

SENDS GREAT ARMY

Russia Will Have Hard Task to Subdue the Caucasus.

REBELS ARE IN FULL CONTROL

Manchurian Veterans With Heavy Artillery Sent to Capture Well Armed Strongholds.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—Through the government is reasserting a precarious authority in the cities along the railroads in the Caucasus official advice received today show that the mountainous regions are under arms in large sections of the viceroyalty. The government of Kurland is entirely in the hands of the insurgents, who have indicated taxes and are levying their own import duties.

The reduction of the inaccessible districts of Gori and Ouzgeti, whose mountain strongholds, with their fierce warriors, have been the despair of all conquerors, will involve a campaign of weeks and even months, with the cooperation of mountain artillery. In comparison with which the operations in the Baltic provinces are child's play. The troops in the Caucasus being inadequate, the government has decided to send there a large force composed of the veterans returning from Manchuria, perhaps seven army corps. No figures regarding the force now in Manchuria have been given out, but the inclusion in the budget of an estimate of \$20,000,000 for the construction of barracks for these troops gives some indication of their strength.

Though the progress of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops has been largely nullified by the events of December, the "red" leaders are renewing their campaign, and are disseminating thousands of copies of the appeals of the Sarafat peasant league, the Union of Liberal leagues, and other organizations, declaring that the government has perished by its own hand, and that the loyalty of the soldiers is due to the champions of the people.

MADE SPURIOUS GOLD COIN.

Gang of Japanese Counterfeiters Is Captured at Seattle.

Seattle, Jan. 16.—Three Japanese counterfeiters have been placed under arrest by a secret service officer, and hundreds of dollars' worth of spurious \$5 and \$10 gold pieces, with paraphernalia used in their apartments captured. Captain Bell, head of the Northwest division of the secret service, has handled the case, and with the arrest of Kuchi Fugimodo, in Port Richmond, Cal., he stated that the last of the gang had been rounded up.

According to Captain Bell, the case is unique in the annals of the Pacific coast, not only from the wide field of their operations but from the fact that the batteries and some of the molds used by the coiners were made in Japan and shipped to this country.

Since last June more or less spurious gold coin has been in circulation, and the secret service men have been working on the case. Although they have several clues to the identity of the men passing the coins, direct evidence was unobtainable until December 30, when Officer P. Kins, in Tacoma, arrested S. S. Sando for passing a counterfeit \$5 gold coin in the Marconi saloon.

Worked Soldiers to Get Land. Omaha, Jan. 16.—The trial of Rev. George G. Ware, president of the U. B. I. cattle company, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands, was resumed here today. Frank Lambert, one of Ware's alleged co-conspirators, confirmed previous testimony to the effect that he induced about 20 inmates of the Soldiers' Home to file on homesteads and give 99-year leases to the U. B. I. company. Lambert said he paid them \$150 each and received from Mr. Ware \$50 for each lease secured.

Supports German Claims.

London, Jan. 16.—The Associated Press is advised that Ambassador White, representing the United States at the Moroccan conference at Algiers, will support the German contention both as to the "open door" in Morocco and as to an international commission to control the policing of the country. It is suggested that this may make the adoption of the German view probable, particularly in the light of the fact that Russia has shown marked indifference to the appeal of France for support.

Harper Left Little Behind.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—It was announced today that the estate of the late President Harper, left by the late President Harper, is small, and consists almost entirely of life insurance policies. It is estimated that Dr. Harper during his life gave between \$35,000 and \$50,000 to the American Institute of Sacred Literature, a publishing concern in the work of which he was greatly interested. He also gave much money to needy students.

Will Confer With Miners.

New York, Jan. 16.—The coal operators, including the big railroad operators, as well as individual mineowners, will meet the miners' representatives in about two weeks, it was said yesterday by the president of a coal railroad. The exact date of the conference has not been fixed. Probably it will be held in this city early in February, after the national convention of the United Mine Workers. The object of the conference will be to establish a wage scale for the next three years.

No Longer Head of Army.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant General Chaffee today tendered his resignation as chief of staff, United States army, to take effect today, and it was accepted by the president. General Chaffee does not go on the retired list until February 1, but he desired a few days' leave of absence before retiring.

RANGE WAR IN WYOMING.

Raiders Murder Herders, Slaughter Sheep and Burn Camp.

Denver, Jan. 12.—An Evanston, Wyo., special to the Tribune says: Masked and mounted raiders, presumed to be cattlemen, last night attacked the camps of two Utah flockmasters near Burnt Fork, close to the Utah-Wyoming line, shot down A. N. Garza and Robert Allen, herders, slaughtered the sheep, and burned the camp wagons and outfits.

A camp mover who escaped the bullets of the raiders witnessed the battle from the brush. The raiders numbered about 20, and approached the camps at a gallop, firing a fusillade of shots into the wagons. The herders were killed at the first fire. He required less than half an hour to climb the sheep to death and burn the outfits, when the raiders departed. Notices of warning to other flockmasters were left with the bodies of the dead herders.

Sheepmen are indignant, threaten to get even, and more trouble is anticipated. The range on which the outrage was committed has long been in dispute, and the sheepmen have been frequently ordered away.

BLAMES ALL ON MOROCCO.

German Delegate French Minister Understands French Minister.

Paris, Jan. 12.—With the approach of the Algerian convention on Moroccan reforms, the newspapers devote greater space to discussion of the question. Public opinion everywhere is that the issue of the conference will be amicable has been practically decided. The Journal's Madrid correspondent sends an interview with the German ambassador at Madrid, Herr von Radowitz, who is also the principal German delegate to the convention. The ambassador, the correspondent says, has no doubt of the favorable issue of the conference. He believes the whole disagreement is due to the Moroccan minister's not understanding or misinterpreting the words of the French minister to Morocco, willfully or otherwise, and says if the sultan's delegates try to prevent an agreement being reached by the powers, as it has been suggested they would do, they will find themselves in a most serious situation. But the ambassador is of the opinion that the Moroccan delegates fully appreciate this and will give no trouble.

FORBIDS PRIVATE CARS.

Bill Offered Congress by Fruit Jobbers' Association.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt, Attorney General Moody and members of congress and the Interstate Commerce commission, will receive this week copies of a bill advocated by the Western Fruit Jobbers' association, of which E. M. Ferguson, of Duluth, is president, and which has for its primary purpose the elimination of private freight cars, the correction of refrigerating rates and bringing express companies under the interstate commerce act and prohibiting the dealing in commodities handled by them.

The bill will be introduced in congress during the present session. It provides that roads must furnish all rolling stock required to handle interstate commerce under penalty of heavy fines. It outlawed "flexible" charges and gives the shipper an open avenue for relief against unreasonable rates.

TRAINWRECKERS WIPED OUT.

Deadly Vengeance against Rebels Who Tore Up Tracks.

Riga, Livonia, Jan. 12.—News has just reached this city of a daring attempt of the revolutionists to capture a military train conveying a large sum of money from St. Petersburg to Libau. A band of revolutionists having advanced on the train, the latter having the advantage of numbers, the train was stopped, burned two bridges and tore up the track. Two companies of infantry, which were escorting the train, left the cars, and were joined by a detachment of dragoons. The force marched against the revolutionists, who from behind improvised defenses, opened fire on the soldiers. The infantry, after firing two volleys, which killed 65 and wounded nearly 100 of the revolutionists, charged with the bayonet, and the dragoons completed the rout by sabering all the revolutionists they overtook.

Pipe Line Across Isthmus.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Taft has recommended to the president that he sanction the issue of a revocable license to the Union Oil company of California, to construct and maintain a pipe line across the canal zone. There were six applicants for such a right, but the company named is the only one which specified the price of oil if used by the government and whose offer was otherwise sufficiently definite and reasonable. It is, however, expressly provided that the license shall not be exclusive.

His Zeal Too Great.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says: Confidential information has been received by your correspondent that Russo-German relations have suffered a painful breach as a result of the discovery that the czar's military attaché in Berlin, Colonel Schebeko, for a long time has been engaged in spying operations in collusion with the military attaché of France. Colonel Schebeko was formerly connected with the Russian embassy in Washington, and doubtless is well remembered there.

Asks for Second Federal Judge.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 12.—A miner special from Helena states that the Montana Bar association this afternoon adopted a resolution endorsing United States Senator Thomas H. Carter's bill providing an additional federal judge for Montana. The association, however, takes the ground that the bill should not provide for the division of the state into two federal court districts, and recommends that change in the proposed measure.

Grinding Cane in Mexico.

Mexico City, Jan. 12.—Cane grinding is now well under way on the sugar plantations. The total production is estimated at 225,000 tons.

AIR EVERY SCANDAL

Senate Committee to Investigate Affairs of Canal.

MAY ABOLISH CANAL COMMISSION

Latitude Will Be Given in Taking Testimony in Hope of Showing Mismanagement.

Washington, Jan. 13.—While the senate has labored to mask the truth, the fact is that next Tuesday Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Theodore P. Shonts, John F. Stevens and, incidentally, John F. Wallace, are to be arraigned and tried before the not too impartial judges who constitute the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals.

The trial is to be called an investigation, but it means simply that every supposed scandal, every petty criticism, every report of friction between officials, every story of an unearned salary, every tale of a discharged employee, every floating bit of gossip is to be told in public, and from them all the members of the committee expect to get—the basis for a direct charge of incompetence, or it may be of guilt. There is not a soul in Washington who believes that anything will come of the investigation save the knowledge already held that some of the heads of the enterprise have had their bickerings and their disagreements.

It may be that in the course of the hearings the public may learn the real reason for the resignation of Mr. Wallace. It may learn whether or not there was any truth in the reports of friction between Mr. Taft and Mr. Shonts. It may learn whether or not Pointly Bigelow drew the long bow, but that anything substantial can come from the investigation no one in his heart believes.

It is understood that the greatest latitude will be given in the matter of asking questions, and, if curiosity about personal differences between officials is to be considered one of the chief things which it is necessary satisfy, the senate and the people may have their fill of satisfaction.

The senate declares that President Roosevelt practically challenged the investigation and that it has been decided not to deny him. There was nothing for the president to do, apparently, in the present condition of affairs, except to "challenge" an investigation. There is a feeling in Washington that he took the course that he did to win eventually the right to conduct the canal construction unhampered by a commission of seven men.

If the result of the investigation leads to the statutory abolition of the canal body, it may be that trouble and rumors of trouble will disappear, and that the work will go forward, showing that a strong hand is behind it.

SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT.

Young China Wants Reform Old China Adheres to.

Peking, Jan. 13.—Reports from the South and from the Yangtze valley region show the anti-foreign sentiment to be very strong. China undoubtedly is in a ferment of political excitement, but the movement is directed as much against the government as against the foreigners.

The government is between two fires. The young China party is clamoring for reforms, and the conservatives, and the officials, the latter having their perquisites threatened, are resisting all efforts at reform.

In spite of the protests in Northern China, the foreign ministers have not changed their minds for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chile province, the only exception being the legation guards, the ministers believing that the Chinese government is both able and determined to protect foreigners in the event of a revolution.

Demand a Lower Rate.

Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 13.—At a meeting attended by 35 Douglas City shippers last night a telegram was shipped to be sent that no contract would be signed with the two steamship companies now doing business unless a rate of 25 per cent less than the present rate be granted. At present only three contracts have been signed in Juneau with the two companies. All other shippers are waiting for some move by Tacoma or Portland. There is some agitation to get Tacoma to pool the issue with Portland.

Calls Poultry Bigelow.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals today placed in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Ramsdell subpoena for Poultry Bigelow, the author and traveler, whose attack on the government of the canal zone and the management of the canal affairs was denounced by Secretary Taft in a communication sent to congress. Mr. Bigelow is believed to be in New York, and he can be served in time to have him here next week. The committee's purpose is to let him substantiate his story, if possible.

Castro Will Sell Asphalt Lake.

New York, Jan. 13.—According to private advice received from Caracas, President Castro will offer for sale to the highest bidder the concession for the asphalt lake Guanao, of which the New York & Bermudez company was deprived about a year and a half ago. The asphalt property, which is in the state of Bermudez, is now being operated by Ambrose Howard Carter, as a receiver under appointment by the High Federal court.

More Jamaicans for Canal.

Kingston, Jan. 13.—Four hundred men sailed from Kingston this afternoon on the steamer Tagus for Colon to seek employment in the canal zone. Each man deposited \$2.25 with the treasury under the immigrants protection law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

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

Politics does more than make strange bedfellows. It estranges bed-fellows.

The trouble with Mr. Perkins was that he let his right hand know what his left hand did.

To gratify a fat woman, don't refer to her as stout or even matronly; don't say anything about it.

Of course, somebody had to come along and invent a nice new brand of trouble that Russia hasn't had yet.

The Sultan has a bit slow about yielding anything in the line of principle.

Some colleges have almost decided to give up teaching football and go in for some of the lower branches of science.

The most dignified deliberative body on earth has ignored the death of Senator Mitchell. Senator Mitchell permitted himself to be caught at it.

It has cost Boston \$5,000,000 for beans during the past year. It will be a sad day for Boston when the bean trust gets things cornered.

The similarity in the nomenclature of Pullman cars and sailing vessels leads one to believe that the same romantic school girl christens both.

The new head of the steel trust will have some excellent examples of what not to do if he wishes to remain in that particular sphere of usefulness.

Depew says he has no intention of resigning his seat in the United States Senate. He isn't foolishly making plans, however, to try to be elected again.

Naturally the University of Chicago does not want to see the game of football reformed until it has had a little more time to glout over that 2 to 0 score.

We need not wonder that the automobile is still imperfect in some particulars, when we reflect upon the length of time it has taken to produce the perfect horse.

Surgeons opened the stomach of a New York man a few days ago and took out a lead pencil several inches long. Findings no stuffed balloons or other evidences of fraud, they closed the orifice and let the man go.

Switzerland has just elected a new President without even stopping to take a long breath. The only things the Swiss people ever permit themselves to get excited over is the arrival of a new millionaire from America.

Mr. McCall said he would make good the large amounts handed over to "Andy" Hamilton if the "Judge" didn't return the money. McCall has, however, been careful to explain that he is a poor man and has nothing but the policy on his life.

The English fashion of giving a name to one's house is growing in popularity on this side of the ocean. Not long ago an American with a sense of humor named his new country house on Long Island "Mostly Hall," because there was little else to the house. About meal time the average boy would be well content if his home were known as "Mostly Dining Room."

GOOD PLACES GO BEGGING.

Railroads Constantly on the Look-Out for First-Class Men.

There are some good jobs on the railroads which are going begging to-day because there is no one to fill them. In this territory several positions as passenger and freight solicitors are open and men are wanted. The roads upon which the vacancies exist are searching every corner to find the proper man. The old story that the sons, cousins, nephews, brothers-in-law and what not of the general manager are given preference does not seem to hold good here. Perhaps all of the preferred relatives have been provided for. But the fact is that good men are scarce and are wanted. Out of the thousands employed in the railroads but few were really eligible for promotion. An old railroad explained it.

The present day demands upon those who have to meet the public are numerous. One eligible was bright, but slovenly. He would not keep his face shaved and his linen clean. Another had the other qualifications, but he had sporting proclivities, which made him unreliable and objectionable to a certain class of people with whom he would have to deal. Another had many qualifications except the ambition. He was not a pusher. A fourth was an honest worker, but did not have the address. He would be unable to present his case well. And so the whole gamut of human failings was gone through. The all-around man, who lives up to his opportunities and is broad gauge, is hard to find. Or, if he is found, he stands in his own light by neglect of his conventionalities and the things which are tremendous aids to success.—Cleveland Leader.

Stamp Tax Aids Grief.

A postage stamp in value about 5 cents is pasted each week in a little blank book which every servant girl in Germany possesses. The stamp is the donation of her mistress, enforced by law. Should the girl get ill, the stamps are redeemed by the government or she may keep them until she is old, when the government pays their face value.

Shooting Horses in Holland.

The Dutch method of horsebreeding is decidedly novel. The horse is firmly hitched between two upright posts and its elevated hoof is fastened to a horizontal iron bar, making it impossible for the animal to kick.

been called the most corrupt bureaucracy in the world, and the open assumption of the reins of government by the Japanese.

Samuel L. Clemens is an unknown writer. Mark Twain is a read wherever books are loved. He is more American than any other author in his life, in his subject-matter and in his style. His life, more adventurous than old Ulysses', richer in turns of fortune and the taste of human experience, has grown from the lot of a village boy in Missouri before the war to a perambulation in the nobility of literature and a home in the heart of the American race. His career embodies the ideal of his country. The American ideal is that every man alike, and the American spirit incites every man to seize upon his birthright at whatever cost. Lincoln's career was not typical of this ideal and spirit than Mark Twain's. The difficulties he overcame were not sterner, nor did the great president meet failure and success with a more serene philosophy than the great humorist. There are few follies of mankind which Mark Twain has not languished at. There are few revered lies which he has not ridiculed. He has wept over the grave of Adam and made fun of the German sentence; but nobody can find in all that he has said or written one word on the side of persecution or injustice. Whatever he has ridiculed deserved ridicule; whatever he has praised deserved praise because it was manly, beautiful or true. He has lived as he has written, always sanely, simply and for the better side against the worse. Mark Twain has been a printer, steamboat man, editor, miner, traveler, publisher, lecturer and author. Whether in all or any of these callings he made money or not is of no consequence. In one of them he lost money, a great deal of it, and incurred debts which he was not required by law to pay, but he did pay them to the last cent. Such things are more trifles. Men ought to pay their debts, and their woe, so simply shows how near the rest of us come to being dishonest. The important fact about Mark Twain's rich experience of life is that it has all gone into his writings. And because his life is typically American in spirit and achievement, so therefore is his subject-matter. No other of our writers has so much of the United States in his books. Cooper has Indians, Hawthorne has New England, Howells has middle-class saints and sinners, but Mark Twain has the United States, with all its humor, its greed, its cynicism, its reckless trust in luck and its saving idealism. His style is dry and unprincipled. It loads on shift goods boxes, lingers to swap horses and sometimes drops into the saloon; but it carries a gun and kills always at the first shot. Faulty by all rules and models, his style has, nevertheless, the supreme excellence of being alive. He weaves no delicate subterfuge of language; he shows no subtle preciosity in choosing words. Current American literature makes much of those things, cultivating a bloodless chimeria which it calls "style" to the neglect of substance. But true style is something deeper than the choice of words; it is the power to make words live, and Mark Twain has it. We, his contemporaries, probably do not appreciate how great he is. No American living or dead has such a hold on the reading world, none has such chances as he in the race for immortality. His plots are puerile, his prose is Shakespeare's. His language is faulty, but so is the language of the Bible. In the world's literature his place is beside Cervantes and Fielding.

FARMS AND FARMERS

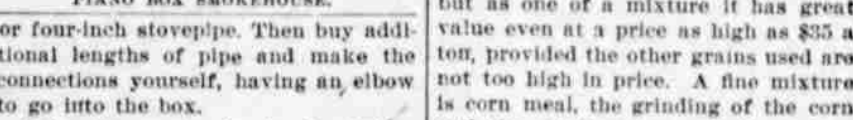
Free Seed Distribution. The annual protest of seed men against free distribution of seed by the Department of Agriculture has been sent to the President. It is signed by twenty-nine seedsmen, embracing the whole territory between the Rocky Mountains and the New England coast. The protest states that the original intention of the law was to obtain seeds unknown in the United States that might prove valuable, and in this way increase our agricultural production, but that this statesmanlike proposition has been grievously distorted, with the result that in the main the most common kinds of garden seeds have been distributed.

No doubt a great abuse has crept into this matter of free seed patronage. It has been used by a great many unscrupulous politicians to make themselves popular with certain voters. Like all other public distributions, there are two sides. The distribution of sugar beet seed grown on the Pacific coast for experiment all over the country is a good feature that will offset some of the undesirable ones. Not all the seeds distributed are common garden truck.—Field and Fireside.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal. Many mistakes are made in the feeding of cottonseed meal, feeders forgetting for the moment that it is an extremely concentrated food and needs a pretty strong stomach to handle it; hence it should be fed sparingly to young stock. As a food by itself it will not do for any considerable period, but as one of a mixture it has great value even at a price as high as \$5 a ton, provided the other grains used are not too high in price. A fine mixture is corn meal, the grinding of the corn and the cob together and the cottonseed meal. Or, bran may be used when the seed is ground without the cob but in the latter case the ratio should be two parts of the cottonseed meal to one part each of the corn meal and the wheat bran.

Home-Made Corn Cutter.

A New England paper gives this as an idea coming from Australia. The device is not exactly new, as it has been in use and described in America here and there. The implement is



PIANO BOX CORN CUTTER.

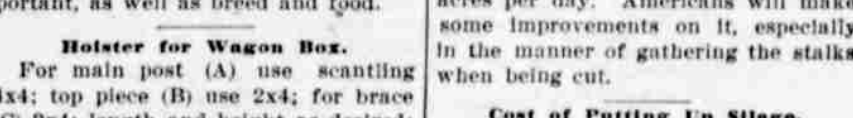
or four-inch stovepipe. Then buy additional lengths of pipe and make the connections yourself, having an elbow to go into the box. Make the smoke fire in the boiler, the smoke will pass into the box, and on a small scale, one will have a first-class smokehouse. At little cost is required to keep up the fire sufficient to give the desired amount of smoke, there is no danger of the wash boiler being too full for the purpose. The illustration shows the plan perfectly, the details of the piping being shown in the lower part of the cut.—Indianapolis News.

Amount of Corn Required.

It is well enough to lay down the rule that ten pounds of corn will make one pound of pork, but rules may not give the results expected unless applied under certain conditions. Some breeds of hogs will produce more pork on the same food than others, and even with a selected breed there will be some individual animals that will increase more rapidly than others. In the winter season, if the hogs are exposed, twenty or thirty pounds of corn may be required to make a pound of pork. Care and management are important, as well as breed and food.

Hoister for Wagon Box.

For main post (A) use scantling 4x4; top piece (B) use 2x4; for brace (C) 2x4; length and height as desired; have brace (C) on both sides; use common wood (D) with inch rope.



FOR HOISTING THE WAGON BOX.

Loop end of rope to slip over pulley under bed. When raised sufficiently, secure by placing a bar across hooks F and E. Pulley can be attached to rafters if preferred.

Abuses of Cold Storage.

Cold storage has apparently been overworked. At first the principle of cold storage was used to carry perishable foodstuffs over the period of plenty and distribute them through the following months of famine. But according to investigations of Boards of Health in some of the larger cities, cold storage plants contain food that has lain there from six months to two years because market conditions have not suited the speculators, and they are holding for greater profits. The result is that consumers are likely to eat some very old stuff that may not be conducive to good health, and that farmers and other producers are likely to suffer unfair competition when offering new wholesome products.

Pickled Posts.

Preservation of wood is becoming more general every year, says the Kansas City Journal. They are even extending this pickling business to fence posts and telegraph and telephone poles. It works out well in both of these. In the pickling of ties, the railroads are using a great many of the softer woods, those which ordinarily wouldn't last more than two or three years. By the treatment of chemicals, though, their life is extended to at least ten years. The movement first had its origin about 1880, when attention was called by the government that there was becoming a scarcity of timber in various sections of the country.

Buying Fruit Trees.

If fruits of any kind are to be set out, see that the supply is purchased and the stakes set, so that when the time comes for transplanting there need be no delay. With many spring is considered the best time for setting out fruit, and if this plan be intended, so far as possible the work should be done early, so that the trees or plants will be able to make a good start to grow before hot, dry weather shall have set in. Purchases may be made in winter, in advance.

Germany a Good Customer.

Germany is a good customer of agricultural America, especially her crops and products of the South. Last year she bought raw cotton to the value of \$100,000,000; oil cake and cottonseed meal, \$4,100,000; lard and oleomargarine, \$17,000,000; raw tobacco, \$5,000,000; corn, \$7,200,000; wheat, \$6,000,000.

Farm Problems.

What do you do for tramps in pigs? When is the best time to water a horse?

What does it cost to produce a pound of beef?

How much grain and hay should a work horse be fed?

What weight could command the best prices on the market?

How does the cost of raising a colt compare with that of raising a steer?

How does the stomach of the horse compare with that of the steer in size?

How much gain in weight should you make for every bushel of corn fed to steers or hogs?

How great a spread between the price paid for feeders and the selling price is necessary to show a profit?