

The Home to Come To.
The ideal home is one in which the inmates think more of their duties than of their rights and recognize that they are responsible for each other's happiness. To be admitted to such a hearth, warmed by the crimson flame of charity and household affection; bright with the sparks of gaiety and rarer flash of wit; illumined by the glow of thought and clear light of sincerity; beautiful with courtesy, forbearance and refinement; its atmosphere vital with the oxygen of moral purity and open to currents of fresh

ideas; adorned by culture and social amenity, and securely built upon righteousness and faith, is moral regeneration as well as happiness and rest. Whether rich or poor, with many or few inmates or only one, any hearth may breathe this home spirit, while to come home to somebody in such a haven is the best and most lasting of earthly joys.—Black and White.

The black diamonds fields in Brazil belong to the government, which farms them out, and makes a further profit by a thirteen per cent. export duty.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.
No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration. Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.
It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.
Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.
It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.
Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

The \$2,240,000 worth of Oregon fruit raised in 1904 was distributed as follows: Apples, \$885,000; pears, \$310,000; peaches, \$175,000; small fruits, \$710,000.

The United States has 139,517 Sunday-schools, or more than half the number of the entire world.

A Typical American Village.

Certainly the strongest testimonial to its advantages that any pleasure resort can have is the fact that it has been selected as a rendezvous by the best society and made the objective of a good deal of capital invested in beautiful homes. Georgian Court, the home of Mr. George Jay Gould, at Lakewood, the ideal American village of beautiful residences, represents an investment that one would not be apt to suppose was made at random.

Lying west of the village on an estate of two hundred acres the spacious mansion, in the Georgian style of architecture, modified by the spirit of the French Renaissance, lends a distinguished air to the landscape. The main entrance, where there is a garden with vases and statuary, looks to the north. On the south the wild forest growth has been allowed to remain in its natural state. The Italian garden, covering several acres, extends to the court, which is larger than the mansion itself, and contains a riding school, a racquet court, lawn tennis court, squash courts, bowling alley, automobile room, gymnasium, swimming bath, Turkish and Russian baths, pebble bath, club bar, breakfast room, kitchen and some thirty bed rooms.

A descriptive booklet on Lakewood has been recently published by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which will be gladly given to anyone who writes for it to C. M. Burr, G. P. A., Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

The average life of horses in the British cavalry is five years. N. Y.—4

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. it is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land in Wis., Ill., Ia., Mich., Ind., O., Pa., N. Y., 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs, sheep and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth \$100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A. C. L.]

Roof gardens are now common features in Southern California.

ALWAYS CALL FOR A CIGAR BY ITS NAME

"CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN ANY OTHER NAME

BROWN BANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Killed and Thousands Wounded in Russia.

CZAR'S TROOPS FIRE ON CROWDS

Infantry and Cavalry Charge the Riotous Mobs of Citizens—Father Gapon, the Labor Leader, at the Head of Thousands of Workmen Pleads to See the Czar—Mounted Cossacks Wreak Terrible Havoc With Sword and Pistol—Ambulances Prepared for the Carnage—Innocent On-lookers Made Victims of the Government's Revenge—Ominous Outlook for the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The sacrifice has been made. Thousands have fallen, willing martyrs in the cause of human liberty, in the belief that their blood will seal the doom of Russian tyranny and oppression.
Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day has a civilized community witnessed such a massacre as stains the latest page of Russian history. Its victims cannot yet be numbered.
The official estimate puts the number of dead at 2100 and the wounded at 5000.
The last act of the bloody drama was the deliberate slaughter of hundreds of onlookers in the center of the city. After all the organized attempts of the laborers to march to the Winter Palace had failed, a large body of Cossacks was turned loose by the authorities against 50,000 people standing in the streets, with orders to kill without mercy.

The murderous command was obeyed to the letter. The carnage which followed has no parallel in modern record. The fierce horsemen cut down with their sabres all within reach. Those who fled were shot at with revolvers and carbines.

It is said that the authorities committed this atrocity with the deliberate purpose of terrorizing not only St. Petersburg but all Russia, and quenching the rising flames of revolution throughout the Empire.

Never was there a greater mistake. Instead of exciting terror, the massacre has already inspired such a spirit of an overwhelming force of bloodthirsty revolutionists, but more horrible than the massacre itself is the story of how it was brought about.

It was not the outcome of mad passion, but was a cold, deliberate plan of Russia's rulers. Every man killed was carefully shepherded to his death.

Every one has wondered why during the last few days the strikers were allowed to meet and organize their peaceful demands in practical freedom. It might have seemed to be the dawn of more lenient treatment, but it was in reality the Government's method of collecting its victims, that its blow might fall more surely and more deadly.

The police themselves proved this, for they define their own position in the following terms:
"We were forbidden to prevent any spread of the strike or development of revolution. We were ordered to stand aside, and it was left to grow ripe for the army."

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his Majesty at night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace the following afternoon and receive their petition, but the Emperor's advisers had already taken the decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to force their way to the Palace Square was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre.

The figures of the total number killed or wounded at the Narva Gate, the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands, and at the Winter Palace vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5000.

Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, these shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of the Moscow Regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guard regiments, cavalry and infantry held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlace the city, and the gates leading from the industrial section, while in the Palace Square, as the storm centre, were massed Dragon regiments, infantry, and Cossacks of the Guards.

Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the

frozen river and canals on the ice by twos and threes, hurrying to the Palace Square, where they were sure the Emperor would be present to hear them.

But the street approaches to the square were cleared by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated to frenzy by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated.

Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had foiled them and that the time had come to act. Strikers began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect, and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles.

Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers firing volleys and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowd, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights.

The little chapel at the Narva Gate was wrecked.
On Kaminstov Island all the lights were extinguished.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva Gate when Father Gapon, in golden vestments and bearing aloft an ikon, and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, approached at the head of a procession of 8000 workmen.

Troops were drawn up across the entrance. Several times an officer called upon the procession to stop, but Father Gapon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver.

Then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the next volley was followed by shrieks of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about 100 dead or wounded.

It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gapon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but he escaped untouched and hid behind a wall until the Cossacks had passed. He was then spirited away by workmen.

At the Palace Square early in the morning a considerable crowd of demonstrators lined the railings of the Admiralty Gardens and Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment.

Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrazhensky Guards had piled their arms, while the men were sitting around campfires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry the squadrons of the Cavalier Guards and the Horse Guards, with their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings.

A whole row of ambulances drawn up near the palace served as a grim reminder of the stern business on hand.

The order came at 1.30 p. m. to clear off the crowd. The Colonel commanding the Horse Guards uttered a short, sharp command: the troopers drew their swords and advanced at a quick trot, and then broke into a gallop, headed straight for the Moika.

Shrieks from the wounded resounded. Then came silence, broken only by the galloping of ambulance horses.

At the corner of the Admiralty Gardens the crowd persisted in refusing to move on.

Two companies of the Preobrazhensky Guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly Colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed up and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner.

Events followed with awful swiftness. The commanding officer shouted "Disperse! Disperse! Disperse!" Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. A bugle sounded and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball.

A hundred corpses strewn the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape.

So the work of terror went on until 4 o'clock, when came the crowning

infamy. It was a deed which history will record as Russia's deepest disgrace.

The streets in the center of the town were filled with ordinary citizens, women and children, drawn solely by curiosity. The crowd was naturally the greatest at the palace end of this great thoroughfare, which is one of the widest avenues of Europe.

Suddenly, without warning, another order to commit wholesale murder was given to the troops surrounding the palace.

The Cossacks and the Dvornik Em-pire-cavalry guards sprang upon the people with drawn swords.

On and on the Cossacks pursued their victims, in a perfect carnival of killing. Before half a block was passed their swords were dripping blood and the pavements were crimson.

As the circle enlarged finally the soldiers became somewhat separated and the rage of the populace found some chance of revenge. They fell upon every one wearing a uniform.

There was reason to doubt that the revolutionary spirit was dominant in St. Petersburg before the day's occurrence, but the spirit of rebellion burns now with an imperishable fire. In the heart of the people a cry never heard in St. Petersburg before was raised by an incensed and outraged city. This was "Down with the Czar; down with the monarchy!"

HOLD-UP ON FAST TRAIN.

Passengers of "Spokane Flyer" Robbed of Watches and Cash.
Portland, Ore.—Passengers on the Oregon Railway and Navigation train No. 4, known as the "Spokane Flyer," were robbed just after the train left the East Portland station, shortly after 6 o'clock at night, by four masked men, who boarded the rear platform of the last car, which was a sleeper. The train enters Sullivan Gulch, a dark ravine, a few hundred feet south of the station.

As the train turned into the gulch the four men entered the smoking compartment and commanded the occupant's to throw up their hands. The robbers proceeded to go through the passengers, securing about \$100 and a gold watch. When the half dozen passengers had been robbed the bandits became frightened and jumped from the train, disappearing in the darkness. A posse was sent after the robbers.

CASTRO FLOUTS ALL NATIONS.

Breaks With Ministers of Other Powers, Who May Ask Us to Coerce Him.
Washington, D. C.—It was learned that President Castro of Venezuela has broken off diplomatic relations, not only with United States Minister Bowen, but also with the other Ministers at Caracas. In the midst of negotiations with Minister Bowen, President Castro suddenly left Caracas, leaving negotiations at a standstill.

It seemed probable that other Governments would communicate with the State Department regarding the move of the Venezuelan Executive. England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Belgium have claims against Castro, and it was expected that these Governments would call upon the United States to bring Castro to terms.

REVOLT IN THE CAUCASUS.

Tiflis Reported in State of Siege—Turks Aid Rising.
Victoria, B. C.—Captain Orlan Culien, representative of the Imperial Marine Association, of Tokio, received a cable dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that 1500 Circassians had revolted and killed the Russian guard, numbering 200, at Siavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread revolution in Tiflis Province. Tiflis City is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication is had only by dispatch bearers.

WINS CASE BY PHONOGRAPH.

Talking Machine an Important Witness in a Berlin Court.
London, Eng.—The phonograph has appeared as a witness in a case tried in the Berlin Second Civil Court. Herr Jakobson claimed a debt from Herr Gerson on the strength of a verbal agreement which the defendant denied on oath.

Thereupon Herr Jakobson produced a phonograph and set it in motion. It repeated the conversation between the two men, their voices being clearly recognized. Judgment was immediately given for Jakobson.

FINLAND RISING, TOO.

Blaze of Revolt Spreads—Factory Employees Kill.
Paris, France.—Grave news has been received from Finland, where the employees of all the factories were striking, and a general rising was feared.

Need Schools in Porto Rico.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Education of Porto Rico shows that there are accommodations for only one-fifth of the children of school age on the island.

Guard For Russian Embassy.

The Russian Embassy in London, Eng., was being guarded by special police patrol.

Frank Croker Killed.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident at Ormond Beach, Fla.

For National Automobile Law.

At the dinner of the Automobile Club of America, W. H. Page, Jr., advocated a national automobile law.

Sir Charles Wyndham Hurt.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor, was run down by a car in New York City and his shoulder dislocated.

Revolt in Hungary.

Four men were killed by gendarmes in dispersing a political meeting in Turopolyra, Hungary.

State Charities Board Report.

The annual report of the State Board of Charities was made public at Albany, N. Y.

Newsp Gleanings.

If you belong to the German army you cannot wear a monocle.
Iowa provides a school teacher when only three pupils can be got together.
Three tons of Epsom salts and 1,000,000 pills were used in the hospitals of London last year.
The lumber output of the mills in the Minneapolis district alone last year was 718,239,481 feet.
It is officially stated that the consumption of horseflesh as food is increasing rapidly in France.

PROMISES AID TO WORKMEN

Czar Proclaims Plan For Shorter Work Day and Other Reforms.

DESIRE ALL TO RETURN TO WORK

Declares This to Be a Needful to the Good of the Country as to Themselves—Proclamation Issued by Personal Order of the Emperor—Threat of Deportation Made by General Trepot.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Governor-General Trepotoff and Minister of Finance Kokovtsov issued a proclamation which reveals the Government's plan for breaking the strike, not only here but throughout Russia.

The proclamation is conceived in a paternal tone, and points out that honest workmen, who want to better their condition, should have brought their demands to the Government instead of being misled by agitators into affiliating with a movement which is not confined to economic aspirations.

It invites them to return to work, promising them in the Emperor's name a revision of the general law so as to restrict the hours of labor, the institution of a plan for State insurance, and otherwise to meet their demands as far as the law will permit, and guarantees them protection against interference by agitators. It says:

"Workmen should assist the Government in its tranquilizing task on behalf of the betterment of their conditions. This can be accomplished in a single manner—namely, by holding themselves aloof from fomenters of disturbance, who are alien to the workmen's true interest and to the country's welfare."

"Let them return to their ordinary labor which is as useful for the country as for themselves, for without it, they, their wives, and children must suffer distress; and, returning to work, let them be assured that their needs are as near the Emperor's heart as those of all his Majesty's true subjects; that only recently, of his own free will, the Emperor commanded that the question of workmen's assurance against disability or sickness, and that this measure does not exhaust his Majesty's anxiety for the well-being of the working classes, for at the same time the Emperor sent an order instructing the Minister of Finance to draft a law shortening the hours of labor and for the elaboration of such measures as will legalize workmen's discussions of their needs."

The proclamation, which is announced, was issued by the Emperor's order, in its preamble recounts the origin of the recent events, and declares that evil-disposed persons used the workmen as their tools, leading them astray by false and impossible promises. It says:

"The result of this criminal agitation has been breaches of the peace, involving the inevitable intervention of armed forces. These evil-wishers have not been restrained even by the difficulties in which the fatherland is involved in a time of trying war, while the workmen, their blind tools, have disregarded the fact that demands were being made in their name, which had nothing in common with their needs, besides forgetting that the Government always has shown and ever shows itself considerate of their needs, and is now ready to listen attentively to their just desires and satisfy them wherever possible."

The document will be followed either by an imperial manifesto along the same lines, in the hope of preventing the spread of the strike, or by specific proclamations by the local authorities wherever strikes are in progress. By promising to yield the question of the hours of labor, which are now legally eleven in Russia, the authorities believe they will meet the main grievance of the workmen.

BRITISH SQUADRON COMING.

New and Fast Cruisers Will Visit American Ports.
London, England.—The second British cruiser squadron, under command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, will sail in February on an eight months' cruise, visiting American ports among others.

All the vessels are of the most recent construction. It will be the fastest squadron that has ever left Great Britain on an extended cruise. The Drake, the flagship, has a speed of twenty-four knots, while the Berwick, Cumberland, Cornwall, Essex and another can each make twenty-three knots.

CABLE SNAP KILLS FIFTEEN.

Cage in French Slate Quarry Drops Fifty Feet to Destruction.
Paris, France.—Fifteen men have been killed owing to the breaking of the cable supporting a cage in which they were being brought to the surface at the Bennaissance slate quarry, near Angers. The cage dropped fifty feet.

Agreement on P. R. R.

After a short conference in Philadelphia it was announced that an agreement had been reached between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the disaffected trainmen.

Crocker Coming Home.

It was learned that Richard Croker, father of Frank H. Croker, who was killed in an automobile accident in Florida, would sail for New York City at once.

Yellow Fever Gaining.

Yellow fever is gaining hold in Panama in spite of efforts to check it. The public health report, issued at Washington, D. C., shows ten cases since December 1. One death only is reported. Havana reports three cases and two deaths.

Shot Wife by Mistake.

Ludwig Weiss, of St. James, L. I., shot at a chicken stealing cat and missed it, but the bullet passed through the wall and killed Weiss's wife.

People Talked About.

One Mr. Bailey, of Franklin, Ill., has thirty-one children—fifteen pairs of twins, all boys, and one daughter.
Dr. Tillau, of Paris, whose death was recently announced, has bequeathed \$20,000 to a fund for providing old age pensions for workmen.
A. J. Sharpe, the only Republican elected to the Texas Legislature, is a native of Ohio, but has resided in Texas about ten years.
Specter Cannon is now wielding a gavel made from a piece of dogwood which grew on the farm where he was born near Guilford, N. C.

TUCKER DECLARED GUILTY

Decision in Notorious Murder Trial Reached After Long Debate.

Defendant, the Declared Murderer of Mabel Page in Weston, Mass., Last March—Counsel Overcome at Verdict.

Cambridge, Mass.—Chas. L. Tucker, of Abundant, at 10.10 o'clock at night was found guilty of the murder, in the first degree, of Miss Mabel Page in her father's home, in Weston, on March 31 last. The jury were eight hours in reaching their decision. Tucker collapsed utterly when the verdict was announced, and his counsel were unable to revive him for some time.

A surprising feature was the effect of the announcement of the verdict upon the attorneys, not only for the prisoner, but for the Commonwealth. James H. Vahey, the senior counsel for the prisoner, was greatly affected, and when he left the courtroom he met Attorney-General Herbert Parker in the corridor. The leading counsel for the Commonwealth showed the result of the strain to such a degree that he threw his arms around Mr. Vahey's neck, and both men wept on each other's shoulders.

Philip Mansfield, one of the associate counsel for the youthful prisoner, became hysterical and fell into the arms of a reporter who had gone to the room of the defendant's counsel to secure an interview. Many spectators and friends of the prisoner wept bitterly when they realized the young man's fate.

The penalty is death in the electric chair at the State prison in Charlestown, about a mile from the scene of the trial. The convicted man will be sentenced later.

One of the dramatic incidents of the trial occurred in the morning, when Attorney-General Parker having concluded his argument, the young prisoner unexpectedly accepted his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury in his own behalf. Rising in his cage, he asserted, at first trembling and flushing deeply, but later with considerable confidence, his innocence of the crime. Judge Sheldon then delivered the charge to the jury.

Miss Mabel Page, who was forty-one years of age, lived in a small country dwelling house with her father, Edward Page, formerly a Boston merchant, and her brother Harold. She was stabbed to death with a knife on March 31, 1904. Being his examination upon the appearance of the wound found in the neck, the only wound at first visible, the medical examiner reported that Miss Page had committed suicide, and it was not until an undertaker had discovered other wounds that it was established that the woman had met death at the hands of an assassin.

The Government's case against Tucker included the charge that a slip of paper bearing the address, "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.," found beside the body of Miss Page, was in the handwriting of the defendant; that a stickpin found in his pocket had been stolen by him from the Page home, and that broken pieces of a knife blade found in his home were parts of the knife with which he had stabbed Miss Page.

The evidence against Tucker was entirely circumstantial.

NEWS PASSED THROUGH.

Surprise Created by Reports the Russians Allow to Go Out.
London, Eng.—Amid the horrors of the recent massacre are certain features of the situation in St. Petersburg which have begun to receive calm consideration.

The elaborate accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed by representatives of the German, French and English press confirmed a statement made a few days ago by an Englishman who had just left the Russian capital that the telegraphic censorship for some time has been in abeyance, and correspondents, if their names and addresses were known, were at liberty to telegraph what they pleased.

SAVES EDISON'S LIFE.

Abscess in Mastoid Process of Famous Inventor Removed.
Orange, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, rested comfortably at his home in Llewellyn Park after coming through a serious operation performed on the mastoid process of his left ear.

The operation was for the removal of a mastoid abscess behind the left ear. The abscess was close to the brain, and there was danger of blood poisoning. The discovery made in performing the operation indicated that it had been delayed longer the consequences would have been serious.

Sultan Warns Foreigners.

The Sultan of Morocco, a special cable despatch from Tangier said, has warned foreign subjects to remove from districts to which he has sent a punitive expedition.

Singer Hangs Himself.

Fritz Tschel, a member of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York City, hanged himself in a property room as the audience was gathering for a matinee.

Loubet Asks For Cabinet.

President Loubet asked M. Rouvier to form a new Cabinet. The retention of M. Delcasse at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considered certain.

No Light Bills to Pass.

It was learned at Albany, N. Y., that the Senate leaders have decided not to pass any New York bills for lighting other investigations unless Mayor McCallan and Controller Grout ask for them.

Melvil Dewey Replies.

Melvil Dewey, State Librarian, made public at Albany, N. Y., a reply to the petition of New York Jews asking the State Board of Regents to remove him from the office of State Librarian.

Bryan Visits Roosevelt.

William J. Bryan called on President Roosevelt at the White House and announced that he approved the President's views on railroad rate legislation.

Spy Gets Long Term.

H. B. Collins, a Russian spy, was sentenced at Tokio, Japan, to eleven years at hard labor.

Police Inspector Suspended.

Inspector Titus, of the New York City police force, was suspended on charges.