BLAME TREPOFF FOR MASSACRES

Bitter Recriminations of Factions on Responsibility for Disorders.

MANY BELIEVE WITTE'S ENEMIES THE INSTIGATORS

Kishineff Reported to Be Again the Scene of Horrible Massacre.

Dispatches from Russia are very meager, owing to the disturbed condition of the country. The situation in St. Petersburg, where order is maintained by a show of armed force, remains critical, though improvement is shown in the resumption of operations by the electric lighting plants. With communication by rail with the frontier cities come reports of conflicts in which the Jews appear to be the principal sufferers. In Kieff the loss of life and property has been very great. In Theodosia, Kostruma and Saratoff the disorders have been most serious. There is an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been totally destroyed by fire.

Casualties Are Numerous.

A London newspaper's St. Petersburg correspondent estimates that in the leading fifty provincial towns of Russia one thousand persons have been killed and 10,000 seriously wounded in the last twenty-four hours. The revolutionary movement in Finland is unchecked, the Finnish National Government opposing the advance of Russian troops and compelling them to retire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The National holiday today in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne was marked by the formal raising of the general strike in St. Petersburg. While the railroad strike has not yet been declared off, many of the railroad men are returning to work and trains are being gotten through.

Horrible Tales From Interior.

The populace is calmer, but deplorable rioting in the provinces is still in progress, especially in the south. The most horrible stories of massacre and pillage by mobs and attacks upon Jews continue to pour in. The news from Odessa is meager, but enough has been received to show that the city for a time was practically in the hands of the mob. The numbers killed or wounded are not definitely established, but the London report that 5000 were killed or wounded is undoubtedly a very great exaggeration. The situation at Kieff is also more calm.

Helps Witte's Enemies.

The spasm of revolutionary manifestations which everywhere signalized the promulgation of the constitution played into the hands of Count Witte's enemies at court, who were momentarily overthrown. They are again beginning to talk of the necessity for the sternest measures of repression to prevent the whole country from being drawn into the vortex of a revolution.

Empress a Reactionist.

There is no truth in the rumor circulated in certain quarters that the Empress has fled abroad. According to reports the reactionaries have a powerful ally in the Empress, who desires the autocratic power of the Romanoffs to be handed down unimpaired to her son.

The St. Petersburg municipality has sent the following to the Empress:

Council Is Delighted.

"The City Council greets with delight the welcome freedom granted to the Nation and firmly believes in a great and bright future for our beloved country. Long live the Emperor of the free Russian Nation."

The imperial manifesto was read today at a thanksgiving service of the Mohammedans of St. Petersburg.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Liberals Declare Disorders Started From St. Petersburg.

ODESSA, Nov. 3.—Bodies of police escorted by squads of infantry are placarding the city with notices from the Mayor appealing to all peaceable citizens to remain indoors unless the most urgent necessity takes them out.

Recriminations Are Bitter.

The recriminations of the different factions in regard to the responsibility for the outbreak are bitter. Official circles blame the Jews, but the Liberal leaders declare the disorders were engenerated in St. Petersburg.

Shocked Russian Patriotism.

A leading General, in an interview today, argued that the disturbances were the result of the behavior of the Jews, who rudely shocked Russian patriotism by the manner in which they celebrated on Tuesday the publication of the imperial manifesto.

Abused Their Freedom.

They abused their new-found freedom," he declared, "by tearing down the National flag, hoisting revolutionary banners, insulting the Emperor and boasting that they alone gave Russia freedom."

Liberals Are Suspicious.

On the other hand, the Liberal leaders say that the simultaneous manner in which the disorders broke out in many towns proved that they were dictated from St. Petersburg in revenge for the concessions recently granted, and with the object of creating the impression that the Russians did not desire the new order of things.

Might Have Stopped It.

The Liberals contend that the Governor had all the means to stop the outbreak in the first hour, and that his inactivity during the three days of massacre and his protection of the murderous rabble in the guise of patriots prove the real origin of the trouble.

ANOTHER KISHINEFF HORROR.

Hundreds Killed at Scene of Former Massacre.

ODESSA, Nov. 3, 4 p. m.—A dispatch from Kishineff says:

"A horrible massacre has occurred here. Hundreds have been killed. All the hospitals, pharmacies and hotels are full of wounded and mutilated persons."

Beat Jews to Death.

A telegram from Nicolaieff says the whole town is in the hands of bandits, who are devastating the Jewish houses and shops and beating Jews to death without the slightest hindrance.

The authorities hear similar news from other southern cities.

WANT MILITARY PROTECTION.

Frantic Appeals Reach Embassies From South Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3, 3 p. m.—Judging from the frantic appeals which greatest alarm prevails among the foreign residents in South Russia for the safety of themselves and their property. The German, Austro-Hungarian and British embassies are making energetic representatives to the authorities to furnish ample protection.

Baron Von Aehernthal, the Embassador of Austria-Hungary, visited Gen. Trepoff at 1 o'clock this morning and called especial attention to the situation at Odessa and Kieff, and today C. A. Spring-Rice, the British Charge d'Affaires, demanded protection for the persons and property of British subjects at Odessa, Kieff, Rostoff-On-Don and Grodny.

Trepoff Makes Promises.

The General promised to afford military protection, saying that the garrisons were being reinforced and that energetic measures were being taken to restore order. He also expressed the opinion that neither the foreigners nor their property were in danger.

ANTI-JEWISH OUTRAGES.

Number Reported Burned to Death at Theodosia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3, 11 p. m.—All is quiet here. There is no attempt at holding processions and the Cossacks patrols are everywhere. Shops have been barricaded and railway communication with the frontier has not yet been restored. The newspapers will appear tomorrow and the electric lightning plant here has been again put in operation.

Today Count Witte and Prince Obolensky received the leaders of the Progressive Constitutionalist party, including prominent members of the municipality.

Revolution in Kostrum.

Anti-Jewish disorders are reported from Theodosia, where a number of Jews and others were burned to death. In a revolutionary outbreak in Kostrum many were killed or wounded. Rioting and anti-Jewish outrages occurred at Saratoff, where many shops were plundered. A bomb was thrown during the conflicts between rioters and soldiers and several were killed or wounded.

A dispatch from Rostoff-on-Don gives the official figures of Wednesday's rioting at thirty-four killed and 159 severely wounded.

REPORT KISHINEFF ON FIRE.

One Correspondent Says City Is Absolutely Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—All Russian dispatches still are suffering considerable telegraphic delay. Apparently the text of the amnesty ukase has not yet been published. It is expected that it will be today, but correspondents in Odessa and elsewhere report great difficulty in dispatching their reports, and they are obliged to seek the aid and protection of the military. All dispatches received here go to confirm the continued seriousness of the situation throughout Russia, especially the anti-Jewish excesses.

Says Kishineff Destroyed.

The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent gives an unconfirmed report that Kishineff has been absolutely destroyed by fire. He says that the three suburbs of Odessa, Peresesyp, Zastava and Moldavanka, have been completely devastated.

British Consulate Riddled.

The Kieff correspondent of the same paper says that the British consulate has been riddled with bullets. The situation there, he adds, however, is improving, but during the riots bands of rowdies stopped everybody in carriages or afoot and compelled all to prove they were not Jews before permitting them to go on. Ladies' dresses were torn open to discover if they were wearing crosses. The British Consul was stopped by soldiers with leveled rifles, who, however, permitted the mob to wreck the house of a wealthy Jew. Nearly all the houses and shops display ikons and other Christian emblems.

New Chief Procurator.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg states that Prince Alexis Obolensky has been appointed to replace M. Pobledonostseff as chief procurator of the Holy Synod.

The Daily Telegraph's Odessa correspondent also reports Kishineff in flames.

STUDENT IN GIRL'S CLOTHES.

Fires on Cossacks and With Companion Is Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A special to the Standard from Odessa says:

"Three railway stations have been burned between Odessa and Shmerinka, and the postal service has been suspended. Collisions between armed forces continued until late at night in three districts. Today's casualties are believed to have numbered about 500. Among the incidents I witnessed today was the following:

"A student and a girl were driving in a droshky, the girl wearing a Red Cross armlet. Six Cossacks were quietly passing when suddenly the girl fired, wounding one of them in the leg. The Cossacks replied, shooting the student dead. The girl attempted to flee, but was shot, and as she fell it could be seen that the feminine dress masked a student."

Many Wounded at Minsk.

MINSK, Russia, Nov. 3.—A demonstration yesterday of students and workmen carrying banners inscribed with the words "Long live liberty" was attacked by Volga longshoremen. Many persons were wounded.

Committee of Safety.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 3.—The municipal council has formed a committee of public safety. It also has notified the strike committee that it considers itself to be in a position to maintain order and has raised $2000 for this purpose.

The council, which meets daily, has appointed a special committee to confer with the strike committee when the latter refuses advice on important questions.

Big Meeting at Tiflis.

TIFLIS, Nov. 3.—An immense meeting of workmen, students and professional men here today demanded the release of the political prisoners and the abolition of the state of siege to which the Viceroy promised to accede if the strike ceased. The police and the troops barred the road to the Viceregal palace, but otherwise did not interfere.

COURIER OF DEATH DIES

Train Kills Messenger Carrying News of Fatality.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—Stella Dreyer, 16 years old employed as a messenger by a telegraph company, was run over and instantly killed on the Rock Island tracks. In her hand, when the body was taken from the rails, was a telegram conveying the news of a woman's sudden death at the wedding of her son. It was while hastening to deliver this message that the girl was killed. She was a daughter of the Rev. C. Dreyer and had only been at work a few weeks. The telegram which the dead girl was carrying told of the sudden death at Muscatine of Mrs. Edward Montgomery, who died two hours after attending the wedding of her son, William Montgomery, and Frances Bridges.

Bad Blood

Is responsible for most of the diseases and ailments of the human system. It seriously affects every organ and function, causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies and enriches the blood as nothing else can

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on the Blood, No. 3. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

RATE BILL WILL PASS, SAYS MR. STICKNEY

Thinks It Will Be a Good Thing With Right Men in Charge.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—E. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railway, who was in Kansas City today on his way to Galveston, is quoted as saying that President Roosevelt's proposed rate bill will pass Congress.

No Appreciable Difference.

"I believe that the Esch-Townsend bill will be adopted by Congress," said Mr. Stickney. "But I do not believe it will make any immediate appreciable difference to shippers. Yet, as a National declaration of principles, it means everything. The President's recommendation means, in effect, that when the shipper disputes the fairness of a railroad rate, the two parties shall go before an arbitration tribunal, whose direction shall become a common rule for the kind of freight in question. The other method, that of going to law, is hopeless.

What Railroad Men Fear.

"The real objection of railroad men to the appointment of any tribunal is a wholesome distrust of the sort of men who may be appointed. The position should be one of dignity with a life provision similar in its terms to that of the United States Supreme court. If appointments of that sort can be guaranteed I believe that the manager of every important railroad in the country will indorse the measure."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARY

Sixty Volumes Will Be Placed on the Shelves on Monday.

The following sixty books will be added to the Public library Monday morning, November 6, 1905.

Modern Reader's Bible, edited by Richard G. Moulton, 20 vol.

German.

Jensen—Die Braune Erica.
Jensen—Helmath.
Keller—Leute von Seldwyla.
Kretzer—Die Sphinx in Trauer, 2 vol.
Ompteda—Eysen, 2 vol.
Stratz—Es war ein Traum.
Wildenbruch—Elfernde Liebe.
Wildenbruch—Neid.

French.

Bentzon—Jacqueline.
Berthold—L'ombre Rival.
Parcs—L'homme aux yeux verts.
Krysinka—La force du desir.
Maeterlinck—Theatre.
Merlinee—Mosaique.
Ohnet—La conquerante.
Provost—Lea.
Rod—Les roches blanches.
Simon—Premieres annees.

Fiction.

Brown—Wine Press.
Bunner—Short Sixes.
Bunner—More Short Sixes.
Godfrey—Winding Road.
Hewlett—Fool Errant.
Hope—Servant of the Public.
Sheehan—Glenanaar.
Silberrad—Wedding of the Lady Lovell.
Thanet—Man of the Hour.
Thurston—The Gambler.

Juvenile.

Barnes—Midshipman Farragut.
Baylor—Juan and Juanita.
Drummond—Monkey That Would Not Kill.
Ellis—Among the Esquimaux.
Fuller—Bookful of Girls.
Graydon—Exile to Siberia.
Hale—Peterkin Papers.
Hill—Fighting a Fire.
Jackson—Doughnuts and Diplomas.
Otis—Mr. Stubb's Brother.

CELEBRATE MIKADO'S BIRTH

Local Japs Pay Him Tribute With Speeches and Pyrotechnics.

Local subjects of the Mikado celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of his birth Friday night with an elaborate pyrotechnic display on a vacant lot at the corner of State and Third South streets, followed by a rousing meeting and banquet at Harmonie hall. For more than an hour after dusk, reports of skyrockets and other aerial fireworks, resembling in volume the discharges of huge cannons, rent the atmosphere, to the amusement of the gathering of more than a hundred Japanese, and three times as many local members of the white race.

Adjourning to Harmonie hall about 8 o'clock, the "little men of the East" opened their festivities by singing their National anthem. Speeches eulogistic of the Mikado and of his subjects who fought in the war with Russia were delivered by M. Oura, who presided, S. Shomoshi, Henry Kuno and T. Shibatu. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the Japanese flag, chrysanthemums, the National flower of Japan, and evergreens being conspicuously used.

BURNS HIS FINGER OFF

Action of Physician Causes Inquiry as to His Sanity.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Imbued with the hallucination that he must burn one of his fingers off to save himself from lockjaw, which he thought would result from a wound on his chin, Dr. M. C. Burton, a prominent and wealthy physician of this city, held his hand over the flame of a lamp until one of his lesser fingers was burned to a crisp.

Following the self-administered treatment, the doctor was taken before the Probate court for investigation as to his sanity. An order was made by the court this week to place the physician under proper care, and the estate is placed under the management of the public administrator.

It is said that several sales of property which belonged to the physician will be investigated, and if not found regular will be set aside.

BOTH ARE WEAK!

The affairs of a city are simply the affairs of a great business corporation. Unless they are in the hands of efficient men, and honest men, and courageous men there must come great loss to the general taxpayer.

Neither Richard P. Morris nor William J. Lynch has executive capacity. Neither has the spine necessary to repel the greed of the business agents of the dominant church. Neither would stand for the people if to do so would offend the President of the Mormon church. Lynch would be a mere tool, as Morris has been.

Vote for Salt Lake—not for the franchise grabbers and the commercialists of the church.

BRILLIANT ROSTER BANQUET ORATORS

Of National Importance Is Concluding Event of Founder's Day.

SENATOR KNOX TALKS ON RATE LEGISLATION

Declares Very Simple Law Would Bring Relief Without Injury.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce banquet tonight at the Schenley hotel, which concluded the Founder's day celebration of the Carnegie institute, was an event of National importance, the roster of speakers being the most brilliant in the history of the organization.

Congressman John Dalzell was toastmaster. Three hundred Pittsburg representative business and professional men were seated at the banquet table.

Speakers Are Prominent.

The principal speakers were Senator Philander C. Knox, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister; A. W. Greely, commander of the United States signal service, and Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press.

Toastmaster Dalzell introduced Gen. A. W. Greely, who spoke on "The Army of the United States, a Civil as Well as Military Factor in Our Country's Development."

The Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, discussed "The Commercial Relations Between China and the United States."

Melville E. Stone's address was on "The High Court of Public Opinion."

Senator P. C. Knox was then introduced. He spoke on the subject of railway rate legislation, saying in part:

Knox on Rate Legislation.

There is no railroad in the United States that can be in the slightest degree affected by legislation giving relief from unreasonable rates and practices, unless it is guilty of unreasonable and unjust practices. There is no practice of any railroad that it adopts or sanctions that can be declared to be unreasonable or unjust until it is challenged in a quasi-judicial proceeding and proved to be unjust and unreasonable after the fullest hearing and argument.

Would Pass on Merits.

There is no order that can be made by any commission or board now existing or which it is proposed to create, that can change a rate or practice that is unreasonable or unjust without its order being subject to review in a judicial proceeding in the United States court upon the ground of the unreasonableness of the order of the commission, and there is not a law that does, and probably no law could be enacted that could prevent the court, if satisfied that injustice had been done the railroads, from staying the operation of the order upon the terms, until the court had passed upon the merits of the controversy.

No Remedy for Public.

In other words, the railroads enjoy a complete remedy against injustice which it is not proposed to take away, while the public has no effective remedy against injustice. More than such a remedy the public does not ask. Less than such a remedy it never should have been without.

Law Should Be Simple.

A very short and simple law would reach the root of the trouble. It should provide that the tolls collected by common carriers and the practices pursued by them should be just, fair and reasonable. The power to determine these tolls and practices should rest with the railroads and not be interfered with except upon complaint and after full hearing before the Interstate Commerce commission.

Commission's Power.

The commission should have the power, if it finds the complaint well founded, to declare what shall be a just, fairly renumerative and reasonable rate or practice to be charged or followed in place of the one declared to be unreasonable.

This order of the commission should take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the commission in the order, and should be final, subject only to attack for unlawfulness in the Federal courts, where it would have to stand or fall upon its merits.

Thinks It Would Fill Bill.

Such an act, with suitable provision for the regulation of joint rates and rates upon traffic of international carriers, would go to the full extent and no further than the recommendations made by the President in his last annual message.

I am sincerely convinced that the time has come when Congress must in justice to the public, exercise more fully its power in respect to railroad rates and regulations, and I believe that, in view of the misunderstanding and difference of opinion relative to comparatively unimportant features of the problem, no relief is likely to be given in the immediate future unless some such comparatively simple measure is adopted.

Sir Cheng Tung Liang, the Chinese Minister, in his address called attention to the great market for foreign products which China affords, and the failure of America to sell its share. In this connection he said:

Pointers From Cheng.

There are active competitors already in the field and Americans have to take their chances with the rest. In this competition the people of Europe have resorted to all available methods to advance their interests. They welcome all Chinese students who come to enter their schools and universities; they encourage Chinese merchants to visit their countries; they treat Chinese travelers with friendly consideration. But it has seemed good to the United States to adopt a different policy, with the result that all Chinese of the desirable class have for years past endeavored to avoid the American shores as much as possible.

Shows How Europe Wins.

The consequence is that every Chinese who has been to Europe becomes, on his return to China, an ardent admirer of European methods and European institutions, while every Chinese who has been to the United States has only a sorrowful tale to tell on his return of American inhospitality. I mention this merely as a matter of fact, not in criticism of the Governmental policy of the United States, but just to show how Europe wins an advance agent where America turns away the possible customer.

Hopes for Adjustment.

I am pleased to note the announcement by President Roosevelt of a change of policy in this regard with the view of giving the Chinese what he so expressively calls, "a square deal." You may be assured that China is ready to meet any friendly advance on the part of the United States more than half way, and I hope that the only cause of difference which has so long disturbed the good understanding between the two countries will soon be amicably adjusted.

Chance for Railroads.

But of far greater interest to Americans is the great undertakings which the Chinese Government has only fairly begun of gridironing the Empire with railroads. China proper, together with Manchuria, is of about the size of the United States. You have 250,000 miles of railroads in this country and are constantly adding to this immense mileage. With five times the population of the United States and about the same extent of territory, the eighteen provinces of China and the three provinces of Manchuria have only 4500 miles of railroads. Railroad-building has a great future in China.

In conclusion Sir Liang Cheng said:

Pittsburgs May Arise.

The National control of railroads is a problem which the Government of China as well as that of the United States has to solve. Perhaps some of us here will live to see a great many Pittsburgs rise from the banks of those streams whose waters swell the flood of the majestic Yangtse or the destructive Hwang Ho.

MORMON TEACHERS ARE GETTING IN WORK

One Advises Friend Over Telephone to Vote for Chief Lynch.

The Mormon church has on each block in the city what they call teachers, whose duty it is to come into close personal contact with the people living in their district, to get them out to church, meetings and to keep before them constantly the importance of paying tithes. At the present time these teachers are doing duty as political missionaries, and although the time is short before election, it is yet a bit too soon for these political missionaries to get in their most important work.

Teacher Uses Telephone.

Nevertheless, some of these teachers have already started on their part of the campaign, and a day or two ago one was so imprudent as to use the telephone of a Gentile friend to further her political duties. This particular teacher was a woman, and she called up a Democratic friend to advise her as to how to vote. Within hearing was the Gentile, who was rather surprised to hear a Democratic woman advise that votes should be cast for Lynch, the Republican.

You Vote for Lynch.

"You should vote the straight Republican ticket," she told the friend on the other end of the line. After a pause, she answered, "Oh, yes; I am a Democrat myself, but things have not been going on just exactly right; we must have a change, and that means to vote for Mr. Lynch and the Republicans."

Kitchen Door Campaigns.

It is through the agencies of the teachers that the telling "kitchen door" campaign is carried on. The teachers visit those under their special care, and discuss the candidates with all the freedom of no one within hearing except the credulous person to whom they are talking.

AMUSEMENTS

Tonight at the Salt Lake Theatre, through the courtesy of Manager Pyper of the theater, and Henry W. Savage, whose "Prince of Pilsen" company is playing there, is to be "football" night, and the members of the elevens of the Pueblo high school and the Salt Lake high school, who play here today, will be guests of honor. The invitation has been accepted by the coaches and managers of both teams.

To fittingly entertain the victorious eleven, the management of the theater will decorate the interior of the theatre with the colors of both schools, while the members of the "Prince of Pilsen" company will wear the colors of the winning team. The night will be the only break in training that the members of these teams will enjoy until after their last game.

* * *

Another large audience saw "The Prince of Pilsen" last night, and for the remaining performances big business is expected.

* * *

A new burlesque show with the luminous title, "The Star Show Girls," appears at the Lyric, starting with a matinee this Saturday afternoon. The following partial roster of the names of several of the principals are given: Ten Brooke, Lambert & Co., The Toreador Trio, Carney and Wagoner, Nolan and White, Day and Vestal and Detta Venton. "The Star Show Girls" claim to have more and prettier girls, a larger and better chorus, funnier "cut-ups" and comedians and a more gorgeous display of costumes, scenery and properties than is possessed by any of its contemporaries.

* * *

At the New Grand, the sensational melodrama, "Escaped From the Harem," will be given at the matinee this afternoon, the engagement closing this evening. The matinee begins at 2:15 o'clock. Commencing Sunday night, "Only a Shop Girl."

THE CHINESE MOTHER

Great Rejoicing Follows the Birth of a Boy.

The Chinese mother is very fond of her children. She is happy in their company and spends much time caring for them. In a Chinese family the birth of a child is a greater event than with other Orientals. Long before the child is born the mother performs rites and ceremonies to propitiate the gods that her child may be a boy. After birth, the little fellow is wrapped in old rags, and in winter is sometimes put in a bag of sand sewed close around its neck to keep the little one warm. Great rejoicing follows the birth if the child is a boy; otherwise, there is an air of chastened disappointment. But good Chinese parents make the best of their little lassies, becoming very fond and even proud of them. I have known more than one Chinese father to exhibit his toddling wee girl for approval, though always with the customary national verbal deprecation of what belongs to one. Indeed, this evidence of excessive courtesy may be found everywhere in this strange land. It is good form to vilify what is mine and laud what is thine. "My good-for-nothing family are all still troubling the earth with their presence. How is your honorable family?"

The fact that Chinese custom has become molded into certain set forms has misled many travelers. It is, for instance, a generally accepted custom in this country that a gentleman shall remove his hat when he meets a lady with whom he is acquainted, but a Chinese visitor would fall into error if he assumed that this implied that women, therefore, reduced men to social servitude. So in China a woman waits on her husband while he is eating, because it has been the custom from time immemorial. In the same way if they were traveling he would walk beside the cart while she rode.

The education of their children is a matter of no small interest to the affectionate Chinese mothers. They watch the little one from the day he is born, to note superstitious signs. Let him cry lustily, and he will live long, say the old grannies. If he teeths or walks too soon he will grow up unlovable in disposition. At first the little Chinese are not very attractive objects, presenting rather a scaly appearance, due to the custom of not washing them lest they catch cold. A month after his birth, the boy's head is shaved. A great feast is prepared and celebrated, the child now receiving his "milk-name." When he enters school this name is changed, as it is once more when he receives his degree.—Paull Stuart Hunter in the Pilgrim.

The Passing of the Pompadour.

Fashion, they say, has decreed that the pompadour must go. It has had a long vogue, but up to date all attempts to displace it in feminine favor have failed. The newest assault upon it, however, bids fair to be more successful. This is what is termed the "dip"—a parting of the hair in front and allowing the tresses to curl in the most bewitching manner about the "broad low foreheads" that novelists rave about. To those who have become accustomed to the pompadour the "dip" presents a problem of fascinating but elusive charm. Nearly any woman can wear a pompadour. In fact, its universal adaptability is what has entrenched it so strongly in feminine favor. Not every woman, on the other hand, can wear a "dip." You must have a smooth forehead of just the right type. Your eyes and your features generally must lend themselves to it, else the result is a "frowsy frimp," as one woman described her appearance after many hours' vain wrestling with the new style. Not indeed that it is so new; many women have worn it all their lives, but it is new undoubtedly as a general fashion. It is not the plain parting of ante-bellum days, nor is it a revival of the "bangs" of ten or fifteen years ago. Many of the actresses have already adopted it and this is leading the crusade. It is so adorably fetching that every woman wants to adopt it. The fact that it will not suit all has already caused many heartburnings and will cause more before the "dip" replaces the pompadour or the pompadour vanquishes its latest rival.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Given Time to Plead.

Burt St. Clair, charged with burglary, was arraigned before Judge Armstrong Friday and given until next Thursday to plead.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

TOWEL ROLLER

Here is a special that every housekeeper will want, and the price is very low, indeed. This Towel Roller is 22 inches long, made of hard wood and nicely finished. On Saturday only the price will be

12c

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

BUCK'S STAR RANGES

FREED FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
18 to 40 East Third South Street

INVENTIONS BRING LOSS

Devices Render Useless Products of Anothers Genius.

It is well known that some of the greatest fortunes have been made from those small ubiquitous inventions used by the millions. But few ever think of the fortunes which were reduced to nothing by these same devices. The inventor's lumber room is full of inventions, now useless, which once brought princely incomes to their makers.

Such a one was the "universal watch key." It was invented a generation ago by John S. Birch, a business man who liked to fuss with tools. A prolonged period of ill health gave him opportunity to follow his favorite occupation, and it was then that he invented "the key that would wind any watch.' He took out patents in every country that granted such things. Made of gold or mother pearl, and crusted with jewels, the key made a pretty little watch-charm. But it was the plain 25-cent variety, penetrating to every quarter of the world where a watch was used, that soon brought the inventor an income of $30,000 a year. There seemed no reason why he should not become an enormously wealthy man, when suddenly the stem-winding watch was invented, so the key that would wind any watch was laid away on the shelf. Few remember it now, but the inventor's sister, Miss Maria Birch of Baltimore, who always spent much time in this city, for many years used to carry some of the keys with her, and when she met any one who carried an old-fashioned watch liked to give them one of the old keys as a souvenir of the inventor, to whom she was devotedly attached.—New York Press.

ANIMALS MORE THAN HUMAN

Some Light on the Indian Fashion of Regarding Cows and Elephants.

"India's pets are not royal, but celestial," says Edmund Russell, in his article on "The Sacred Animals of India" in the November Everybody's. "To write of animals in the land which keeps its Vedic prayers and forgets the names of its Emperors, one must leave solid ground and ascend to Heaven, must speak in poetry, not prose, in hyperbole rather than in plain speech. The question of animals cannot indeed be soberly treated. Everywhere one sees acts toward them that can be explained only by their sacred and legendary importance. One can scarcely believe one's senses. This attitude is not the fantasy of a moment nor the bete-blanche, so to speak, of a single author. It is the accumulated National delirium of thousands of years. To detach such animal-worship from Indian life is to tear the rug to pieces, and we can weave nothing more beautiful.

"The place held by these creatures in India is different from that accorded them in any other country. Every animal is looked upon as but the covering of a spirit. Is not its mind with God? Are not its auras and vibrations far purer than ours? May not even the soul of our grandmother look from its eyes? May not we ourselves return to lower than its state if we give it not reverence? Such conceptions are not culled from obsolete thought, but from the vibrant lip and life of India today. Once is always in the Orient. 'It is your misfortune, that you have to talk so much of progress,' said a sage to me—'we have progressed.'"

Crows.

"He's what they call a 'crow,'" said a well-informed police witness at Brentford of a certain youth, explaining that a "crow" is one who stands on guard while his associates are busy robbing, to warn them of approaching police, or other undesirables. The word is thieves' slang of considerable standing. In 1862, for instance, the Cornhill Magazine mentioned it as a technical term for a woman who kept such a watch for a burglar. An explanation that at once suggests itself is that this confederate is expected to "crow" or give some such warning noise, but the word may well point to some study of natural history in criminal circles. Those familiar "crows"—rooks—are accustomed to post sentinels to signal the coming of danger.—London Chronicle.

A Useful Scrap Book.

A fancy work scrapbook is a new idea. In a blank book are pasted newspapers and magazine clippings and descriptions of useful and ornamental articles, with the illustrated designs for them. These designs include all kinds of odd and pretty sofa pillows, pin cushions, work bags and aprons, raffia articles, quaint pieces of fancy work for dens or invalid use, hand-painted centerpieces, bead articles or crepe paper hats, or bureau furnishings, either in paper or linen. The stock of fancy work recipes is arranged and classified so that the owner can easily turn to just what she desires when wishing to get up a Christmas, birthday, silver, tin or linen and cotton wedding gift.—Philadelphia Press.

ACTIVITY VERSUS IDL

Better the Pace That Kills Th ness and Decay.

It is not surprising that ex-ambassador Joseph H. Choate, upon r to New York after having b eight years a resident of should have been impressed great activity of American life pared with that to which he come accustomed. He spoke o speech which he delivered the at a dinner given in his honor expressed the opinion that matter less for congratulation regret.

This is a kind of criticism not infrequently heard, and erally accepted without much as being pretty near the tr there is plenty of room for a to how far it is justified. It granted that we do work hard country than they do in Eng intelligent and careful obser reached the conclusion that there is altogether too strong tion to idleness. Not only have holidays been multiplied to which appreciably affects the ive capacity of the people, an in the judgment of competent seriously hampers them in the tition of constantly increasing against which they are obliged tend, but it is notorious that ish workman systematically to do just as little work as pos ing his working day, and that habit of "laying off" at the pretext or even without any whatever.

He has his Saturday half throughout the year, and to a siderable extent Monday is recovering from the Sunday's classes are inclined to take th to a degree which is unimagi and the immense popularity of of sports furnishes a text up the moralists are never tired of ing. All such contests are att crowds of men who can ill afford the time or money which their ance costs, and in the aggre means a very substantial im of the industrial effectiveness community.

When Mr. Choate holds up th ple of England as one for the cans to follow he challenges a ful but decided dissent. We too hard here, although year the holiday habit is growing, immense progress and prosperi country must be recognized as sult of the labor which Mr. C inclined to deprecate, and as remarks, better fifty years of ted States than a cycle of C Philadelphia Inquirer.

WOMAN STALKED BY L

An Adventure With Six Big East Africa.

Mrs. L. Hinde, whose husband is missioner of the British East Afric torate, has had the remarkable ex being stalked by lions, and the stil markable fortune of living to tell the was on the Uganda railway, in a s for the ravages of man-eating lions Hinde met with the thrilling advent she relates.

Camping out, the party in which M was could hear with horrid regul screams of the wretched victims as carried off for the man-eaters' nig pasts.

The camp was seventy miles from est connecting link with the outside communication had to be kept up native mail runners. It was the ha lions to keep pace with the runne track and, having selected the mos ing member of the party, to pounce and carry him off into the bush.

On one occasion, when out map-ma and Mrs. Hinde came upon a party o lions, possibly the man-eating tro Hinde fired twice, dropping two of t He then suggested that Mrs. Hin ride back to camp, while he appro two lions, who might be dangerou though mortally hit.

After riding for half an hour, M looked back and saw six of the lions her. The two native gunbearers ra leaving her unarmed, alone with t an hour from camp.

She set off at a fast gallop, the ning by her side. In their path angry rhinoceros, which fled from the the lions.

Mrs. Hinde reached camp in safe Mr. Hinde was held up by the rhin which he did not venture to fire for turning it on Mrs. Hinde.—Blackwood's zine.