

CASH FOR RIVERS

Chairman Burton Sure Appropriation Bill Will Pass.

ITS FATE RESTS WITH SENATE

Only Danger is that Load of Amendments May Sink It in the Upper House.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, expressed the belief today that his bill, consideration of which was begun in the house yesterday, will pass both houses and become law before March 4.

There has been a growing fear that this bill would be sidetracked, not only because of the demands of party leaders for economy, but because of the unprecedented late date in bringing it up for consideration. Only eight days remain to pass it through both houses and through conference, less time than was ever before given any river and harbor bill.

Burton, however, says the shortage of time is a strong factor in favor of the passage of the bill. It will induce the senate to make only slight amendments, for fear of losing what is proposed by the house. He says that unless the senate loads the bill down with large amendments, it will pass without material objection, carrying practically the appropriations agreed to by the house committee.

HOPE TO BANKRUPT JAPAN

Russians Rely on Long Pursue for Escape from Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Although the party which is advocating peace as the only way from the present situation continues to gain strength, nothing has actually been decided, and no move has yet been made. It is officially maintained that Russia's attitude is unchanged. At the foreign office not the slightest encouragement is given to the peace talk. On the contrary, it is affirmed as strongly as ever that Japan must propose terms, while at the same time it is admitted that it is inconceivable that Japan can offer conditions acceptable to Russia.

The idea of a complete Russian victory is not harbored, but it is insisted that Russia is not beaten, and will not be beaten until General Kurapatkin is decisively wounded by General Oyama and the fate of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron is determined. The main consideration entering into the calculations of the uncompromising advocates of a prosecution of the war is that Japan's financial resources must become exhausted long before Russia's.

HALF THE BODIES ARE FOUND

Only Three Were Rescued Alive, and They Soon Died.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 23.—At 8 o'clock this evening 75 blackened and disfigured bodies had been recovered from the Virginia mine in which the awful explosion occurred on Monday afternoon, entombing more than 150 miners.

The rescuers are still heroically at work in the store, and as they advance the bodies further in the mine are found to be worse burned and mutilated than those nearer the exterior. No hope is now held out that any are alive. Three men were found yesterday whose hearts were still beating, but they expired immediately.

The Birmingham district has come promptly forward in relieving the destitute families of the victims, and mass meetings have been held for that purpose. Hundreds of dollars have been subscribed, and the Birmingham Commercial club has raised more than \$3,000. Alabama District No. 20, United Mineworkers of America, today voted \$5,000 to be distributed among the families.

Russian Raiders Violate Neutrality

Tientsin, Feb. 23.—About 300 Russian raiders slightly damaged the railway between Haiheng and Tatschekiao on Monday night and again destroyed the neutrality of the territory west of the Liao river. The presence of Chinese soldiers was not reported. It is evident that the villagers kept the Russians well informed as to the disposition of the Japanese troops. It was expected that the raiders would repeat the attempt to destroy the Japanese stores at Nuchiatan, but they retired without an engagement.

Oil Refinery for Colorado

Denver, Feb. 23.—Representative Clifton H. Wilder's bill appropriating \$125,000 for the establishment of a state oil refinery was favorably reported to the house by the finance committee today. The bill also contains provisions to regulate the price of oil. Independent oil producers who are supporting the measure have offered to lease and operate the refinery when constructed, and to advance the money for its construction at low rates.

Kansas After the Railroads

Topeka, Feb. 23.—The Kansas senate tonight passed a bill for the regulation of railroads. It provides that a state railroad board shall make changes in freight rates upon due complaint being made. A section giving the board power to change rates of its own initiative was included in the bill as it passed the house.

TERMS OF PEACE.

They Have Been Practically Agreed Upon by Japan and Russia.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—Despite the official denials, the Publishers' Press correspondent is in a position to state that the czar and his advisers have of late not only discussed the question of peace with Japan, but have also practically agreed upon certain terms, which are acceptable to the emperor, and, it is alleged, are almost identical with those which have been submitted by the Japanese government to Russia through the agency of the German emperor. It is still denied that such terms were submitted, but it is nevertheless true that they have reached the hands of the czar.

The terms acceptable to both nations, and practically agreed to by the czar, place Korea under Japanese suzerainty and cede Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula to Japan.

Vladivostok, under the stipulations, is to be declared a neutral and open port in place of Port Arthur, the neutralization of which Japan would not agree to. This feature, it is stated, proved one of the most objectionable to Russia, as it was hoped that the disarmament of Port Arthur and its transformation into a purely commercial port, open to all nations, would end the vexing Manchurian question.

The Eastern Chinese railway is to be placed under a neutral international administration, and, in order to provide some sort of safeguard for future peace in Manchuria, that country, as far north as Harbin, is to be restored as an integral part of China.

The main difficulty in the way of bringing about immediate peace seems to be the question of indemnity. It is known that Japan will insist upon a considerable money payment, and Russia is not willing to submit to that condition. The difficulty, however, is by no means insuperable, but if it should prove to be a serious obstacle, the czar will perhaps be willing to risk another battle in the hope of gaining a victory which may make the Japanese more amenable to the Russian arguments.

LIFE IN ONLY ONE.

Blackened and Mangled Corpses Removed from Alabama Mine.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—The scene at the Virginia mine this afternoon, where a terrific after-damp explosion yesterday afternoon imprisoned 116 men 700 feet below the surface, was the most gruesome and harrowing that has ever been witnessed in this section of Alabama. Of the miners who entered the mines yesterday afternoon, so far only 50 bodies have been recovered. The recovery already of so many dead bodies precludes the idea that any living men remain among the unfortunates still in the mine. The corpses are frightfully mangled and disfigured and identification is almost impossible.

Out of the 50 bodies recovered up to this time, one was found about 4 o'clock which was barely alive. The body was carefully taken from the mine and heroic methods resorted to to bring the man to consciousness. He is still alive, but scant hope is held out for his recovery.

FAVOR COAST SHIPYARDS.

Humphrey Pleads for Differential on Naval Contracts.

Washington, Feb. 21.—An earnest effort is being made by congressmen from the Pacific coast to have inserted in the naval appropriation bill a provision for a 4 per cent differential in favor of shipyards on the West coast in the contract price for warships constructed in these yards. Representative Humphrey, of Washington, today strongly urged the president to advocate such a differential. If adopted, the differential would increase the cost to the government of a battleship constructed on the Pacific coast about \$150,000. This sum, Humphrey explained, would not be in the form of additional profit to the constructing company, as the shipment from the East of necessary material entering into the vessels would amount to \$165,000.

Railroads Are Tied Up.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The railroad strike situation is reported to be growing worse in the southwest, and private advices are to show the existence of a reign of terror in Tiflis and the Caucasus generally. Many murders by Tartars and Armenians are reported. Communication has been almost cut off, even the telegraphers striking, the few who are still at their keys being kept there with pistols at their heads. The situation in Poland along the Austrian border is also causing great uneasiness.

Baltic Fleet at Nossi Be.

Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 22.—Russia's Baltic fleet is still making Nossi Be (Great Island), off the northwest coast of Madagascar, its rendezvous. The whole fleet and colliers number 70 vessels of all kinds. Only a few colliers remain at Diego Suarez, Madagascar. The Russian officers and sailors are enjoying themselves greatly. The fleet has been supplied with 50,000 cases of potatoes and 10,000 bags of flour by local merchants.

Investigate Texas Oil Also.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 22.—A petition is being circulated here asking Congressman Pickney to request President Roosevelt to include the Texas oil fields in the investigation of the Standard Oil operations in Kansas.

MANY MINERS DEAD

Over One Hundred Entombed in Alabama Mine.

EXPLOSION OF DUST THE CAUSE

Details of Cause of Explosion Will Likely Never Be Known—Relief Hurried to Scene.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 21.—By an explosion in the Virginia mine, about 18 miles southwest of Birmingham, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, between 110 and 135 union miners are entombed and it is believed the entire number suffered an awful death. Scores of vigorous rescuers are at work digging into the mine to relieve their friends and comrades in the inside.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by an accumulation of dust, although the mine has heretofore been noted for being entirely free from dust. It is also believed that, as the entire quota has probably been killed, the details of the cause of the disaster will never be known.

The camp is almost isolated from the rest of the world, there is no telephone station at Virginia, and the only wire running to the place is a dispatcher's wire of the Birmingham Mineral railway, on which Virginia is located.

Details of the disaster were slow to come in.

The class of miners employed was the best in the district, and all belonged to the United Mineworkers of America. Since the strike has been on in the Birmingham district, many of the most industrious and thrifty miners of Pratt City and other important mining points have removed to the Virginia mines, so that the mines were being worked to their full capacity by the most skilled miners in the community.

Relief trains with surgeons and workmen were dispatched from both Birmingham and Bessemer as soon as the news of the disaster was learned. They began the work of succor in earnest and at midnight had not dug half way through the mass of debris. It is thought it will be 10 o'clock tomorrow before the interior of the stope is reached.

The stopes are well arranged and there has never been the least trouble in the mines before. They are owned by the Alabama Steel & Wire company, but are leased and operated by Reid & Co.

EXTRA SESSION ON RATE LAW.

Will Be Called in October, Earlier Action Being Impossible.

Washington, Feb. 21.—President Roosevelt, who for weeks has been hopeful that some definite action might be taken at the present session of congress on the railroad rate question, practically has relinquished the idea of securing legislation on the subject this winter. It is reasonably certain that he will not call an extraordinary session of congress to meet in the spring, but unless he changes his mind, he will call congress together, probably next October.

Representatives Eech and Townsend, joint authors of the rate bill which passed the house, had a talk with the president today. They outlined the rate situation and conditions as they found it. They agreed with him that the prospect for the enactment of rate legislation at this session was remote. They indicated that if no action was taken at this session, the subject would be considered thoroughly during the coming summer with the idea of presenting a measure at the next session which, very likely, would contain some additional features.

Will Confer on Irrigation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A conference of reclamation engineers has been called to meet at Klamath Falls, April 1, to consider plans and estimates for the Klamath irrigation project. At that meeting it is hoped final plans may be made for buying out owners of the small canals, including the rights of the Klamath Canal company. The government is willing to pay this company \$150,000 to get out of the way. The company demands more, but it is believed will eventually accept this figure.

Will Issue Philippine Bonds.

Washington, Feb. 21.—After consultation by cable with Governor General Wright, at Manila, Secretary Taft has decided to avail himself immediately of the provision of the Cooper bill authorizing the issue of bonds to defray the cost of public works in the Philippines. It is the purpose to issue \$2,500,000 of these bonds bearing four per cent interest and they are to run for 30 years with the option of redemption at the end of ten years.

Can't Compel Judge to Act.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The case of the Caledonian Coal company vs. Benjamin F. Baker, judge of the Supreme court of New Mexico, to compel him to take cognizance of an action against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was decided by the Supreme court of the United States today against the company.

MAY LOSE HIS CROWN.

Czar is Threatened by the Autocracy of His Own Empire.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—It is a significant fact that despite the news from St. Petersburg about the probability of the revival of the Zemsky Sobor as a popular legislative assembly, diplomatic circles in Berlin insist that the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius will rather have the effect of strengthening the autocratic party than to weaken its influence at court.

Statements to this effect have been made within the past 24 hours by persons who are close both to the German emperor's advisers and to the Russian representatives in Berlin, and it would be unwise to treat their views lightly. It is pointed out in this connection that the granting of concessions by the czar at this time would not be construed by the liberal and radical elements as voluntary acts, but as the result of fear that other members of the imperial family may share the fate of Sergius, hastened by the admission that the terrorist must be reckoned with.

A dark hint is contained in statements by the pessimists in diplomatic circles which indicate an entirely different reason why the czar, though perhaps personally inclined to do so, will under no circumstances grant any of the more far-reaching demands beyond those as outlined in his manifesto of last December. These persons say that the grand ducal coteries will stop short of nothing to preserve autocracy in its full power, and that if the present czar is not willing to look out for his crown, a regency will see to it that the infant czaritch is not deprived of it unless it is taken from him by force.

Plainly this means that the men who have murdered by their counsel and methods thousands of the workmen and peasants in the many years of their rule, will not shrink from having put out of the way the ruler who, it is strongly asserted they reverence in public, while they hold his lack of decision, his desire to placate all of the factions and his evident leanings toward the moderate liberals in private contempt.

RESERVES BREAK UP A CROWD.

Russian Revolutionists were Blocking Streets in New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—Police reserves were called out tonight to disperse a crowd said to be sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary party. Eight men were arrested, charged with parading without a permit, collecting a crowd and holding an unlawful meeting.

The trouble started when two policemen came upon a crowd cheering and applauding a speech made by one of their number. The police were unsuccessful in dispersing the people, and called for the reserves. It was said that a red flag was being waved and later a sergeant of police, who assisted in the raid, made the statement that on one of the men arrested was "inflammatory and revolutionary literature." This man's name was Albert Argutier, and the police found on him a subscription list for the Russian revolutionists, said to have been issued by the pro-revolution committee for Russia. All the men arrested said they were tailors and protested against being taken into custody.

ANOTHER CABLE IN ATLANTIC.

Clarence Mackay Announces That Bids Have Been Made for Laying.

New York, Feb. 21.—Another Atlantic cable is to be laid and bids for its laying have already been made. It is expected the new cable will be in operation during the coming summer. Clarence Mackay said today that no new stock would be issued on this cable, but that the cost has been met by the Mackay company, because of a desire to keep the reserve fund of the Commercial Cable company intact.

Investigators Complete Report.

Sacramento, Feb. 21.—After deliberating from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight the committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges involving State Senators Simmons, French, Wright and Bankers completed their report, which will be filed at tomorrow's meeting of the senate. While the members of the committee would not give answers as to whether the report will recommend the expulsion of the accused men, Senator Simpson said: "The report will recommend that action be taken in the bribery cases."

Strike Results in Better Wages.

Warsaw, Feb. 21.—The chemists' assistants here have struck, demanding shorter hours and one free day each week. A majority of the other strikers have resumed work, the only important branch still out being the ironworkers. The strike has resulted in a considerable general improvement in the condition of the men. They have secured higher wages and shorter hours. In the tanning districts the men secured the first increase in wages in 40 years.

Blockade-Runner Captured.

Tokio, Feb. 21.—The navy department announces the seizure of the British steamer Sylvania, bound for Vladivostok with Cardiff coal. The place where the seizure was made is not stated.



There appears to be no end to the unique uses to which photography may be applied. The very latest thing in the photographic novelty line is the imprinting of portraits and other subjects on the actual surface of apples, pears, etc., but though the latest, it is merely one of a group of distinct novelties that have recently been evolved and which bring much joy to the lover of the unusual.

A few years ago when photographs on buttons were announced by enterprising photographers the announcement carried with it no small amount of interest to the general public and added a new wrinkle for those who would wear their heart or their badge on their outer clothing to reveal in, but now the girl who delights to carry a photograph smile of her beloved about with her need not content herself with such comparatively clumsy devices as buttons or brooches as a frame for them. If she desires she may actually have the photograph made on her own delicate skin, and there, where there is no danger of losing it, she may retain it as long as she wishes. Still another device that might perchance catch her vagrant fancy is having the photographic print made on her finger nail. If she uses nail-polish she does not entirely satisfy her whims, she can extend the list to almost unthought-of aids. The photographer of the present is as obliging as he is resourceful. He will print the picture on gloves if she wills it so, on her handkerchief if she likes, on cups, saucers, vases; practically anything with a surface on which a film can be spread, whether living or dead or manufactured matter, may be made to serve the purpose of her wishes and come out of the photographer's hands adorned with the picture she has desired so presented.

Photographic printing on fruit, however, is something in a class by itself, though it is of the same idea from which all the other novelties have sprung, and is susceptible of being put to many novel uses. Already it has become quite a feature of the banquet boards in London, and at a recent mansion house affair the souvenir was a large red apple at each plate, adorned with a photograph of King Edward.

The process by which photographic prints are made on fruit is simple, and the surprise about it is that it was not thought of before. It involves the use of no new principles, and is merely the adaptation of photography to new materials. It is simply a matter of sensitizing the surface of the object on which it is desired to print.

All of these novelties in photography had their origin in Paris and are of such recent date that they have only recently begun to make their appearance in this country. Singularly enough, only the finger nail photographs have been taken up by New York photographers.

WORLD'S RICHEST GIRL TO WED.

It is announced that Bertha Krupp, the 19-year-old owner of the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany, is betrothed to Dr. Heck of Rheodt, Rhineland, Prussia. Miss Krupp, who is the wealthiest girl in her own right in the world, owns practically all of the \$40,000,000 capital stock of the Krupp gun works, besides other wealth, amounting to \$35,000,000 more, which her father left her. She has an annual income from the Krupp works alone of \$2,400,000. She has already



BERTHA KRUPP.

given great sums to charity and is planning other philanthropic work for the benefit of her workmen and the poor. She was expected soon to make her formal debut in Berlin society, under the special protection of the kaiser, who was a close friend of her father. She was said recently to have expressed ideas in regard to matrimony which her relatives regarded "impossibly romantic." One of the declarations made was that her husband, whoever he be, would have to come and live in the factory town of Essen, as she would never consent to leave the town where she said her life work lay in bettering the condition of the Krupp workmen and their families.

EVOLUTION OF THE FLOWERS.

They Become Sophisticated, but Lose None of Their Charm.

It is a far call, indeed, from the wild rose to the American beauty; from the dainty, old-fashioned "pinks" to the Lawson and the enchantress carnations; from the pretty little china asters of our grandmothers' days to the super chrysanthemums which rear their magnificent heads as trophies of the florists' art.

There are really very few things in use in the world to-day which have not been materially changed by the force of methodical development. Civilized men and women themselves are the best examples of this all-pervading influence, comments the Kansas City Star. The beasts of burden and the creatures which supply the world with animal food are remotely different from what they were in the beginning. The work of breeding and training has added beauty and usefulness to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, and the same upward tendency is noted in these latter days in the flowers which gladden life with their loveliness and which admonish man perpetually of his frailty.

Pleasant it is to know what may be called the sophistication of flowers has robbed them of not a whit of their native charm. There is, in the sensuous

odor of the American beauty, the magic to revive in any mind attuned to the heart of nature sweet memories of tangled vines and wild roses, creeping and blooming along country roads. The scent of a rich and full carnation will call up in a moment tender recollections of borders of spicy little pinks tended by loving hands that have been folded for years in dreamless repose. In the regal chrysanthemum is seen the amazing product of brave little asters which came to embellish the doorway with the first chill of autumn and after all of the summer bloom had perished.

Flowers, thank heaven, are beyond the reach of affectation. They may be rendered, by careful culture, more radiant, more prodigal of beauty and fragrance, more replete with the power to brighten the hour of gladness and to lend comfort to times of sadness and affliction, but they can be spoiled or deteriorated never. As long as the world abides flowers will exhale their beneficent fragrance for all, and will never tire of the riot of beauty which they have provided since the morning stars sang together for the delectation of man.

Contrasts of City Life.

"Many are the ways of living in a great city," said the treasurer of an uptown club. "That man who went out as you came in is an example. His business is hunting game. He is employed by this club and several householders to procure game in season."

"He lives up in the Bronx, and has a large family to support. Notwithstanding his success in procuring game, I know that he has not tasted a bite of game of any sort in years."

"On the contrary, his table in the meat line is decidedly frugal. He told me one day that he had not tasted quail for so long that he would not know what it was if it were served to him when he was blindfolded."

"Well, it's the same old story all over town. A diamond expert in one of the big houses in New York is so poor that he walks home at night, a long distance, to save car fare."

"A woman who is employed by three families to make the purchases for their tables has six children dependent upon her earnings. One who is familiar with her life assures me that her little ones are sometimes half fed, although the mother is as generous in supplying their wants as her means will permit."—New York Sun.

Dropping a Gentle Hint.

"James," said Mr. Hakeley, "I believe you saw me—er—saluting the maid."

"Why, yes, sir," replied the butler.

"Well, I want you to keep quiet about it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," said the butler, with outstretched hand; "silence is golden, you know, sir."—Philadelphia Press.

Conditions Reversed.

Kidder—The proverb, "every dog has his day," doesn't go in Algiers. Easy—Why?

Kidder—For the very good reason that there every day has his dog.—New York Times.

His Idea.

Wife—According to the papers dress goods will come much higher this season than last.

Husband—Well, I am glad of it. I never did approve of those décollete costumes.

A penny saved by a miser means a dollar burned by his heirs later on.