

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

War against the Standard Oil is being continued in Kansas.

Armed peasants in Russia are burning and looting their landlords' estates.

The deadlock in the Missouri legislature continues. At present Cockrell leads with 76 votes.

The balloting for United States senator, by the Delaware legislature, continues without result.

Charges of graft are being made against the St. Louis exposition company in having the buildings removed.

A vain effort is being made throughout Russia to suppress news of the defeat in the Far East. At Warsaw the Poles were almost jubilant over the reverse.

The marguils of Anglesey is dying of consumption. Six years ago he had an income of \$500,000 a year, and is now a bankrupt, with liabilities of nearly \$3,000,000.

Russia is secretly gathering an army on the Indian frontier. Britain's action in Tibet and Persia is resented and it would seem as though a conflict were inevitable.

The Japanese have succeeded in cutting off the retreat of Kuropatkin to the north. He now will be compelled to eat his way through the Japanese army in order to reach Harbin, or try to hold Mukden, which means a siege.

M. Witte has resigned his office in the Russian ministry.

Three hundred Chinese burned to death at a small port near Hong Kong.

Grand Duke Vladimir has been marked as the next victim of the Russian terrorists.

The present battle at Mukden is thought by those favoring peace to be the last of the war.

Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, will succeed Cortelyou as national chairman of the Republican party.

One person was fatally injured and 40 others seriously by the turning over of an elevated car in Chicago.

According to best estimates the Mukden battle has cost the Japanese 70,000 men and the Russians 50,000.

Forty votes for United States senator sees one of the candidates nearer election in the Missouri contest than on the first ballot.

Both armies fighting around Mukden have captured guns. The Japanese lost a number of machine guns, but have taken 13 big siege guns.

An investigation is being made as to the cause of the fire on the steamer Oregon. The owners of the steamer Del Norte have put in a claim of salvage for assisting the Oregon.

Secretary Wyndham has resigned from the British cabinet.

A railway commission bill has been disapproved by the governor of Montana.

German military critics severely condemn Kuropatkin's generalship and foresee his defeat.

There is no prospect of a break in the Missouri senatorial contest. Neidingerhaus leads in the voting.

E. H. Harriman has lost his suit against the Northern Securities company and the Hill lines will remain intact.

Since the beginning of the war the Japanese are estimated to have lost 109,600 men killed and wounded and the Russians 135,500.

The Union elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been totally destroyed by fire, together with 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn. Loss, \$200,000.

Great Britain will stop work of fortifying Wei Hai Wai until her position in the Far East can be more clearly seen at the outcome of the present war in that territory.

Mrs. Chadwick's trial has begun, but her illness has interrupted it.

The governor of Pennsylvania has vetoed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the Lewis and Clark fair because he was not empowered to appoint the entire commission.

The Chicago beef trust inquiry is to continue.

New York state senators are accused of grafting.

The Texas legislature has indorsed the war on the Standard Oil company and the alleged beef trust.

The chemists who examined the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach state positively that they found no strychnine.

Fire at the coal landings on the northern bank of the Jyne, at South Shields, England, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

One of the finest private dormitories at Yale college has been badly damaged by fire. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

CRISIS AT HAND.

Kuropatkin Must Break Through Japanese Lines or Lose.

Niu Chwang, March 7.—Reports late Monday evening and early this morning show that the supreme crisis of the great battle is at hand, if the armies are not already clinched in a final struggle. The vast armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will, in the course of a day or two, enter a general engagement, the issue of which must be the signal victory of one and the utter crippling of the other.

The last news from the front is that General Kuroki's scouting parties have joined those of General Nogi and they are already in touch with one another back of Tieling. This at once tells the terrible peril which besets the Russian commander and at the same time hints at a means which may prove his salvation. The importance of this news lies in the fact that it shows conclusively that Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right flank, has thrown his right wing far to the east and north of Mukden, the storm center of the present operations, while Nogi, battle scarred from Port Arthur, has hurried his powerful brigade of veterans to the west of Mukden and, co-operating with the much extended and weakened Japanese left flank, has, by joining communications with Kuroki, completed the envelopment of Mukden.

NEW YORK WILL BE PARALYZED.

All Employees of Elevated and Subway Roads on Strike.

New York, March 7.—The long threatened strike of the employees of the Interborough company, operating the subway and the elevated railroads of Manhattan, was determined on at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, held in Harlem tonight.

This action followed the receipt from General Manager Hedley, of the Interborough company, tonight of a letter declining to agree to the terms of the amended demands of the representatives of the men at a meeting held with the officials of the company today. The strike has been ordered to be put into full operation at 4 a. m. About 5,000 employees of the subway and elevated system are affected by the strike, which will tie up all the traffic except surface trolley lines.

The utter impossibility of the multitude of travelers in the upper part of the island reaching their places down town tomorrow is one of the most serious features of the situation, and it is feared will be the cause of much disorder.

SHE MAY REPAIR AT MANILA.

United States Will Protect Blockade-Runner Carlisle from Japanese.

Washington, March 7.—Upon the advice of the department of State, Secretary Taft has cabled to Governor General Wright at Manila permission for the British steamer Carlisle to remain in Manila harbor until she has made necessary repairs to her machinery. In adopting this attitude in answer to the appeal of the ship's captain, the State department has added a new construction to international law relative to rights of belligerent ships in neutral harbors.

The Carlisle is a British ship, but she was chartered by the Russian government and loaded with arms, ammunition and food supplies for the Russian garrison at Port Arthur. She sailed from Vladivostok November 20 last, but so effective was the Japanese blockade that she was unable to reach Port Arthur. While cruising outside the blockade line, she lost her propeller. In disabled condition she drifted into the harbor of San Miguel, Luzon.

The captain and supercargo, the latter a Russian, went to Manila and sought protection for their ship. The State department was consulted by cable and granted the request, so the Carlisle is to wait at Manila, where she could be more carefully watched. It is probable that, as Japanese warships are reported outside of Manila harbor, she will be permitted after making repairs to intern on the same conditions as were imposed on her in the case of the Lena at San Francisco.

Strike in Capital Renewed.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—The strike was resumed this morning at the Putiloff, Oubkoff and several other works, and is now extensive, though not general. At the Oubkoff works, which are engaged on naval contracts, the management has warned the men of its intention to close entirely if they struck. At the Putiloff works Monday morning one of the under foremen became excited and drew a revolver, with which he wounded one of the workmen. The incident formed the basis of startling stories of a general riot at the works.

Negro Will Be Appointed.

Washington, March 7.—There is authority for the positive statement that the president has fully decided upon the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, the negro of New York, as internal revenue collector for the district of New York, to succeed Charles H. Treat, who will be appointed to succeed Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States at Washington. This will not be made until June, when Mr. Roberts will have completed an eight-year term.

Polygamy in the Northwest.

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.—Polygamy has been introduced into the southern part of the Northwest Territory. There is a large Mormon settlement there and the police have been instructed to prosecute a number of men who brought two wives, whom they married in Utah.

IN FULL RETREAT

Russian Army to Make a Stand at Tie Pass.

JAPS MAY DRIVE THEM FURTHER

Left and Center Beaten — Japanese Draw Near Mukden and Camp Followers Stampede.

Tokio, March 4.—While a few official dispatches from the army before Mukden have been received, nothing has been given out officially. Other reports state that the Japanese attack against the Russian left and center has been entirely successful. The right wing of the Russians has held so far, but it is believed that, on account of other reverses, it is only a question of a few hours until General Kuropatkin's whole army will be in flight before the victorious Japanese.

The Russian general's objective is to reach Tie pass in the hope of establishing another line of defense there. The elaborate and complete campaign planned by Marshal Oyama, if carried out exactly as outlined, will make this extremely difficult of fulfillment, however. It is probable that Mukden must be entirely abandoned by the Russians, or that they must face surrender eventually.

From the front have come reports of continued heavy fighting last night. The heavy cannonading could be plainly heard and the greatest confusion reigns in Mukden, according to the latest reports. Every means of transportation is being utilized by the people, who are hurrying away before the Japanese.

Heavy artillery firing has been the feature of the fighting again, the Japanese continuing to hide their movements under the smoke of the large guns. The attacks developed under this cover and during the night time have been fierce and in most cases effective.

Admit They are Beaten. St. Petersburg, March 4.—It is now generally admitted that after the long and heavy battle which has been waging before Mukden, General Kuropatkin has been forced to abandon at least a part of his most advanced position under the fierce attack of the enemy. The next stand will probably be made at Tie pass, and little doubt is expressed of the ability of the Russian commander to bring his forces safely from the scene of the present conflict and firmly establish himself in a new position.

FEAR RUSSIANS WILL FLEE.

Japanese Eager to Decide War with Present Battle.

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Daily Telegraph states that the Japanese are endeavoring to force a decisive battle in Manchuria, but it is feared General Kuropatkin will retreat, fighting a rear-guard action. Reports from the Shakhe river indicate, says the same correspondent, that the Russian morale is seriously impaired and that there are numerous voluntary surrenders, not only of Poles and Jews, but of recently arrived European troops. They relate that the rumors are current in the army that General Kuropatkin has been recalled, and knowledge of the internal troubles in Russia causes a deep impression in the army.

Czar Welcomes Stoessel.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—General Stoessel, who was given an audience of the emperor yesterday and was invited to luncheon with him, was received by his majesty with a warmth which went far to atone for the cool reception which he was given by several of the newspapers and military factions. General Stoessel is being feted by society. A large dinner was given in his honor last night after his return from Tsarskoe-Selo. No steps have been taken yet toward an investigation of the surrender of Port Arthur.

Cannon Roar on All Sides.

Mukden, March 4.—The thunder of artillery is heard from all positions. Putiloff and Novgorod hills are hidden by the smoke from the guns. The bombardments were resumed after the repulse of an infantry attack by the Japanese. A heavy bombardment is also in progress in the neighborhood of the Shakhe river, apparently in preparation for an attack in that quarter. The weather continues fine and warm. The Chinese are preparing to sow grain.

Knows Nothing of Arid Land Grabs.

Washington, March 4.—Replying to a resolution of the house, the secretary of the interior today gave the information that the general land office had no knowledge of the "surreptitious" acquisition of land set apart for irrigation uses, as alleged by resolutions of the National Business League of Chicago.

PEACE IS NEARER AT HAND.

Russians' Only Hope is in a Decisive Defeat of General Nogi.

London, March 7.—The intensely dramatic situation in Manchuria developed by General Nogi's rapid advance and its strategic possibilities have raised excitement in Europe to the highest pitch. English papers for a long time have practically ceased to receive war specials, and in this respect are lacking much information that is available in Associated Press dispatches.

It is believed here that General Kuropatkin is in a very tight place, and the chances of his extricating his army are keenly discussed. The abandonment of Mukden is considered to be inevitable, the only question being whether he will be able to effect a retreat to Tie pass.

An immediate repulse of General Nogi's army, it is held, might save the situation, but failing that, General Kuropatkin will have committed to him the dangerous and difficult task of retreating northward, harassed by flanking attacks by the Japanese army. Whatever may be the result it is felt that peace is appreciably nearer.

According to the Daily Telegraph's Antwerp correspondent, the Russian official purchasing agent there has received orders to cease buying for government account. This is a significant statement, if true, as Antwerp has been throughout the war the principal center of Russian purchases for carrying on the conflict in the Far East.

FOR GERMAN TRADE.

Overtures for Reciprocity Treaty are Being Quietly Made.

Berlin, March 7.—Relative to the German government's overtures for a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, it is stated that there is no disposition here to expose Germany to a refusal nor to place the United States in a position where it would be obliged to refuse, provided the American government regards the time opportune. Therefore the German ministry desires to learn, informally, privately, as it were, how such a proposal would be treated.

That the state department has some idea that the commercial treaty may be discussed is indicated by its intention to retain Consul General Mason here for some months or until it is seen whether a commercial treaty would be considered, instead of sending him to Paris.

The German government has been testing public opinion on the subject by unofficial publications, such as the Commercial Treaty association's recent letter advocating a treaty with the United States, arguing that it is one of the natural consequences of Germany's arrangements with other countries. The editorial treatment of the association's letter was generally favorable.

CRASH HEAD-ON.

Express and Freight Trains Meet on Curve in Montana.

Missoula, Mont., March 7.—Two men are dead and six people injured as the result of a collision of a freight train and the west-bound Twin Cities express on the Northern Pacific at Bearmouth this afternoon at 2:30.

The express was 30 minutes behind time and the freight had orders to wait at Bearmouth siding. Engineer Sheehan misunderstood his orders and proceeded east. As the freight rounded the curve east of Bearmouth it crashed head on into the express.

A high bank shut off the view of both engineers, and no attempt had been made to slow down. Both engines were thrown from the track and the mail and express cars telescoped, but the passenger coaches came to a dead stop and remained on the track.

The dead and injured were brought to this city on a relief train. The injured are being cared for in the company hospital. Traffic has been resumed.

Dodging Military Service.

Vienna, March 7.—As a result of inquiries which were commenced in December last it has been discovered that in Upper Hungary there has been a system of falsification of records, such as the changing of names, false entries of deaths, etc., by which many thousands of young Hungarians have avoided obligatory military service. These practices have been in vogue in certain localities for the past 12 or 15 years, and the authorities declare that those guilty of the falsifications will be severely punished.

Japanese Squadron Sighted.

London, March 7.—The German steamer Numidia, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Hong Kong, reports having sighted two Japanese squadrons on Saturday, 100 miles southeast of Hong Kong. The first squadron, comprising nine battleships and cruisers, was seen at 2 o'clock in the morning, going at full speed with all lights out, and the second squadron, of 13 large warships, was sighted in the afternoon.

Soldiers Keeping Lodz Quiet.

Lodz, March 7.—The town is quiet. Strong military patrols guard the streets. There are 7,000 workmen from the Poznanian cotton mills on strike. The outlook is not promising. The workmen are indignant because several mill owners are remaining abroad and threaten to cause trouble unless the latter return.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS



An innkeeper is held in Rahmel vs. Lehdorff (Cal.), 65 L. R. A. 88, not to be liable, in the absence of negligence on his part, for injuries to a guest caused by an assault committed by a servant employed in the inn.

The holder of a purchase money mortgage is held, in Hinton versus Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. (N. C.), 65 L. R. A. 181, to have no insurable interest in the life of the wife of the mortgagor, who did not join in the execution of the mortgage debt.

The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin ticket brokers from disposing of, or attempting to transfer, tickets which they have purchased with notice from persons who agreed that they should not be transferred, is sustained, in Schubach versus McDonald (Mo.), 65 L. R. A. 136.

A member who has been wrongfully expelled from an unincorporated benefit society is held, in Lahiff vs. St. Joseph's T. A. and B. Society (Conn.), 65 L. R. A. 92, to be entitled to abandon all claims to reinstatement and resort to an action for damages for the injury inflicted upon him by the expulsion.

A statute making a municipal corporation liable for injuries caused by failure to keep its streets safe for travelers, "with their teams, carts and carriages," is held, in Fox vs. Clarke (R. I.), 65 L. R. A. 234, not to apply in favor of one using a bicycle, when such means of conveyance subsequently comes into use.

A private soldier who has been stationed to guard a residence which, during a time of rioting and disorder, has been dynamited and against which threats have been made to repeat the offense, with orders to shoot to kill any person found prowling about the house, is held, in Com. ex rel. Wadsworth vs. Shortall (Pa.), 65 L. R. A. 193, to be guilty of no crime if he shoots a person who approaches the building and refuses to obey his command to halt. A note to this case considers the question of martial law when there is no actual war.

Why He Moved.

"I don't say that Indiana is not a pretty good State to live in," said the man who had lately moved over the line into Michigan, "but several things happened one after another to discourage me. The last one was a cyclone."

"Did you have your buildings swept away?"

"No. The wind was pretty well petered out when it reached my place and dropped a span of horses at my door. Those horses had come along over thirty miles."

"And do you mean that they were alive?"

"Certainly. I was in great need of a span of horses just at that time and looked upon it as a godsend, but alas, I was doomed to disappointment."

"But how?"

"Why, the darned cyclone that had picked 'em up had forgotten to pick up a set of harness at the same time and the animals were simply a burden on my hands."

What He Thought Of.

"You remember the Ashtabula disaster, of course?" said the man with the double chin. "Well, I was one of the passengers on the ill-fated train that plunged through the bridge. For the hour preceding the accident I had been arguing religion with a fellow passenger and we had some very hot words. When I felt the bridge going I had only one thought that I afterward remembered."

"And that was whether you would escape death, of course?" was queried.

"No, sir. I wondered if it were possible that I, a consistent and leading member of the Methodist church, would be taken while that dumberhead of a Baptist with whom I had been arguing would be saved to brag over me."

Smoking Carriages for Ladies.

On the continent of Europe smoking is growing so rapidly in favor among the fair sex that on some of the Belgian railroads smoking apartments are to be provided exclusively for women. This result has been brought about through a young lady finding herself the object of much protest on her producing a cigarette in an ordinary compartment reserved for ladies. The young lady has taken action to compel all the Belgian companies to provide smoking accommodation for ladies.

Giving the Jury a Treat.

During the progress of a trial in a Missouri court one day recently a heavy shower began—the first rain that had fallen for a distressingly long time. The jurors, most of whom were farmers, paid more attention to the conditions outside than to the trial, and the judge suspended court for a while, remarking: "The jury can walk out in the rain for a few minutes if it wants to, to satisfy itself that it really can rain in Missouri."

Honest.

Seedy—Some people are always howling for more, no matter how much they have. Don't you think you'd be satisfied with enough?

Greedy—Don't know, I've never had enough.—Detroit Free Press.

NOW CORELESS APPLE.

After Years of Experiment a New Seedless Fruit Has Been Produced.

The coreless apple has been produced and it is full of possibilities. The new fruit is regarded as "the world's greatest discovery in horticulture," says a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After, and in fruit-growing circles is called "the wonder of the age."

Its flavor is beyond question. If it proves as large as its rivals trees producing the new wonder, which is a winter variety, will be planted by the million in the commercial fruit fields at home and abroad. There is little likelihood of its impeding the profitable sale of ordinary apples of high grade.

The new apple, which is both coreless and seedless, was introduced by an old fruit raiser. For twelve years he experimented to obtain the fruit.

The tree is described as blossomless, the only thing resembling a blossom being a small cluster of tiny green leaves which grow around the newly formed apple and shelter it. Being devoid of blossoms, it is claimed that the fruit offers no effective hiding place in which the codlin moth may lay its eggs, which it usually does in the open eye of the fruit. Moreover, there is nothing to fear from frosts.

The color of the new apple is red, dotted with yellow on the skin. As with the seedless orange, so with the seedless apple, a slightly hardened substance makes its appearance at the navel end. But this can be obliterated by culture. The originator of the coreless apple states that the further "we get from the original five trees the larger and better the fruits become in every way."

Apple culture is more important even than orange culture. In the United States there are 200,000,000 apple trees in bearing, from which 250,000,000 bushels of fruit are annually harvested. In ten years these three will give a yield of 400,000,000 bushels.

At the present time the apple consumption of the United States is eighty pounds a head of the population a year. By bushel measure the American apple crop is four times greater than the entire wheat yield of Great Britain and Ireland.

Billions of apple trees are grown in the orchards of the world, and millions of them are still being planted each year. The apple imports of Great Britain alone range between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 hundredweight. In addition, the writer estimates the census of our apple trees at 20,000,000.

There are now 2,000 of these coreless apple trees available for propagation to supply the orchards of the world. It is estimated that by 1907 2,500,000 of these trees will be put upon the market.

The Spencer apple is not the first seedless apple that has been grown. During the last sixty years about half a dozen such claimants have made their appearance. But in no instance was it found possible to reproduce trees from them which would bear seedless apples.

Though no blossom is at any time visible on the Spencer seedless apple trees, when budded or grafted they insure trees that will produce coreless apples. They are great bearers, and crop freely in any country where the ordinary apple tree will fruit.

In 1826 Abbe D. Dupuy, professor of natural history at Auch, drew attention to the Bon Chretien d'Auch pear, which produced fruit without seeds, though when removed to another locality the seeds reappeared in the fruit in the usual way. This fact up to that period had led the fruit-tree distributors to treat the pear in one locality as the Bon Chretien d'Auch and in another district as the Winter Bon Chretien. But the Spencer apple remains seedless in any soil.

The coreless apple will produce as great a sensation when brought before the public as the seedless orange did a few years ago. The orange is a luxury; the aromatic apple has become an absolute necessity.

Chinese Food.

A German epicure comes to the rescue of the Chinese in regard to their alleged habit of eating rotten eggs. The eggs, he says, are simply preserved in lime until they get a consistency like that of hard butter, and they taste somewhat like lobster. He declares them one of the choicest delicacies he has ever eaten. He thinks there are no better cooks in the world than the Chinese. When he went to live among them his friends predicted he would starve, but he had a good time, and gained weight—more than he wanted to.—New York Tribune.

Soothed to Rest.

The story is told of a man whose wife had arranged an "authors' evening," and persuaded her reluctant husband to remain at home and help her receive the fifty guests who were asked to partake of this intellectual feast.

The first author was dull enough, but the second was still duller. The rooms were intolerably warm, and on pretense of letting in some cool air, the unfortunate host escaped to the hall, where he found the footman comfortably asleep on the carved oak settee.

"Wake up," he said, sternly, in the man's ear, "wake up, I say! You must have been listening at the keyhole!"

Kitchener's Way.

One of the London dailies tells the following characteristic story of Lord Kitchener. "On one occasion the Governor of Natal wired to the Commander-in-Chief, 'My ministers and myself consider we should be vouchsafed further news.' This was Kitchener's reply: 'I do not agree with either you or your ministers.—K.'"