Mrs. Vealoy Waga was struck and instantly killed at the mill crossing in Schuyler, by the mail section of Union Pacific train No. 10. The body was thrown fully 125 feet, the head being knocked entirely off the trunk.

Forty years ago Hon. Fenner Ferguson, the first chief justice of Nebraska, was buried at Bellevue, Neb. Last week there was a granite stone placed at the grave of the judge and his wife in the Bellevue cemetery.

York county farmers are alarmed because of the rainy weather, which has prevented them from getting in corn fields and gathering another large bumper crop. As high as 4 cents is offered for corn shuckers.

D. S. Crippen, the town marshal of Plainview, who was stabbed by a saber in the hands of Carl Liesner, an aged farmer, will recover. The blade of the saber pierced the flesh eight or nine inches, but luckily did not strike any vital portion of the body.

While burning trash in the yard, Mrs. Bridget Whalen, of Auburn, caught fire and was completely enveloped in flame in a second's time. Help reached her in time to prevent the accident from proving fatal though her clothing was badly burned.

O. V. Eaton of Lincoln, elected councilman at the June election, was run over and killed by a Burlington switch engine. Eaton was walking along the track near K street and stepped to another track to avoid a train and was struck by the switch engine.

Near Bassett John Stockdale was held up and robbed of a small amount of money at about 7 p. m. He was driving into town when two men stopped his horses and demanded that he hold up his hands. Having no weapons to defend himself he allowed the men to go through his pockets.

The Odd Fellows of Emerson celebrated the completion of their new building. Over 200 visiting members were present from Lyons, Bancroft, Fender, Craig, Wakefield, Dakota City, South Sioux City and Ponca. Ten candidates were initiated. Deputy Grand Master O'Hanlon of Blair delivered an address. The Rebekahs served a sumptuous supper.

Land Commissioner Eaton will start out within a few days to review the appraisal of school land. There is school land in fifty-one counties which will have to be looked after this year, as a number of lease holders have defaulted in their payments. In all about twenty counties will be visited before the 1st of January in which the land commissioner will review the appraisal.

Great interest is centering in the annual Johnson county farmers' institute, which will be held in Tecumseh some time during January. Already the program committee is at work and is endeavoring to learn from those interested what topics to put down for discussion. A road day will be held, for the method of dragging the public highways by the King drag plan is gaining popular favor there.

Powell Wood, a young man living near Staplehurst, who, with his brother, runs a threshing outfit, met with a serious accident while at work on a farm near Seward. The threshing had been completed and the men were about the machine when the blower became choked up, and young Wood attempted to push the stuff into it, but in doing so his right hand was caught in the machinery. His arm was broken in two places and his hand was crushed.

A party of railroad surveyors were running lines on the west side of the river near Beatrice, and it is reported that the Missouri Pacific is figuring on connecting its proposed line from Virginia with the Union Pacific at that place.

The First National bank of Pilger was entered by persons who broke through the south window. The robbers dug through the vault, but no attempt was made to open the safe. A few papers were stolen, but were thrown away at the stock yards. A valuable collection of coin in the vault was not seen by them.

Fire was started in the boiler room of the pump house of the Plattsmouth Water company, and it consumed the doors, windows and most of the roof of the building. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

After serving one year in the state penitentiary William Brown, a negro, sentenced to three years for robbery, was released, his sentence having been commuted by Governor Mickey. Judge Good, before whom the original trial was heard, recommended the commutation, stating that the negro's crime was really larceny from the person instead of highway robbery.

Woman Killed Near Seward. SEWARD.—Mrs. J. Miroosky, a Bohemian woman living with her family on the Sunderman farm, in a precinct, was run over by a wagon load of corn and died a short time later from the injuries sustained.

Tucker Stays in Arizona. HUMBOLDT.—Judge Eugene A. Tucker, late of the federal bench in Arizona, sends word to Humboldt relatives that he has decided to open a law office at Solomonville, Ariz., and will remain there permanently.

WANT THE LAW INTERPRETED.

Officials of Sioux and Gosper Counties Want Information. The legal department of the state has been asked by the officials of Sioux and Gosper counties for an interpretation of the Judge Tucker law, enacted by the legislature, providing for the selection of jurors.

Under the terms of the law neither of these counties can figure just how they can select a jury, and so far the legal department has not been able to solve the puzzle, though it has not given up. In the meantime it was thought advisable to write Judge Tucker; but, as he has troubles of his own, this plan has been abandoned and the attorney general will continue at work on the proposition, though guesses from other attorneys will be in order.

The proposition to be solved is as follows: Section 1674 of the supplement to Cobey's statutes provides: "How Names Selected From List.—That upon the completion of the canvass of election returns said board shall select at least 500 names from the tally sheet, provided that the tally sheet contains that many names; if the tally sheet does not contain 500 names, then from the actual number of names contained on said sheet, in all counties having less than 30,000 inhabitants in the manner following: They shall divide the number of electors to be selected by the number of the voting precincts and allot to each voting precinct the quotient or number thus obtained; then the board shall divide the number of names found upon each tally sheet of each voting precinct by the quotient or number allotted to each voting precinct; then shall count from the top of the tally sheet of the precinct the number of names of this last quotient, the last name of which shall be selected and put into a receptacle as hereinafter provided; then again count down the tally sheet, selecting every name that corresponds to the number of this quotient, until the full quota of names from said precinct shall have been chosen, and thus continue the process, through each precinct until the required number of names shall have been selected, and the names so furnished to the clerk of the district court of the county or his deputy.

Lack of Trained Teachers. PERU.—The State Normal school at Peru is not able to meet the demand made up for trained teachers. About 300 graduates and students have been placed in positions in the public schools since last March and yet the school has not suitable applicants for several hundred requests that have come in during the summer and fall.

Clyde McGinitie of Neligh, who was bookkeeper in the senate during the last session and who previous to that time held a position in the auditor's office, has secured a position as cashier of a bank in Idaho and will remove to that state in the near future.

Charged with forgery and wanted at South Omaha, H. F. Neher was arrested at the home of his brother, six miles south of Beatrice, by Chief Burk and Deputy Sheriff Moore, where he was engaged in husking corn.

NEBRASKA'S ALFALFA CROP. Becoming One of the Great Industries of the State.

That alfalfa is becoming one of the greatest and most valuable crops in Nebraska is conclusively shown by a report issued by the state bureau of labor and statistics dealing with the acreage, production and value of the alfalfa crop of Nebraska for 1905. The report shows the total yield of the crop to be 1,301,760 tons, at a value of \$11,715,840. This great yield was raised upon an acreage of 315,711 acres, which gave an average yield of 4.12 tons per acre. The increase in the production of this valuable hay is very noticeable when the acreage and production for the last four years is considered. In 1902 the acreage of alfalfa in the state was 201,556 acres, and the estimated yield was 644,979 tons; in 1903 the total acreage was 238,401, with an estimated production of 834,403 tons, and in 1904, although the acreage decreased about 2,000 acres, being 236,321 acres, yet the total production was greater, owing to a larger average yield. The total yield for that year was 886,203 tons. It will, therefore, be seen that by far the greatest annual increase has been made this year. The increase in acreage over last year has been 79,290 acres and in total production 415,760 tons.

Dawson county ranks first in the production of alfalfa, having produced 99,645 tons on an acreage of 21,662. Buffalo county enjoys second rank, with a production of 84,116 tons from an acreage of 19,562.

State Officers Need Not Pay. LINCOLN.—Attorney General Morris Brown has transmitted to the school board of Lincoln his official opinion regarding the legality of the claim made by the board on the state officers and state employes for tuition fees. The attorney general not only holds that the children of state officers and others who live in Lincoln but who maintain a local residence elsewhere are entitled to free school privileges, but he denounces in strong language the action of the board as an injustice.

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LIFELONG ENEMY OF LIBERTY

Pobledonosteff, the Incarnation of Absolutism in Russia. Gives Up.

There was not room in all Russia for liberty and Constantine Petrovitch Pobledonosteff. The czar promised the Russians liberty, and Pobledonosteff, who had always denied that the people were entitled to liberty, effaced himself.

For more than half a century Pobledonosteff was the evil genius of the czars of Russia. He was the incarnation of absolutism. He believed in the autocracy of the czar. He did not believe in the rights of the people to any form of self-government. He did not believe in free speech, or in a free press. He was equally opposed to freedom of conscience. He did not believe in educating the masses. He believed in the czar and the Orthodox church—and in nothing else.

As His Enemies See Him. Pobledonosteff's enemies have declared that his ruthless fanaticism has broken up thousands of families, ruined countless men of the noblest

character, and driven untold thousands into Siberian exile; that his long life has been devoted to working evil, unredeemed by one single act of charity or nobility; that his hands are stained with the blood of massacred Jews, knouted peasants, and bludgeoned students.

Whether these charges are true or false, or partly true and partly false, Pobledonosteff is the most hated man in Russia to-day. And yet his bitter enemies gladly testify to his sincerity and his absolute purity of character. Money has never soiled his hands. His name has never been connected with scandal, although his fierce denunciation of the immorality of even men high in Russia's society stings like the whip of a scorpion, and intensifies the already burning hatred felt for him.

It is admitted, too, without dispute that Pobledonosteff is totally without personal ambition. His enemies, who speak of him as bigoted, fanatical, and cruel, admit that he is actuated in all his policies and plans by a devout and fervent ideal. Singlemindedness, simplicity, purity, intensity, and a determination that is fanatical—these are the elements of Pobledonosteff's character.

Fifty Years of Public Service. Pobledonosteff was born in Moscow in 1827, and since 1846 he has been a part of Russia's official life, for in that year, after completing his education in the higher law school of Russia, he was appointed by Czar Nicholas I. as an official of the senate. From 1859 until 1865 he was professor of civil law at the Moscow university, and during these years he was the tutor of the czar's son, Alexander. It was Pobledonosteff's association with the czar which for nearly ten years that gave him such an influence over the young man who afterwards became Alexander III., and also with Alexander II. In 1868 he was created a senator, and in 1872 a member of the imperial council.

It was in those growing years of his career that Pobledonosteff formulated his peculiarly Russian principles of political economy and installed them into the minds and hearts of Alexander II., Alexander III., and Nicholas II. The basis of his political creed was: "The czar alone rules, the church is omnipotent and the principle of the sovereignty of the people is the falsest of all doctrines."

Tears Up a Constitution. Pobledonosteff ruled Alexander II. only intermittently. It was Pobledonosteff who led the reactionary opposition to Alexander II.'s naturally liberal tendencies. Only once did a political enemy triumph over Pobledonosteff. In the closing years of the reign of Alexander II. Boris Melikoff formulated a constitution and prevailed upon the czar to sign it. But Pobledonosteff triumphed after all, for an assassin killed Alexander II. and his son, Alexander III.—the pupil

of Pobledonosteff—mounted the throne. Alexander III. tore up the constitution his father had signed and inaugurated "the terror" in Russia. In those awful years of fierce warfare between absolutism and nihilism—years in which thousands of liberal Russians went to the scaffold, to prison, or to Siberia—Pobledonosteff was the power behind the throne.

The czar ruled Russia, but Pobledonosteff ruled the czar. The czar made him procurator of the holy synod and thereafter Pobledonosteff ruled the church as well as the czar. His reign continued until Alexander III. died and the present czar, Nicholas II., mounted the throne.

From this period his influence in state affairs grew rapidly. He became a member of the council of the ministry of justice, a privy councillor, a senator, a secretary of state, a minister, and finally chief procurator of the holy synod. Since the death of the Czar Liberator Alexander II. he has been unquestionably the most powerful man in Russia. He has been a voluminous writer on jurisprudence and politics, and his "Course of Civil Law" has a European reputation. Personally he is exceedingly interesting, a little frigid in his manner, but a brilliant talker and a not ungenial host.

His Influence Over the Czar. Nicholas II. is a man of natural liberal tendencies, but he has been held secure in a strait jacket of absolutism put upon him by the reactionary party—the grand dukes, the chiefs of the bureaucracy—of whom Pobledonosteff was the ruling spirit. Nicholas II. decreed the end of exile to Siberia for political crimes—and Pobledonosteff nullified the decree by his influence over the bureaucratic chiefs, to whom the enforcement of the decree was entrusted. The czar decreed more privileges for the zemstvos—and Pobledonosteff's influence prevented the decree from going into effect. Nicholas II. a year ago promised the people wider liberties, and the same day he signed a ukase, said to have been written by Pobledonosteff, who arose from a sick bed to go to the palace at midnight, nullifying everything he had promised.

But all things come to an end. The Russian people, aroused and terribly in earnest, enforced their demands for liberty, and the czar, deserted by the grand dukes, abandoned by his frightened bureaucratic chiefs, warned by the assassination of Bobrikoff, Von Plehve, and Sergius, yielded. He promised the people a constitutional form of government, and Pobledonosteff, true to his principles to the last, gave up his office of procurator of the holy synod.

SWEDEN'S NEW ENSIGN HOISTED. Old Emblem of Union with Norway is Lowered—Vessels Salute. The old union flag was struck throughout Sweden on Nov. 1, and the new Swedish ensign was hoisted to accompany the salutes, the ringing of church bells and parades of troops. In Stockholm the whole population paraded and most of the population thronged the streets. At 9 o'clock the flag flown by Sweden before the union with Norway nearly a century ago was again broken out over the palaces, from church steeples, public and private buildings and steamers and sailing vessels.

A Chilean schoolship in the harbor. The New Swedish Flag. (Groundwork of flag is blue, the cross yellow.)

Joined with the Swedish vessels in saluting the new flag. Similar ceremonies took place in all the cities and every schoolhouse in the country had its demonstration, the children gathering outside and saluting the flag.

Considers Himself Young at 60. The sixtieth birthday of the eminent violinist, August Wilhelm, was celebrated in London on Sept. 21. He considers himself a very young man. His father, aged 93, is still as active as a man of 40, playing the violin every day with great zest. The elder Wilhelm was a personal friend of Bismarck, as well as of Wagner.

Search for Old Roman City. A romantic search for a Roman city is in progress at West Meon, near Petersfield, Hants, England. In an old book which he picked up in a cottage a schoolmaster saw a description of the city, and after careful study located it. Already several tessellated pavements supposed to belong to the mansion of a Roman centurion, have been unearthed, together with heating apparatus of the mansion, and several other objects of great interest. Further developments are being awaited with interest.

Many Telephones in Vatican. The pope has adopted the telephone habit. The Vatican is now as elaborately wired as any great financial institution or hotel in the United States—house, local and long-distance telephone in every room. The long-distance telephones most often used by the pope is the wire connection with Venice, his old place of residence and useful activity. From Venice comes stories of all sorts of people who are occasionally called upon by Pius for a moment's chat or some personal instruction.

What She Had Taken in Physics. The following story is told by Dr. F., formerly superintendent of public schools in a Maine town: A young girl came to the doctor, saying that she wished to enter the high school. She passed the entrance examinations successfully. Then the doctor asked, "What have you taken in physics?" "Well," she replied, "I've never taken much in physics, but I've always heard that salts were about the best."

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Considers Himself Young at 60. The sixtieth birthday of the eminent violinist, August Wilhelm, was celebrated in London on Sept. 21. He considers himself a very young man. His father, aged 93, is still as active as a man of 40, playing the violin every day with great zest. The elder Wilhelm was a personal friend of Bismarck, as well as of Wagner.

Search for Old Roman City. A romantic search for a Roman city is in progress at West Meon, near Petersfield, Hants, England. In an old book which he picked up in a cottage a schoolmaster saw a description of the city, and after careful study located it. Already several tessellated pavements supposed to belong to the mansion of a Roman centurion, have been unearthed, together with heating apparatus of the mansion, and several other objects of great interest. Further developments are being awaited with interest.

Many Telephones in Vatican. The pope has adopted the telephone habit. The Vatican is now as elaborately wired as any great financial institution or hotel in the United States—house, local and long-distance telephone in every room. The long-distance telephones most often used by the pope is the wire connection with Venice, his old place of residence and useful activity. From Venice comes stories of all sorts of people who are occasionally called upon by Pius for a moment's chat or some personal instruction.

What She Had Taken in Physics. The following story is told by Dr. F., formerly superintendent of public schools in a Maine town: A young girl came to the doctor, saying that she wished to enter the high school. She passed the entrance examinations successfully. Then the doctor asked, "What have you taken in physics?" "Well," she replied, "I've never taken much in physics, but I've always heard that salts were about the best."

A GIANT LAID LOW.

Crippled and Made Ill by Awful Kidney Disorders.

John Ferrasay, fruit raiser, Webster, N. Y., says: "I used to lift railroad ties easily but wrenched my back and began to suffer with backache and kidney trouble. I neglected it until one day a twinge felled me like a log and made me crawl on hands and knees. I was so crippled for a time that I couldn't walk, my back ached, my head ached, and my eyes were so sore that I could not see. My back and kidney trouble. I neglected it until one day a twinge felled me like a log and made me crawl on hands and knees. I was so crippled for a time that I couldn't