

MORE TROOPS GO

RUSSIA WILL PREVENT LANDING OF JAPANESE IN COREA.

Active Hostilities Expected at Any Moment—Mikado Is Equally Active—Ships Bought in Italy Will Be Rushed to Sea—Japan Wants No Other Power to Intervene.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald cables as follows: "There is almost no hope of a peaceful solution, and the public is expecting news of a battle resulting from the landing of Japanese troops in Corea. A battalion has been sent from Vladivostok to prevent the Japanese landing." The Genoa correspondent of the same paper says the builders of the warships Niassin and Kasaga, which the Japanese government purchased from Argentina, are doing their utmost to hasten their readiness for sea, and that the Japanese admiral and his officers express satisfaction with the vessels.

Will Resent Intervention.

Tokio, Jan. 8.—The government is silent concerning the terms of the Russian rejoinder. A high authority here, however, says the reply is unsatisfactory to Japan, especially in its features bearing upon the question of Corea. He says the Russian government in its communication expresses a desire for the settlement of the matter in dispute. Japan has taken the reply under consideration, and is convinced that Russia's protestations are honest, and that there is a chance for peace, she will continue the negotiations. At the same time the ministry is unqualifiedly opposed to a long delay.

It is becoming apparent that Japan would resent any intervention on the part of any of the outside powers in the extremity of the crisis. It is thought possible here that the United States might intervene. Such intervention, the Japanese say, would be unjust, and only create delay which would be advantageous to Russia.

POSITION OF NAVY DELICATE.

Evans' Fleet Must in No Way Do Anything to Show Non-Neutrality.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Naval officials are somewhat embarrassed as to the best disposition to be made of United States warships on the Asiatic squadron, in view of the imminence of war between Russia and Japan. The policy of the administration is to observe the strictest neutrality and keep hands off, except in the single contingency of infringements upon American treaty rights.

When Admiral Evans' fleet was sent back to its station from Honolulu, it was arranged that the cruiser squadron should stop at Midway Islands, where there is a cable station, to receive any instructions the department might desire to send. These instructions were merely for Admiral Evans' fleet to await instructions at Guam.

ROBBERS KILL CARMEN.

They Show Fight Instead of Handing Over the Money.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 8.—John Gleason, motorman on a Consolidated Street Railway car, was shot and instantly killed, and Thomas Brydon, the conductor on the same car, was probably fatally wounded shortly after midnight by a masked highwayman, who was attempting to rob them of their money and valuables. The murderer escaped immediately after the shooting and without securing any booty.

The shooting took place at the terminus of the East First South street line, a sparsely settled district. Gleason and Brydon were preparing to take the car to the city on its last run, when the masked man entered the car, commanding them to hand over their money. Instead of complying, the carmen showed fight, and the shooting followed.

Russia Fully Determined.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Vice-roy Alexioff's organ, the Novakrai, as follows: "No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Corea. The interests of Russia and Japan can be reconciled without violating that country's (Corea's) sovereignty. The outcome of the negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and of troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it."

Loosing Thousands Each Day.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The closing of the theaters by order of the mayor is causing a daily loss of thousands of dollars to the hotel and restaurant keepers in the downtown district. It has also thrown a great many restaurant employes out of work, and in many places it was stated that more help would be laid off if the theaters remained closed. Restaurants which have catered to the theater trade in the past now find that they are operating at a loss.

Would Abolish Office.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, has recommended to the president that the office of railroad commissioner, held by the late General James Longstreet, be abolished.

WAR IS AT HAND.

Japan Ready to Land Troops in Corea—Russian Troops to Scene.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald cables as follows: "Eight thousand Japanese troops are ready to land at Masampo, and their landing will probably mean war. A regiment of Cossacks is expected at Port Arthur. Reserves are being removed from Blagoveschensk, the capital of the Amur province in Eastern Siberia, to Taitchiar, in Manchuria. The position of the troops in Manchuria is being rearranged, but their location is kept a secret."

Russian Troops to Corea.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A semi-official dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok, and private information from Mukden, states that, owing to disturbances between the Koreans and the Japanese in Corea, the Russian Second Rifle regiment, at its full strength has been dispatched to Corea, in order to protect Russian interests there.

American Marines to Scene.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The navy department is in receipt of two cablegrams from the commanding officer of the United States steamer Vicksburg, at Chemulpo, dated the 4th and 5th inst., respectively, as follows: "After consultation with the American minister, we are of the same opinion. The aspect of affairs at Seoul is very grave. There is much fear of a riot by Korean soldiers. I have completed arrangements to send a company of marines overland by railroad at the critical moment; also about 35 men and field guns from this vessel, at Chemulpo, if deemed necessary."

The second message is as follows: "Two officers and 36 men left at 10 A. M. for Seoul. The remainder of the guard is prepared if there is any demand. There is little change in the situation."

Britain Sees War in Move.

London, Jan. 7.—"Nobody will suspect the captain of an American man of war of being a scheming alarmist," says the Standard editorially this morning.

This sentence expresses the view taken by the press of Great Britain of the grave condition of things in the Far East, as revealed by the fact that the United States government finds it necessary to send marines to Seoul for the protection of American interests.

While it is still hoped that a peaceful issue may be found, this action of the United States is held to indicate that the view of the situation taken at Washington is that the crisis is drifting rapidly to the danger point. The action of the United States government is generally approved. The Morning Post says editorially: "The landing of American marines proves that the United States is not watching the Far Eastern imbroglio without intelligent interest. We hope they will be accompanied by British marines."

KANSAS TRAINS COLLIDE.

Engineers Are Killed and Many Passengers Hurt.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Rock Island passenger train No. 3 collided with a freight train about two miles west of Topeka about 1 o'clock this morning. Engineers Reardon and Benjamin were killed. Over a dozen passengers were fatally hurt.

All the passenger coaches except the last two Pullmans were piled up in a heap. The two trains met squarely in a head-on collision.

Wrecking crews have been sent to the wreck from Herrington and Horton.

Assistant General Superintendent Sutherland said to the Associated Press:

"We have no positive information at this hour about the wreck other than that both engineers and both firemen are killed. There are also some passengers killed and injured but we do not know how many."

"The last report we got from Willard was that many people were yet under the wreckage and that all the cars were wrecked but two."

Early Hearing to 1905 Fair.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Chairman Tawney, of the house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions, today notified Representatives Hermann and Williamson that he would take steps immediately to arrange for a hearing on the Lewis and Clark exposition bill. He will endeavor to find a day on which the members of his committee will all be able to attend and hear what arguments the representatives of the Lewis and Clark exposition have to present. It is probable that some date next week will be set.

Harbor Frozen Far Out.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Today is the coldest of the present winter, the thermometer having dropped as low as 2 degrees above zero. In the suburbs the mercury went to 6 below this morning. At Hagerstown, weather records for 20 years were broken when the mercury reached 26 below zero. Sharpshoot was the coldest place in the state heard from today, thermometers registering 20 below. At Annapolis the harbor is frozen far out into the bay.

Japan Will Keep Orders Secret.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—An extra edition of the official Gazette has been issued containing army and navy orders prohibiting the publishing of any reports of the maneuvers movements of troops or war vessels from this time on. Otherwise the Japanese authorities are not interfering with press messages.

MAY HASTEN WAR

RUSSIA HAS SENT TUNIS SQUADRON TO CHINESE WATERS.

With This Addition the Naval Forces Would Be Equal and Japan Would Lose Advantage—Mikado Likely to Profit by Experience of Boer Conflict—Preparations Continue.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The movements of the Russian naval division at Bizerta, Tunis, are being closely followed by the powers interested in the Japanese-Russian situation. One of the leading diplomats said the departure of the division for China "might prove decisive in causing Japan to take speedy action," and compared Japan's position with that of the Transvaal on the eve of the outbreak of the South African war, when the dispatch of large British reinforcements induced President Kruger to open hostilities.

It is pointed out that if this additional division succeeds in passing Suez, Russia's naval strength in Chinese waters will thereafter exceed Japan's, their present strength being about equal.

Japan Still Preparing.

Tokio, Jan. 6.—War preparations continue, but the government seems determined to avoid the initiation of any conflict, and for this purpose the note sent to the powers was intended to show that the responsibility rested upon Russia, should the negotiations now proceeding fail. The government is proceeding very cautiously, and unless Russia gives undue provocation it is possible that peace may continue for some time. The preparations made by the government are, however, sufficient to convince the populace of a determination upon its part to fight if necessary. The popular clamor has somewhat subsided, although many support the proposition to seize and declare a protectorate over Corea.

It is safe to anticipate that the government will continue negotiations until a peaceful settlement is hopeless. In the meantime it will watch the acts of Russia in Corea. There is much irritation at the present course of Russia in Seoul and Peking. The imperial princes serving in the navy have returned to their stations at Sasebog.

DANCERS IN A PANIC.

Hotel and Hall Badly Wrecked by Explosion of Dynamite.

Woodbridge, N. J., Jan. 6.—An explosion wrecked the hotel and hall of Joseph Galaida and more or less seriously injured 30 persons at Keasby, four miles from here, today, while the St. John's Benevolent society was celebrating its anniversary by a dance. There were about 500 in the hall and one of the two sets of dynamite exploded. The people became panic-stricken and fought to get out, many being trampled on and seriously injured.

Galaida was burned about the head and face. His wife was thrown against the ceiling and fell unconscious to the floor. One of Miss Gertrude Eilon's eyes was destroyed, her nose broken and her jaw dislocated. She may not recover. Michael Ponger's arm was torn off at the elbow.

IDAHO WANTS BUILDINGS.

French Contends It Is Illy Treated as Regards Federal Structures.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative French, of Idaho, believes that the government should expend more money in the erection of federal buildings in his state. He thinks that Idaho is entitled to more than one government building, and has accordingly introduced bills authorizing the erection of buildings at Lewiston, Moscow and Pocatello. Each bill authorizes the expenditure of \$50,000 for the purpose of providing buildings to accommodate postoffices, land offices and other federal offices located in these respective cities.

It is not at all probable that any new public buildings will be authorized at this session of congress, but when an omnibus bill is next framed it is likely that provision will be made for at least one of the Idaho cities named.

Press Censorship Is Established.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6.—Under the proclamation issued by Governor Peabody, declaring San Miguel county to be in a state of insurrection, and giving the military full power to use such measures as they deem proper to restore peace, Major Seph T. Hill, commander of the military at Telluride, has established a press censorship. He has notified the newspaper correspondents in Telluride that all articles must be submitted to him before they are sent out, and has taken control of both telegraph and telephone lines.

Heavy Snow in New York City.

New York, Jan. 6.—Clear skies and biting cold succeeded the snow storm that raged all last night and yesterday, resulting in a total fall of from eight to ten inches, the heaviest of the season. While there was little interruption of street car traffic today, owing to the constant use of snowplows during the continuance of the storm, the service on railroads entering the city was badly crippled, several trains being four to eight hours late.

Exile Plans a Revolution.

Manila, Jan. 6.—Ricarte, the recently returned exile from Guam, now in hiding from the authorities in this city, has written a letter outlining a new revolution. The matter is not considered serious by the government.

MOON IS A LIFELESS WORLD.

Covered With Vast Mountains, but Without Atmosphere or Vegetation.

Children and grown folk, too, like to think of the disc the moon presents to the earth as the smiling face of an old man. A little study and a little drawing upon the imagination easily turns the full moon into such a face, more or less closely resembling the pictures of the moon as shown in children's books. It requires a more careful observation to discern the "man in the moon," with his bundle of sticks on his back, as he is seen by the children of Germany, who are taught to regard him with fear and awe.

Before Galileo's invention of the telescope it was not known what caused the mottled appearance of the moon's surface. We now know that the surface of the moon is diversified with hills and valleys and mountains and plains, just as the earth is, and that it is the shadows cast by the elevated portions of the surface that cause some parts to appear darker than others.

The lunar mountains are vastly higher in proportion than those of the earth. Though the moon is only about one-fiftieth the size of the earth, its mountains are nearly as high, one, at least, being about four and a half miles high. Another peculiarity of these mountains is that many of them have the form of volcanic craters, which no doubt they really are. So far as can be seen all are extinct, however. Near the center of the level floor of these craters, often thousands of feet below the top of the rim, is a curious peak resembling a little mountain within a mountain. Herodotus, the largest of these mountains, has a diameter of more than twenty-three miles, and its crater is 4,000 feet deep. Beside the giant Plato Herodotus is a mere pigmy, for the former is more than three times as far across and deep.

The moon is a dead world, a fossil among the heavenly bodies. There is apparently no vegetation, no atmosphere, no life of any kind. Could we stand on her surface, everything would, in consequence, appear strange and odd. Even at midday the sky would be studded with stars, but the sky itself would be black. There would be no dawn or twilight, for the sun would rise and set suddenly and sharply. Its two weeks' intolerable glare giving way to another two weeks of intense cold. Everything would be somber, colorless, silent; there would be only sharp outlines of light and shade, softened by no gradations such as make the earth pleasant and beautiful.

ANCIENT ILLINOIS JAIL WHERE MOB KILLED JOSEPH SMITH

An interesting landmark, the scene of a tragedy, has been sold to the Mormons. This is the old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith and his brother Hiram



HISTORIC OLD LANDMARK.

were killed by a mob in June, 1844. It is built of sandstone and is well preserved. It was then the Sheriff's residence, one room being used for a jail, and it has always been occupied as a residence. It stands on an acre of ground well improved. The property was recently sold to the Mormons for \$4,000—\$1,000 under its real value. It is reported that the building will be removed to Salt Lake City, to be set up there as a memorial.

Not for Fashion's Sake.

The criminal law of England was formerly marked by indiscriminating severity. Theft of an article valued above ten shillings was punished with death. In writing about "Sweet Hampstead and Its Associations," Mrs. White records a pleasant thing of Lord Mansfield, who, as a rule, leaned to the side of mercy.

It was Lord Mansfield who directed a jury to find a stolen trinket less in value than ten shillings in order that the thief might escape capital punishment. To this the jeweler who prosecuted demurred, asserting that the fashion of the thing had cost him twice that money.

"Gentlemen," replied the judge, with grave solemnity, "we ourselves stand in need of mercy; let us not hang a man for the fashion's sake!"

Japanese Are Growing Taller.

Published statistics indicate that the average of height among the little brown men of Japan is increasing. The people of that brave, enterprising and progressive nation have been taking a great deal of thought in recent years, and even if they have not been able to bring about a cubit to their stature, they may possibly have succeeded in producing elongation to a moderate extent.

Secret of Married Bliss.

"They seem to live very happily together." "Yes. Neither understands the other, but both think they do."—San Francisco Bulletin.

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