

SPECIAL CABLES FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

IRISHMEN HELP O'DONOVAN ROSSA

Cork Supplies a Salaried Job, Other Friends Make Up a Fund.

By Joseph J. O'Brien.
Journal Special Service.
Dublin, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the Old Guard Union held in the city, the subject of the future of O'Donovan Rossa came up for discussion. Communications from Morris-Osery, O'Brien, etc., were read. The honorable secretary of the Skibbereen O'Donovan Rossa testimonial wrote that in reference to the wishes of some of Rossa's friends their committee had decided to keep the fund open for some time longer. The expected return of Mr. Rossa and his wife at an early date to Ireland had materially strengthened the decision.

The Skibbereen committee, like the Old Guard Union committee, had to complain of tardiness of certain gentlemen and associates in remitting the money collected by them for the testimonial.

A place for Rossa.
The chairman said he was very proud of Cork for having secured for O'Donovan Rossa the position on the staff of the county council. The salary would not be very much, but supplemented by a little annuity purchased from the proceeds of the testimonial fund it could be sufficient to render the old patriot a comfortable subsistence for the rest of his days.

With the view of augmenting the funds already in the hands of the Old Guard Union Mr. O'Brien suggested that a concert of Irish music should be held in the rotunda or some other suitable building. Mr. O'Brien said that he had already received numerous offers of assistance from gifted artists. At the next meeting of the Old Guard Union committee a program would be submitted and the members would be set to work to make the concert a thore success. The suggestions made were unanimously agreed to and when Mr. O'Donovan returns to Ireland he will be given a rousing reception.

Farm School in Ireland.
The result of the recent annual examination for scholarships in agriculture tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, has been very satisfactory. Nine candidates were awarded scholarships, and they come from places as far apart as Ennis, Macroom, Kilkenny, Charlestown (County Mayo), Brawney (County Cavan), Donacorney (Drogheda), and the Albert Agricultural college, Glasnevin.

Free admission to first year's course of instruction at the college, third class railway fare for one journey to and from the college in each session, and either of the following at the option of the student: A maintenance allowance of one guinea a week while in attendance at the college, or free board and residence at the Albert agricultural college, Glasnevin, Dublin. A scholarship is renewable for a second and even for a third year to enable the student to complete the agricultural course at the college.

Tenants Reject Offer.
The Downshire tenants have rejected the proffered offer of trustees of the estate to sell at twenty-five and one-third years purchase of second term and twenty-two and one-third years purchase of first term rents. Some of the tenants have been asked to treat the terms as a basis of negotiations, but a resolution was adopted definitely rejecting them. There are always tenants on such occasions ready to make the deal, but in this case they are generally big tenants, many of whom the reduction gives substantial relief, and who are usually in occupation of the best lands. The worst sales recorded in Ireland have been effected by such men, and whenever there are estates of a mixed character containing large farms and small farms, mountain land and good land, the smaller farmers and the occupiers of the inferior land should always insist upon negotiating their own purchases or having adequate representation in the control of the department. It is apparent that the Hilltown district is alive to the danger.

Contempt of Court.
Commenting on the judgment of Justice Kenny in connection with the Boyle election petition, the Freeman's Journal says the whole system of contempt of court, and practice in Ireland is a violation of the fundamental law that a man accused of a criminal offense is entitled to a trial by his peers. The abuse of this system of contempt of court is a notorious method of stifling public discussion of matters of public interest by the institution of legal proceedings, bogus or otherwise.

Dublin Alderman Fined.
Some days ago Alderman Cole of Dublin, an active member of the Gaelic League, was summoned for not having his name "legibly" displayed on one of his carts, and was fined the sum of 10 shillings. His name was written on the cart in the Irish language, and he maintained that this answered the requirements of the law. He was accordingly to pay the fine. Since then the authorities have made many applications for the fine, but always in vain, and at last they decided to make a seizure of the cart. Several policemen visited the shop in Little Green street where he carries on business as green grocer, and seized four boxes of apples and a barrel of Canadian apples. No resistance was offered to the seizure.

DECLARE A CENTURY MAN'S SPAN OF LIFE
Journal Special Service.
London, Oct. 14.—"It is a good working hypothesis to regard the natural life of a man as 100 years," said Sir James Orlinton Browne at the last meeting of the public health congress. The subject of his address was "Senility," and he said among other things: "Every man is entitled to a century of life, and every woman to a century and a little more, for women live longer than men. Every child should be brought up impressed with the obligation of living to 100, and taught to avoid the irregularities of living which tend to prevent the attainment of this ambition."

A German geographer calls attention to the fact, known to few, that the Rhine gets some of its water from Italy. A few miles above the Via Mala the Rhine is augmented by a turbulent mountain torrent, whose chief tributary is a brook that comes from the valley of Lei, which politically belongs to Italy, the separated from the rest of that country by glacier-covered mountains over which there is a trail of Chiavenna.

WIVES OF IDLE TO APPEAL TO KING

London Women Will March to Palace to Tell Royalty of Sufferings.

New York Herald Special Service.
London, Oct. 14.—Even with the improvement in trade, the ranks of the unemployed continue to swell. Not in any way lessened by the removal of the king to receive an army of the unemployed workmen who proposed to march thru the streets to Buckingham palace, the wives and daughters of the East End unemployed are now organizing a great procession to march to the palace, with a view of laying before the king a plain statement of their sufferings.

There is now an air of suppressed excitement in Poplar and the surrounding centers of distress. Thousands of women from Poplar, Bow, Bromley, Westham, Wilwall and other districts have declared their intention of forming part of an army of misery that will march thru the streets of the West End.

Wives Will March.
The final mass meeting of wives will be held on Monday next, a few days later the order to march will be given. Mrs. Cook, wife of a member of parliament, will lead the procession.

"Do I think the king will see us?" Yes, he will, said Mrs. Cook. "I have been introduced to him, and he is so homely and sympathetic—a real old country gentleman, such as you would read about in a book. I am sure he has a kind heart, and he will see the women that only he knew how things are with them and he would see them."

But what the unemployed expect the king to do for them has not been stated at any of the mass meetings.

Sir Gilbert Parker's Views.
A discussion has been started apropos of the unemployed upon the skilled artisan system, that of the United States being compared with that of England. Sir Gilbert Parker is one who brings a most powerful indictment against the existing system.

The tendency of the last thirty or forty years has been toward the concentration of skill," he says. "Within a limited area of production, the United States, with philosophic steadiness, developed technical education, not for that might be called the wrong education alone, but because the habit of technical education produces a habit of technical skill sooner or later thru out the whole population.

"If your principle of scientific care of human hands and brain is carried out to scientific preservation of trades, the defensive tariffs which the United States carries on coincident with their technical education, and the Trans-Siberian railway, and finally the Erivan-Julfa lines, which are in present construction.

Lesson from America.
"The United States believes in admitting raw material, as free as air, but not manufactured goods, as the state says: 'We have only a race of skilled workers, and therefore a powerful nation intellectually and manually. If we were to work up the necessary processes every article from its rawest condition compatible with convenience to its highest development, that is refined production.'"

Sir Hiram Maxim's View.
Sir Hiram Maxim believes the effect of that concentration of skill referred to by Sir Gilbert Parker is doing about as much harm in the United States as in England. "We have more unskilled labor in England at present and in a lesser degree in the United States. The fit are taxed to support the unfit. That state is the sinner and the sinner has to suffer. The weaker must perish or they must inevitably in time, perish the empire.

Survival of Unfittest.
"On the other hand, the unfit goes on begetting unfit. Under natural conditions the fittest survives; but it is possible, temporarily, to stay the law of nature and that is what is being done largely in England at present and in a lesser degree in the United States. The fit are taxed to support the unfit. That state is the sinner and the sinner has to suffer. The weaker must perish or they must inevitably in time, perish the empire.

Those are questions which are confronting northern Europe and the United States. We have not to face them whether we like it or not."

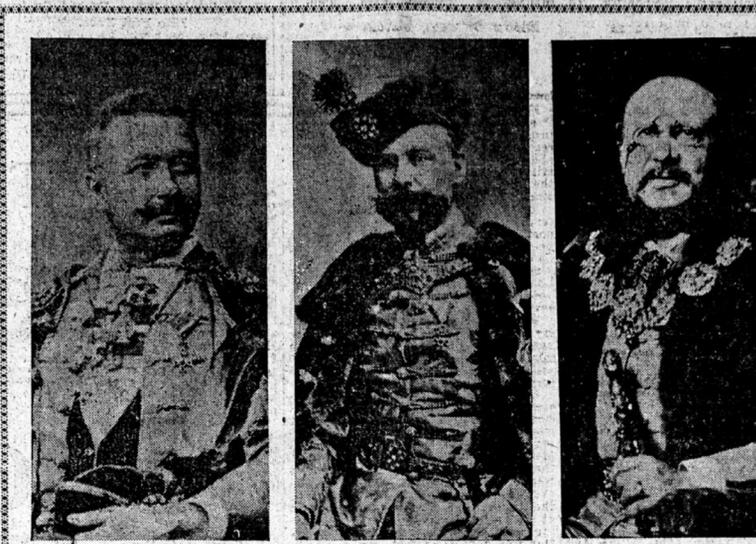
HUMBERT'S ALLY TO TRY AMERICA AGAIN

Journal Special Service.
Paris, Oct. 14.—An interesting point in connection with the return of Roman D'Aurignac to France is the fact that M. Leon, the French lawyer in New York retained by M. D'Aurignac to bring his appeal before the commissioners, is the same lawyer who was directed, in May, 1902, by the French consul general in New York to take the steps necessary for the arrest of Mme. Humbert and her brother, then fugitives from justice, should they arrive in that city. D'Aurignac has requested the advocate M. Leon to proceed with the case, as he hopes that a decision will be given which will enable him to return to America at a future date.

YANKEE DENTIST TO FIX AMEER'S TEETH

Special Cable to The Journal.
Calcutta, Oct. 14.—D. B. Smith, an American dentist, who has practiced his profession in Calcutta for some years, has been summoned to Kaba to attend the Ameer of Afghanistan. His fee for this service is \$2,000; rupees (\$3,800) in addition for his expenses to and from the Ameer's capital.

LEADERS IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY CRISIS



COUNT ZICHY, One of the Leaders.
BARON BANFFY, Late Prime Minister.
COLOMON SZELL, New Prime Minister.

RUSSIA BUILDING PERSIAN RAILWAY

Shah's Pledge of Monopoly and Russian Tricks Increase Grip of Czar.

Journal Special Service.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Russian report of railways for 1904 is just out. The sum of \$10,000,000 was set aside for the minister of ways and communication, but owing to the war only \$35,000,000 was actually issued to Prince Khilkoff. The total length of line laid down in the Russian empire is 61,800 versts, say 35,000 English miles, of which 51,575 versts are in European and 10,213 in Asiatic Russia. The principal lines finished in 1904 were the Orenberg-Pasikent and the Circum-Baikal, the Bologoye-Siaklioe (double), the St. Petersburg-Viatka (which will give direct communication between the capital and the Trans-Siberian railway), and finally the Erivan-Julfa lines, which are in present construction.

"Lines Across Persia."
A pamphlet has been for sale for some time at the government topographical department in St. Petersburg, entitled "Railways Across Persia." It contains a map on which are shown two lines evidently to be constructed. One of these is that from Kara-Kilis, a station midway between Tiflis and Erivan, which was then the terminus of the Trans-Caspian, through Shirvan, Tabriz and Meshed. The mileage, cost and names of the stations were all laid down in this interesting, if not absolutely official, paper. The two great railroad stations on the way to Tabriz were Erivan and Julfa. This last place is on the Russian-Persian frontier in sight of the Lesser Arrarat.

How the Shah Built a Road.
From this town, which is close to Nakhitchevan, in Russian territory, there is a fairly good carriage road to Tabriz. The manner of its construction was curious. The Russian government, when first it lent a few millions to the Shah for his first visit to Constantinople, stipulated for the construction of this road by Persian labor within a given period. If by the specified time it should not be completed the contract was to pass into the hands of a Russian firm. Nothing was more simple or above board. The agreement was in writing, the time allowed for the work was ample. But nothing was more certain to those who knew the Shah than that the specified date of the road would still be unfinished. So, as foreseen, the contract passed into Russian hands and the road is a fairly good one for the country.

Pledge of Shah to Czar.
Thus the railroad from Kara-Kilis to Tabriz, Teheran and Meshed is in somewhat more than an incipient stage for the first 100 miles of it are open to traffic and thirty-five miles more will be finished this year. At present the Shah stands pledged to Russia not to allow any more railways to be built in his dominions without Russian consent.

The object of running the line to Meshed is plain enough. It is a milestone either to Herat or towards the south of Persia. Russia has for years considered the possibility of reaching the Persian Gulf or the Mekran coast by a railway passing through Seistan from Meshed. Though the maps of southeastern Persia are untrustworthy it does not appear that there are great difficulties to prevent the completion of such a task.

COMMON EPITHETS FOR A PRINCE! A PRINCE!

Journal Special Service.
Paris, Oct. 14.—An ugly adventure happened recently to the Prince of Monaco. He was out walking in the Champs Elysees, and when near the Arc de Triomphe resolved to go on to the Bois de Boulogne by train. As all of the cars passing by were full, the prince resumed walking and was accosted by a hawk, who pressed him to buy a copper ring. The prince naturally refused, whereupon the hawk called him a bloated bourgeois, a brimstone capitalist, and worse; after which the man threatened to blacken his eyes. The prince fortunately saw a policeman, and the hawk was delivered into custody. The man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Little believes that, taken generally, the inhabitants of the Orient are a wonderfully homogeneous race, quite as much so as are the inhabitants of modern Europe, their habits, customs, manners and deportment being absolutely identical throughout the "eighteen provinces." This evidence of close intermixture, he says, is astonishing when one notes the wretchedly primitive means of intercommunication in parts where water carriage is used.

JOHN BULL WEARS AMERICAN SHOES

Britons Forced to Look to the United States for Footwear or Leather.

Journal Special Service.
London, Oct. 14.—The British public intent on buying boots and shoes is confronted with two alternatives. Purchasers must either pay a bigger price for their boots and shoes or they must be content with inferior articles in which glucose and other materials predominate over the real leather. This is said to be due to the fact that for many years past the Americans have been buying up English hides, adulterating them and "dumping" them back into this country, artificially tanned and weighted.

Interviewed upon the subject, Alfred Randall, the editor of the Boot and Shoe Journal, said: "The English tanning industry has been so reduced by foreign competition that we are largely dependent upon America for leather. So great is this dependence that our market is always influenced by the operations of American tanners."

JEW HEROES OF WAR PROSECUTED

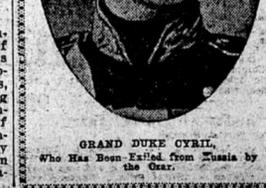
Returning Soldiers, Driven from Place to Place by Russians, Are in Want.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—Prominent Jews here have received details in relation to the persecution of Jewish soldiers who have returned from Manchuria. These former soldiers have been hounded by the Russian authorities, and driven from place to place, it is asserted, until they are destitute and helpless.

One instance which is cited, which is pretty glaring, is that of Victor Schwartz. Schwartz was thrice decorated for bravery and took part in twenty engagements. One of the decorations conferred upon him was the Golden Cross of St. George, which is the highest mark of distinction for personal bravery. He also received a golden medal for saving the life of an officer who was drowning.

TURK STOCK BIBLE WORK

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—Officers of the American Bible society that Turks at Ancon, Adianople, Salonica and other points have again received the distribution of Bibles by the society. The officers complain that United States Minister Latham is not sufficiently active to urge the Turks to take the action and that his protests to the portie have not resulted in giving them a chance to carry out their work in this line.



GRAND DUKE CYRIL, Who Has Been Exiled from Russia by the Czar.

NEW FURNITURE FADS IN FRANCE

Modern Furniture Has Had Its Day, and Old Styles Are Supreme.

New York Herald Special Service.
Paris, Oct. 14.—Wide attention has been attracted by interviews with leading decorators regarding styles in furniture. According to nearly all those quoted, so-called modern furniture, as interpreted at present, has had its day. Development of taste is producing a reaction and leading to a return to favor of the eighteenth century styles. The Exposition Mobilier, in the Grand Palais, which is just closing, has not thrown much light on the subject. M. Jansen, who has two fine establishments in the Rue Royale, said:

"We have given up the modern style entirely. In its present form it is dead. Majorities work in this direction, as seen in the exposition, deal the last blow. Eighteenth century styles continue to be great favorites for furnishing apartments. There is a tendency, however, to modify their authority, as their gilt bronze ornaments, which are considered too rich. The idea is to make them quieter and simpler in spite of the opposition of certain of our customers."

Against Painted Wood.
M. Colin, head of the Maison Kreiger, said: "There is evidently a tendency to react against the use of dark wood and painted wood, as they enable manufacturers of shoddy to conceal their inferior workmanship. Light wood, to which a natural finish is left, is in vogue. Gilt wood still prevails for chairs, but there are indications that Martinique furniture is about to become fashionable."

"We give a more solid appearance to chairs, together with a kind of adaptation of Louis XVI style, and this appears to suit the public taste for furniture in Bond street. I certainly condemn the exaggeration of the modern style, as generally conceived, but there is no reason to throw it over entirely, as it is based on a praiseworthy idea. The modern style is manifestly suffering from too rapid development."

In northern China, where a drought has long prevailed, officials have visited for negligence and thrashed the idols for negligence. Others have been put out into the sun, that they may feel hot and dry it is. It is not uncommon in San Francisco to see a Chinese joss dragged out into the street and punished for neglect of duty.

In fifty-nine years Mexico had fifty-two presidents, dictators and emperors, before the time of President Diaz. Cecil Rhodes did not believe in the stability of the country. "There is no quantity," he said, "of after President Diaz dies Mexico will have any better government than that which prevails in the South American countries."

THE MODEL'S IMPROVEMENTS

Big Clothing Store Adds Many Features that Make It an Ideal Shopping Place.
During the past few weeks there have been made some remarkable improvements in the store of the Model Clothing Company, at Nicolle and Third street, that make this establishment one of the leading clothing emporiums of the country. Hundreds of square feet of floor space have been embellished in every way. The department devoted to children is most complete and the assortment of fine clothing for boys is extensive and fully up to date.

Parquet floors have been placed in all the show windows, and hardwood ceilings brilliantly lighted add much to the interest of passersby. New show-cases are prominent everywhere in this store that is stocked heavily with the very latest fashionable clothing for men. The departments devoted to shoes, furs and laundry are well appointed and complete, and most creditable to the big Model establishment.

BLOW TO CAUSE OF RUSS FREEDOM

Prince Troubetzkoy's Death Is a Serious Loss to Russian Liberals.

New York Herald Special Service.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The death of Prince Sergius Troubetzkoy is regarded as a serious loss to the cause of Russian freedom. Fearing neither the czar nor the mob, this great leader died pleading before the council of ministers for the people's liberties.

Dared to Tell Czar the Truth.
He it was who first dared, in his historic speech of June 19 last, to tell the czar the exact truth as to the condition of Russia. Autonomy for the universities and admission of Jewish students were due to his having moderated the demands of the Moscow revolutionists. In his last conversation, only a few hours before his death, Prince Troubetzkoy said:

"The Russian youth will always be in the first rank of combatants in the struggle for freedom and human rights. The troubles in the universities will cease only when no class and no nationality is deprived of justice."

Count Kountoufouf said today: "Prince Troubetzkoy's death leaves Russia with one hope less of a pacific solution of its present problems. He enjoyed the confidence of the czar, the nobles and the people. The sentimental Slavs dislike and distrust an adventurer and sycophant—the Witte type of politician—but they regarded Troubetzkoy as their special champion. His famous address to the czar was Russia's declaration of independence. His demise removes a salutary influence, and therefore aggravates the situation."

Strikes in the disturbed cities are becoming more general and students are engaged in a growing more violent. The government is taking severe measures to put down the rioters. Military are patrolling the large cities and guarding the factories and schools.

LONDONERS JOIN IN BEAUTY QUEST

Men as Well as Women Paying More Attention to Physical Appearance.

New York Herald Special Service.
London, Oct. 14.—Londoners are being more and more sickly from prevalent causes," says one authority. "The golden age of beauty, owing to a more healthful manner of living, has arrived."

Physiognomists, physical culture experts and beauty specialists, who congregate in Bond street, see an extraordinary change for the better in national looks day by day. They say people are growing more beautiful. "Both men and women of the upper classes," says one of the leading beauty specialists in London, "are improving in feature, in coloring and in physique. Nowhere in the world can you see such handsome men and women as are to be met any morning in Piccadilly and Hyde Park."

More Attention to Beauty.
"Women are giving increasing attention to the possibility of preserving and perfecting their looks. Powder and paint are out of date; massage, electricity and muscular manipulation have taken their place, complexions have improved because of the rage for fresh air, and the carriage has been immensely benefited by physical culture."

"Men are quite as eager as women to cultivate good looks. Long ago my books an ex-cabinet minister who sought my advice concerning a little bald spot on his head. Not only is the modern man and woman better looking, but there is a determination to retain good looks as long as possible. For example, a few days ago I removed superfluous hairs from the face of an old woman of 78. Bright eyes, clearer complexions and better carriage are the main factors."

THREE PAPERS TO BE SOLD.
Paris, Oct. 14.—There is an echo of the Jalisco failure in the announcement of the forthcoming sale of three newspapers, in which the ruined sugar speculator was the principal shareholder. The Presse, the Patrie and the Echo de l'Armee will be sold at public auction to satisfy creditors. The detectives who have been constantly at Gaitier's ear since his failure were relieved of duty this week.

REVOLT'S FORCES SHOWN AT BAKU

Socialists' Proclamation to Oil Men Reveals Conditions in the Caucasus.

Journal Special Service.
Baku, Oct. 14.—The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the revolutionary Socialists in connection with the recent outbreaks in the Caucasus. The document, which has just been confiscated in large quantities, exposes the revolutionary forces which will write the present outbreak, exploiting for their own ends racial and religious feuds between the different sections of the population:

"The Masters, Managers and Director-Managers of the Oil Wells and Refineries:
"Altho we have not yet come to the end of the day of unexampled destruction which have left without roof or shelter tens of thousands of work-people, some firms are already preparing to resume their usual work, without making the slightest effort to safeguard our lives and property."
Greed Stops at Nothing.
"The greed of the owners stops at nothing. They want money, nothing but money, more money and yet more money. They will sacrifice anything, even our lives, to get their hands on our money. They will demand our blood also. Enough. We shall not permit ourselves to be thus treated. If the owners want our capital above everything, we value most our own lives and safety, and we shall defend them with all of the strength at our command."

"Let the Baku naphtha industry with its world-wide importance remain at a standstill. Let the owners' capital perish. Let the state railway and steamship lines remain without fuel. It is time that at last both the government and the naphtha producers should be punished as well as ourselves, otherwise we shall never attain our ends. The fundamental question: 'Wherein do these conditions consist?' but so long as the present situation continues we shall neither begin work ourselves nor allow any one else to do so."
Let All Work Cease.
"Let the Baku naphtha industry with its world-wide importance remain at a standstill. Let the owners' capital perish. Let the state railway and steamship lines remain without fuel. It is time that at last both the government and the naphtha producers should be punished as well as ourselves, otherwise we shall never attain our ends. The fundamental question: 'Wherein do these conditions consist?' but so long as the present situation continues we shall neither begin work ourselves nor allow any one else to do so."

Let All Work Cease.
"Let the Baku naphtha industry with its world-wide importance remain at a standstill. Let the owners' capital perish. Let the state railway and steamship lines remain without fuel. It is time that at last both the government and the naphtha producers should be punished as well as ourselves, otherwise we shall never attain our ends. The fundamental question: 'Wherein do these conditions consist?' but so long as the present situation continues we shall neither begin work ourselves nor allow any one else to do so."