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ington, Jan. 9.—Japan has not

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Port Arthur has fallen, purposes

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represents the view of Mr. Tan-

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he fall of Port Arthur," said the

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Japan is waging for a principle,

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Japan's government will not

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WILL BE SMALL.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill Will Be Cut.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The river and harbor committee has adopted the policy of appropriating only for waterways which are being partially improved at state or municipal expense.

Representative Williamson today laid before Chairman Burton a long statement showing that the city of Portland has expended up to December a total of \$1,698,000 in channel improvements from Portland to the sea, and that the state of Oregon has appropriated \$165,000 for building a portage road from The Dalles to Celilo and \$100,000 additional for the purchase of right of way for a government canal between these points.

In view of these large expenditures Mr. Williamson urged the committee to deal liberally with all Columbia river projects.

The conference of Republican leaders at the White House today, taken in conjunction with the announcement of Mr. Burton, is taken to mean that there will be little or no appropriation for rivers and harbors at this session.

Before his conference with the Republican leaders the president talked over the situation with Mr. Burton and expressed in very forceful terms his conviction that it would be wise, in view of the depleted condition of the treasury, to postpone the river and harbor bill, and to expend any available surplus in carrying out a liberal naval program. Mr. Burton has not yet abandoned the idea of passing a river and harbor bill this session, and his committee will go ahead with its work, hoping to complete a bill by the end of next week. The bill, however, will be small, and will provide only for the more important projects, cutting out all small waterways which have no real commerce, and which are not supported in any way by state appropriations.

If such a bill is brought in, it will provide for the month of the Columbia river—the river from Portland to the sea—and for the Dalles-Celilo canal, and may possibly make some provision for the acquisition of the canal and locks at Oregon City, provided the state is willing to bear part of the expense. Aside from these items, however, there seems at this time to be little prospect that congress will do anything this session for the waterways of the North Pacific.

Begin This Year. Oregon Irrigation Projects to Receive New Impetus. Washington, Jan. 10.—If plans formulated at a conference today between Senator Fulton and F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service, and his assistants, J. B. Lippencott and Henry N. Savage, shall be consummated according to expectation, the government will be able during the coming summer to begin construction of two enormous irrigation projects in Oregon, one in the Klamath Basin, costing \$5,000,000 or more, the other on Malheur river, costing \$2,000,000. Senator Fulton, met the engineers to talk over the situation and ascertain just what is standing in the way of construction of these great works.

It was agreed that three material obstacles must be removed before the projects can be formally adopted. The first is the already existing project which has already been adopted. The second is the already existing project which has already been adopted. The third is the already existing project which has already been adopted.

Bishop Spalding Half Paralyzed. Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—The condition of Bishop John L. Spaulding was unchanged today. Since his paralytic attack yesterday afternoon he has practically recovered the use of his vocal organs. His left arm and the entire left side of his body are paralyzed. At St. Mary's cathedral tomorrow morning prayers will be offered in connection with high mass. All of today the Episcopal residence was deluged with telegrams of sympathy from all over the United States, President Roosevelt being among the first.

Elevator Ruined at Kansas City. Kansas City, Jan. 10.—The Maple Leaf grain elevator in Kansas City, Kan., owned by the Chicago Great Western railway company, was burned tonight with 300,000 bushels of wheat, entailing a loss of \$300,000 on building and contents, fully insured. The fire was caused by sparks due to friction of a belt. Thirteen railroad cars loaded with grain and a number of negro cabins were burned. All the grain was owned by Kansas City dealers.

Decrease in Anthracite Output. Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The total anthracite production in Pennsylvania for the year 1904 was almost two million tons below the output of 1903. The total production for 1904 was 57,592,522, as compared with 59,362,831 for the previous year.

BLIZZARD IN EAST

New York In Grasp of Storm of Ice and Snow.

CLAIMS TOLL OF SEVEN LIVES

Many Persons, Benumbed With Cold, Fall and Break Bones—Street Cars Blocked.

New York, Jan. 6.—Not in several years has New York been visited by a storm of such proportions as that which commenced yesterday and continued until early today. Nine inches of snow fell, paralyzing traffic, and brought untold suffering to the city's poor. Seven deaths in New York and vicinity were reported, while many persons, overcome by cold, dropped to the street, some of them fracturing bones.

Five of the seven men who met death from the results of the storm died from exposure and another slipped on the icy platform of an elevated station, fell in front of an approaching train and was ground to pieces. The seventh, a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, blinded by the driving snow, stepped in front of the "Congressional Limited" train at South Amboy and was instantly killed.

It is estimated that the storm will cost the New York city railway company over \$100,000.

Incoming ocean liners report a blizzard at sea.

Today 5,000 men were put to work clearing the streets of New York and tomorrow the number will be doubled. The effects of the blizzard were felt at most points along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts. So far no marine fatalities have been reported. In New York city traffic of all kinds was impeded, trolley lines were tied up and the streets, swept by a gale driving before it fine snow that cut like sand and piled in great drifts, were practically impassable. Railroad trains from all points were delayed from a few minutes to three hours, and elevated lines were operated with greatest difficulty, without regard to schedule. At sea the conditions must have been severe, but so far no disaster has been reported.

AWFUL COST OF VICTORY. Facts About Siege Gleaned From Records of Stoessel. Chefoo, Jan. 6.—Some interesting statistics concerning the defense of Port Arthur were brought here by the flotilla of Russian torpedo boat destroyers which carried numerous chests containing complete records of General Stoessel's army.

Originally the army numbered 35,000. Eleven thousand have been killed, 16,000 are wounded or sick, while 8,000 remained in the forts, of whom, however, 2,000 were unable to fight.

It is learned that, when General Stoessel wrote to General Nogi regarding the surrender of the fortress he said: "I have 8,000 men in the forts, and 6,000 of these are able to fight. If you do not accept my proposal these men will die fighting, but it will cost you three times their number to kill them."

During the siege 265 per cent of the garrison were put out of action. This remarkable fact was due to wounded men returning to the front. Cases have been recorded where men have gone to the hospital seven times, returning convalescent to the forts.

The number of officers killed was proportionately greater than in any battle known to history. This was due to the frequent lethargic condition of the men, who, without food and without sleep, moved only when led by their officers. The Russians estimate that the taking of the fortress has cost Japan \$100,000,000.

Crowds Cry for News. St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—The scenes at the admiralty and war office today were a repetition of those of yesterday, crowds of weeping women and children vainly asking for lists of the survivors of the Port Arthur garrison, which could not be furnished. While the Russian military law is imperative in the requirement that the commander of a fortress who surrenders shall be tried by court martial, the emperor will undoubtedly order that this formality be dispensed with in the case of General Stoessel.

No Time for Mediation. Paris, Jan. 6.—The official view here continues to regard mediation between Russia and Japan as impracticable. The Temps, semi-official, in a leading article, says: "Russia will not consider mediation at a moment when her self-esteem is suffering from the deepest wound and before playing her strongest card, namely, the concentration of an overwhelming force under General Kuropatkin." The same opinion is held at the foreign office.

International Salmon Commission. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 6.—Local canners have been advised of the intention of the Dominion government to seek the appointment of an international commission to investigate the fisheries on the Pacific coast with a view to providing joint regulations for the preserving of the fisheries, particularly of the salmon fisheries.

MEN'S HAIR FASHIONS.

Not So Various as Women's, but Subject to Change.

"We hear a great deal about the various styles in which women dress their hair," said the barber, "but we don't hear much said about the styles in which men wear their hair.

"Yet men do have styles in this regard which they follow closely, though they do not change their styles so frequently as women do theirs, nor are their styles so various. They are, indeed, confined mostly to changes in the part.

"Two or three years ago, as you will remember, it was the fashion for men to part their hair in the middle, and this was a fashion very commonly followed, and by many elderly as well as by young men. There were many older men not averse to following the fashion of the younger men to make themselves more like the younger man in appearance, and then many an older man found that by parting his hair in the middle he was enabled to cover up the bare spots that time had brought to his temples, and he took kindly to the fashion on that account.

"So parting the hair in the middle was really the prevailing fashion, and men, old and young, wearing their hair in that manner were to be met on every hand. But now a man with his hair so parted is but rarely seen; pretty much every man now parts his hair on the side, and a man, old or young, with his hair parted in the middle would be so conspicuous as to attract attention.

"Men have individual ways in the wearing of their hair, as for example some men who think long hair is becoming to them may wear their hair long, and some men with naturally curly hair may not try very hard to comb it out straight. There are men who follow their fancies as to how they shall wear their hair, just as there are some women who disregard the style and wear their hair in the manner they believe to be the most becoming to them; but as to the part, the prevailing style for men now is to have that on the side.

"Women say that men look better with their hair parted on the side than in the middle, but I don't think that has anything to do with making attractive anyway, and I don't see the time to see the men's hair styles.

and the men's hair styles, or in some way, and it will no doubt last at least for a while. their ways of wearing their hair, as they change the style of the shoes they wear."—New York Sun.

Latest Swindling Game. Here is one of the latest schemes for making money, which has flourished in town for some weeks past, says the Philadelphia Press. A man stops you on the street and in the most confidential of tones asks you to direct him to a good pawnshop where they don't ask any questions. Then, without undue ceremony, he whispers in your ear that he has been working as valet for a rich old man, who has used him very meanly, and because of this he has stolen a lot of jewelry and only wants to sell it for enough to pay his railroad fare to Baltimore.

He then pulls from his pocket a collection of watches, rings and stickpins and offers you any one of them for what you have in your pocket, providing you have at least three or four dollars. Whether you buy any of the "stolen jewels" or not, the man prays you in a voice full of emotion not to tell the police, at least not until he has time to get out of town.

Of course, the jewels are nothing but cheap imitations and the watches not worth a dollar at retail, but, nevertheless, the scheme has been worked successfully, and a number of people have bought these "stolen goods," and found out later, much to their regret, that they had been swindled with ease.

Antique Furniture. An electrical journal supplies a description of the treatment of worn-out furniture. Everybody has heard of furniture which is given an appearance of antiquity by worm-eating artificially produced. The old crude way was to bore holes with a gimlet. A more subtle way is now in use. The bacteria which bore holes in wood are cultivated on potatoes, and are thence rubbed into modern imitations. They eat their way in; but, as everybody knows, if wood is too much worm-eaten it rots and collapses into dust. Therefore, when the process of decay has gone far enough to give to the "modern antique" a venerable appearance, but not far enough to make it unsafe to sit down on or to lean against it, becomes desirable to kill off the bacteria. This can now be done, it has been found, by submitting them in their new quarters to the action of the X-rays.

Georgie Wanted More Pie. "Gran'ma," says Georgie, "you gave me a awful little piece of pie!" "Why, Georgie!" cries the dear old lady, "I gave you an extra large piece. I remember cutting an enormous piece for you."

"Gran'ma"—the small boy ruminates a few minutes before speaking again—"Gran'ma, your glasses magnify a good deal, don't they?"—Cleveland Leader.

Football Profit. "How did your college cousin have his new photograph taken—full front?" "No; half back. He is on the football team."—Judge.

EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

January.

- 1—All Chicago theaters closed, in consequence of Iroquois Theater holocaust of Dec. 30. ... Death of Gen. James Longstreet.
- 4—Congress reassembles and hears special message from President on Panama question. ... Fire destroys north wing of Iowa State capitol.
- 6—Thirty killed in Rock Island wreck near Topeka, Kans. ... Boiler explosion on British cruiser Wallace kills 43 persons.
- 9—Death of Gen. John B. Gordon. ... Steamer Clialam sinks in Straits of Juan de Fuca; 12 lives lost. ... Chinese Emperor ratifies treaty making Mukden and Antung open ports. ... Death of Hon. Chas. Foster of Ohio.
- 13—Death of Col. Chas. Denby of Indiana.
- 15—Death of ex-Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio.
- 15—New government takes hold in Panama.
- 18—Death of George Francis Train.
- 22—Tornado in Moundville, Ala., kills 37 persons and injures over 100. ... Floods along Indiana and Ohio rivers.
- 23—Aleland, Norway, destroyed by fire.
- 25—One hundred and ninety miners employed in mine near Pittsburgh. ... Verdict in Iroquois Theater fire case returned in Chicago. ... Mrs. Florence Maybrick released from English prison.
- 26—Fifteen lives lost in mine accident in Victor, Colo. ... Conviction and suicide of Whitaker Wright, English promoter.

February.

- 2—Death of ex-Secretary of Navy William C. Whitney.
- 7—Russia and Japan break diplomatic relations.
- 7—Great conflagration in Baltimore.
- 8—Japan lands troops in Korea.
- 9—Japan wins naval victory over Russia at Port Arthur.
- 10—Japanese destroy two Russian ships at Chemulpo, and capture 2,000 Russian troops near that city. ... Russia and Japan declare war.
- 15—Six hundred Russian soldiers frozen to death on Lake Baikal. ... Death of Senator M. A. Hanna.
- 22—Japanese take four Russian torpedo boats off Port Arthur.
- 22—Carnegie Canal treaty ratified by U. S. Senate.
- 23—Great fire in Rochester, N. Y.
- 23—Death of Edgar Fawcett in Madison.

March.

- 2—Collapse of steel frame for 11-story hotel in New York; 14 people killed.
- 12—Japan bombard Port Arthur.
- 11—New York and Hudson River Tunnel Co.'s tunnel under North River completed.
- 13—Five-hour naval battle off Port Arthur; Russians abandon the town.
- 14—Unlucky day for the Russians.

April.

- 14—End of strike of lake captains.
- 15—Burning of steamer General Slocum in East River, New York; 1,000 persons perished. ... Vladivostok squadron sinks two Japanese transports, destroying 1,000 lives.
- 15—American Derby in Chicago won by Highball.
- 20—Five thousand Russians killed and wounded at Haicheng.
- 21—Republican national convention opens in Chicago.
- 23—Roosevelt and Fairbanks nominated in Chicago.
- 26—Japanese defeat Russians in two-day fight at Dalin Hill.
- 27—Death of "Dan" Emmett, composer of "Dixie." ... Nine million acres of land thrown open to settlement in Nebraska.
- 29—Steamer Norge lost in North Atlantic Ocean; over 700 persons perished.

May.

- 3—Twenty persons killed in Wabash wreck at Litchfield, Ill.
- 5—People's party national convention nominates Watson and Tibbles.
- 6—Democratic national convention meets in St. Louis. ... Heavy rains cause great floods in Kansas.
- 9—Democratic convention nominates Alton B. Parker for President.
- 10—Henry G. Davis named for Vice President by Democratic convention. ... Marblehead, Ohio, wrecked by explosion. ... 17 killed and 50 injured in train wreck at Midvale, N. J.
- 11—Thirty thousand Japanese killed or wounded in attack on Port Arthur.
- 12—Strike of 50,000 packing house employees begins in Western cities. ... Death of Mayor S. M. (Golden Rule) Jones in Toledo, O. ... 200 lives lost in cloudburst and flood near Manila.
- 13—C. & E. I. excursion train wrecked at Glenwood, Ill.; 24 killed and 72 injured.
- 14—Death of Paul Kruger.
- 22—Ritons times at Honesteel, S. D.
- 22—Russians evacuate Newchwang after two-day's battle. ... Russians sink British steamship Knight Commander off Izu.
- 27—England protests to Russia regarding sinking of steamship Knight Commander.
- 28—Drawing for Rosebud reservation land begun in Chamberlain, S. D.

August.

- 1—Death of ex-Governor Robt. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania.
- 2—Illinois Central train robbed near Harvey, Ill. ... Death of Mrs. Nelson A. Miles.
- 3—British expedition enters Lhasa, Tibet; forbidden city.
- 4—Japanese attack Port Arthur.
- 7—Wreck on Rio Grande railway near Pinon, Col., causes 109 deaths.
- 9—Death of ex-Senator Geo. G. Vest of Missouri.
- 10—Former Premier Waldeck-Rousseau of France dies. ... Naval battle off Port Arthur.
- 13—Turkey yields to Russia in States in regard to Balkans.
- 14—Russia.

September.

- 13—Explosion in New York.
- 19—Great fire in Toronto, Canada; loss, \$1,000,000.
- 19—Deaths of Oklahoma and Kansas.
- 20—Death of Grace Greenwood, popular writer.
- 20—Carnegie barn burns, Neidermeyer, Mass., and Van Dine, executed in Chicago.
- 21—Japanese routed at mouth of Yalu River.
- 21—Ownership of Panama canal property transferred to United States.
- 21—Opening of Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

October.

- 1—Japanese rout Army's fight on the Yalu.
- 1—John Dvorski, Bohemian, loses lives lost by hurricane in Connecticut.
- 2—Death of Edgar Fawcett, English statesman.
- 5—Death of Marcus Jokal, Hungarian patriot and novelist. ... Death of Franz von Lenbach, Bavarian artist.
- 6—Japanese capture Dalny.
- 7—Death of Andrew McNally, Chicago publisher.
- 10—Death of Henry M. Stanley, African explorer.
- 12—Illinois Republican convention meets and deadlock develops.
- 15—Japanese battleship Hatsuse strikes British battleship Victoria and sinks with 41 men; cruiser Yoshino rammed by Kasaga and 210 of crew lost.
- 15—Japanese army driven back to Fengwangcheng with heavy loss.
- 20—Illinois Republican convention adjourns until May 31 with deadlock unbroken.
- 22—Explosion of fireworks factory in Findlay, O., kills several employees. ... Japanese lose 15,000 men in land attack on Port Arthur; Russian loss 3,000.
- 25—Ten miners suffocated in tunnel at Williamsport, Pa., in coal mine. ... 1,800 killed, destroyed by fire with \$2,000,000 loss.
- 25—Bloss of towboat Fred Wilson blown up near Louisville, Ky., killing 13 persons. ... Russians defeated by Japanese in Tating pass. ... Japanese capture Kinchen and drive Russians from Nanman Hill; heavy loss of life on both sides. ... Russians burn, loot and abandon Port Dalny.
- 26—Death of Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania.
- 29—\$5,000,000 fire in piers and shipping in Jersey City, N. J.

November.

- 3—French steamer Gloriosa sunk in collision off Herbillon, Algiers, and 100 lost.
- 4—Roosevelt and Fairbanks elected by unprecedented majorities.
- 13—Gale sweeps Atlantic Coast.
- 16—Russian torpedo boat destroyed by Japanese.
- 18—Explosion in mine near Chicago kills 14 miners.
- 19—Hurry to World's Fair, see German killed, P. Breckinridge dies.
- 20—Twelve persons lose lives in burning of Brooklyn, N. Y., tenements. ... \$700,000 fire in business section of Cincinnati.
- 23—Steamer Elpis lost in Black Sea, with 77 persons aboard.
- 25—Death of Madame Janauschek, famous actress.

December.

- 1—Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis closes. ... Seventh inauguration of President Diaz of Mexico. ... Haley Gipe found guilty of manslaughter at Newcastle, Ind. ... Peter Nissen, inventor of a roller boat, dies in contrivance on Lake Michigan.
- 2—Death of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, veteran actress.
- 5—Death of ex-Postmaster General James N. Tynes. ... Opening of last session of 58th Congress.
- 8—Japanese wipe out Russian fleet at Port Arthur.
- 13—Big fire in Minneapolis.
- 21—Death of ex-Senator George L. Brown of Idaho. ... Congress adjourns for holidays.

Short Personal.

James W. A. MacDonald, New York's aged sculptor, has been an artist more than sixty years. Stovan Zikitch, 117 years old, living at Nish, Serbia, was well acquainted with Lord Byron. Although 83 years old, Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin of Lynn, Mass., does a good day's work binding shoes. Charles Taylor of Waterbury, Vt., is 90 years old and yet he drove a horse in a trotting race recently. He did not win. Dr. Rudolf Amandus Philipp, who died recently at Santiago, aged 96, was called "the patriarch of the Germans of Chile."

Egypt claims the oldest man in the world—Ahmed Selim, who is 106 years old. He remembers Egypt.

The oldest orator in the world is Schneider in Eberswald, and is still in possession of his powers.

Odds and Ends.

A plucky man refuses to let other's pluck him. A society woman's idea of love is one who warms her.

Don't blame 'em to deliver a letter.

Some keep busy.