

DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON, OREGON.

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

Packers claim victory over the Chicago strikers.

El Paso will fight for the American Mining congress for 1905.

The London Times declares the sinking of merchantmen piracy.

Insurance rates have decreased since the return to Vladivostok of the Russian raiding squadron.

The assassin of Von Plehve has been identified as a student at Kharkoff university. He has died of his injuries.

A small German vessel loaded with fish for Yokohama was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron on its recent raid.

An inspection of the excursion steamer Grand Republic shows conditions similar to those on the dead ship General Slocum.

Washington Democrats have nominated Geo. G. Turner, of Spokane, for governor and Steven Jackson, of Pierce county, for lieutenant governor.

Railway telegraphers on Texas roads are on a strike.

The government statement for July shows a large deficit.

Large receipts of livestock are being received and handled at the Chicago stockyards.

Special efforts will be made at San Francisco by the government in the land fraud cases.

The battleship Ohio fell below the required speed in the first trial trip in Santa Barbara channel.

The New York Building Trades alliance has caused work to cease on a number of large buildings.

The "Diamond Special" on the Illinois Central was held up near Chicago by four masked men who went through the coaches and secured \$10,000 in booty and escaped.

General Count Keller was killed by a Japanese shell July 29 while retreating from the preliminary attack of General Kuroki's army. He is the first high Russian officer to be killed in the Manchurian campaign.

A cloudburst in Nevada flooded several towns.

The assassin of Von Plehve still refuses to talk.

Packers and strikers both claim victories at Chicago.

Relations between France and the Vatican have been broken off.

The Japanese are said to have made great gains around Port Arthur.

Count Kousaieff will succeed to the throne of Bulgaria.

The Santa Fe tracks were washed out for 12 miles by a flood in Arizona canyon.

Thirteen passengers on a Rochester, N. Y., trolley road were injured in a collision.

Clash between Russians and Japanese is soon expected. The Japanese have 120,000 men and 100 guns and the Russians 100,000 men and 120 guns.

The steamer Arabia and her cargo may yet be confiscated. Much of the flour aboard was unconspicuous. The Russian government has no official notice of her release.

Packers say they can now afford to ignore the strikers.

A rupture between France and the Vatican seems inevitable.

A Japanese cruiser and a gunboat were lost off Port Arthur by striking mines.

President Golden, of the packing teamsters' union, has been arrested for picketing.

Russia has filed a protest with Great Britain on shipping of contraband of war to Japan.

Russia will assist the United States in the protection of seals at the Kommander islands.

Peace promotes from Iowa failed in their effort to settle the Chicago strike and have returned home.

The Portland & Asiatic steamer Arabia has been released at Vladivostok. All contraband cargo was removed.

The principal in the assassination of Von Plehve was a Little Russian, but the instigators of the deed have not yet been identified.

Leaders in the Benson-Hyde-Diamond land ring will probably escape punishment. United States Judge Lacombe has declared the indictments invalid as the crimes were against states and not the government.

A general attack is believed to have begun on Port Arthur.

A Spanish war veteran drew the first homestead in the Rosebud agency in South Dakota.

The question of payment for Portland flour seized by Russian vessels will probably go before a prize court.

Other attempts at assassination are expected in Russian official circles.

The steamer Korea, from San Francisco, has dodged the Russian fleet and arrived safely at Tokio.

Russian officials had been warned of the plot by which Minister von Plehve was slain. The assassin, believed to be a Finn, was perhaps fatally injured.

The German steamer Arabia, from Portland with a cargo of flour, has arrived in Vladivostok in charge of a prize crew.

The state department's note on the seizure of the Arabia's cargo is couched in courteous language and no rash demands will be made.

Russia has intimated to Great Britain that reparation will be made, if proper, in the Knight Commander case.

PORTS HOLD OUT.

Charging Japanese Driven Back at Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Aug. 4.—A desperate three days' assault on the inner defenses, on the northern and eastern sides of Port Arthur, has failed, according to advices brought by two junks which arrived here today.

A Russian who escaped from Port Arthur via Pigeon Bay, the night of July 29, states that the earth trembled under the terrific cannonading which began at 4 a. m., July 28, and ended during the night of July 28, when the battle ceased.

A Chinese who has arrived here on a separate junk confirms the Russian's statement that the Russian killed and wounded during the assault numbered between 5,000 and 6,000.

The Japanese in their repeated assaults against the eastern forts on the hills, through barbed wire entanglements and over mines, displayed fanatical bravery. They were mowed down by the hail of shells and bullets and the explosion of mines under their feet. Their losses are estimated at 20,000.

The Russian declares that the Russian held all the eastern forts leading to Golden Hill and that the Japanese, shattered and exhausted, retired to the eastward.

As related by the passengers of the two junks, the Japanese advance, which began from Kwokan about daybreak, July 26, was directed against Kikwa, a small fort on the eastern side of the harbor, lying near shore. The Russian outposts were driven back. In the meantime Admiral Tozo shelled the forts at long range, but the return fire of the forts kept his ships at a safe distance, rendering the co-operation of the fleet ineffective.

On the morning of July 27, the Russian fleet steamed out, keeping under the protection of the Golden Hill guns. The Russian vessels did not fire on the Japanese and soon returned to their anchorage.

The assault on the northern side of the city occurred July 27. The Japanese left at Heikuan advanced on the Russian at Shihai Ying, but were repulsed.

The junks were within hearing distance for three days after leaving, but no more firing was heard.

The Russian hospitals at Port Arthur are said to be swamped. Thousands of wounded are lying in houses and shops of the Chinese, the owners having been evicted, with the exception of one who acts as caretaker of each place. Medical attention is inadequate.

TALE ONLY HALF TOLD.

No Account Yet of the Battle That Took Place August 2.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Allowing for the inevitable conflict in names, the Japanese and Russian reports seem to agree on the main points of the military developments up to August 1, but both stop short at their interesting point, namely, regarding what happened on August 2, when it is possible that a decisive struggle was going on east and south of Liao Yang.

The usual reports were assembled around the bulletin boards outside the office of the general staff early today after midnight awaiting further official details, but nothing was given out beyond General Kuropatkin's two official dispatches. It is evident from these dispatches and the Japanese reports that the Russians abandoned Yangtze Pass, falling back on Liao Yang, a strong defensive position in the hills 34 miles southeast of Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin admits that there were heavy losses along the Saimtsze-Liao Yang road July 31. The official account is somewhat inconclusive, but indicates that although the Russians withdrew from their advanced positions, they were able to hold his main positions even in the face of the superior Japanese force and that he evidently expected heavy fighting along this line, probably about Anping. This battle possibly was proceeding August 2, although the dispatches report that all was quiet up to noon of August 1.

In the meantime a serious enveloping movement of the Japanese divisions was maturing around the Russian left at Haicheng where there was also heavy fighting July 31.

No news has been received from Port Arthur.

New Battleship's Speed.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral Whiting, who represented the government aboard the battleship Ohio, which was given her preliminary sea trial in Santa Barbara channel yesterday, reported to the navy department by telegraph today that the uncorrected speed for the Ohio's trip showed an average speed of 17.8 knots per hour. These figures are subject to change on account of tidal allowances. Under the terms of the contract, the Ohio is to make 18 knots an hour.

Renowned Successor of Von Plehve.

St. Petersburg Aug. 4.—The emperor today received in audience General Count Kousaieff, military governor of Irkutsk, Siberia, which lends support to the rumors that Count Kousaieff will succeed the late Von Plehve as minister of the interior. General Kousaieff is a good family from the Trans Caspian district of Russia, about 45 years of age, and has served for several years in the military department of Siberia. He is a man of arbitrary methods.

Situation Serious at Tangier.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis has received a mail report from Mr. Gummere, the American consul-general at Tangier, dated July 15, showing a state of great unrest and uneasiness in Morocco following the Perdicaris incident. Mr. Gummere tells of the attempt to kidnap Mr. Harris, the representative of the London Times, which has been described in cable dispatches, and says the situation grows more serious daily.

Transports for Baltic Squadron.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—A Russian agent has arrived here with the object of purchasing large transports to accompany the Baltic squadron to the Far East.

FULL RETREAT

The Russian Army Is Hurrying to Harbin.

JAPANESE ARE VERY ACTIVE

Empty Cars Being Rushed South—Liao Yang Troops to Be Removed as Fast as Possible.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—After two days' fighting, General Kuroki has defeated the Russian forces in two separate actions fought at Yushulian and the Yangtze Pass.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—A report from an apparently reliable source late last night was to the effect that General Kuropatkin's main force had been rapidly moving north for several days.

According to this report no troops proceeding to the front from Russia had gone past Harbin in the past three days. They will be detained there and every available piece of rolling stock will be rushed south empty for the removing of troops to Liao Yang and other points to the northward, leaving a skeleton force to contest the Japanese advance on vital positions.

If it is true, as pointed out in the foregoing, it leaves the Russian forces in an exceedingly serious position. Lacking definite information, and if the Russian information has not been broken by the capture of Simoungcheng, the authorities here say that if Kuropatkin accepts a general engagement they believe it will occur near Anshanchang, half way between Haicheng and Liao Yang, in which case the Haicheng force will fall back on the Simoungcheng force under General Mitshchenko, on the northward road to Yanzilin, which is already fortified, with a view to such a contingency.

Yanzilin would then become the advanced position for Anshanchang, the natural strength of which is shown by the fact that it was the only position the Chinese successfully defended against the Japanese. It is possible that if Simoungcheng is evacuated it may be in pursuance of the above plan and it is also possible in this case that General Stakelberg may get away north; but in any case his retreat must be a difficult operation, even with the railway to help him.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY CRIPPLED.

Losses Have Been Heavy During the Past Few Days.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—It is reported at the war office that the result of the fighting which has been in progress in the vicinity of Haicheng since last Wednesday will be a sweeping victory. While a number of official communications from the command officers have been received, their contents are carefully guarded for the present.

It is believed, however, that the Russian columns have been divided by a successful outflanking movement on the part of General Kuroki's army, which turned the Russian flank. This movement is believed to have resulted in the isolation of Lieutenant General Stakelberg's divisions and they are now believed to be practically surrounded by the victorious Japanese.

General Kuropatkin is understood to be endeavoring to withdraw the remnants of his scattered army toward Mukden and Japanese officers, who would know exactly what the conditions are in Manchuria, declare that both Liao Yang and Mukden must fall within a very short time.

The Russians' losses within the past five days have been such as effectively weaken General Kuropatkin's army so that the Japanese combined force are now much more than a match for the Russian forces opposed to them.

At last accounts fierce fighting was still in progress with everything pointing to ultimate and complete Japanese success.

Search to Proceed.

St. Petersburg Aug. 3.—The government has issued an official announcement of the release of the steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red sea by the Russian volunteer fleet cruisers. The steamer, which was the vessel on which the declaration of war was due to the declaration of war, was the property of the state, but says it must not be deducted from this fact that the imperial government abandons its intention of sending out isolated cruisers as well as warships generally to search for contraband of war.

Cruisers Ready to Leave.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Preparations have been completed for the departure, under the command of Rear Admiral Enquist, of the cruiser division of the Second Russian Pacific squadron, now lying off Cronstadt. The warships will weigh anchor and put to sea under sealed orders within three days. It is also believed that the auxiliary cruisers G and H, which probably are the ships reported as passing Copenhagen with two torpedo boats, will be followed at once by other converted merchantmen.

Give Up at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—Today's developments in the packers' strike were serious from the standpoint of the strikers, as hundreds of them were returned to work, many of them being skilled workmen. The serious break in the ranks of the strikers today was caused by their growing tired of waiting for strike benefit money promised from Chicago and because they could not afford to remain idle for a longer time without pay.

Arabia's Trial in Progress.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The Associated Press is informed that the foreign office that the trial of the Arabia is now progressing at Vladivostok and that it will have to be completed before the question of her release can be determined upon.

HOLD-UP THAT FAILS.

Rock Island Is Boarded by Seven Masked Men.

El Paso, Aug. 3.—The Rock Island passenger train, which left El Paso Saturday morning, north-bound, was held up Saturday night at 11 o'clock at Logan, N. M., a station 30 miles north of Tucumcari and 99 miles north of Santa Rosa, the division point. Seven masked robbers boarded the train just as it was leaving Logan, unimpeded by the baggage and express cars and went on with the engine.

Conductor John York resisted and was shot in the leg. The engine was run ahead a short distance when it was stopped and dynamite applied. The small safe was placed on top of the large one and then the charge was fired, but the only effect was to blow the small safe through the roof of the car, the larger one not being injured.

The smaller safe was replaced and the second charge of dynamite put between the two safes with the same result, except that the small safe this time was blown through the side of the car. The robbers then mounted their horses and rode away in the darkness.

Officers were advised this morning of the hold-up and are on the trail of the men who are believed to be the "Evans gang."

The passengers were not molested by the robbers, and many did not know the robbers were in progress, as most of them were asleep. Owing to the remoteness of Logan, the details of the hold-up were not obtained until tonight, when a south-bound Rock Island passenger train arrived here.

The Wells Fargo officials say there was only \$7 in the safe when it left here.

TO BRING MINERS BACK.

Western Federation Is Working for Cripple Creek Deportees.

Denver, Aug. 3.—Attorneys H. N. Hawkins and John H. Murphy, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, are devising ways and means to enable the deported Cripple Creek miners to return to their homes. Papers are being drawn and application will be made to some court, possibly the federal court, for an injunction restraining the Citizens' alliance and Mineowners' association from interfering with any deportees who return to the Cripple Creek district.

The Western Federation officials are also making arrangements to reopen the union stores in Cripple Creek and Victor that were raided and looted by mobs June 6 and 7.

Sheriff Edward Bell, of Teller county, has advised against the reopening of the stores or the return of deportees, fearing that such action will lead to violence.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKE.

Effort to Patch Up Quarrel of the Rival Unions.

New York, Aug. 3.—It is said here today that if the members of the union who are held responsible for the strike in the subway do not adjust matters promptly, a general lockout may be ordered by the Building Trades Employers' association to be followed by an attempt to establish an open shop.

At the meeting of the Central Federal union a more conciliatory attitude was adopted. At the close of the secret session it was announced that a committee had been appointed to bring about an amalgamation of the two painters' unions—the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' society, whose fight, one against the other, led to the subway strike.

THREE DESTROYERS CRIPPLED.

Japanese Flotilla Makes Safe Getaway in the Bay.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—The Japanese naval department announced that in the attack made by the Japanese torpedo boats on the Russian Port Arthur defense squadron, July 24, which was previously reported without details, resulted in the crippling of three Russian destroyers so badly as to render them useless for any future fighting.

The attack took place in East Heisendong bay and the Japanese destroyers discharged three fish-tail propelled torpedoes and then made their escape in the fog without waiting to see if the machines reached their mark.

Outposts Are Engaged.

With the Japanese army in Manchuria, at the headquarters of General Kuroki, July 29, via Antung and Seiright remain. The conditions on the right remain unchanged, although numerous engagements between the outposts of the two armies are of constant occurrence. There has been severe fighting in the center, although no details have as yet reached here. The Russians are strongly entrenched in their secondary position five miles west of Liao Yang and are expected to make a stand there.

Pica for Perishing Pimas.

Washington, Aug. 2.—An appeal was made to President Roosevelt today by a committee representing the Presbyterians of the Pima Indians in Arizona, who are said to be perishing because the waters of the Gila river have been diverted to the irrigation of the Indians' land, and the Indians, who number 5,000, are said to be on the verge of starvation because of the failure of their crops.

Tangier Guards Doubled.

Tangier, Aug. 2.—Last night all the guards about the city were doubled and a strong mounted force patrolled the outskirts until daylight. Europeans living in isolated places have been warned to come into the city. The diplomatic corps held a meeting today at which Mohammed-el-Torres, the sultan's representative here, and a member of his council were present. It is believed that the object of the conference was to discuss present conditions.

Philadelphia Fire Loss.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—The group of four buildings of the ornamental Terra Cotta works at Wissinock avenue and Bristol streets was entirely destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$150,000.

MASTER OF THE MINE

By Robert Buchanan.

CHAPTER XIX.

After the inquest was over I was led into a small room fitted up as a library, still handcuffed and still attended by the two policemen who had brought me over. Ever since my arrival at the house I had been looking eagerly for some sign of Madeline Graham; but she had not appeared. While I sat, however, George Redruth entered the room, and after glancing at me, addressed me: "This is bad business, Trueman," he said, looking very pale and agitated. "Let me tell you, however, he continued, "that ugly as the evidence looks against you, I hope that you'll succeed in proving your innocence at the trial. I haven't much cause to love you, and poor Johnson had still less; but upon my word, I believe you incapable of such a crime as this."

"Thank you, sir," I replied, trembling. "I could have borne his anger or indifference better than his sympathy. You at least do me that justice!"

He nodded assent, and was about to say something when there was a rustle of a dress behind him, and with a quick start, and a sharp pain at the heart, I saw Madeline standing in the room. The sight of her, with almost more than I could bear, like a lead, and my eyes filled with tears. The next moment she stepped forward with an eager cry of recognition, and both hands outstretched. Then, seeing that I was handcuffed, she uttered another cry of grief and pain.

"Madeline!" cried her cousin, warningly; but she paid no attention. I had turned my head away, too ashamed to meet her gaze, but I felt, rather than saw, that she was gazing tenderly into my face.

When she spoke, her voice was broken and tearful.

"Mr. Trueman, may I speak to you? May I tell you how my heart aches and bleeds for you, in your great trouble? May I assure you how deeply I believe—as all who know you must believe—in your innocence of such a crime?"

I turned my head and looked at her; my head ached, and the tears so blinded me that I could not see her.

"God bless you for saying that!" I murmured; and as I spoke, she lifted my two bound hands and held them gently in her own.

"I could not believe that any one would think it possible," she said, "that I would have come before you, but I waited, waiting for you to set at liberty. But now I hear you are to be put upon your trial! Ah, do not fear! Have courage! Your innocence will be proved, and you will soon be free man!"

"Perhaps," I answered, "but whether or not, it is something to know that my innocence is believed in by you!"

"How could I doubt it?" Dear Mr. Trueman, I know you better even than you know yourself. No proof, however terrible, could shake my faith in one whom I know to be the bravest and best of men, one who is incapable of any baseness, one to whom, remember, I owe my life."

"Don't mind me, Miss Graham. I shall come through this trouble right enough; perhaps, and whatever happens, I shall not forget your goodness. I cared for no one's good opinion but yours. I'm not the least innocent man, by many, who has had to face an unjust accusation, and answer it with his life; and what you have said to me will give me courage, perhaps, to bear the sorrow that's to come."

Before I realized what she was doing she had taken my hands again, had raised them to her lips and kissed them.

"Don't do that!" I cried, half sobbing. "I can't bear it! Here, lady, take me away!"

"Use him kindly," she cried, weeping, and addressing the officers. "Remember, he is a gentleman, and falsely accused."

"Don't be afraid, my lady," said the man who had previously spoken. "We'll look after him."

"And Mr. Trueman—dear friend—do not think that, though we part now, I shall be idle. I am rich, remember, and whatever money can do for your defense shall be done by me. It is a poor return, indeed, for the life you have given me; but I shall try to make the best of it. Keep a good heart! Think that you have friends working for you, praying for you. Think that the happy time will soon come when you will be free again and, when I see you, you will love me, and who will love you the better for a trouble bravely borne!"

In the rupture of that moment I could have caught her in my arms, but I was too weak, and when I tried to do so, she gently, but firmly, the officers led me from the room, and along the passage to the door, where the dog-cart was waiting. There was a crowd about the door, and when I appeared there was a sympathetic murmur.

Our way back lay past the old cottage. Quitting the gates of the great house, and leaving the dark avenue behind, we walked swiftly along the country road. The horse, being toward bound, whirled us along at full speed. As we approached the dear old cottage, I earned my neck round to look at it; the next moment we dashed past it; but in that moment I caught a glimpse of a ghastly white face looking out of one of the lower windows.

It was the face of my uncle, John Pen-dracken! As we passed he seemed to give a wild start of recognition.

Then, looking back, I saw, before we were fifty yards away, a figure, wild and half-dressed, running out across the garden to the gate, and looking after us. It was my uncle. He seemed dazed and stupefied. As we disappeared round a turning in the road, I fancied I caught the sound of a sharp cry, and simultaneously I saw him throw his two arms wildly up into the air!

CHAPTER XX.

The Assizes came on some six weeks after the date of the inquest, and in the interim I found that my darling did not fall to keep her word. A firm of solicitors, instructed by her, undertook my defense; and though I at first, out of motives of pride, declined their good offices, I was finally persuaded to accept them. The day of the trial, on entering the dock, I saw her sitting by George Redruth's side in the crowded court.

Early in the course of the proceedings, I heard whispers among the crowd surrounding me. They were looking at Madeline, and she was looking at me; she might be. A voice replied that she was "the prisoner's sweetheart." Far away as I knew that idea to be from the simple truth, I looked at my darling with new feelings of love and gratitude.

My aunt next described my doings on the night of my departure from St. George's. Then my uncle entered the box. Ghastly and woe-begone, he stood like a man dazed; not once turning his eyes in my direction. His evidence only corroborated that of my aunt.

All that could be said was said in my

rough unobserved, but I heard the door, which stood wide open, I saw a white face gazing at me.

"Annie!" I cried.

She uttered a low cry, and, pressing her hand upon her heart, tottered as if about to fall; but, striding forward, I caught her in my arms.

(To be continued.)

HOW WORDS ARE COINED.

English Language Has Been a Gradual Growth for Centuries.

It was estimated about the year 1880 that the peasantry of a certain district in England used only 800 words to express all the needs of their rural life, says Current Literature. The total vocabulary of the bible is only 8,000 words, that of Milton's poems about 8,000 and Shakespeare, dealing with so vast a range of human action, thought, passion and emotion, only used some 15,000. A modern dictionary contains some 15,000. The mind is bewildered at the great growth of the English language in three centuries. It is quite true that a large number of the words catalogued to-day consists of technical terms only used in the sciences to which they belong and that some are " slang," with which the English language could dispense without any great loss, but there still remains a vast number available for the speaker and writer. Language, like every other product of life, must grow. Bentley showed but little of his usual acumen when he wrote: "It were no difficult contrivance, if the public had any regard to it, to make the English language immutable, unless hereafter some foreign nation shall invade and overrun us." The moment a language ceases to require new words there is an indication that thought is standing still and decadence must at once ensue.

The introduction of new words, however, must be governed by some sound principle. It would be a strange thing if, in a republic of men, a new coin might be coined upon the citizens at the will of any single individual. Even so in the republic of language, whatever is introduced must be coined under the authority of the law. So long as there is a sufficient expression for any thing or idea, so long is there no need for a new name. When Huxley coined the word "agnostic," fashioning it according to the laws of the English tongue, there was necessity for a name for a man who simply put revelation among the things which were unknowable. "Skeptic" would not serve, for the skeptic claims the right to reason about revelation. No such good reason had Browning for importing "banality." Already we had several expressions for the commonplace. Consequently, for every one who mused "banality," a thousand used "agnostic." One is useful, the other useless.

HEAVY WEIGHT BOOKS DOOMED.

Lightweight Paper Is Now Coming Into General Popularity.

The heavy, arm-breaking, temper destroying volume of the past is doomed. Book buyers cannot have failed to notice a marked improvement in the makeup of the new books, a lightness of weight, until recently the English book manufacturers have been far ahead of the American in this respect, and most light-weight paper used by publishers had to be imported from England. But about five years ago American publishers began the agitation in this country for a home-made light-weight paper. The model to be imitated here was the English esparto paper, made from esparto grass, a rush-like grass growing only in northern Africa and southern Spain. This paper is made in limited quantities even in England, because of the scarcity of this grass. At the repeated instigation of publishers, several American manufacturers commenced experiments in the light paper. At first little progress was made. The American product, though light, lacked the necessary cohesiveness—a fatal defect. The work was persisted in, however, until success was achieved in the last year or so, and the American light-weight paper is now coming into general use, says the Kansas City Journal. Made of it a book weighs between 30 and 40 per cent less than one of equal size made of the old smooth, heavy paper. The light-weight paper is not smooth, and to the uninitiated it appears to be rougher, and supposedly cheaper, than the old smooth paper to which readers are accustomed. But, as a matter of fact, the light, rough paper is decidedly more expensive to make.

Japan a Curious Land.

"There is no land that I have ever seen so curious as Japan," said Robert W. Brinkley, of Yokohama, a Washington reporter. "I have lived in Japan for the past twenty-two years and it is to me still a sort of wonderland."

"One of the strange features of the country is that a crop of rice fruitfully almost certain to deteriorate. I have seen beautiful peaches grown the first year from stock imported from the United States. The second year they were still fairly good; the third season poor and after that unfit to eat. Nothing in the vegetable world would seem to retain its excellence for any length of time. It is a hamper country and everything reverts to the bamboo. Beautiful lush grass covers many a plain and yet it gives no nutriment to cattle. Garden vegetables look as fine as any grown in the United States, but when cooked they have no taste. The flowers are of gorgeous hues, but they are without perfume."

"But even with these imperfections it is a very interesting corner of the earth and many things recommend it. Its inhabitants are in their way a fine people. In the rural districts particularly the natives are the most honorable being I ever met. In the cities they are sharper mentally, but not nearly so scrupulous."

Not So Easy.

Disgraced Citizen—Aren't you ashamed of your indecence, living without work?

Drifting Dobson—Hol' on, stranger; it's hard work livin' without work!

The first stamped envelopes were issued in 1853 and were of the denomination of three and six cents.