

TROOPS ARE READY TO BEGIN REVOLT ANEW

American Government Fears Outbreak of Chinese Fury.

WORSE THAN THE BOXER AFFAIR

Three Regiments at Manila Ready to Sail — Boycott Expands Into Hatred of Americans.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The government will not admit that it is worried over the situation in China, but it is known that conditions there are causing grave concern. It is reported that three regiments at Manila have been ordered held in readiness to proceed to China at once. Every preparation is being made to protect American life and property in the empire.

Grave reports of unrest have come from Manila. Private advisers received are not so conservative as the official ones. They express the fear that an uprising worse than the Boxer revolution will break out before many months. The boycott inflamed Chinese animosity against the Americans. When the step from commercial to personal hatred was but a short one.

The situation is represented by high authority as much graver than has been intimated by the State department.

FAVORS PHILIPPINE BILL.

Clark, of Missouri, Occupies House Floor for Three Hours.

Washington, Jan. 5.—"Champ Clark Democracy" was expounded to the delight and entertainment of the house for three hours today by Clark, of Missouri, and constituted the feature of Clark's debate on the Philippine tariff bill. Clark's speech took a wide range and he labeled his political beliefs as above, and answered to a question as to what kind of a Democrat he really was. He talked of the Philippines and favored the pending bill; he discussed the general tariff question and in particular the German tariff situation. He reviewed William J. Bryan's record on silver and paid his respects in characteristic oratory to Republican leaders.

He ascribed future greatness to what he termed the "stand pat" disciples and declared that one of these, Secretary Shaw, whose record as secretary of the Treasury included, he said, classifying frogs' legs as poultry and ponies as "household articles" for the collection of revenue was a logical Republican presidential possibility, unless the grackle should fall on "the gray and militant speaker, Uncle Joe Cannon."

He expressed his disgust that the bill was made to represent a movement under the name of "reciprocity." He reviewed exhaustively the sugar beet industry and argued earnestly for its protection against competition with the Philippines. Fordney concluded at 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

MAY STIR UP OLD PEKIN.

Chinese Students Threaten to Return En Masse From Japan.

Pekin, Jan. 6.—The Chinese students in Japan, who number 8,000, have struck against the attempts of the government to subject them to official supervision. They are threatening to return to China as a body. If this threat should be carried out, it would prove a disturbing element here, as the sympathies of the majority of the students are anti-foreign and anti-dynastic.

A notable movement has recently begun here in the establishment of schools for the education of women, under the direction of several princesses, with Japanese ladies as volunteer teachers. All the schools are crowded with girls from leading families. Fourteen Mongolian princesses have arrived in Peking for the purpose of seeking instruction in the European languages.

Eastern Roads to Submit.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Through a committee representing the traffic managers of the Eastern trunk lines, which came here yesterday, assurance has been given the Interstate Commerce commission that the roads have indicated a desire to comply with the law in respect to the granting of rebates and other special privileges. Following a conference of the traffic managers with the commission, some days ago, this committee has been at work securing pledges to this end, and the announcement is just made.

Britain Expects No War.

London, Jan. 6.—Official and unofficial circles in Great Britain do not consider the Franco-German situation as serious. It is true that the reports emanating from France had a slight effect on the stock market, but this was only temporary. The British government is going on with the arrangements of the Moroccan conference, and while it is admitted that Germany might raise questions which might cause irritation, it is not believed that this will prevent the conference from arriving at a settlement.

No Retailary Measures.

Washington, Jan. 6.—A motion was taken by the house leaders today which will assure no effort at retaliation by congress upon the railroads for refusing railroad passes to members. Following a public interview by General Gowenor, of Ohio, yesterday, advocating retaliation, Speaker Cannon, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, and other leaders held a conference last night, at which the agreement was announced.

Wedding Day Announced.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The president and Mrs. Roosevelt announced tonight that the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt with Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, February 17, at 12 o'clock noon, in the East room of the white house.

St. Petersburg Reds Decide to Form New Organization.

WERE CRIPPLED BY REPRESSION

A National Congress of Workmen is Planned—Red Sunday Will Be Day of Mourning.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The general meeting of the Workmen's council and representatives of the proletariat organizations, which was held across the Finnish border, lasted for 36 hours, adjourning only an hour ago. The practical result of the meeting was a confession that the government had proved too strong in its fight against the strikers and the proletariat organizations, and that it would be necessary to organize on a new basis the armed revolution, to which the delegates to the meeting were committed.

A new Council of Workmen, consisting of 150 members, was elected. Similar councils will be organized everywhere, following which a general congress will be elected, and an elaborate plan of battle against the government formulated.

NEW MALHEUR PROJECT IS UP.

Valley May Be Irrigated, Excluding Wagon Road Land.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Reclamation service has not abandoned hope of building part of the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. Upon its recommendation the secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry about 20,000 acres on the Upper Malheur river, as follows: Township 21 south, range 36 east, sections 27, 28 and 34; township 23 south, range 36 east, sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36; township 22 south, range 37 east, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 24; township 23 south, range 37 east, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19.

This withdrawal does not include the lands embraced in the wagon road grant, and it is possible a project may be devised which will enable the government to irrigate considerable vacant public land without considering wagon road landowners to come to time. This matter is being made at the request of the Oregon senators, who have twice conferred with the Reclamation service in the hope of having something done on the Malheur project.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Gives Rush Orders for Large Number of Cars.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The railway administration placed orders last week for 200,000 freight cars, at a cost of \$50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February. Besides utilizing the car works of Germany, the contracts were distributed among makers in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, which would not have been done unless some reason for haste existed.

Inquiries made regarding the reasons for urgency resulted in obtaining the statement that the ordering of the cars was a precautionary measure, the general staff desiring to be ready to move troops if necessary by the first of March. This is only a proper measure of prudence, it was affirmed, in view of the extensive military arrangements going on in France, which, among other dispositions, include the movement toward the German frontier of six regiments of artillery, or 180 guns.

Millions May Starve.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—The famine in North Japan is causing thousands to starve, according to advices received today by the steamer Empire of Japan. A government report says Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 2,821,575, are confronting the worst famine since the deadly one of 60 years ago. Already thousands in these three provinces are reduced to shrub roots and bark of trees to sustain life, and 1,000,000 people are in extreme condition. The misery arising is indescribable.

Ready to Fight Boxers.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The attitude of the Chinese toward foreigners has become sufficiently hostile to warrant preparations on the part of the various governments for the suppression of another demonstration such as that which occurred in 1900. The Navy department had intended to order the battleship Oregon back to the United States, but in view of the threatening situation instructions have been cabled to leave the vessel in the Orient.

Snow Blocks Northern Lines.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here today and tonight continues with unabated force. Drifts three feet in depth have blocked some of the street car lines and on others traffic is maintained with great difficulty. The temperature, however, is comparatively mild. Specials from points in Minnesota and Wisconsin from a storm is the most severe in five years. At Red Wing, Minn., a snowfall of 18 inches is reported.

Quarantine Officers Against Plague.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 4.—Plague quarantine officers at Yokohama have notified steamship companies there that no persons who arrive in Yokohama via Osaka or vicinity will be allowed to proceed to America unless they remain in Yokohama a week and their health is certified to.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Test Made by Man Who Desired to "Prove Himself" Upon Friend.

H. Addington Bruce describes the attempt of an English clergyman named Clarence Gregory to "project himself" into the presence of a friend at a distance. The attempt was made on the night of Nov. 15, 1886, and is thus described by Mr. Bruce, says Public Opinion:

"The result of his attempt as described in the account written out at his request by the 'percipient,' who, it should perhaps be added, had no intimation of the experiment, was as follows: 'Yesterday—viz., the morning of Nov. 15, 1886—about 3.30 o'clock, I woke up with a start and an idea that some one had come into the room. I heard a curious sound, but fancied it might be the birds in the ivy outside. Next I experienced a strange, restless longing to leave the room and go downstairs. This feeling became so overpowering that at last I arose and lit a candle and went down, thinking that if I could get some soda water it might have a quieting effect. On returning to my room I saw Mr. Gregory standing under the large window on the staircase. He was dressed in his usual style and with an expression on his face that I have noticed when he has been looking very earnestly at anything. He stood there and I held him for four seconds in utter amazement, and, then, as I passed up the staircase, he disappeared. The impression left on my mind was so vivid that I fully intended waking a friend who occupied the same room as myself, but remembering that I should only be laughed at as romantic and imaginary I refrained from doing so.'

"Arguing from analogy, it was held by those advancing the telepathic hypothesis that the mind of a dying person in reverting to a distant friend conveyed to the friend's mind a distinct impression which took the form of a vivid visual hallucination. To the reply that the apparitions were by no means uniformly coincident with the moment of death, and not infrequently occurred only after a lapse of several hours, it was deemed sufficient to point to such cases as that of the Rev. Mr. Gregory as illustrative of similar delirious hallucinations. In the Gregory case the 'spirit' began to be noticed only eight minutes, after which Mr. Gregory fell asleep, whereas it was not until 3.30 a. m. of the following morning that the hallucinatory vision appeared to the 'percipient.'

WINS FORMER CHILD WIFE.

Western Man Marries Unwittingly Bride of His Youth.

Wedded a second time without recognizing his bride as the wife of his youth from whom he had been separated was the singular fate of James Huributt, a western mining expert.

Ruth Emery, an orphan first met and married her in Quebec. After a brief honeymoon he set out alone to seek his fortune in the western States, leaving his wife with her former employer, but on the understanding that she was able to find her. A misunderstanding arose. Correspondence ceased. Two months later she wrote asking him to forgive her. But this letter never reached him.

A few years later Mrs. Huributt applied for a divorce, which was granted on the ground of desertion. Subsequently she married. Two years later this husband died in New Mexico. She was left a fortune, which included mines in Montana. At a hotel in Butte she saw a man whose face seemed strangely familiar. It was that of a middle-aged man with iron-gray hair and beard. She learned that he was James Huributt, her first husband. They met daily in the hotel, but he did not recognize her and she could not bring herself to make a disclosure.

Finally she wished to get an expert's report on her mining property. She was referred to Mr. Huributt as a competent man for the work. They were introduced. He agreed to examine the property and seemed personally attracted to her. Gradually she grew to hope that she might make him love her for her sake rather than for the sake of the girl wife he had left behind him years before. They soon became fast friends. He asked her no questions about her past life; she told him only so many as she thought it well for him to know.

He never once suspected who she was. At length he proposed and was accepted. They went together and were married by a justice of the peace. Only themselves know what was said when, immediately after their second marriage, she revealed to him the secret which he had never suspected.

Lessons We Might Learn.

In Switzerland two people may not marry till they have been examined by a magistrate and he has certified to their physical and mental fitness.

The government runs the pawnshop in France, and 6 per cent a year—against 72 per cent in America—is all that is ever paid on pledges.

All trolley cars in England are double-deckers. The roof seats, in all but bad weather, are by far the more popular.

Germany's best schools, the famous gymnasia, charge only \$1 a week tuition. Here price and peasant alike are enrolled.

In Holland dentists and oculists, visiting the public schools regularly, look after the children's eyes and teeth.

Beggars in Wurttemberg must carry a state license certifying to their inability to work.

Sweet Evelyn's Reason.

Nellie—Why did Evelyn marry that old man Gotdough?
Belle—Because he says he loves her so well he is willing to die for her, and she doesn't think it will be long before he does it.—Dallas News.

When a man is loaded you always know it, but it's different with a gun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Life is mighty uncertain in Russia. A man isn't safe there even in jail.

Hurry over and take a look at Niagara Falls. They'll be gone in 8,000 years.

Money makes the mare go, but it often takes a mortgage to run an automobile.

The Northwest passage has been found, but it doesn't appear to be good for much, after all.

To Mark Twain, whose own life is his greatest work. The longer it lasts the better it becomes.

One gathers that Secretary Wilson's mind is made up firmly in favor of the hen as the national bird.

Mark Twain says he doesn't believe in exercise. Evidently he has never had to frame an excuse for belonging to a golf club.

Nansen should find his position of Norwegian intendant to England a much snugger berth than that of envoy to the North Pole.

President McCall contends that there are two sides to the life insurance business. It is clear enough that the policy holders have the outside.

When a young woman stenographer falls heir to a fortune of a million dollars she takes only notes of large denomination and ceases to submit to anybody's dictation.

There must have been some truth in those rumors that the New York subway would soon cease to be profitable. Belmont is willing to let the city buy them from him.

This thing of packing husbands in trunk when starting on the honeymoon trip may be economical, but it is unhygienic. No husband of proper spirit will submit to it.

The Russian government has approved plans for a railroad under Bering straits. This is foreign news that will awaken real interest the nearer the great bore approaches the center.

"The Czar then turned on his heel," says a London dispatch, describing a quarrel between the Czar and Count Witte. Won't it be a relief when the Czar or some other potentate concludes a quarrel by turning on his toe?

One insurance witness says that he took an illegal rebate without attempting to justify the act even to himself. Here is an example of law-breakers. If they are bound to violate the law they might at least spare us sophistry.

To meet the disclosures of perjury, theft, bribery and other crimes in high places both the bench and the bar must act to prevent the overthrow of the real democratic institutions. The arsenal of the law must be reached for effective weapons. The army of justice must be ransacked for swift procedure. The tide of crime which is now receiving its encouragement from above will swell from the depths beneath unless its exemplars in high places are punished.

Hardly any subject of human interest has failed of official recognition by the British government. Therefore it was not strange that Queen Victoria should make a knight of George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the fiftieth anniversary of that organization in 1894. Sir George Williams, as he then became, died recently, full of years and of honors, leaving behind him a memory of which his fellow men may well be proud. He was a farmer's boy, who carried with him to London the homely standards of honor and honesty which are the heritage of the boy on the farm when his father can bless him with few of the material things. When he was twenty-two years old he induced some of his fellow employees in the London dry goods house where he worked to hold private meetings, and the next year twelve young men formed the first Young Men's Christian Association in the world. From this small beginning has grown the large and influential organization which is doing a beneficent work wherever civilized men are found.

Secretary Wilson's report for the year 1905 shows how the American farmer has sent abroad in the last sixteen years \$12,000,000,000 worth of agricultural produce, that staggering figure representing the excess of what we produce over what we need ourselves, and in that time has not only wiped out a balance of trade against us but has "salted down" \$5,635,000,000 to his own credit. The farmer has made the nation's prodigious prosperity and is getting a big share of it, whether it is his full equitable share or not.

Within the last dozen years a wonderful change has come over the business of farming in this country. The opprobrium that once attached to the occupation of tilling the soil has given way to a genuine respect and admiration for the farmers, who to-day live better in every way than a majority of those who claim the sordid, grinding cities as their homes. Most of the farmers nowadays have smart, well-dressed dwellers on profitable acres. Their sons and daughters go to colleges and technical schools, where they learn how to return to the farm and get more out of the soil than their fathers were able to do. The cities do not offer the attractions to those young people they once held. It is hard to understand why more of the complainers and those who say they cannot earn enough to keep themselves and their families in the cities

do not go to the agricultural communities, where they are sure of an abundance of food and good shelter.

From waste paper alone one railroad, last year, realized \$5,000. Pines, pens, nails, old brooms, bottles, tin cans and worn-out machinery of all sorts are gathered up along the route by all the railway companies and turned into money. Even the ashes are sold or utilized for improving the road. These things seem small to command the attention of a rich railway company. But it must be remembered that the railway company is rich because it looks after the little things.

The greatest corporations in the world are not above taking care of the fractions of pennies. The railway scrap heap of the country last year reached the value of \$1,250,000—a most respectable sum of money, notwithstanding it came from picked-up pins and waste, old nails and old brooms. Paper forms one of the most vital questions in economics, not alone for railroads and big manufacturing plants, but for every household. It is impossible, of course, for any very great sum to be realized in the saving of waste in a household. And yet the usual waste of any home is relatively far greater than that of a railroad. We think it men and misery to look after the little things. And for that reason, more than for any other, human life is cursed with poverty and pauperism. There is less meanness in a poor man's saving a penny than in a rich man's saving a million.

What a strange and terrible thing it is that for nearly two thousand years the bitterest hatred and the fiercest persecution have concentrated upon that race through which the world received its great message of peace and good will! The history of civilization is full of dark pages, but the blackest of all are those which touch the subject of religion. Pagans have fought Christians and Christians have put pagans to the sword. The hand of the Catholic has been turned against the Protestant and the hand of the Protestant against the Catholic; and even the smaller sects have fought each other when they could not unite to fight a common foe. But the Jews have been persecuted or denied civil rights in almost every country in Christendom, and have found enemies in every Christian sect. Even in this twentieth century they suffer more if not physically from persecution in "enlightened" Germany and France. The recent terrible outbreak against the Jews in Odessa and other parts of Russia was doubtless due in part to the ignorance and bigotry of the Russian peasants, and in part to misrepresentations by men in power, to whom every such diversion is a screen for their own evil deeds. In contrast to the outrages in Russia, how brightly shines the world of the Jews throughout the world, who have rallied so promptly to the succor of their helpless brethren! Every day has brought its reports of relief funds, much of the money coming from the poorest Jews in the English and American cities. Nor have the Christians withheld the helping hand. Here, at least, is a sign of that larger brotherhood of man which in time must override the barriers of race and creed.

FUR TRADE OF MAINE.

Most of the Skins Taken in a Season Find Their Way to London.

The skins of 100 bears, 200 leopards, 500 otters, 1,000 fisher cats, 30,000 foxes, 50,000 skunks and 125,000 muskrats are taken in Maine every year and find their way into the markets of the world, most of them going to London to be disposed of at the annual auction sale made by the Hudson Bay Company.

The muskrat skins go to Germany, where they are dyed and tanned and then made up in cheap muffs and collars for the export trade. Many of the fox pelts come back to America under fancy names, after being ordered and made up.

Not a few of the skunk skins are colored and manufactured in this country. The bear skins seldom quit this side of the Atlantic, as there is a great demand for bearskin robes and rugs in the Northern States.

The lining of expensive fur coats, most of them made up in Russia, where they command high prices.

In average years there will be taken two silver gray foxes and one black fox out of a total of 30,000 foxes. The former are comparatively cheap, netting a larger skin from \$250 to \$400 each, while the latter skin from a black fox commands anywhere from \$800 to \$1,500, according to its size and the fineness of the fur.

Except for tufts of long gray hairs on the shoulders and a line of gray extending down the back, there is no difference between a silver gray and a black fox. The body coloring of both is a shiny black; the greater the luster the higher the price.

Wealthy Russian nobles have ordered all the silver gray and black fox pelts that may be secured for years in advance, and stand ready to pay almost fabulous prices sooner than miss a single specimen.

Superstition.

"I guess I'll have to admit that I'm superstitious."
"Oh, I wouldn't be that way."
"You wouldn't?"
"No. Whenever you begin to get superstitious it's a sure sign you're going to have bad luck."—Philadelphia Press.

Going on a Wager.

Myrtle—Young Mr. Glider asked me to go with him to the theater to-morrow night.
Gertie—That's just like him. He's always making the queerest bets.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man ought to save up money in his youth, so that when age comes he will have time to devote to arranging the hairs across his bald spot.

Did it ever occur to you that nearly all the books on the art of acquiring wealth were written by poor men?



If sheep are not kept constantly in good condition the quality of the wool is affected.

You can't grind corn and get wheat flour. Neither can you feed straw and get butter-fat.

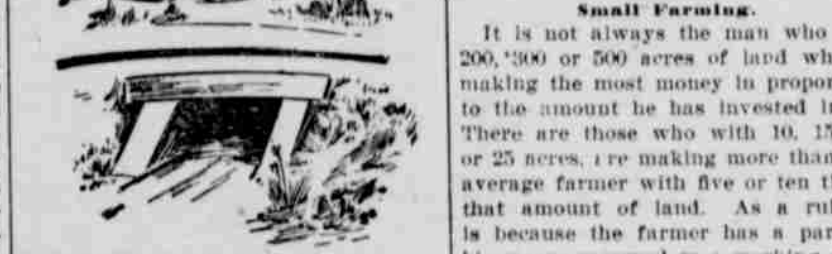
A proper poultry house is not necessarily one with a jim-crack roof and a gilt weather-cock.

Profit in dairying depends upon four things—good cows, good and cheap feed, good care and a good market.

As to Cement Culverts.

During late years farming communities are giving much attention to the public highways, realizing that it is money well expended. One of the chief expense accounts has been for culverts and these are quite as high as when the opening to be bridged is narrow, for the reason that less expensive and, much lighter lumber is used hence the culvert must be renewed at frequent intervals. As the cost of lumber increases, the cost of cement and cement building blocks and slabs decreases, so that the future will see many more structures of different kinds built of concrete than it has been thought profitable to use in the past.

Experts say that a span of twenty-five feet or less can be bridged with a flat culvert of cement at low cost and that the work is lasting. The main essentials in the cement culvert, be-



FINISH OF CEMENT CULVERT.

yond the first-class material, of course, are the submerged cut-off wall at each end to prevent undermining and the wing walls at each end. In every section there are masons who are familiar with the working of concrete and highway overseers should consult these men before investing money in the old-time and expensive wooden culverts. The illustration shows the side wings of the cement culvert, which add to its durability.—Indianapolis News.

Potatoes from Small Seed.

Considerable argument is raised among writers as to the relative value of small and medium or large tubers, for use as seed. It is often generally held that the larger tubers used for seed. We believe this claim is open to question at least before the first generation, for it is safe to say that degeneration can only be the result from planting the small tubers a number of seasons in succession. This seems to be a logical conclusion to reach. On the other hand, it is quite as logical to assume that the fine medium or large tuber, containing as it must all the vigor and fine points of the variety, will produce first-class progeny and, we believe, this is essentially the case when the seed tubers are selected from one's own product and selected at the proper time and properly cared for. If the seed potatoes are selected from small or the large tubers, in the spring just about the time they are wanted for use, it must not be expected that they will give as good results as those which have been properly selected in the fall and properly cared for. There is a decided saving of time, money and fertilizer in the careful selection of the seed potatoes, as any one will discover who will take the necessary trouble.—Exchange.

Increased the Potato Yield.

In a three-year test of growing potatoes after clover at the Ontario Station, an average increase of thirty-seven bushels per acre was obtained, as compared with growing potatoes without the use of clover. For fertilizing the land for potatoes the author recommends the use of a moderate quantity of barnyard manure applied on the clover in the fall, or of well-rotted manure in the spring; or, if commercial fertilizers are used, an application of 500 to 800 pounds of more per acre in the proportion of 250 pounds of nitrate of soda, 350 pounds of superphosphate, and 200 pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash. An increase of forty bushels per acre was obtained in a crop cultivated six times, as compared with one cultivated three times. In a three-year test spraying with bordeaux mixture apparently increased the yield ninety-four bushels. The cost of growing an acre of potatoes yielding 200 bushels is estimated at \$32.14.

Farm Notes.

Long and hard pulling makes wind-blown horses.

Hens are without exception the most sadly neglected of all the living creatures that are profitable to the farmer.

Cream should have uniform consistency as well as uniform ripeness when it goes to the churn.

Dairying is practically a cash business. It's profitable, too, in poor times. Stay by it.

No animal of any breed or species of domestic animals will uniformly produce young that are all of a superior order.

The latest statistics show that only about one-third of the farmers are owners of the land they farm in America, while in the United States the proportion is almost two-thirds.

Roof Painting Posts.

The roof wears out, unless kept painted, faster than any other part of a wooden building. If you better to keep the roof painted than it does the sides, and it will also need to be painted oftener. When shingles are used from clear, straight-grain wood and kept always painted, they will last a very long time. One of the advantages of painting roofs is to keep water from the nails, where rusting soon rots the wood where they are driven.

Continuance Wire Fencing.

The Iron Age is authority for the statement that wire fencing is now produced in continuous rolls by automatic electric wires. A number of galvanized wires are fed from reels arranged vertically and parallel to each other, while from other reels arranged transversely vertical lengths of wire are placed across the horizontal wires first mentioned.

Where these wires intersect they are electrically welded, when another section moves forward automatically, and the process repeated.