

JAPANESE CAVALRY TO MATCH COSSACKS—PICKED MEN NOW LANDING IN NORTHERN KOREA.



Not all of the Japanese soldiers are toy men, as will be seen from the above picture of some of the choice cavalry corps which are now arriving in the vicinity of Anju and Cheng Ju, where the Russians have their outposts.

crowd, when they first discovered that they were the objects of the madman's fury, many of them sought refuge in doorways and behind pillars. As time went on several of these who were thus hiding, concluded that they might with safety make an effort to regain their homes and left their places of concealment some dashing off at full speed, others striving to slink off unmolested by crouching close to the houses.

RIFLE RANG OUT.

But the balcony occupied by the madman, projecting over the street several feet, gave him an uninterrupted view of it in either direction for a considerable distance, and he watched for possible victims with all the vigilance of a wide-awake sentry on picket duty his rifle ringing out instantly when the sound of hasty footsteps or a shadow in motion showed that some one was trying to escape him, and more than one person was thus shot at a distance of 200 yards.

Realizing at last that playing a waiting game with the madman would only increase the number of his victims, the police summoned the fire department to their aid. A well directed stream of water from a powerful fire engine will knock a man out as effectively as a blow from a stout club. But the firemen found it impossible to play upon the madman without exposing themselves to his rifle and after one or two of them had been wounded they concluded that fighting a homicidal maniac behind a gun did not properly form part of their official duties and told the police that they would have to tackle the job themselves.

MADMAN'S METHOD.

The policemen then formed themselves into an attacking force and, entering the house from the rear, sought to gain the count's apartments. But this method of attack they found had been anticipated by the cunning of the madman, and he had made his preparations to defeat it. Through the locked door at the top of the flight of stairs leading to his room he had, by repeated knock drilled a good sized hole, and when he heard footsteps on the stairs began blazing away through the hole with a revolver. The police soon decided that a rear attack was quite as hazardous as a frontal one and beat a retreat.

It having now become evident that the mad count could not be secured without further loss of life it was decided that he should be killed. With this object in view a police superintendent entered the house opposite from the rear, and having taken the precaution of putting out all the lights ascended stealthily to the first floor front room and through the window fired at the count in the balcony across the street.

FINALLY SHOT DOWN.

Unfortunately for the police superintendent, he missed, and the madman speedily demonstrated that he was a better marksman of the two, for firing immediately where he had seen the flash of his opponent's weapon, he wounded him seriously in the shoulder and the left hand. At 5 o'clock in the morning the madman still held possession of the balcony and no man's life was safe who showed himself in the street within range of his deadly rifle.

Then a chemist suggested that the count might be suffocated by formalin or sufficiently stupefied to make his capture safe. It was tried but failed for the same reason that the fire hose failed—the impossibility of getting near enough to apply it effectively without running the risk of getting shot.

Seven o'clock came and the madman still held the balcony and with broad daylight to aid him in taking aim was a greater menace to human life than ever. The police were at their wits' end. For nearly eight hours the mad count had held them at bay and his list of victims was an appalling large one. Before taking the extreme measure of summoning the military to their aid they announced that anybody who succeeded in wounding or killing the count would be held guiltless.

Armed with this authority Mr. Kempinski determined to risk a duel with the madman. With a sporting rifle he entered the same house from which the police superintendent had made an un-

successful attempt to shoot the count, with such painful consequences to himself, and hiding behind a curtain at a front window in the third story, awaited an opportunity for an effective shot.

It soon came. The madman was unaware that he was thus being stalked, and least of all, apparently, did he expect that anybody would shoot at him from above. Kempinski fired twice and the count fell seriously wounded before he could return the fire. Then the police rushed into the house and secured him. The irrisponsible homicide was conveyed to the criminal prison in the Rue Duga.

As soon as the Rue Ziota was again declared open an immense throng gathered around the house and many were the suggestions made as to the case with which the police could have secured the madman hours before he was brought down if they had only possessed the brains, daring and ingenuity of the amateur critic. But the tragic episode certain does not reflect much credit on the Warsaw police.

A Runaway Bicycle.

Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it. It's just as good for Burns, Scalds, Skin Eruptions and Piles, 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

FEMINE TORTURE

CHAMBER OF EUROPE.

(Continued from page 11.)

the purity and loveliness of the complexion; but it is always the same; no animation can lit over the features, no look of sadness or joy be seen thereon, for scarce a muscle can be moved. All the victim can do is to roll her eyes about and draw back her lips into a weary, sad little attempt at a smile.

But to one or two of these enamellers is known the precious secret of making an enamel that does not harden and from which little wrinkles around the mouth and eyes, should they appear,

could be smoothed away by a careful maid especially instructed in the work. The tinting, too, is also an after-matter, for time will put its mark on the face of enamel by fading the pinky coloring, and as enameling is only wholly renewed every several months the maintenance of a certain amount of coloring is absolutely necessary. Besides this, some is apt to wear off in the course of its daily ablutions with a special sort of thin cream.

Disasters occur sometimes, even with the best kind of enameling. A world-famed woman, whose youth seems pre-eminently although she has long since been a grandmother, was horrified to find when staying at her seaside home last summer that her lips had turned a brilliant green. Instant retirement was compulsory. The enameller came in post haste from Paris, and the effect of the sea air upon some of the chemicals used in the enameling were revealed.

THE NEW EYELASH.

Another new device in the feminine torture chamber is in the line of additional eyelashes. The old system of sewing hairs through the eyelids is being superseded. By the old method a needle threaded with a hair pierced the outer edge of the eyelid where the natural eyelashes grow, the hair was drawn through and tied and the tied end cut off close to the eyelid, so that a row of these sewn-on hairs made a deep dark line at the edge of the eyelids. The ends that formed the lashes themselves were always the points of hair and not clippings, and the hairs had to be most minutely and carefully adjusted so that they kept well in line, curving and narrowing according to the pattern of a natural set of eyelashes. Whatever the sufferings of such a treatment, she was suitably endured.

But now eyelashes are gummed on. And if this process is less painful than the other, it probably brings greater anxiety as to whether the gumming will not give way and the row of eyelashes begin to peel off at one end or drop off entirely at a most inconvenient moment.

These eyelashes are sold in sets, the hairs being fixed on singly to a tiny little rim of silk net which the patient, after two or three lessons, puts on herself. A set consists of four little strings with a fringe of pointed hairs

hanging from them, each string of the And its appendages being differently shaped. Two of the strings are for the under lids of the eyes and the other two for the upper lids. They are placed up so closely to the already existing row of eyelashes that in some cases at least the presence of these artificial aids to beauty are not discernible. Naturally each set of eyelashes has to be specially made according to the shape of the patient's eyelids and according to the length and coloring of the natural eyelashes. They are supposed to stay on safely for two or three days, after which time they should be re-gummed and put on freshly.

As for eyebrows, richer, fuller eyebrows are so much desired by some folk when nature has been especially meager that the natural brow is often shaved off entirely and a thick eyebrow on a silk net foundation gummed into position. It is the smooth, natural shaped eyebrow that is fashionable now, the atrocious brushed-up thing of a few seasons back having faded into obscurity.

But suffering in the cause of beauty is not always confined to the face, or to even the figure. There are fastidious people ill contented with their finger nails. Such will suffer excruciating

by having their nails wholly removed. Their hope is that new nails will grow in better shape and texture. Sometimes each nail on a woman's hand is drawn, though no accounts are revealed as to the fearful agony the patient undergoes. Deep down under the flesh at the root of the nail acids are brushed in that they may burn through the nail and make it easier to tear out. The poor, maimed hands are, of course, utterly useless for a long time. Then, as soon as a new nail begins to make an appearance, it is cultivated according to the fancy of the owner.

Not Sick a Day Since.

"I was taken severely sick with kidney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try that. After taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon thereafter was entirely cured, and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine have been cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C., writes. Only 5c, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

HOW PRONOUNCED; WHAT THEY MEAN

AMOUR—Thus or preferably Amoor—pronounce like French word for love—not 'Amur,' as sometimes seen. Chefoo—Either thus or Chifu. Chemulpo—Chemulpho. Seoul—Say-out, or Sow-oh, Soo, however, is to be preferred. Ikrutsk—Ehrkrutsk. Liaotunk—Low-tung, or Lah-oh-tung. Masampo—Massahmpoh. Mukden—Mookdehn. Pechli—Peach-se-lee. Taliennan—Tahlien-wahn (wan means 'bay.')

Tientsin—Teent-sin. Wei-Hai Wei—Way high Way (more commonly called 'way-high' in the East, though this is, perhaps, a slangy abbreviation.) Fusan—Foo-shan. Shimonosaki—Shim-e-no-sak-ee (saki means 'bay'). Yalu—Yah-lee. Wiju—Wee-jo. Yongampo—Yo-ran-poh. Gensan—(Hard g). Niu—Chwang—Properly 'New' (Chwang—Niu Chwang is the old Chinese fur further up the Liau river). Kin Chau—Kin-chow. Sheng-King—As here written. Mikosa—(a like that in father, rather than in fate). Hataue—(Contract the u sound, as Hat-z-ee). Asahi—Ashad-hee (means rising sun, dawn, etc.). Yashima—(Eight islands). Shikishima—('Shima' is island). Kasaga—Kasanga (where a and g come together there is an n sound). Asam, Tokiwa—Note above as to broad a sound. Idzumo—U-elled Idz-moh. Iwate—As above. Yakumo—Same as above. Adzuma—Same as Idzumo. Hadodate—Commonly H.k-koh-dah-dee. Korin—This is usual, though Hihrin is more strictly correct. Khurbu—(Harbin is best). Liao-Ho—Ly-yoh-hoh (he means river, just as yang does). Kiao-Chau—Ky-oh-chow.

These are translations: Fu—To the name of a city, indicates capital of province, a city of the first class. Chou—Indicates city of the second class. Yi—A small post town, as Yohang-Yi. And at the termination of geographical terms: Kaing, Ho, Yehau, Yohu—All mean stream, river. Hai—Sea sometimes lake. Kuan—Camp, strong fortified place. Shan-Hai-Kuan—The fortified camp where the mountains and the sea meet aptly illustrates these three terms. Ling—Pass over a mountain. Yeheng, Chen, Holo—Town, large village. At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated: Ya—Great, large. Shao—Small, little. Pei—North. Nan—South. Hei—Black. Huang—Yellow. Si—West. Tung—East. Strang—Upper. Hio—Lower. Pe or Pho—Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters—for instance, Yungampo—The harbor near the mouth of the Yalu river. Do—As termination indicates that the place is a province, and means therefore, 'the district of,' or that it is the capital city of such a province. Han—River.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia. Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the 30 years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years, I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

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