Great Britain. The paper argues that the understanding between the two countries with regard to an Asiatic policy will assure police in Asia, without which the normal development of Russian and British interests there would be impossible.

If Great Britain, the Novosti says, would agree to an outlet for Russia to the Indian ocean great Britain's possessions in India would be unconditionally guaranteed by Russia. The Novoe Vremya also discusses the offers of British friendship, but with bad grace, saying:

"John Bull believes he has a better chance of reaching the winning post with Great Britain and Japan in double harness than with a troika, including the American mustang."

Graphic Account of Battle.

The wife of a naval officer gives a graphic account of the bombardment of Port Arthur February 9, and the flight of women and children the next day. She was awakened in the middle of the night by the heavy reports of the guns and her first thought was that they were due to blasting operations at the dock yard, but when the guns of the fortress began to boom she awoke the servants, who were terror-stricken. She then went out on the balcony and saw the searchlights wildly swirling. The town was deserted except in front of the residence of Viceroy Alexieff.

The officer's wife, with an infant, took a train from Port Arthur in the morning, and she describes the awful crush at the station and also at Dalny, where she learned of the fate of the Variag at Chemulpo. Great hardships were suffered by the travelers until they reached Irkutsk, eighteen days later. The trains and stations were crowded and the woman found it impossible to even lay her baby down on the floor of the car, which was covered with baggage. She says that mothers fought to get food for their children.

Direct through telegraph communication is now established between Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters at Mukden and St. Petersburg. This is believed to be the longest circuit in the world, being over 6,000 miles, whereas the direct communication between London and Teheran, a distance of only 5,000 miles, has hitherto been the longest.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who has been in command of a grenadier brigade in the Caucausus, has arrived here and the understanding is that he will receive an important command on the frontier.

TOKIO, March 6.—Russians are briskly fortifying Antung, which it is supposed they will make a base for resistance. Scouts near An Ju are being withdrawn toward Kasan.

It is denied here that the French government, in behalf of the holders of the concessions, has made any objections to Japan completing the Seoul-Wi Ju railway.

ABLE TO MEET FINANCIAL DRAIN.

Russian Minister Talks on Money Side of the War.

PARIS, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris cables that he has had an interview with Finance Minister Kokovizoff, who declared that the issue of the war was not doubtful. The minister said that even assuming the most unfavorable hypothesis, the vital resources of the country will not be touched. The expenditure, he said, must not be compared with Great Britain's enormous expenditure in South Africa. Russia will not have to buy $76,000,000 worth of horses abroad. The most that will be spent in this direction will be $3,000,000 and it will all be spent within the empire. Similarly, the cost of transporting the troops will not go out of the empire, but will swell the receipts of the state railway. The minister denied that there was any danger of panicky withdrawals from the savings banks and said that the greater risk of panic would be among the foreign holders of Russian securities. But, he added, these foreign holders appear reassured by the events of the last few weeks.

BLISTER PUTS AN END TO A DUEL.

Rival Fencing Masters Fight Almost Three Hours.

PARIS, March 6—The much-talked-of duel between the Italian fencing master, Pini, and Baron Athos Di San Malato, was fought at noon today at Nouilly. It lasted two hours and fifty minutes and was finally stopped because Baron Di San Malato's hilt had raised a large blister in the palm of his hand. The engagement developed a wonderful display of skill between the two rival schools, that of which Signor Pini is the exponent being especially devoted to the foil and Baron Di San Malato to the sword. The duel was witnessed by a large number of distinguished French swordsmen. The edversaries were reconciled after the fight.

SHUT UP IN HUSBAND'S TOMB

Widow of Noted Archaeologist Has a Decidedly Unpleasant Experience.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.)

ATHENS, March 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Sophia Schliemann, widow of the distinguished archaeologist, is seriously ill from the shock caused by being shut in her husband's mausoleum. She left home unattended, entered the mausoleum and sat down. Immediately the iron door was slammed shut by a passing cemetery keeper, thinking it had been left open accidentally.

Finding herself in a trap, Mrs. Schliemann called for help, but it was hours later before search for her was made and she was released.

Fortunately she had told a servant where she was going, and as she remained away so long a visit was paid to the tomb. When the door was opened she was found lying in a swoon beside her husband's sarcophagus.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in six to fourteen days. 50c.

KEAZIM BEY IS COMING TO SEE.

Son of Governor of Mecca to Attend World's Fair.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—It is stated by Alexander Konta, son-in-law of the recently deceased millionaire, William J. Lemp, who has just returned from Jerusalem, that Keazim Bey, the governor of Jerusalem and Palestine, has promised to come to the World's Fair. Keazim Bey is the son of the governor of the Mohammedan city of Mecca. Mr. Konta has spent three months in Jerusalem.

Let the Children

HAVE ALL THE

POSTUM

They want and watch them grow

WAIT FOR PROUT'S OPINION

State Board of Equalization Uncertain on Question of Credits.

INCLINED TO ENFORCE LAW LITERALLY

Intimation Attorney General Takes Same View of the Law as Laid Down in Opinion of Commissioner Duffie.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 6.—(Special.)—The State Board of Equalization has not yet received Attorney General Prout's interpretation of the word credit in the new revenue law. The board has asked him to say whether credits shall mean net credits or gross credits. The question was brought before the board by Omaha attorneys acting for wholesale merchants who, it was argued, would be driven out of business unless they were permitted to deduct from their credits the amount of their indebtedness.

In the opinion filed by Commissioner Duffie at the time the supreme court filed its decision holding the revenue law constitutional the section relating to credits was discussed at length and Mr. Duffie held that it would be permissible for the assessors to allow merchants to deduct their debts from the credits. This opinion, though it was allowed to be filed, has never been approved by the court and is therefore not a binding one. In its opinion the court did not pass upon the question.

Attorney General Prout Saturday would give no intimation what his opinion would be in the matter, but it was stated by one who stands close to him that he would agree with the opinion of Commissioner Duffie that credits meant net credits. One member of the board, who remembered that an attempt was made to change credit to net credit in the legislature is of the opinion that it was the intention of the legislature to assess gross credits and he holds that the wholesale merchants can stand it if others can.

In the meantime it is evident that the State Board of Equalization intends to interpret the law literally and give it a fair trial, based on its action regarding the plea of the Nebraska Telephone company to have "local" assessors interpreted to mean "county" assessors. Under a strict interpretation of the law telephone companies are required to make returns to local assessors, which means to the assessor in each taxing district in which the company has property. The board not only will require the company to make its returns to the local assessors, but to make a complete return to the county assessors as well. This interpretation of the law will necessitate the company making out about 1,000 more reports than it would have done had the board read the law as did Mr. Morsman, the company's attorney.

Remodel Old Hotel.

The old Capital hotel, with its name changed to Capitol, its rooms refurnished, its office remodeled and a cafe added, has again been thrown open to the public. All of the work of remodeling has not yet been completed, but by March 10 it is expected that everything will be in shape for a formal opening. The cafe, which is in two rooms, a large archway having been cut in the wall that separates them, contains tables and a counter. This was opened to the public Friday night.

Stanley Wicks, former day clerk at the Lincoln, is in charge of the new hotel, which will be conducted on the European plan. The building was purchased by the company that owns the Lincoln hotel last summer and for several months it has been closed while repairs were in progress.

Beer Glass vs. Eggs.

Robert Barrett, armed with a dozen eggs, and a man named Boggs, armed with a beer glass, had a mixup Saturday night at Eleventh and P streets, and Sunday morning the sidewalk in that vicinity had the appearance of having been used as a scrambled egg dish. Barrett told the police that Boggs was drinking out of a beer glass and as he passed him (Barrett) asked him to have a drink. Upon his refusal, he told the officers, Boggs let fly with the glass, and as proof of his good aim Barrett has a badly cut forehead. Upon his recovery from the blow Barrett sent in the shower of eggs, more to the detriment of the eggs and sidewalk than to anything else. Boggs was not captured.

INTERESTING TIME FOR FARMERS.

Institute at Lexington Proves of Unusual Value.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—The Dawson County Farmers' Institute held a two days' session at the courthouse in this city Friday and Saturday. The weather was inclement and prevented many from attending, but there was a good attendance of interested farmers and the exercises were of great interest. Rev. S. H. Yoder presided and Ex-County Superintendent Claude Smith was secretary. W. A. Stewart and T. B. Lantz were the local speakers. Rev. C. S. Harrison of York made a practical talk on the subject of "Decorating the Home With Shrubs and Fruit Trees." He showed a thorough familiarity with his subject, and presented ideas that were new to many present. He showed how a front yard could be made worth $1,000 to the acre by the proper arrangement of trees and flowers.

D. P. Ashburn of Gibbon gave most valuable hints on the "Breeding of Corn," illustrating his lecture by charts showing the proper and improper varieties of corn. He referred to the Illinois method of keeping a registered pedigree of seed corn and commended the same for Nebraska.

"Soil Tillage" was the subject ably discussed and illustrated by T. G. Ferguson of Beaver Crossing; also the "Growing and Marketing of Potatoes."

C. H. Barnard of Table Rock in a very able manner discussed "Hardy Fruits for Home Use" and "Wind Breaks and Shelter Breaks."

In point of interest this was the best institute that has been held in this county, and many regrets were had that the weather clerk did not make proper arrangements for a larger attendance. These institutes are proving of great value to our farmers. Claude Smith was elected president for the ensuing year, and Joseph Kring, secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MASON CITY.

Lumberyard and Several Stores Are a Total Loss.

AINSLEY, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—At about 2:30 p. m. yesterday morning fire broke out in the implement building of H. E. Sharper of Mason City. The Dierks lumber yard is a total loss of $15,000; H. E. Sharper, $4,000 on stock and building, $1,500 on building, insurance $800 on building; John Meeks, restaurant and building, loss of $500 over the insurance carried; all the O'Brien hardware and groceries stock $6,000 and buildings $1,500, insurance $3,000; J. R. Davidson company, general stock $7,500 and building $1,500; no record of insurance, as the owner, J. R. Davidson, lives at Aurora, Neb. In the H. E. Sharper implement building the Hygiene Creamery company of Omaha was located and their loss is unknown. For a time the entire business part was threatened, but by heroic work of the townspeople and the fortunate fact that it commenced snowing the fire was confined to the total loss of the above named buildings and stocks. Many times other buildings were on fire, only to be checked by the hard work of the townspeople.

The fire alarm was sent to Ainsley and many of its citizens went to the secene of the fire, only to find it under control.

FLOOD SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

Ice Gorge which Causes the Trouble at Fremont Still Intact.

FREMONT, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—There is practically no change in the flood situation since yesterday, the water neither gaining nor receding. The ice gorge which caused the trouble remains intact. The Union Pacifi is still unable to use its tracks east of this city. Officials of the railroad company are preparing to use dynamite in an endeavor to break the gorge.

Wagon Bridge Wrecked.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—All the Platte river wagon bridges in this county have been more or less wrecked by the ice, so that they are impassable. They will be repaired as soon as possible—the one south of this city by Monday. Shooting on the Platte river is the best in years, hunters killing the limit every day.

BARKER MAKES TROUBLE IN JAIL.

Refuses to Go Back into Cell and Breaks Up Furniture.

RED CLOUD, Neb., March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Considerable commotion was experienced in the jail today when Frank Barker, the supposed murderer of his brother and wife on February 1, got unruly and refused to go into his cell after being shaved by Ward Hayes, the barber. The barber work was done in the corridor and it took several men to successfully land him back in his cell. He showed his displeasure by breaking up the furniture and lamp and other things in his cell and afterwards igniting the oil on the floor. He will hereafter do without his toilet.

Heavy Snow Is Welcome.

AINSLEY, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—A heavy snow commenced falling yesterday morning and it continued all day. The farmers and business men are feeling happy over the heavy snow. This is the first fall of any amount to visit this section during the winter. Many are commenting that the snow of 1891, the record-breaking crop year for this section, commenced about like the one now in progress. Cattle have come through the winter in splendid condition. More interest than usual is being manifested in the cream and dairy business of this section.

Sides for Deputy Marshal.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—John F. Sides of this place today received notice from United States Marshal L. T. Mathews of Omaha of his appointment as deputy United States marshal, to commence his duties on April 1. Mr. Sides last January completed a four years' term as sheriff of this county, making a most efficient officer. Mr. Sides is especially qualified for the position, and his friends here feel that no mistake has been made by Marshal Mathews in his selection.

Rathbone Sisters Start Lodge.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 6.—(Special.)—The Rathbone Sisters instituted a lodge here Thursday night with about forty charter members.

CELEBRATE BIBLE SUNDAY

Event Commemorated at Washington and London—Absence of King Mars Foreign Event.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, the British ambassador and Lady Durand and many other persons prominent in official, diplomatic and social circles attended the service today in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the British and Foreign society at the St. John's Episcopal church. Justice Brewer and Senator Dolliver were the principal speakers.

Justice Daniel C. Gilman, president of the American Bible society, presided and made a few remarks, in which he said that during the life of the British and American societies they had circulated 250,000,000 copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible to the nations of the world. Justice Brewer said:

It is scarcely necessary before this audience to enter upon a eulogy or defense of the great book of books. But this is the age of the iconoclast, when destructive criticism runs rampant. Some criticism, indeed, is reverent and useful—that which seeks simply by correcting wrong translations and arranging in chronological order the matchless truths of the scripture.

But there are other critics without such lofty aim, who strive to destroy the faith of other men simply because it is held. The iconoclast is a popular man today. To him the Bible appears as a mere sort of crazy quilt of untrue history, distorted science, weak poetry, impractical morality and vague foreshadowings of the unknown and unknowable. Yet we who believe know there are passages in the Bible unsurpassed in solemn beauty in the literature of the world, that its ideals of morality are those to which the best within us is always aspiring; that its promises are the sweetest and most comforting that have ever come to the tired hearts of man.

Justice Brewer declared that the greatest glory of this nation lies in the fact that ever and always it has striven to translate into the vernacular of international law the parable of the good Samaritan and the golden rule.

Senator Dolliver said that the Bible society had contributed more than any other influence to unite the creeds of christendom into one grand whole, representing universal Christianity.

"One of the grandest enterprises I ever heard of in any organization," Senator Dolliver said, "was the offer of this society to make a language for a barbarous people whose speech had not even attained to the dignity of an alphabet. The society undertook to first make an alphabet, then a translation of the Bible and finally a literature. Certainly the brain of man never conceived a grander philanthropic purpose."

Services in London.

LONDON, March 6.—The celebration of "Bible Sunday" by the Bible society at St. Paul's cathedral today was robbed of considerable interest owing to the absence of King Edward, who is suffering from a cold. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and the prince and princess of Wales drove to the cathedral and were met at the west door by the lord mayor, the high sheriff, the bishop of London and the dean of St. Paul's, who escorted them to a railed off portion of the cathedral in front of the choir.

The archbishop of Canterbury, who preached the sermon, referred regretfully to the absence of King Edward and then traced the history of the Bible society during the past century. He said that when people realized the great obstacles of poverty, distance and language which the society had to overcome in placing the sacred book in the hands of every potential student they would realize what wonderful work had been accomplished.

Three Burn to Death.

BUCHTOUCHE, N. B., March 6.—Three sons of Mrs. Louis Savoie, a widow, were burned to death and a fourth probably fatally injured in a fire that destroyed their home at Black River during the night. The bodies of Joseph, Thaddeus and John, aged 26, 14 and 12 respectively, were found in the ruins. Alphie escaped by jumping from a window, but was dangerously injured. The mother was unharmed.

DAVIS HAS A GOOD RECORD

Member of Canal Commission an Accomplished Engineer.

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON VICE PRESIDENT

Declines Absolutely to Be Drawn Into Controversy for Running Mate in the Approaching Campaign.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special.)—General George W. Davis, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt as one of the members of the isthmian canal commission, is in many particulars one of the foremost engineers of the country. While on detached service, although but a captain of the Fourteenth infantry, he accomplished an engineering feat that gave him world-wide renown. Away back in the 40's a number of patriotic American women determined to erect a monument to Washington in the nation's capital. After much discussion it was decided that it should be an obelisk in design and the work of construction was commenced. When 197 feet had been built the money on hand gave out and there the obelisk, which was to be the highest in the world and an enduring monument to the father of his country, stood but half built, looking more like a gigantic factory chimney than a monument to the immortal first president of the great republic. The uncompleted structure became the laughing stock of the nation, and in 1884 congress made an appropriation of $100,000 for material and labor to complete the Washington obelisk. But when the chief of engineers came to examine the part of the shaft already completed he at once saw that it would be a more difficult job than had been anticipated. To begin with, it appeared to be out of plumb, but by how many feet could not be determined.

General Davis solved the difficulty that had puzzled a great many engineers in connection with this same monument. He caused the plumb-bob or weight at the end of a string 197 feet long to remain perfectly steady while the necessary observations were being made. He did this in an exceedingly simple but in a very correct way. He got a barrel of New Orleans molasses—a full barrel—and transferred the liquid into a glass vessel of the same size as the barrel, whose transparency allowed the variations of the plumb to be accurately noted. It was found that the 197 foot shaft was at least five feet out of plumb, its deviation being to the northwest. Having ascertained the extent of the deflection, the question arose "how was the obelisk to be straightened." The engineers looked askance at the entire business and wanted nothing to do with it. They were ready to give it up as a bad job.

Arthur Sends for Davis.

Somehow or other it came to the ears of President Arthur that Captain Davis had said the shaft could be straightened and carried to its determined height, 555 feet. Major Davis was sent for and President Arthur asked him if he believed the shaft could be restored to the perpendicular. The reply was in the affirmative and Captain Davis was assigned to do the work. It was no easy task to bring 197 feet of granite back to its perpendicular. In fact, officers of the engineers corps laid wagers that it could not be done without seriously impairing the solidity of the structure. Nothing dismayed, however, at these croakings, Davis went to work and applying his science to the situation the monument was straightened. After accomplishing this tremendously difficult task Davis went back to his regiment and began to examine into the quality of recruits that had been added to his company in his absence.

Major General Davis entered the army in 1861, going to the front as quartermaster sergeant of the Eleventh Connecticut infantry, in which state he was born and from which state he was appointed. In 1865 he received a brevet majority, being honorably mustered out in May of that year. He re-enlisted and from May 21, 1865, to February 5, 1866, he was major and quartermaster. He entered the permanent establishment as captain of the Fourteenth infantry in 1867, and until his retirement this year his life has been one of soldiering, having served in many capacities and performed exceptionally good service.

Silent on Running Mate.

President Roosevelt will not make a single suggestion as to any preference he may have for his running mate on the republican ticket. The president has made his position regarding the vice presidential candidate equivocal to his friends during the past week. He feels, it is stated by one who is very near to him, that it would be highly improper for him to intimate to the convention his wishes as to his associate on the ticket. He believes that the republican national convention will act with wisdom in regard to the vice presidential nomination and that the action will give strength and popularity to the ticket. The attitude of President Roosevelt is very similar to that of President McKinley prior to the Philadelphia convention of 1900. Mr. McKinley made no effort to suggest to the convention who should or should not be nominated. He refused steadfastly to be drawn into any discussion where his preference, if he had any, might become known. Mr. Roosevelt now occupies much the same position as his illustrious predecessor. He sees that his nomination is assured beyond doubt and that the interest of the Chicago convention will center to a large extent in the contest over second place. As things look now, there will be many candidates for vice president in the field and much opportunity will be given states to honor their favorite sons. An expression of opinion, therefore, from the president, unless he felt certain that the convention was determined to do a bad piece of work, might be resented on the part of the delegates and which could not fail but be of detriment to the whole ticket. The president is able to foresee the consequences of such an action and he is therefore wisely determined to avoid any expression that would lead him to the direction of favoring any one of the many strong republicans who are in the public eye today for second place.

With a free and open fight in the convention the contest for second place will grow in interest from now on. The harmony that pervades the republican party as to first place will not, it is predicted, prevent friendly rivalry over the vice presidency. States will attempt to land their favorite sons in the second position, failing in which they will accept the nominee with enthusiasm and get ready to meet the common enemy. As the second place looks now, however, there is one man apparently far in the lead and if his friends push the temporary advantage the fight for second place on the ticket may be settled soon, leaving the convention little to do but ratify the general wish of the party as to both places. And the man who seems to have the call on the vice presidential nomination at this time is Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indianapolis. In the event of his selection by the national convention at Chicago it is believed that the Fairbanks influence in Indiana will be thrown to James A. Hemenway, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, as Senator Fairbanks' successor.

Hull's Friends Rejoice.

The fight made on Captain John A. T. Hull of the Seventh Iowa district to prevent his renomination to congress was followed by the politicians in Washington with the liveliest kind of interest and his defeat of Judge Prouty was received with great rejoicing. Eastern newspapers paid a very great deal of attention to the strenuous campaign which was waged in Polk county for the delegates to the congressional convention. Judge Prouty's position which he outlined in a speech in the Des Moines opera house last Saturday night was the subject of much comment among republican leaders. In that speech Judge Prouty laid down the proposition that his defeat would mean a setback to the tariff reform ideas of Governor Cummins. That while his personal defeat he did not care particularly about it would grieve him immeasurably to have the principles of reciprocity ruthlessly pushed aside in order that some one particular individual might be elevated to power. When the news came that Hull had won out in a contest that cannot fail but be memorable in the political annals of the Hawkeye state there was real genuine joy among the captain's host of friends in both branches of congress. And it is expected that the return of Hull to congress will have a beneficial effect upon the chances of other candidates seeking renomination.

Brigadier General George F. Elliott of the Marine corps, who has just returned to Washington from the isthmus of Panama, is a firm convert to the theory that mosquitoes alone are responsible for the spread of malaria. "There was never a better opportunity for testing the mosquito theory than I had while on the isthmus, as mosquitoes swarmed there and the country is also supposed to be full of malaria. But give me an ample supply of good, stout mosquito netting and a clean and wholesome camp and I would guarantee that the health of the troops will be as good in that country as anywhere else. This is proved by the experience of our division. Insistence was made on the orders regarding the mosquito netting and in every case where the nets were kept sound and used regularly there was no malaria. One party of seventy marines happened to go to the Pacific slope and were so situated that they could not use the nets at night. When they came back many of them were down with malaria in twelve days' time. I do not think the isthmus is an unhealthy country but I do think that precautions must be taken."

This information comes at a most opportune time, as the Panama canal commissioners will among the very first things to be taken up decide upon the question of how best to conserve the health of the thousands who will dig the canal. During General Elliott's stay on the isthmus the whole of the canal zone was inspected thoroughly. Under his direction maps were made which give a complete topography of the trails and paths within twenty miles on either side of the canal zone. These are the trails which were used by the natives leading across the isthmus. It is the first map of the kind that has been made and will be of incalculable benefit to the commission.

ELMIRA THEATER IS BURNED

Some Indications that the Fire Was of an Incendiary Origin.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 7.—Fire broke out in a cigar factory under the Lyceum theater at 11:15 o'clock last night and soon the entire block was a mass of flames. It started from a natural gas explosion, it is stated.

The Lyceum theater, one of the Reis' circuit of houses, and owned by Colonel D. C. Robinson, was totally destroyed. Loss, $68,000. The rest of the block was badly damaged and the loss will be over $50,000. The Elks' lodge rooms were destroyed.

Henry Boulle, stage manager, was nearly suffocated by the smoke when rescued. The Mamie Fleming Repertoire company lost its trunks and scenery.

At 1 o'clock Monday morning a burning rag was found on the Auditorium stage. This theater is in the Ralty building next to the Lyceum. It is thought from this that both theaters were deliberately set on fire.

RUSSIA COMMANDS THE RAILWAY.

Times Correspondent Points to It as Breach of Neutrality.

LONDON, March 7.—A correspondent of the Times at Peking visited the railway outside the great wall and comments on Russia's refusal to respect its neutrality as opening the way for Japan to similarly disregard its neutrality. The correspondent says: "Russia is patrolling the railway nearly to the great wall with small bodies of cavalry. At every station there are two sets of guards, one composed of General Yuan Shai Kai's well behaved troops and the other of undisciplined troops sent by the Tartar general of Mukden. There are twenty of General Yuan Shai Kai's men at each station, with a larger body at Sin Kin Tun. With the exception of the railway guards there are no Chinese foreign drilled troops outside the wall in Manchuria province. Russia forbids any increase in their members.

"All accounts agree that the Russians have commandered an immense number of Chinese carts and are concentrating on the Yalu river, where the first battle is expected."

BANQUETS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Japanese Minister Expresses Thanks to Americans.

PARIS, March 7.—The correspondent of the Matin at Tokio says that at a banquet given Thursday to the American war correspondents the vice minister of foreign affairs, in thanking the American nation for the support hitherto given Japan, declared that the government reckoned upon receiving even more effective assistance from the United States in the future.

The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the vice minister alluded to the proposed loan in connection with which Baron Kansko, former minister of justice and vice president of the Bank of Japan, has gone to the United States. The American subscriptions to the war loan opened March 1 now amount to $39,500,000.

Preparing for Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 6.—(Special.)—At a meeting of local democrats and other citizens the preliminary steps were taken for the entertainment of the delegates who will attend the democratic state convention to be held in Sioux Falls on March 30 for the purpose of electing delegates to represent South Dakota at the democratic national convention at St. Louis. A committee consisting of H. M. Westfall, John A. Bowler, John Fitzgibbon and J. T. Gilbert was appointed with power to go ahead and secure a convention hall, committee rooms, bands and make such other arrangements as the committee deem proper. Owing to the fight which will be waged on the floor of the convention over the matter of instructing the South Dakota delegation for Hearst the convention will without doubt be one of the most largely attended of any ever held by the democrats of South Dakota.

Effect of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

When you have a cold, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia

ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE OUT

Season Will Open on April 20 and Close September 20.

WHERE THE OPENING GAMES ARE PLAYED

St. Paul Plays at Columbus, Kansas City at Indianapolis, Minneapolis at Toledo, Milwaukee at Louisville.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The playing schedule of the American base ball association was given out today. The season opens April 20 and closes September 20. On the opening day St. Paul plays at Columbus, Kansas City at Indianapolis, Minneapolis at Toledo and Milwaukee at Louisville. The full schedule follows:

AT COLUMBUS.

Toledo—May 27, 28, 29; July 2, 31; August 1, 2, 3; September 3, 5, 5.

Indianapolis—June 24, 25, 26, 27; August 16, 17, 18, 18; September 19, 20, 20.

Louisville—May 30, 30, 31; June 28, 29, 30; July 1; September 16, 17, 18, 18.

Milwaukee—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 8, 9, 10, 11; August 10, 11, 12.

Kansas City—May 2, 3, 4, 5; June 16, 17, 18, 19; August 7, 8, 9.

St. Paul—April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 12, 13, 14, 15; August 13, 14, 15.

Minneapolis—April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 4, 5, 6, 7; August 4, 5, 6.

AT TOLEDO.

Columbus—June 20, 21, 22, 23; July 3, 4, 4; September 4, 13, 14, 15.

Indianapolis—May 24, 25, 26; July 23, 24, 25, 26; September 16, 17, 18, 18.

Louisville—June 1, 2, 3; July 27, 28, 28, 30; September 19, 20, 20.

Milwaukee—May 2, 3, 4; June 4, 5, 6, 7; August 13, 14, 14, 15.

Kansas City—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 12, 13, 14, 15; August 4, 5, 6.

St. Paul—April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 16, 17, 18, 19; August 10, 11, 12.

Minneapolis—April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 8, 9, 10, 11; August 7, 8, 9.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Columbus—June 1, 2, 3; July 27, 28, 29, 30, 30; September 10, 11, 12.

Toledo—May 30, 30, 31; June 28, 29, 30; July 1; September 6, 7, 8, 9.

Louisville—May 27, 28; June 23; July 2; August 1, 2, 3; September 3, 5, 5, 15.

Milwaukee—April 23, 25, 26, 27, 27; June 13, 14, 14, 15; August 8, 8, 9.

Kansas City—April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 4, 5, 6, 7; August 10, 11, 12.

St. Paul—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 8, 9, 10, 11; August 4, 5, 6.

Minneapolis—May 2, 3, 4, 4; June 16, 17, 18, 19; August 13, 14, 15.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Columbus—May 24, 25, 26; July 23, 24, 25, 26; September 6, 7, 8, 9.

Toledo—June 24, 25, 26, 27; August 16, 17, 18; September 10, 11, 11, 12.

Indianapolis—May 29; June 20, 21, 22; July 3, 4, 4, 31; September 4, 13, 14.

Milwaukee—April 20, 21, 22, 23; June 16, 17, 18, 19; August 4, 5, 6.

Kansas City—April 24, 25, 26, 27; June 8, 9, 10, 11; August 13, 14, 15.

St. Paul—May 3, 3, 4, 4; June 4, 5, 6, 7; August 7, 8, 9.

Minneapolis—April 28, 29, 30; May 1; June 12, 13, 14, 15; August 10, 11, 12.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Columbus—May 11, 12, 13, 13, 15; July 18, 19, 20, 21; August 20, 21.

Toledo—May 20, 21, 22; July 6, 7, 8, 9; August 29, 30, 31; September 1.

Indianapolis—April 24; May 16, 17, 18; June 12; July 10, 11, 12; August 7, 27, 28.

Louisville—May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 14, 15, 16, 17; August 23, 24, 25.

Kansas City—May 29, 30, 30; July 22, 23, 24, 24, 25; September 13, 14, 15.

St. Paul—June 20, 21, 22; July 26, 27, 28, 29; September 16, 17, 18, 18.

Minneapolis—May 31; June 1, 2, 3; July 30, 31; August 1, 2; September 19, 20, 20.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Columbus—May 7, 8, 9, 10; July 14, 15, 16, 17; August 23, 24, 25.

Toledo—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 10, 11, 12, 13; August 26, 27, 28.

Indianapolis—May 20, 21, 22; July 6, 7, 8, 9; August 29, 30, 31; September 1.

Louisville—May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; July 18, 19, 20, 21; August 20, 21.

Milwaukee—July 2, 3, 4, 4, 5; August 17, 18, 19; September 3, 4, 5.

St. Paul—May 31; June 1, 2, 3; July 30, 31; August 1, 2; September 19, 20, 20.

Minneapolis—June 20, 21, 22; July 26, 27, 28, 29; September 16, 17, 18, 18.

AT ST. PAUL.

Columbus—May 20, 21, 22; July 6, 7, 8, 9; August 26, 27, 27, 29.

Toledo—May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; July 14, 15, 16, 17; August 23, 24.

Indianapolis—May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 18, 19, 20, 21; August 20, 21, 22.

Louisville—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 10, 11, 12, 13; August 30, 31; September 15.

Milwaukee—May 26, 27, 28; June 27, 28, 29, 30; September 10, 11, 11, 12.

Kansas City—May 23, 24, 25; June 23, 24, 25, 26; September 6, 7, 8, 9.

Minneapolis—May 29, 30; July 2, 4, 22, 24; August 17, 19; September 3, 5, 13.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Columbus—May 16, 17, 18, 19; July 10, 11, 12, 13; August 30, 31; September 1.

Toledo—May 6, 7, 8, 9; July 18, 19, 20, 21; August 20, 21, 22.

Indianapolis—May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; July 14, 15, 16, 17; August 23, 24.

Louisville—June 20, 21, 22; July 6, 7, 8, 9; August 26, 27, 28, 29.

Milwaukee—May 23, 24, 25; June 23, 24, 25, 26; September 6, 7, 8, 9.

Kansas City—May 26, 27, 28; June 27, 28, 29, 30; September 10, 11, 11, 12.

St. Paul—May 30; July 1, 3, 4, 5, 23, 25; August 18, 25; September 4, 5.

Japs on Strike.

RAWLINS, Wyo., March 6.—(Special.)—The crew of Japs which recently replaced white men on the rock crusher in the railroad cut west of town went on strike because the foreman asked them to do more work. It developed that the Japs did about half as much work as the white men in the same length of time. An interpreter has been sent from Evanston to adjust the matter, and it is believed the Japs will return to work soon.

Gamblers Close Places.

LUSK, Wyo., March 6.—(Special.)—The gamblers of Lusk have followed the example set by the gamblers of Buffalo and have voluntarily discontinued their business. The gambling pharaphernalia will be sold to the highest bidder.

Ex-Governor Russell Better.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The resident physicians at Johns Hopkins hospital report that ex-Governor Russell of North Carolina, who is a patient at that institution, is much better and that his condition is steadily improving.

SISTERS VERSUS BROTHERS

Two Pair of Partners Grow Weary of the Halter and Seek Judicial Relief.

There were two newcomers into the Dwyer family in Dublin, Ind., one year ago. That the association has not proved congenial for them is disclosed by a double divorce suit filed in the Delaware circuit court.

The plaintiffs in the case are Mrs. Laura K. Dwyer, nee Newcomer, aged 18, and her sister, Mrs. Pearl C. Dwyer, aged 16. The defendants are Abner T. Dwyer and his brother, Thomas T. Dwyer.

While the newcomers into the Dwyer family are dissatisfied with the result of their incorporation therein, they are so well satisfied with their natal name that each asks the court to restore to her that of Newcomer.

The double divorce suit is a case of married in haste and repented at leisure. The sisters met the brothers little more than a year ago, and the marriage rites between them were celebrated soon afterward. Now each couple is separated.

The marriage of Miss Laura Newcomer, the elder sister, was especially uncongenial. While to this day retaining the name of Mrs. Abner T. Dwyer, from which she now asks to be relieved, she lived with her husband only one month.

Because of the youth and beauty of the plaintiffs—both are very comely and attractive—and the fact that they married brothers well known in this locality, the double divorce suit is attracting much attention.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Manchester Textiles.

MANCHESTER, March 6.—The further advance in the price of cotton increased the difficulty of selling in the cloth market during the last week and complaints of an unsatisfactory turnover are general. There was a healthy inquiry from India and slightly more trade in some directions, but the majority of the offers proved impracticable. Buyers are watching the course of cotton, hoping for more favorable conditions. Lately manufacturers have been better fortified with orders, so there has been no marked pressure of new bookings. The third successive sale of 10,000 bales of cotton at Liverpool provoked much comment, and it is surmised that many spinners have become anxious about future supplies. In yarns the strong tone prevailing was the feature, with a disappointing business except in odd quarters, where fairly respectable lines were placed principally of the medium and higher counts.

Foreign Stock Market.

LONDON, March 6.—The stock exchange experienced great relief because of the settlements at Paris and Berlin passed without serious difficulty, but transactions during the past week were most non-existent waiting for the next move in the far east, the American market being idle equally with the others. The movements in prices in all sections were therefore unimportant, although a rather more hopeful feeling prevailed. It is reported that German bankers offered a loan to Russia on favorable terms, but the offer was not accepted. It is supposed that Russia attaches importance to impressing the world with her resources and will defer borrowing for the longest possible period.

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Thur. Night—Isabel Irving, in "The Crisis."