

DAYTON HERALD.
NEWS OF THE WEEK
In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The Russian strike has spread to nearly every town of importance in the empire.

The Rogers Locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold to the American Locomotive company.

Meetings throughout Germany denounced the coal mine owners, but they refuse to yield to the strikers.

Father Gopon, leader of the St. Petersburg strikers, has issued a proclamation advising soldiers from oath of allegiance to the czar.

The bills providing dental surgeons for the navy and to increase the efficiency of the navy hospital corps will be reported favorably to the house.

B. J. Yaskin, a director of the Rock Island road, has bought the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek district railroad, which runs between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.

A. G. Chaplain, fireman, was killed, and several passengers were injured in a wreck of an Illinois Terminal railroad train near Ashton, Ill. A car containing 30 passengers turned over.

The supreme court of Hawaii has decided that six miles of the trans-Pacific cable, which lies within the three-mile limit below low water mark, is taxable, and values it at \$16,000.

A new French cabinet has been formed by Rouvier.

All printing works in St. Petersburg are closed and no newspapers are being issued.

Experts examining the Denver ballots declare one-third of them are fraudulent.

T. J. O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has accepted an offer to become minister to Denmark.

The senate will confirm the nomination of T. C. Powell, of Portland, to be marshal at Nome, Alaska.

The Oregon delegation is confident of a small appropriation with which to begin work on the Cello canal.

A Russian admiral who was in Port Arthur when it surrendered denounces General Stoessel as incapable and the surrender as a disgrace.

Four publishers of large St. Petersburg papers declare their intention to issue their papers so soon as men can be secured, in defiance of the censor's orders.

The California legislature has appropriated \$70,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair. Already \$20,000 has been given and with this last sum that state is sure of a fine showing at Portland this year.

It is now regarded as certain that there will be no strike of the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Four Americans and one Mexican were ambushed and killed by Yaqui Indians 35 miles east of La Colorado, state of Sonora, Mexico. Mexican capture has been ordered to the scene to capture the Indians.

It is claimed that the government officials investigating the Oregon land frauds have unearthed a deal in which Mitchell, Hermann and Mays were implicated by which the government would have been robbed of 300,000 acres in southwestern Oregon through Middle Oregon. The profits of the deal would have been \$500,000.

The principal cause of the outbreak of Russia workingmen is the ruinous monetary burdens borne by the people. The main items are: National debt, \$3,500,000,000; annual interest on debt, \$50,000,000; expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads, \$1,500,000,000; taxes paid by peasants in 1900, 60,000,000; loss by industrial depression in three years, \$300,000,000; war loss to date, \$400,000,000. There are 100,000,000 Russian peasants and the average daily earnings of each is 3 to 9 cents.

The City Savings Fund & Trust company's bank, of Lancaster, Pa., has closed down with deposits of about \$1,000,000.

Williams, of Mississippi, may resign as Democratic leader in the house.

The Baltic fleet is not expected to reach the seat of war for three months.

Senator Mitchell, it is said, will come home and demand a speedy trial.

The United States may use force against Venezuela in the asphalt dispute.

The Japanese talk of pumping out Port Arthur harbor to reach the sunken ships.

Father Gopon, the priest who is leading the St. Petersburg strikers, has been arrested.

A Pueblo grand jury says a great majority of ballots in the November election were illegal.

Despite the efforts of the police and military many incendiary fires are reported throughout Russia.

President Loubet is trying to patch up the trouble between members of the French cabinet.

It is rumored that M. Smirnoff, manager of the iron works where the great St. Petersburg strike began, has been murdered.

Kaiser William is angry with the coal mine owners of Germany and popular sympathy is with the miners.

The big guns used by the Japanese at Port Arthur have been sent north and are now turned against Kuropatkin's army.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Wednesday, January 18.

The house today adopted the 12 articles of impeachment against Judge Charles Swayne. The speaker was authorized to appoint members to present the case to the senate and conduct the impeachment proceedings before that body.

Senator Stone occupied considerably time with his speech asking an investigation of the campaign of 1896 and 1904. Clay spoke in opposition to the statehood bill. He had no objection to the consolidation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Thursday, January 19.

The house of representatives today completed consideration of the army appropriation bill and will vote on it tomorrow. A vigorous attack was made on the army transport service by Humphrey and offered an amendment abolishing it. The house fixed Friday, February 17, as the date for holding appropriate exercises in Statuary hall accepting the statue of Francis E. Willard. A bill was passed extending the extradition laws of the United States to the Philippines.

Consideration of the statehood bill was continued in the senate today and Stone spoke for two hours in opposition to it. The bill for the remuneration of American fur sealers who suffered losses because of their suppression, was also debated at some length, but no action was taken.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The statehood bill and the fur seal indemnity bill again divided the attention of the senate today and both went without action. Fulton spoke in support of the indemnity bill, and McCleary and Bates in opposition to the statehood measure.

Immediately after the senate was called to order President Pro Tem Frye laid before it a telegram from the governor of New Mexico, transmitting a memorial adopted by the legislature of that territory protesting against the union of New Mexico and Arizona in one state, and urging the admission of New Mexico as a state according to present boundaries.

The house passed the army appropriation bill. The Indian appropriation bill was considered for the remainder of the day, but was not concluded when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Monday, January 23.

The session of the house today was devoted entirely to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia. Several efforts were made to take official notice of the rioting in St. Petersburg, but they were all turned down.

Everidge made another ineffectual effort in the senate to have a time fixed for voting on the statehood bill. The fortifications appropriations bill was passed. A joint resolution appropriating \$7,000 to pay the necessary expenses of the inaugural ceremonies was passed.

Tuesday, January 24.

The senate today organized as a high court to try the impeachment charges against Judge Swayne. Platt, of Connecticut, was elected to preside at the trial sessions. Further proceedings were postponed until Friday, when Judge Swayne is expected to appear before the bar of the senate. The Philippine railroad bill was passed. Much time was consumed in discussion of various bills pending. One senator wanted to admit each of the four territories included in the joint statehood bill as a state.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill again occupied the attention of the house today. An amendment to increase the salaries of all school officials and teachers precipitated a long debate. It was finally ruled out of order and other amendments taken up. At 4:15, when the house adjourned, nothing had been accomplished.

Wednesday, January 25.

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Friday, January 27.

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Saturday, January 28.

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Sunday, January 29.

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Monday, January 30.

The senate today organized as a high court to try the impeachment charges against Judge Swayne. Platt, of Connecticut, was elected to preside at the trial sessions. Further proceedings were postponed until Friday, when Judge Swayne is expected to appear before the bar of the senate. The Philippine railroad bill was passed. Much time was consumed in discussion of various bills pending. One senator wanted to admit each of the four territories included in the joint statehood bill as a state.

HIS POWER IS GONE

Czar Has Been Forced to Yield to Grand Dukes.

VLADIMIR AND SERGIUS RULE

Rioting and Bloodshed Spread to All Parts of Empire—Revolution Under Full Headway.

Libau, Russia, Jan. 24.—The imperial yacht Standard is expected here to convey the czar and his family to Copenhagen.

Reports from St. Petersburg say that the actual government is no longer in the hands of the czar. This statement is made with deliberation and with a full knowledge of the day's doings. The grand duke, always powerful, but until very recently held in check by the people's pathetic faith in the power of the "Little White Father," is in absolute command.

Grand Duke Vladimir commands the troops, and every order, whether it be one of leniency or stern repression, is issued by him. Grand Duke Sergius is stated to be in control of the internal situation.

The utmost secrecy is maintained as to the czar's present whereabouts. Some have him at Tarko-Sa, others at Peterhof, still others insist that he has been at the winter palace right along. All questions put to men in authority on that score are met with the very courteous reply that they know as little as the interrogator.

MOSCOW IN TURMOIL.

Workmen Force Closing of All the Large Factories.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The most startling feature in the situation tonight is the news that several factories in Moscow have closed and that the workmen in the old capital of Russia are repeating the tactics of their fellow workmen of the new capital, marching from shop to shop and making demands that the establishment shut down. The whole city is reported to be in a state of great excitement over the news of the bloodshed which has precipitated immediately the strike that had been scheduled for Wednesday.

The tension, which was somewhat relaxed during the morning, continued to increase during the day. Conditions appeared to be ominous, when, shortly after dark, the workmen in two electric light plants walked out, refusing triple pay to remain, and plunging half the city into utter darkness, including the Nevsky Prospect. The water supply was also cut off, and a veritable panic ensued.

IT IS REVOLUTION.

Sailors at Sevastopol Mutiny in Mass and Destroy Buildings.

Kief, Jan. 24.—Details of the burning of the admiralty yards at Sevastopol have arrived here, showing that it was the result of a mutiny of 8,000 sailors, such as never before occurred in Russia.

All Saturday there had been considerable talk all over the city that the sailors in the Sevastopol barracks had grown restive and that numerous instances of insubordination had occurred. Shortly after the noon hour Monday the doors of the barracks were thrown open and several thousand sailors forced their way into the street.

One squad of mutineers rushed to the rooms of a captain, who is said to have been particularly disliked. The officer was seized and thrown to the roof. They beat in his skull and his face was mangled, beyond recognition, and then they wrecked his rooms and took every weapon they could find. Meanwhile, those on the outside had set fire to the buildings, which, being old and mainly constructed of wood, was burned to the ground.

From there the mutineers rushed wildly through the streets, setting up a cry of: "The revolution has begun." "The revolution has begun."

One of the Horrors of Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Among the authenticated horrors of yesterday is the case of an aged general, whose sledge was stopped by the infuriated people as he was driving in the direction of the troops. "Are you going to order them to fire on us?" yelled the crowd. The general ordered the driver to drive on, when he was instantly struck on the head by a well dressed individual in a sable fur coat. The general was then thrown out of the sledge, brutally beaten and finally rampled to death.

Estimates of the Dead.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The estimates of the number of dead and wounded yesterday continue to vary greatly, as at least a majority of the killed and wounded were carried off by their comrades. Few of those taken to the hospitals have been reported. The official account of the rioting by no means indicates the total of killed and wounded. From careful investigation by the staff of the Associated Press it appears that the estimate of 500 killed last night seems liberal. The list grows in number every hour.

Ready to Take Charge.

London, Jan. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that, as the outcome of the meeting of the Reform party of Gorky, Annsky, Arsenieff and others and their adherents Saturday night and Sunday, a body of men has been constituted who regard themselves as the future provisional government of Russia. As yet, the correspondent says, they are political ciphers; but they hope to overturn the existing regime.

To Loot for Provisions.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—A report has gained currency that the strikers intend to storm the market in Vassili Orloff and seize the provisions there.

WILL DIG CANAL.

Battle for Open River Between Cello and The Dalles is Won.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The government will build the Dalles-Cello canal. This decision was reached by the rivers and harbors committee tonight after several hours spent in final consideration of the project. The river and harbor bill, which will probably be reported to the house tomorrow, will appropriate \$200,000 additional, this money to be carried in the sundry civil bill, probably at the next session.

Today's action of the committee commits the government to the canal project and insures the most timely construction of this waterway by the government at an aggregate cost of \$3,800,000.

The fight to secure adoption of this project is one of the hardest that the friends of the Columbia river have ever been called upon to make. In some ways it was harder, than that in behalf of the Lewis and Clark bill last session, for on that measure the delegation had the active support of President Roosevelt. This fight was made without such aid.

Senator Fulton, Representative Williamson and Representative Jones have been working unitedly and unremittently on behalf of the Cello canal project ever since the rivers and harbors committee commenced framing its bill. Representative Jones, by reason of his membership of the committee, has been able to render aid and has rendered most valuable service.

IN OZAR'S PLACE.

Reformers Will Create a Provisional Government in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Russian officials today stand agape before the possibility of a provisional government being established by a number of Liberals and moderate Socialists who, it is stated, are men of wealth and position. The authorities lost no time when this report became known in arresting M. Annsky, one of the few leaders of the latest movement whose names are known to the public, and it is stated that Maxim Gorky, the novelist, also identified with the political revolt, has received warning to withdraw from active participation if he values his liberty.

Others are stated to have been taken into custody, but their names will not be divulged at present by the officials.

At this hour it would seem as though the government had succeeded in impressing the strikers with the uselessness of mob resistance to the guns of the troops. The general opinion is, therefore, that chaos will become less frequent, and that those who consider violence the only fitting reply to the government's course will resort to bombs.

One incident of this character, at least, has already occurred, but the attempt was frustrated. The crowds, it is thought, may now scatter. Their places will then, according to the Socialists, be taken by small groups of two or three, who will make their way to the government buildings and palaces, and, by placing bombs, inflict more damage and loss of life than would be in the power of the full force of strikers.

STATE OF SIEGE.

Will Be Proclaimed in Russian Capital With Treppoff as Governor.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—St. Petersburg will be declared in a state of siege tomorrow, General Treppoff, until recently chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed governor general of St. Petersburg, and has taken up quarters in the winter palace. Strangely enough, the only precedent in the case of General Treppoff's father during the reign of Nicholas II, and it is also a strange coincidence that successful attempts were made on the lives of both. General Treppoff is a man of great energy, but the measures he adopted at Moscow for the suppression of the student demonstrations in December last provoked much resentment, and the revolutionists recently condemned him to death.

Anarchists Busy in London.

London, Jan. 25.—A number of anarchists are known to be here who have attended an international anarchist meeting in London on January 20. The police say several minor gatherings have been held in these quarters since the reception of the news from St. Petersburg and that a big meeting is called for January 29 in a notorious hall in the East End for the announced purpose of expressing indignation at what the circles term as the "St. Petersburg massacre."

No Cause to Yield.

London, Jan. 25.—The Times' correspondent at Peking, who has returned from a visit to Port Arthur, describes the impressions he gained there and says: "Without seeing them, nobody could form any idea of the stupendous strength of the forts or the incredible heroism displayed in their capture. No foreign officer is able to explain the reason for the surrender of Port Arthur. Those who have seen the condition of the fortress believe that no more creditable surrender is recorded in history."

Mails the Rising with Joy.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese are keenly watching the developments at St. Petersburg. The newspapers publish extra with the accounts of the riots, which are eagerly read. The people were shocked at the death roll. A member of a foreign legation said: "The war is over unless the Russian people are crushed with an iron heel. It has brought about a crisis. The Japanese army is now fighting the battle of the Russian people."

Bad for Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—A new grave danger has arisen in the interruption of dispatch of supplies to the front as a result of the strike. Unless some means can be found to secure the provisions and other munitions of war which were to be started from St. Petersburg on January 30, General Kuropatkin's army may find itself in a most serious predicament.

By Order of the Czar

A Story of Russian Power

By MARCUS EASTLAKE

CHAPTER XVI.

A day later I arrive in Berlin and at liberty to seek my old associate, Karl Rosen. In a few minutes I am "Unter den Linden," mounted on one of those high-wheeled Berlin droshkies, conspicuous to the view of the double stream of individuals that pour in both directions, not one of whom but carries curious eyes on me. A Russian priest is undoubtedly a rare sight in Berlin, and few even know to what nationality I belong.

The Stein-Strasse is one of the many streets that run into the great center of the evening life of the city. I turn into it, and presently halt before a large house that has a balcony covered with creepers. There is an ornamental metal table, and chairs disposed amid a grove of plants. One of the chairs is occupied by a young man in whom, spite of his clean shaven chin, trim whiskers, and general air of lofty respectability, I at once recognize the converted Philistine, erstwhile of the University of St. Petersburg, Karl Rosen.

My droski stopping at the door, he rises and leans over the railings of the balcony to bestow on me a prolonged and earnest stare. I wave my hand excitedly, to which he makes no response, only staring the harder, so I pay the driver and ring door. Rosen's bell, whose name on a large brass plate is announced below it.

When the street door flies open I mount the flight of stone steps three at a time. A neat maid servant holds open the door for me.

"Your master is at home; can I see him?" I inquired in German; for like most Russians of the educated class I am a tolerably good linguist.

For some moments she regards me with eyes as round as saucers before she sufficiently recovers from her surprise at sight of me, to reply to my question. "Yes, sir; step in, sir." She precedes me across a hall and pauses at the door of a room which must be that one by the balcony, to ask:

"What name, sir?" I hesitate for a moment. "Herr Lubanoff," I reply at length.

She turns the handle and announces me; then with a last, curious glance, leaves me within the room.

A figure stands between me and the light—a dapper little figure, the slight of which awakens in me a kind of pleasant recollection. I stop quickly up to it, grasp an unresponsive hand, shake it heartily, forgetting for the moment how disguised beyond the possibility of recognition I am, as I exclaim:

"Don't you know me? Waken up, brother! Surely, thou hast not forgotten thine old comrade, Vlasoff?" "Vlasoff," he repeats stupidly.

Gazing at me always, his grasp begins to tighten, his features to work. "Vlasoff"—it cannot be Vlasoff; he was a—hanged!" He says this dubiously, in a wavering, undecided manner. Doubtless he has my face and voice and other signs speak to his heart.

"Was he?" he asks. "I fling my clerical hat to the far end of the room; my wig, my false beard follow it; and, stretching up the skirts of my silken frock, I cut a caper before him.

"Vlasoff! Is it possible?" he gasps, and then the under-hearted little fellow bursts into tears. I am grave in an instant. My hands descend on his shoulders, and we look each other in the face. The tears are streaming down, and my vision grows dim at sight of this, and him.

Half an hour later we are seated with our feet under the same mahogany, with coffee before us. I relate my adventures. Now and then I hear his short, quickened breathings or his low, agitated laugh. The room is quite dark when I arrive at the end of my story. A long pause ensues, during which nothing is heard save the rumble of vehicles and the subdued stir of life in the street below.

"Vlasoff," he begins, "how that thou hast made this great sacrifice for the weal of Russia, what better is she for? Has it advanced the cause? What better is she for those hundreds of devoted men, and even women, who have perished on the scaffold for her redemption? Is tyranny less rampant? In all these years have we advanced a single step? Best thou not at least that thy methods are wrong? There is no help, no efficacy in the extreme measures you adopt—yet I know that I only waste my breath in pointing this out to thee. I suppose, then, with hasten to league thyself with the red-hot social democrats here, and get into more mischief."

"What if at last I have become a convert to thy gentler creed, Karl?" I queried in a tone of considerable solemnity. "No such luck," he responds with a touch of bitterness. "Well, well, I will not insist, but perhaps time may show."

"Vlasoff, dear old man! If I could only believe that!" "Believe nothing," I interrupt, "until thou hast proof. A man must have lived his theories before he has earned the right to talk of them. Therefore I am mute. In this instant, would one gets sick of this eternal talk, talk. Only one thing I will observe, that the mind of a man is liable to undergo strange metamorphoses in passing through the Valley of the Shadow, and if he emerges to find himself still on this side of the grave, the chances are that he sees things in a different light. The mysterious journey opens the windows of his soul."

"Now, I must leave thee for a couple of hours or so to visit patients," Rosen observes, placing at my elbow newspapers and a new book. "Make thyself at home."

Left alone, I feel too restless, and excited to read. I wander about, examining the pictures on the walls, the books, the knick-knacks, and finally some albums, in one of which I soon become absorbed. It is entirely devoted to Rosen's University friends. Almost every face is familiar to me, and awakens in me memories of happy, careless days that can never return, and others that make me unaccountably sad for those who are moldering in an early grave. There is Ivan's honest face looking at me with his thoughtful, deep-set eyes, and Pavel's firm and fiery one. There is poor Vlasoff and those others who went with me to the scaffold, but, unlike myself, returned not to light and life again; and there am I, in different stages of my student existence. Lingering in contemplation of these I note not the flights of time, and before I have begun to expect Rosen's return he is there again. He puts his arm through mine and conducts me to the dining room.

"Now eat a lucky fellow, Karl," I say, as I watch him dissecting a roast duckling. "To drop into a thing like this just when the time was ripe for thee to do so."

cloth, and administering a stimulant, he opens the window, ascertains from me by a questioning glance which is the bruised foot, and proceeds to take off the cloth shoe and the woolen stocking, displaying an ugly welt across the instep.

Already the old gentleman begins to testify by deep-drawn sighs that his senses are returning. He opens his eyes presently, looks vaguely in my face, and closes them again.

"Have you any linen by you?" I inquire of the station master.

"I have bandages, lint; in short, everything you require, doctor," he replies. "I always have them with me, in case of accidents."

"Resuable man," I think; "should have been a doctor." And certainly no practical surgeon could have lent more able assistance than does he. He anticipates my requirements, fetching water in a basin, unfolding and holding in readiness the long strips of linen, until I am fain to observe:

"You have mistaken your vocation, Herr Bahnhofs-Verwalter."

He smiles with modest complacency. "I have had a little practical training in surgery," he responds. "It is useful to a man of my position to know how to bind up a wound at least. I have found it so. All the railway officials bring their cuts and bruises to me."

(To be continued.)

POSE AS DETECTIVES.

Secret Service Trying to Break Up Objectionable Practices.

"A surprising large number of people seem to have a mania for posing as United States secret-service men," remarked Chief Wikke of that service recently, says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. "We are running across instances nearly every day of men who pass themselves off as members of the secret service. Some of them are amateur hawkbaws, who have been reading the Sherlock Holmes stories and pose around merely for the sake of making an impression. Others are more vicious in their intentions and pass themselves off as secret-service men in order to profit thereby. The law strictly prohibits this practice and imposes a fine and imprisonment for conviction. We are trying to break up the business and are prosecuting cases wherever they are found. Here is a case we have on hand now."

"A man was arrested in Indianapolis a couple of days ago for masquerading as a member of our service. He evidently is a shrewd fellow and was making use of the deception to get a check for \$250 cashed. The man went into one of the Indianapolis banks and presented a check for this sum of money. He told the cashier that it was the check of the paymaster of our service. The cashier required the fellow to secure an indorsement, and when he went out to look for some one to identify him the bank telegraphed to the paymaster at St. Louis for information. The reply was that there was no such person in the secret service. The man turned up with an Indianapolis citizen named Rice, who indorsed the check. Rice explained that he had met the man while traveling from Montreal to Troy and had no reason to suspect that he was a bogus government employee."

"When the man was arrested papers found on his person indicated that he was a long-headed chap and had prepared for trouble growing out of a possible question as to his identity. He had in his possession two or three letters addressed to me which he had just dictated to the cashier. They all referred to details of office work and were calculated to disarm the suspicion of any one who might doubt his claims. Another was addressed to the president, but in this he rather overreached himself. In this letter he made it appear that he had been having correspondence with the president in person about his transfer to the war department to look after some confidential work for Secretary Taft. If anything were needed to expose him that letter was sufficient for, of course, no letter on a subject of this kind would ever be sent from the White House."

A Visit to the Country.

The feeling of rivalry which exists between Chicago and St. Louis, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and between many other American cities is paralleled in the case of Edinburgh and Glasgow. These two cities have been at daggers draw from time immemorial. The fact that Edinburgh seemingly sleeps in classic calm gives modern Glasgow frequent opportunities to score a point.

"Aye," said the hero of "Erechie" to the Edinburgh man. "I was tellin' Duffy, the colman, about Edinburgh, and he's gaun through wi' a trip to see it on Monday."

"I'll be a purt holiday for the creature, but he's just takin' it. He'll be better there than wastin' his