

THE ADVANCE.

By O. S. HARVEY.
WORTHINGTON, MINN.

The Appendicitis Fad.

Appendicitis is a fad of the medical profession. Genuine cases of this disorder are rare and, if genuine, usually could be cured by a proper regime, says Alice B. Stockham, in the Chicago Record-Herald. Frequently there are cases of bilious colic, gall stones and peritonitis, each of which would yield to treatment for its kind, that under latter-day medical science are called appendicitis. If people who lived on pork and hot bread in the old days and took their quinine by the stroke of the clock escaped appendicitis, what abominations are there in the present day domestic sciences to produce this frightful malady? At a medical convention on the Atlantic coast a celebrated surgeon, who has operated on more cases of appendicitis than any other American, made the confession that nine-tenths of his cases were spurious. He was supposed to be speaking behind closed doors to the fraternity. He was asked what he did when he found the appendix healthy. "I remove a piece of adipose tissue and show it to the patient and friends as an evidence of skill and as proof of diagnosis." Behold the genius of modern surgery! Blood poisoning and death might follow, but it was a fine operation! Is it not time that the common sense of the people made a protest against the fallacy of the profession? Fifty years ago the masses arose against professional assumption and the fashion of bleeding went out of existence. By the order of doctors fever patients were forbidden water but by the might of their rules were broken and lives were saved, although often the water was procured by stealth. When man becomes his own physician through knowledge of the laws of mind and matter, he will cease to be the victim of experimental surgery, and no organ will be too insignificant to be preserved for its natural functions, even the appendix vermiformis.

When the Cabinet Meets.

It is always interesting to watch the assembling of a presidential cabinet meeting, says the National Magazine. First comes Secretary Shaw with a gigantic scrapbook, which he always carries, well loaded with facts and data during a political campaign. Secretary Hitchcock, prim and dignified, drives up in a carriage and enters with a stately gait. Secretary Morton saunters in with his sack coat lightly buttoned—a type of an American business man. Attorney General Moody, with both hands filled with papers, hustles in with a smile showing his dimple. A colored messenger goes before the tall and portly form of Secretary Taft, who carries himself with a judicial poise. He has a smile and expression that is always expressive. It is doubtful if there was a quorum in the strict parliamentary sense, but the cabinet has rules of its own, not affected by even Czar Reed's textbook. There is very little state formality in a cabinet meeting, even less than when the sessions were held in the white house. The policy of having cabinet ministers go directly before the people on the stump was more generally observed last year than ever before, and few escaped service. It is thought the practice will be followed in the future in the case of second-term candidates, since it brings the executive department into closer touch with the people than could be hoped for through senators, congressmen, or the several campaign orators employed by the committee.

Muscular Women.

Miss Estelle Wyman, of San Francisco, is entitled to the freedom of the city, says the New York World of late date. Annoyed upon a New York street by an odious ogling person, who must be called a man only for convenience and brevity, Miss Wyman "cross-heeled" him, and with one hand at his collar and the other behind his back sent him sprawling in the mud. She says she learned the trick in the San Francisco high school, which cannot be accused of neglecting practical subjects of instruction. Miss Hattie Young, the girl detective of a local department store, brought to court a man charged with shoplifting. Regretfully she admitted that there were two offenders, that she collared both, one with each hand, but she was obliged to let one go in order to make sure of the other. However, she knocked him down so that he might have "something to show for his trip." The remaining suspect now awaits trial. In these days it is no longer safe to take it for granted that a woman will merely scream or faint when educated muscle is required.

The inhabitants of "The Hub of the Universe" are said to have their own ideas of their own importance. The comic artists for years have reaped a rich harvest in caricaturing the wise Boston children. A story which is attributed on good authority to Henry James hits off this Boston attitude to perfection. At a recent dinner party Mr. James told the story of a Back Bay Boston lady who in one sweeping classification spoke of "the people living below Beacon street, New Yorkers and that class of people."

ASSASSIN KILLS NOTED RUSSIAN

THROWS BOMB UNDER CARRIAGE CONTAINING GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

His Victim Is Instantly Killed—Head Is Torn from Body—Coachman Fatally Injured—Murderer Caught—Horror Occurs in Moscow.

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the ax on the famous Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas and the chief of the reactionaries, met a terrible death shortly before three o'clock Friday. The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the grand duke a bomb charged with the same high-power explosive which wrought Minister Von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body to ghastly fragments, which strewn the snow for yards around. Every window in the great lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered and bits of iron were imbedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

The Assassination. According to late details, Grand Duke Sergius, who generally was accompanied by his wife when out driving, was on this occasion going to his private Russian bath in his old official residence in Tverskaya street. The vehicle in which he rode was a plain, shabby, closed carriage, such as would not be likely to attract attention. It was followed by detectives in a couple of cabs. The grand duke was driven rapidly and was half way across the square between the great bell tower and the Nicholas gate when the bomb was thrown beneath his carriage, where it exploded, literally demolishing the vehicle, killing the grand duke and fatally injuring his driver. The assassin, badly wounded, was captured. He refuses to give his name and glories in his deed.

Head Blown Off.

The grand duke was instantly killed. His head was blown off, actually being separated from his body, which was frightfully mangled.

Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who has been engaged daily in the task of preparing comforts for the sick and wounded Russian soldiers in Manchuria, was about to drive to the palace to join her husband. When she heard of what had befallen the grand duke she was driven in haste to the scene of the tragedy and knelt hatless and coatless on the blood-stained snow and murmured prayers for the welfare of the soul of her slain consort.

The only actual witnesses of the assassination were a couple of policemen on beat in the vicinity. It still appears to be uncertain whether the assassin was in a sleigh or hiding in the tunnel beneath the Nicholas tower.

Was Intensely Unpopular.

Grand Duke Sergius, who was a brother-in-law as well as uncle of the emperor, and who had exercised immense influence at court, was regarded as the most reactionary of the grand dukes. As governor general of Moscow he was intensely unpopular. His advent as governor general of Moscow was followed by expulsion of the Jews from the central provinces and throughout his administration his rigorous and harsh measures aroused the greatest hostility, especially among the students.

News Prostrates Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The news of the assassination of the grand duke reached Tsarskoe-Selo while the imperial family were entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation. The emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated.

In Great Fear.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Panic prevails among the aristocrats of Russia, who display a growing desire to send their capital abroad in view of the increasing possibility of a reign of terror. The apprehension has cowed even the royal family. All the grand dukes wanted to go at once to Moscow when the news of the assassination of Sergius was known, but the czar promptly forbade them to do so. He feared the danger into which they would be plunged. Other terrorist crimes are generally anticipated. According to reports, many cities and towns are in a condition of political ferment, and several officials have been assassinated in southern Russia.

May End War.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—In diplomatic circles the opinion is quite generally expressed that Friday's tragedy may be followed by the decision of the government to conclude peace.

May Have Fortune Hidden.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—One million dollars is the amount believed to be securely hidden by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. Collector of Customs Leach has so minutely traced the operations of this woman during the last four years that he is in a position to know that the item saved from her many financial transactions is \$1,000,000 in cold cash. In addition to this sum, the woman has just as safely placed \$150,000 worth of jewelry.

Made Bad Nickels.

Celina, O., Feb. 20.—Elijah Lynch, aged 36, and Fred Harmon, 17 years old, have been arrested on the charge of making counterfeit five-cent pieces.

DEATH OF JAY COOKE.

Well-Known Financier Suddenly Passes Away in a Philadelphia Suburb.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier is world-wide, died Thursday night at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city. Mr. Cooke was 83 years of age.

Mr. Cooke was known the world over as the famous financier who, through his financial failure in 1873, pulled the United States down with him and caused the great panic of that year. Mr. Cooke founded the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. before the civil war and it raised the money necessary to carry on the operations of the government in the rebellion. In one year, during which it was the sole financial agent of the government, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. transacted a business of \$3,000,000,000. This was in the year in which the great 7-30 government loans were floated. Within less than five months of that year Jay Cooke & Co. paid to the United States government \$830,000,000 in gold.

After the war his firm became the agents of the Northern Pacific railroad, but misfortunes overtook it in 1873, and its suspension caused the panic of that year. In the crash the firm failed for \$4,000,000. When Mr. Cooke closed the doors of his banking house he was practically stripped of every dollar that he had gained in 30 years of an extraordinary career. To use his own words: "I lost \$5,000,000 in one day." He went into a small office and started life anew as a broker. Before 1900 all his firm's debts had been paid and Mr. Cooke was again a millionaire.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Death of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago.

New York, Feb. 20.—Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Chicago, died here Sunday night. Death was due to heart failure. The bishop had been ill for a month, during the greater part of which time he was confined to his bed. The members of the bishop's family, with a few friends,



BISHOP McLAREN.

were at the bedside when the end came. Besides a widow, the deceased is survived by one son and two daughters. Bishop McLaren was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1831. In 1860 he entered the Presbyterian ministry, and 11 years later embraced the Episcopal faith and was ordained in Detroit in 1872. He was consecrated bishop in 1875. Bishop McLaren founded the Western theological seminary in Chicago in 1883, and was the author of many religious works.

NOBLE WOMAN HONORED.

Statue of the Late Frances E. Willard Placed in Statuary Hall.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Appropriate exercises were held in the senate in acceptance of the statue of Frances E. Willard, the distinguished temperance advocate, which has been placed in Statuary hall in the national capitol by the state of Illinois. Notwithstanding there are about 40 pedestals in the hall, the statue of Miss Willard is the first of a woman to find a place there, and the members of her sex showed their appreciation of the compliment by turning out in large numbers to listen to the eulogistic addresses made in connection with the ceremony. Addresses eulogistic of Miss Willard were made by Senators Cullom, Beveridge, Dooliver and Hopkins. On motion of Senator Cullom the statue was accepted—"the statue of one of the most eminent women of the United States"—as the resolution expressed it. At the close of the ceremony at 4:32 p. m. the senate as a further mark of respect to Miss Willard's memory adjourned.

Similar exercises were held in the house. The proceedings were opened by the reading of a letter from Gov. Deneen of Illinois, presenting the statue to the United States. Mr. Foss (Ill.) offered a resolution of acceptance. Pending its adoption speeches extolling the life and deeds of Miss Willard were delivered by Messrs. Foss, Graft and Rainey, of Illinois, and Littlefield, of Maine.

Fire Block Destroyed.

Denver, Col., Feb. 20.—The Symmes block, a three-story structure occupied by stores and offices, was destroyed by fire Sunday, entailing a loss estimated at \$300,000. The cause of the fire has not been determined. The heaviest losers are: The Great Leader department store, \$125,000, and Symmes, estate, owning the building, \$100,000.

Defended His Mother.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—Will Avis, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by his 16-year-old stepson at his home at Wickliffe, a few miles east of Cleveland, on Sunday. Avis and the boy's mother had been quarreling and the boy took his mother's part.

THE KIND OF TONIC THE PATIENT NEEDS.



STANDARD OIL TO FEEL PROBE

PRESIDENT ORDERS COMMISSIONER GARFIELD TO BEGIN INVESTIGATION.

Action Follows Adoption of Resolution by the House—Kansas' Fight on Trusts May Result in Calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the house of representatives Wednesday in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by direction of the president, will be rigid and comprehensive. The president has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield, in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

Action to Be Pressed.

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time. Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the house, had a conference with President Roosevelt Thursday. Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the president his belief that the inquiry, once begun, would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil company in the Beaumont field of Texas and perhaps to other fields.

State Refinery Assured.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—Gov. Hoch at noon Friday signed the bill passed on Wednesday, appropriating \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance by the state of an oil refinery, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. The signing of this measure will make it possible for Kansas to begin in earnest the fight against the Standard Oil company. In signing the bill, Gov. Hoch sent a lengthy message urging the legislature to supplement the refinery bill with railroad legislation which will prevent the trust from defeating the purpose of the act.

War on Trusts in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—To successfully fight the trusts within its borders, a constitutional convention may be called to broaden the powers of the Kansas legislature. The bills striking at trusts, particularly those dealing with oil, have met with so many objections on constitutional grounds that a sentiment in favor of a new constitutional meeting the situation has sprung up. To this end, a resolution submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people in 1906 has been prepared and will, it is stated, be presented in the senate shortly.

CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

Three Little Ones Meet Death at Edwards, Ill.—Mother and Father Are Seriously Burned.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 17.—Fire of a mysterious origin in the house of Manning Harris, a coal miner living at Edwards, 15 miles from this city, burned the bodies of three small children to a crisp early Thursday. The mother was taken from the burning house so badly burned that the flesh hung from her body in strips. Harris himself was horribly burned.

Date Set for New Trial.

New York, Feb. 18.—District Attorney Jerome Friday sent a notification to counsel for Nan Patterson, accused of murdering Caesar Young, that a new trial of her case will be begun on March 6, in the criminal branch of the supreme court.

Flames in a Texan Town.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 20.—A special to the News from Tyler, Tex., says that a disastrous fire raged there at an early hour Sunday morning. Seven business houses were consumed, entailing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

IN CONGRESS.

Resume of the Proceedings Day by Day in the Senate and House.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The question of what the policy of the government should be with respect to the upbuilding of the navy was again threshed out in the house Wednesday during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the debate developing much opposition to the proposed addition of two battleships to the naval establishment.

The senate continued, but did not conclude, consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In the house on Thursday the Mann bill, to provide a government for the canal zone, was passed without further discussion. The bill gives all the right of government of the canal zone to the president until the end of the next congress, but provides that the government shall be so exercised as to protect the inhabitants in the free enjoyment of their liberty, prosperity and religion. It abolishes the isthmian canal commission and places the work of the construction of the canal in the hands of the president and such persons as he may appoint and employ.

Aside from two hours spent in routine business the senate on Thursday gave its entire attention to the Swayne impeachment trial.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate on Friday passed the bill appropriating \$9,940,000 for the District of Columbia, and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying \$2,156,000. The district bill had been before the senate for several days and had been much debated. The diplomatic bill received the attention of the senate for only 12 minutes and was passed without discussion.

In order to facilitate action at this session on the statehood bill the house passed a resolution sending that measure as amended by the senate directly into conference without an opportunity being afforded to debate it.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house passed the pensions appropriation bill, carrying \$138,250,700, on Saturday. Under a special rule the house passed about 25 private bills.

The request of the house for a conference on the statehood bill was received in the senate and a sharp debate ensued over an effort to have the conference committee appointed immediately. The opponents of joint statehood succeeded in securing a postponement until Monday.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Sitting in special session, the house of representatives on Sunday conducted memorial services in tribute to the memory of the late Senator Mathew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dalzell presided. Seven members eulogized Senator Quay's life and character.

GREAT FIRE RAGED.

Property Worth Over \$1,500,000 Is Destroyed in City of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.—For four hours Sunday night the wholesale district, bounded by Georgia and Meridian streets, Jackson place and the union depot sheds, was menaced by a fire which started in the wholesale warehouses of the Fahnley & McCrea Millinery company. At 9:30 o'clock three general alarms brought into action every department in the city and suburbs. When the fire was brought under control eight buildings, among which were three hotels, had been completely destroyed, causing a loss estimated at \$1,100,000. One fireman was hurt by falling walls.

Declared Insane.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 20.—A special from Decorah, Ia., says: After a trial consuming 17 days, Prof. T. I. Gifford, accused of the crime of murder in this place, was pronounced by the jury not guilty, but insane. Prof. Gifford killed his neighbor, S. A. Bigelow, with a blow from a potato digger on November 5, 1904. He was a prominent educator of Decorah and a leading member of the Methodist church. He will be taken to the asylum.

Twenty Perish.

Baku, Feb. 20.—An explosion on board a naphtha barge set fire to several other barges and a landing stage. It is reported that 20 people perished.

GEN. LEW WALLACE CLAIMED BY DEATH

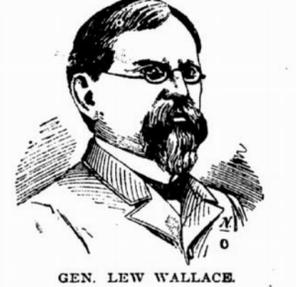
FAMOUS SOLDIER, WRITER AND DIPLOMAT PASSES AWAY AT CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Unable to Take Nourishment for Weeks, Author of "Ben Hur" Practically Starves to Death—Brief Sketch of His Life.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—Surrounded by his family, Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," one time minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city Wednesday night, aged 78 years. The health of Gen. Wallace has been waiting for several years, and for months, despite the efforts of the family to keep the public in ignorance of his true condition, it has been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

Practically Starved to Death.

Dr. Ristine said that the direct cause of the general's death was exhaustion resulting from starvation. For weeks Gen. Wallace has been unable to take and assimilate strengthening food of any kind. His stomach refused absolutely to perform its functions, and it was only his iron constitution and remarkable vitality that kept him alive for more than three months. All nourish-



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

ment for weeks had been given by hypodermic. The general's health began to fall two years ago. He had been an inveterate smoker and this was ascribed as the cause for his illness primarily. He gave up the habit, however, and lent every aid to the skilled specialists that were called.

Born in Indiana.

Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., April 10, 1827. He was "to the manner born," his father, David Wallace, having been elected governor of Indiana in 1837 and to congress in 1842 from the Indianapolis district. Young Wallace hated books and schools and remained at school only so long as it was impossible to avoid. In this manner he acquired but little real foundational education. Previous to the outbreak of the Mexican war Wallace had undertaken the study of law. When the call for soldiers came he was among the first to enlist. He was not yet 20 years old, but his services were so meritorious that he came back from the war a lieutenant. At the close of the war he married Susan A. Elston, widow of a pioneer of Crawfordsville.

In the Civil War.

At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, and soon after colonel of the Eleventh Indiana volunteers. He served in West Virginia and became brigadier general of volunteers in September, 1861. He commanded at Donelson, was made major general, led a division at Shiloh and prepared the defense of Cincinnati in 1863, saving the city from capture by Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith. Later he saved Washington from capture.

During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed territorial governor of New Mexico. From 1881 to 1885 he was minister to Turkey. As a diplomat he was eminently successful.

As An Author.

"Ben-Hur" was written in 1880, after Robert G. Ingersoll had given Gen. Wallace his first impetus toward acquiring the biblical lore necessary to its creation. His other works were: "Life of Gen. Benjamin Harrison," 1888; "The Fair God," 1873; "The Boyhood of Christ," 1884; "The Prince of India," 1893; "The Woofing of Malkatoon," 1898.

The Burial.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 20.—The funeral of Gen. Lew Wallace Saturday afternoon was private, in accordance with his expressed wishes. Only the family and a few intimate friends attended. Until noon the body lay in the library building and was viewed by thousands. Business was suspended and the city did honor to the memory of the dead.

Dropped Dead.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 20.—Midshipman Samuel Westray Battle, of the second class at the naval academy, and a son of Surgeon Samuel W. Battle, U. S. N. (retired), of Asheville, N. C., dropped dead as the result of midshipmen were called to dinner formation shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday. Young Battle had just taken his place as third petty officer of the Second Battalion's Ninth company, when he was stricken with heart failure. He fell before anyone reached him, and was dead when picked up by his mates.

Turks Burn Village.

Salonica, Feb. 20.—In a fight between Bulgarians and Turks at the village of Kuklitch, near Strumitza, on February 15 the Bulgarians lost 20 killed or wounded. The Turks subsequently burned the village. A commission of inquiry sent to the spot from this city discovered in the ruins of the village the charred remains of 14 women and several children.