

DISASTER GROWS IN MAGNITUDE.

Russians Lost 150,000 Men at Least—Big Capture Saturday.

By delay in pressing his pursuit of Russia's defeated and demoralized army to Tie Pass, Field Marshal Oyama has afforded General Kurapatkin time to sort out his disorganized units and restore his forces to at least a semblance of order.

From Japanese sources it is reported that many straggling parties of Russians cut off from their commands in the retreat from Mukden, are surrendering upon the appearance of Japanese troops.

The council of war summoned by Emperor is reported to have decided that the war must be carried forward. The all-important question of financial means however, is said to have reached no solution, the situation being complicated by the reported decision of French capitalists not to negotiate the loan recently offered by St. Petersburg.

The probability as regarded in St. Petersburg seems to be that as soon as General Kurapatkin has completed the task of reorganizing what is left of the army, he will be permitted to return, and that the command in Manchuria will be entrusted to General Sukhomotoff, whose war apprenticeship was served under General Dragomiroff, who has been regarded as the foremost of Russian scientific soldiers. It is possible, however, that the command will go to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch.

WITH GENERAL KUROKI'S ARMY IN THE FIELD, Northeast of Mukden, Sunday, March 12 (via Fushun, March 13)—Every hour increases the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian armies. Tonight 25,000 dead are known to have been left on the field, making the casualties at least 100,000. Between 50,000 and 60,000 prisoners, some 70 guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into hands of the Japanese.

The Japanese losses do not exceed those of former great battles, even Kuroki's army losing only 5,000.

Field Marshal Oyama's plans completely deceived General Kurapatkin. The Russian commander misjudged the positions and strength of the Japanese. He at first thought that General Nogri's Port Arthur army was pressing his east flank and concentrated a great force there. This force he was afterwards obliged to shift to Mukden, where it arrived in a state of exhaustion after a forced march, and was unable to fight.

The retreat from Mukden began March 9. It became a demoralized flight when the Russians discovered that their egress was being blocked by Japanese infantry and artillery from the East. The rapid approach of the Japanese was a complete surprise to the Russians, who expected that their retreat would be harassed only by Japanese cavalry from the westward.

Yesterday (Saturday) morning, one division of Japanese encountered several Russian regiments retreating along the road to Tie Pass. The Japanese descended from the hills upon the Russians, who attempted to break through the line. After a sharp engagement, in which the Japanese guns did great execution, 4,000 Russians surrendered with 10 guns. The Japanese lost 100 men.

According to stories told by the captured Russian officers and the appearance produced by their troops, the retreat lacks organization, every battalion shifting for itself.

PRISONERS WILL TOTAL 50,000.

Condemned Kurapatkin's Strategy in Wasting Opportunity.

WITH GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, March 12, 4 p. m., via Fusan (Delayed in Transmission).—Reports received up to last night show that over 40,000 Russian prisoners have been captured by all the Japanese armies and over 50 Russian guns have been taken. Reports still coming in say that the Russians are still surrendering. There are many villages within the Japanese lines yet unoccupied, and it is probable that they contain many more prisoners.

The total number of prisoners, it is expected, will reach 50,000.

The Chinese are enthusiastically welcoming the Japanese into Mukden and Japanese flags are waving from all buildings.

The Russians have no stores between Tie Pass and Harbin. In the last stages of the battle General Linevitch's army became completely separated from the remainder of the forces.

Captured prisoners report that General Kurapatkin believed that he was winning the battle up to March 7, when General Nogri pressed Mukden strongly on the northwest. General Kurapatkin ordered the troops on the Shakhe to fall back and defend Mukden, thus forfeiting an opportunity to utilize the Sans River, which affords a stronger and more natural line of resistance than the Shakhe.

Dangerous lines command the plain and the crossing of the wide river itself is dangerous on account of the partially melted ice. The hills are strengthened by a series of earth forts, connected by deep trenches. This position was lost

GRAVEYARD FOR A DOG.

Wealthy Virginia Woman Bury Lot Near Cemetery in Which to Inter Her Dead Pet.

Mrs. Laura Hankins, a well-to-do woman of this city, buried a pet dog the other day, says the Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the New York Sun. She intended to bury the animal beside her father's grave in the family square in Oakwood, but the funeral procession was stopped at the gate and the authorities refused to permit the burial of a dog in the grounds.

Mrs. Hankins at once purchased the lot outside the cemetery wall, and with the assistance of a well-known undertaker and several carriage loads of sympathizing friends buried the little six-pound terrier.

The dog died several months ago at Long Branch and was buried in a zinc box. When Mrs. Hankins returned she was inconsolable and decided to have the terrier's remains removed here and buried by the side of her father. The undertaker met the remains, which came by express, but the complete arrangements for an elaborate funeral were upset by the cemetery officials, only to be carried out this morning with added interest. The grave was covered with handsome flowers and some tears were shed while a crowd of curious people hung over the fence, watching the burial with more interest than reverence.

USE OF FALSE TEETH.

The Enormous and Ever Increasing Output of Manufacturers in the United States.

Probably not less than 2,000,000 artificial teeth are manufactured in this country each year, and still the output goes on increasing, states the New York Times. Never before was such great care manifested for teeth as has been exhibited during the past five years. In this respect Americans lead the world, not even the fastidious French excelling the people of the United States in their solicitude for the preservation of natural teeth and in their application of the arts of dental science when substitutes have to be provided for nature's molars.

Englishmen are notoriously careless about their teeth, although in late years great progress has been made in this matter.

A prominent dentist of New York declares that nearly every patient with a mouthful of decayed teeth is a foreigner. "They let things drift," he says, "and come only when pain drives them here. Americans, and especially southerners, hasten to their dentist immediately they detect even the slightest signs of coming trouble, and the result is that there are by far more 'saved' teeth in this country than in any other. Englishmen and Irishmen are remarkably apathetic about their molars, and will go about for years with hopelessly decayed teeth."

TEARS OFF GIRL'S DRESS.

Train Strips Clothes from Body But Inflicts No Physical Injuries Save a Few Scratches.

Miss Mary Lewis, aged 15 years, daughter of Deacon George Lewis, was stripped of her clothing, yet scarcely injured, by an express train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in Milford, Conn. the other day.

Four tracks run past the station, the two center ones for through trains being fenced in. Miss Lewis was caught between the two fences by a New York express, which was late and running at increased speed. She tried to climb over the high pickets, but could not manage it. As the express thundered by she clung fast to the fence. The train grazed her back, stripping off dress and underclothing and tearing her hat, which had been pinned firmly to her hair.

The engineer stopped his train, thinking he had killed her. As the passengers poured out she was seen running across the fields to her home. A physician found a few scratches on her back, but no other injury, and she is suffering only from shock.

BUYS RARE BOOKS.

J. Pierpont Morgan Secures in England Collection Setting Fourth the Art of Printing.

J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired by recent purchase in England a collection of about 700 volumes of the art of printing from its inception to the year 1500, comprising many works of exceeding rarity. The purchase was effected in April last, the owner of the collection, which is of recent formation, being a Mr. Bennett. It is said to be Mr. Morgan's intention to add the collection to his private library, which is already one of the finest in this country. In the collection are about 30 Caxtons, many of the finer ones from the library of Lord Ashburnham, "The Boko of Saint Albans," and "Fysshynge with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Berners; three books from the press of Thomas Rod, the first Oxford printer; fine examples of Machinios Letton and Wilcox, the first London printers, and many illuminated manuscripts, both English and continental.

Tissue Paper for a Wound.

To make a compress for a wound in an emergency, if there is nothing better at hand, use clean tissue paper. It is quite as efficacious and much less liable to convey injurious impurities into the wound than strips torn from old clothing or a soiled handkerchief.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

She—"Why do they call it 'an arm of the sea'?" He—"Because it hugs the shore, I guess."—Indianapolis News.

A Thespian Catastrophe.—"So your Hamlet made a great hit?" "Well, hardly. The audience made the hit; I was the target."—Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of a stove did the prehistoric man use?" asked the little Ostend. "Probably he used a mountain range."—Philadelphia Record.

"They caught a man robbing the public library till in a New England town." "How did they punish him?" "Made him read all the historical novels."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly. "Yes," she murmured, abstractedly, "and do light housekeeping."—Smart Set.

Beryl—"Well, all I've got to say is that Ethel is a two-faced creature." Sibyl—"Yes, and she'd look better if she'd use the other face instead of the present one!"—Baltimore Herald.

Reetem—"Pshaw! I must have \$20 by noon to-day, and I left all my money at home in my other clothes. Can't you help me out?" Wiseman—"Sure, I'll lend you carfare to go home for it."—Philadelphia Press.

Barnes—"I hear your house was broken into the other night and lots of silver plate and jewelry stolen." Shedd—"Yes! but the rascals entirely overlooked the ten tons of coal in the cellar."—Boston Transcript.

A Satisfactory Man.—New Man—"Here are some poetic contributions which came in to-day's mail. I am not up on poetry." Editor—"Good! I don't want you to be up on it. I want you to be down on it."—N. Y. Weekly.

END OF A STAGE CAREER.

How One Man's Admiration for the Stage Was the Cause of His Roman Nose.

"My wife tells me that our 15-year-old boy is stage-struck," said a man, smoking his after dinner cigar over on another man's piazza, according to the Detroit Free Press. "She is worried about it, but I tell her to take it easy—it will all come right. I was stage-struck once myself, and that's how I came to have this horrible Roman nose, and to be a respected and prosperous lawyer."

"Roman nose," repeated the other man. "I can't see the connection between a Roman nose and your being stage-struck."

"Well, the connection is there, all right," continued the other man, fondly caressing the little arch in the middle of his large, ornamental nose. "At 17 I was badly stage-struck; and, of course, my parents bitterly opposed all such notions on my part. The fever continued to increase, however, and with two other young men of the same age, I secretly organized an amateur comic troupe to go on the road when the time was ripe. As a starter we decided to try our great entertainment on a country town not many miles away. We eluded with our outfit, guitars and gaudy wardrobes one day, and had no trouble in getting together a pretty fair audience that night, at ten cents each. The songs, dances and dialogues went off all right. They were really funny, I believe, even now; but at the close of the entertainment I met with bad luck.

"In going out to announce another appearance the next week I clumsily caught my foot in the folds of our impromptu drom-eurtain, and pulled the heavy curtain pole or roller down on my straight Grecian nose—the pride of my mother's family, and mine by inheritance.

"I was assisted by my father's roof the next day, with a fractured nose and two very black eyes. By the time I was well again my ardor for the stage had abated; and I believe my son will get over the mania, too. My wife, however, has not heard the story of the Roman nose, and she rather admires it."

The Conserva Season.

This is the season of the year when the wife of the Italian laborer begins to think of laying in her winter stock of conserva. Conserva is a dish without which no Italian family would think of passing the winter. Every year about this time the average Italian housewife may be seen buying large quantities of tomatoes. The tomatoes need not be over-ripe and sometimes the softer they are the better conservas they make. The tomatoes are taken home, put in a press and then squeezed until every drop of juice has been extracted. The pulp which remains is spread upon a board and placed in the sun to dry. When it has attained the consistency of putty it is scraped together and placed in airtight jars for the winter. It is used for making sandwiches and sometimes forms the staple of the laborer's meal.—London Exchange.

Harry O. Butler, of Franklin, Ind., has invented an appliance for holding carpets, and is intended to do away with the old carpet tack system. The idea is clear as the article is a plain plate of light durable metal, one-half by one-quarter of an inch in size, with a hook which holds the carpet. In the plate are holes for screws or small nails, which hold the plate fast to the floor next to the quarter round. The hook is pointed over so that the carpet is laid on the floor and hooked on these permanent hooks as the carpet is stretched. The carpet can be put down or removed in a very short time, and the person experiences no mashed fingers or other painful accidents usual in laying carpets. These small metal hooks are made of very durable metal and will last several years. Mr. Butler has already received several handsome offers for his patent, but has not yet accepted any of them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The municipal expenses of New York are approximately \$100,000,000 a year.

Of 23,000 children placed in families by the Children's Aid society, only 60 have been arrested and sent to reform schools.

While London has 47 telephones per 10,000 inhabitants, Paris, 71; New York, 150, and San Francisco, 706, Stockholm reaches the figure of 980.

Berlin has its first female barbers—the wife and daughter of a hair-dresser. In Bohemia, Hungary and Scandinavia there are many women barbers.

In the year ending April 1, 1900, Berlin imported from Italy 50 car loads of cherries, 357 of table grapes, 245 of summer fruits, etc. In the following 12 months the business doubled.

A Leipzig physician expresses the opinion that on account of their delicate sense of touch blind persons are specially qualified for practicing massage. In Japan this is done very largely.

In the clear atmosphere the other day Bostonians could see from Boston two mountains, Wachusett and Monadnock—that is, those Bostonians who took the trouble to climb Mount Bellevue, West Roxbury, could.

If all the reports that have reached the police within the past few days are true, diamond stealing by servants has reached the proportion of a mania in New York. Three young women employed in as many fashionable homes in the up-town section are now under arrest on this charge.

A Vermont town supports two papers which live in friendly discord. The Herald printed a meaningless item about one Snaets S. Wench, a Syrian, and the News copied it, without the formality of giving credit. Gleeefully the Herald now points out that the fictitious Syrian's name spelled backward proclaims the truth, well known locally that "the News steals."

FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

Only Three Per Cent. of Area of Island and Only Ten Per Cent. of Farms Under Cultivation.

From a recent bulletin issued by the United States geological survey, entitled, "A Gazetteer of Cuba," compiled by Henry Gannett, geographer, the following suggestive facts regarding the island are taken:

With an acreage of 44,000 square miles and a population in 1899 of 1,572,797, only three per cent. of the area of the island and only ten per cent. of the area in farms was under cultivation. The most highly cultivated portions of the island were in Mantanzas and Havana provinces, which lie adjoining in its western part, while in Puerto Principe, the large central province, cultivation was comparatively slight and the land was used mostly for cattle ranches. The crops, in the order of areas cultivated, were: first, sugar cane, occupying somewhat less than half of the cultivated area; next, sweet potatoes, occupying 11 per cent. of the area; tobacco, nine per cent. and bananas a trifle less than nine per cent. Tobacco and sugar were grown in all the provinces. In 1899 there were in Cuba 307 sugar mills, with a daily production of 61,407 bags.

Light is thrown on the depopulating effect of war in Cuba by the comparison of the census of 1899 with that of 1877. In the latter year it was 1,631,687, or 59,000 more than 12 years later, in 1899. Allowing for the probable increase in the population between 1887 and 1895, the loss of life, as indicated by the two censuses, may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss to be attributed to the war and the accompanying reconcentration.

The bulletin is accompanied by maps and charts, and contains nearly 4,000 geographic names.

REPORTS ON SUMMER STUDY.

Statistics of University of Chicago Show That the Men Outnumbered the Women.

In connection with the constant agitation at the University of Chicago in regard to "segregation," interest attaches to the quarterly report of Dean Alexander Smith, of the junior colleges, on the work of the summer term. Preceding it, Dr. Harper made a brief statement of the present importance of summer work.

"It used to be," said President Harper, "that it was considered absurd for the university to attempt to carry on work in summer. The fact that this summer 300 universities and colleges have offered summer courses proves that there is no lack of students. The university has had a large attendance this year, in spite of the great efforts at summer work carried on elsewhere, especially in the south."

Although Dean Smith's report covers only the junior colleges, some of its statements are significant. The total attendance of the university this summer is approximately 1,750, of which number 925 are men and 825 are women. In the junior colleges there were 178 classified students, 101 men and 75 women. Last year there were 186 junior college students, 90 men and 96 women.

Indian Sailors.

Thomas France and John Johns, sailors in the United States navy, are full-blooded Iroquois Indians, who grew up together on an Indian reservation. They left home about ten years ago and never met until a week or so ago, both having sailed all over the world meantime. To their tribe they are known respectively as Leaping Deer and White Feather.

Mixed in Marriage License.

ASTORIA, Or., March 13.—A serious complication in which two men and one woman are concerned, and which was occasioned by none of the interested parties being able to speak or read the English language, has just come to light here. In 1893 Nels Nelson and Miss Jennie Pearson, both of whom were residents of Columbia county, decided to wed. Accordingly, November 4 of that year, they came to Astoria, where Nels enlisted the aid of his friend, John Nelson, and the two proceeded to the County Clerk's office to procure the necessary license.

Being long on Scandinavian and short on English, they succeeded in getting their names mixed, and obtained a marriage license for John Nelson, while Nels signed the records as the witness. Returning to the Central Hotel, Nels Nelson and Miss Pearson went through the ceremony of being wedded by Justice of the Peace Cleveland, and since that time they have been living as man and wife in Portland, but the certificate issued to them and the records in the County Clerk's office show that it was John Nelson, and not Nels, to whom Miss Pearson was wedded.

As a result of this mix-up, Nels Nelson thinks he is married, but he is not, and John Nelson has been married for several years, but doesn't know it. It is understood a suit will be brought to have the records corrected.

Heart.

"The Lord said unto Samuel, look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."

Why should God choose the heart instead of the liver or any other function? When a man becomes bilious, he calls the doctor and has the sympathy of friends and neighbors, but when a man is sick at heart, everyone withdraws from him, and he is banished from society, hopeless and forelorn. Popularly says the brain is more sensitive than the heart, that a man is accountable to God for what he knows instead of, for the condition of his heart. We are living in an advanced age, have we learned that the brain is the seat of thought, Christ said from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. It is a mistaken idea that a boy must have a mental education at the expense of the development of the heart, for a boy who can neither read or write who has a sound heart is better qualified to enter life than the one who has wealth and education whose heart is a blank. We draw an imaginary line between the patients in the asylum and the rest of the world. We are told that their brain is affected, I claim that their heart is wrong. "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh."

"The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: Who can know it?" "From within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness." "Every way of a man is right in his own eyes; but the Lord pondereth the heart."

We must first locate the disease, then apply the remedy. I know that I appear the fool for advocating a change of heart. "And it was so, that when he had turned his back to go from Samuel, God gave him another heart." David was known for the integrity of his heart. An honest man rejoices in his heart, Christ said "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

We can readily see the change of mind from an ignoramus to one who can read, so we can see the change in a man from the lusts of the flesh to a right life through a changed heart, and is it not just as reasonable to expect a boy to learn to read of himself as it is to have him comprehend the way of life without our instructions? Most boys have to be persuaded to get an education, so do the great mass of right minded men of the heart to consider the right emotions of the heart. "A good man out of the good treasures of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; and an evil man out of the evil treasures of his heart bringeth forth that which is evil." A bad man is vicious at heart. If the spring is pure the fountain is also. The relation of cause to effect is ever true concerning the heart.

Our present condition of insane asylums has grown up under the false idea that the brain is competent to comprehend the way of life; men of all ages agree with me that the heart is the balance in which true manhood is weighed.

The appropriation of \$200,000.00 for maintenance and \$87,000.00 for building and improvement at the asylum, besides the untold miseries of those poor false hearted wretches ought to attract some attention. We can enjoy a laugh over an old fashioned hell, but I am damned if the horrors of a lunatic asylum won't make a man scrimp under the most favorable circumstances.

How far a right heart would go to eliminate insanity I am not prepared to say, there will always be fevers and accidents that affect the brain, but I am sure that when the heart has due attention that we will have reached the maximum, and that the wind and tide will be in our favor.

With an estimation of \$160,000, it costs over \$2,400,000 to maintain the asylum of the U. S., at the same ratio as the Heb. iv. 7. Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.

Rev. William Smith, street preacher, and Thomas Day, a chimney-sweeper, have been engaged for two nights digging in brick piers beneath the old mansion of the late Henry L. Yesler, Seattle pioneer and rich man, for treasures they think was planted there by Yesler. Smith and Day say they have received a heavenly message telling them where the treasure is. The County of King recently bought the property, and it was with the permission of the County Commissioners that the men began their search. They work at night. One prays while the other digs. In three days they say they will finish their job and will be rewarded. With the gold they say they will find the will of Yesler which was lost.