

Wonderful Love

By Beatrice Fairfax

WHAT a wonderful thing is love! It demands so much and it thrives on so little.

Dante loved Beatrice with the purest and tenderest love from the moment his eyes first rested on her, a little maid of nine years. Through all his lifetime he saw her but once or twice, but his love never wavered. She was the dream, love of his existence, an inspiration to his best works, a never-fading vision of love and delight.

Materialists of the present day scoff at love at first sight, but Dante, one of the greatest men the world has ever known, fell madly in love the moment he saw the lovely child Beatrice.

Think of the endurance of a love that subsisted on nothing for all those years, and then think of all that we moderns demand of love. We are exacting, and alas! we are unforgiving. Our faith is not always strong beyond doubt, and we are too prone to be influenced by appearances.

Dante saw Beatrice through the pure crystal of love's eyes; he knew her by once for the guiding star of his life, and though the star swung in its own orbit far away from him, he worshiped it from afar and lived his great and noble life serene in the thought that even though the star was not for him, life was fuller and more beautiful because of its gentle radiance.

And even if we cannot always have the one we love, are we not ten thousand times better off for having loved?—New York Journal.

Man, Irresistible Man

By a Woman Cynic

MND now for the man who feels that he is so irresistible that every woman is at his feet the moment she meets him. He isn't uncommon, alas; he is all too numerous. He is afraid to be more than half-way civil to a girl for fear she may misinterpret his attentions.

If a girl makes a pretty little complimentary remark to him he first swells up with conceit and then instantly collapses through fear that she is after him.

He keeps a guard on his every look and action for fear the girl will think he is in love with her. He does not, of course, know that in all probability the girl would not have him if he were to go on his bended knees and beseech her ever so hard.

And such is masculine contradictoriness that if he did know it he would very likely turn around and fall in love with her.

I remember once meeting a man of this class. He was showering his valuable (3) attentions upon a pretty little rose of a girl. All went well until some teasing friend remarked on the friendship, taking it for granted that the girl's attentions were serious. At once his fears were aroused and he exclaimed: "I assure you there is nothing in it. She is a sweet girl and I am willing to do all I can for her to give her any pleasure I can, but this dear self—never."

The fact that the girl married another man a week later did not in the least disturb his colossal conceit. He simply thought she married through pique and blighted affection, and for some time spoke of her as "poor little Mary."

It is well for all men to bear in mind that a sensible girl does not look on every man she meets as a possible husband.—New York American.

Women Are of the Ruling Sex

By Alice Bentley

WR. STEAD says that there are only three privileges of my sex—namely, that in going in or out of a room the woman goes first; that she is served before man at a meal in a statement which is quite wrong, by the way, only one woman at table having that distinction, the one on the host's right; the other guests, whether male or female, in every household above mere middle class being served in regular rotation, and that in a train a man gives up his seat to her.

I could give Mr. Stead many more. Our bills are paid for us—when our male belongings have any money to pay them with; we are made love to, which may be despicable, but is distinctly enjoyable; we are admired, which is no doubt foolish, but none the less gratifying to us. In spite of the preponderance of our sex the majority of us are so pleased with ourselves that we have no desire to visit the republic in the neighborhood of the Mountains of the Moon; and considering that we can do anything we like in this year of grace, and that we rule all your sex as it is, dear Mr. Stead, why call us "despised" and rail at the world for not making us "supreme," when it had never occurred to us that we were anything else?

Will Russia Rule the World?

A Serious and Urgent Warning—But the Problem is So Big That the Small Localized Mind Does Not See It

By John Brisson Walker

WE are probably on the eve of the greatest war the world has ever seen. I am opposed to war; I do not believe in war; I hope there never will be another war. But if there can be a just war, it is called for now. Either America and Southern Europe must fight Russia at this time or concede to her all of Asia.

Few people understand how insidiously Russia has been moving her forces up against the barriers of Persia, India and China. Year after year Russian army posts have been advanced, reinforced, built into large commands, until to-day Russia is ready to attack not China alone, but along her entire frontier line in Asia, and is probably in a position to capture China, India and even Persia, unless a determined front is put up by the rest of the world.

It is astounding the lethargy which has been exhibited toward the occupation of Manchuria. Every one in the least familiar with the situation has recognized that once Russia became entrenched in Northern China, with the Trans-Siberian Railroad completed, her battleships in sufficient numbers, it would be almost impossible to dislodge her.

She came into Manchuria deliberately, she never had any intention of leaving it, and she is quite ready today to begin battle.

During a discussion with a Russian who was visiting me several years ago, I asked the question, "What part of China does Russia want?" He replied, "Russia wants no part of China." Then added after a moment, "She wants it all."

The Manchurians and Mongols furnish splendid fighting material, at least so far as private soldiers go. They can live on almost nothing, make long marches, sleep on the ground, obey orders and learn to handle firearms with accuracy. In other words, they have all the elements of first-class private soldiers.

The Russians have the officers ready to put over them. It will not be necessary for Russia to move vast numbers of men from Europe. Russia is now established, its forts built, its navies are in the eastern harbors of Asia, the officers have arrived, and vast quantities of stores and arms have been shipped in. It only remains now to drill the natives in order to organize an army large enough to sweep down on Peking and over Northern China.

Whence will the force be brought to combat the army that Russia has been on the ground? This is estimated in the daily papers at \$9,000,000, with another 100,000 comparatively near by in reserve. The brave little Japanese have neither the numbers nor the wealth to combat a nation such as Russia. The Chinese are unorganized. The English will have enough to do to defend India.

Meanwhile, French, German, English and Americans are too busy with affairs to reflect that if Russia adds another 400,000,000 to her subjects, and then, with her low-priced labor, builds armaments, she will be a threat to the rest of the world. Even America, vain as we are of our strength, might well find occasion in the future to regret our present indifference.

Manchuria is but a stepping-stone to China. China captured, the balance of power is forever determined. Napoleon said that in a hundred years the world would be either Cossack or Republican. We have been so intent on our own little corner of the world that we have failed to reflect what a Cossack world would mean.

The Manchurian question is the most tremendous matter before the world today, but it is all so distant and Russia is doing her will so quietly that we are like children without comprehension of what the future will hold.

LAI TO HIS REST

No Alarms of War Now Disturb Gen.

John B. Gordon

THE FUNERAL SERVICES THURSDAY

The Great Chieflain Laid to His Rest Amid the Flouring of Southern People—His Funeral.

Atlanta, Special.—Thursday was a day of mourning throughout Georgia and all people of the State joined in paying to last tributes of respect and honor to the memory of Lieutenant General John B. Gordon, whose mortal remains were laid in their final resting place. In every part of the Southland business was laid aside and tens of thousands gathered in memorial meetings in honor of the man who was loved as much for his personal worth as for his record in public life. An honored leader in the civil war, twice Governor of Georgia, three times representing the State in the United States Senate and since the war leading the struggle back to prosperity, his memory is revered as that of no other in all the South within the last decade.

Few men have been borne to their last resting place amid such surroundings and with such concourse from every rank as was the body of General Gordon in Atlanta. The body had laid in state in the rotunda of the State capitol from early Wednesday morning till the hour of the final services at noon Thursday. During those hours 50,000 veterans and citizens gazed on the features that were familiar to so many. Men, women and children of both races have joined in the tribute of respect, and the demise of the Confederate leader has been the occasion of the gathering of more old soldiers from every part of the South than has been seen at any but the annual meetings of the United Confederate Veterans, of which General Gordon was the first and only commander since its organization, thirteen years ago.

Everywhere were seen the signs of mourning. On all public buildings flags have flown at half-mast, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, and in the afternoon the streets were thronged with citizens and visitors from a dozen different States.

The first exercises were held in the hall of Representatives at 10 o'clock, over which Governor J. M. Torrell, of Georgia, presided. The great hall was crowded to its limit and in the audience and on the speakers' stand were many of the leading men from all parts of the South. Addresses were made during the two hours by Governor Torrell, General S. D. Lee, who succeeded General Gordon as chief commander of the United Confederate Veterans; General Clement A. Evans, commander of the Department of Tennessee of the same organization; Judge Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, who was a member of General Gordon's staff in the civil war; Governor Hayward, of South Carolina; Chaplain William Jones, of the Confederate Veterans; General Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky; John Temple Graves, of Atlanta; Governor W. S. Jennings, of Florida; and Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta. The burden of these addresses was the worth of General Gordon as a private citizen and as a leader in civil life and in public endeavor. At the conclusion of these exercises the body was taken from the capitol to the Central Presbyterian church, across the street from capitol, where the religious ceremonies of the day were held. The capacity of the church, 1,500, necessarily limited the number of the attendance and after the family, the near friends and the noted visitors from other States had been admitted, the remaining space, by request of Mrs. Gordon, was given to veterans and the doors were closed and guarded by police. The caasket was laid on a bier covered with a profusion of flowers sent from all parts of the South. Among these contributions was a magnificent wreath ordered by the ex-Confederate members of the present Congress. A double quartette sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "Just As I Am" and other selections that were favorites with General Gordon.

The services were conducted by Rev. Orme Fife. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. Trobridge, and brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Chas. R. Nisbet and Rev. Theron Rice, pastor of the church. The more personal character of these services, which were attended largely by those who had had personal acquaintance with the dead general, were pathetic in the extreme. The benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Jones and the procession to Oakwood Cemetery was begun.

The order of the procession included military and civil organizations, besides hundreds of private citizens. The long line was headed by a detachment of mounted police, which was followed by numerous other bodies. These were the Sixteenth United States Infantry band; Sixteenth United States Infantry band; United States Infantry band; State militia, led by the Fifth Georgia Infantry, with regimental bands; companies from Brunswick, Macon and other cities of Georgia. The honorary escort followed the hearse. Following these were the Confederate veteran camps from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern States; veterans from the Soldiers' Home, Daughters of the American Revolution, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the procession was ended with a long line of private citizens. Among the veterans were seen some who insisted on joining the march, though their progress was slow and crutches were needed; old men broken with the

weight of years came from long distances to join their tributes with others to the dead commander. The throng that watched the procession numbered nearly 20,000 and included strangers from distant cities and States.

The ceremonies at the grave were simple. As the body was lowered into the earth a salute from the Fifth Georgia Infantry fired three volleys and taps was sounded. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, pastor of General Gordon's church at Kirkwood his suburban home. The hymn, "Near My God, to Thee," was played by the Fifth Regiment band and this was followed by prayer by Chaplain Jones.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary, is at present a resident of Boston.

The Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Grant, is soon to revisit America.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been hunting in Styria, has killed his two thousandth chamois.

Bishop Henry Clay Morrison of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hereafter make his home in New Orleans.

Monsignor O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has been received in private audience by the Pope.

Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, was the youngest Governor ever elected in his State. He is now sixty-eight years old.

A bronze statue of Robert Burns will be erected by the Scottish Associations in the Sydney Domain, a site to be given by the State Government.

Parke Goodwin, the well-known journalist and editor of the New York Evening Post, died in New York City, aged eighty-eight years.

The present Duke of Norfolk is also Earl of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey and Earl of Arundel; and he is Baron Fitzwaller, Clun, Oswaldestry and Maltravers.

Col. William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is preparing to put through a big reclamation project in Wyoming which he has had in mind for some time.

Miss Helen Gould, with her brother, Frank Jay Gould, will establish a well-equipped Young Men's Christian Association in Richmond, Va., for street railway employes.

The most decorated man in Paris is Municipal Councillor Deville. He was decorated about a year ago by King Edward and the Czar, and lately, as the head of the municipal administration, by the King of Italy.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

There were 251 strikes in Chicago, Ill., during 1903.

The total commerce of Abyssinia is about \$9,500,000 a year.

Russia has purchased all the available horses at the chief horse market of Northern China.

More than 10,000 men and boys are employed on the oyster boats in Chesapeake Bay every winter.

German bankers met recently in convention to devise means of rendering the imperial bond market more stable.

The Russian budget for 1904 estimates the ordinary receipts at \$200,047,216, against \$198,810,339 for 1903.

Jewish emigration to America is constantly increasing in proportions, in consequence of the scarcity of work.

The investigation of Berlin theatres resulted in stationing six or more policemen behind the footlights of each playhouse.

Indications are that the orange crop now coming upon the market will be the largest ever produced in the United States.

The increase for the year 1904 in the tax assessments of New York City on realty is \$281,978,288, and on personal property \$109,161,288.

The Clarence River (Australia) Farmers' Union has declined an offer to purchase sugar cane on the terms in vogue in Queensland.

An arbitration conference in Washington, D. C., resolutions were adopted urging an arbitration treaty with England and other nations.

Southern cotton manufacturers met recently at Charlotte, N. C., and invited other sections to join in a movement to curtail the output of mills.

Emperor William of Germany has displayed extraordinary interest in the St. Louis Exposition, and it is more than probable he would send one of the royal princes to represent him there.

Editors Endorse Roosevelt.

St. Joseph, Mo., Special.—The Republican editors of Missouri, in convention here, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the president of this association be instructed to telegraph President Roosevelt his congratulations upon his patriotic, consistent attitude in connection with the Republic of Panama, and inform him that the Republican press of Missouri is a unit for his renomination at Chicago next June."

Many People Homeless.

Boston, Special.—The latest reports to the American board from the relief centers in Macedonia show that there are now 100,000 persons who are homeless and without means of support for the winter. Of this number 25,000 and 50,000 are in Monastir vilayet. The Turkish government is affording some relief and funds are coming from America and England. There is fear on the part of those on the ground that unless some decisive steps are taken during the winter there will be another political outbreak in the spring.

Mercantile Fleets.

Compared with the year 1901, the German, English, Danish, Dutch, French, Italian, Austro-Hungarian and Greek flags show an increase, especially the two latter; the Norwegian, Russian and Spanish flags show a decrease. Non-European flags are seldom seen at Hamburg. In 1902 only one American ship, of 2,147 tons; one Brazilian ship, of 121 tons, and one Argentine ship, of 1,068 tons, entered the harbor.

POINTS AT ISSUE.

Russia and Japan Cannot Agree On Terms

STATUS OF FAR EASTERN QUESTION

Russia Refuses to Accept Dictation From Japan, and An Embroglio Imminent.

London, By Cable.—In what it claims is an authoritative statement, The Daily Graphic Monday morning announces that the negotiations have arrived at a stage leaving two points upon which neither Russia nor Japan is inclined to yield, and as to which no means of a compromise have yet been found. Both these points concern Manchuria and their acceptance would not in the slightest modify the legal status quo or change the administrative situation in Manchuria, but Japan insists "that they be embodied in a treaty between them and Russia, while Russia, as a matter of course, refuses to accept such dictation at the hands of Japan. Much, however, is still hoped for the settlement of the question."

Of course any attempt of Russia to increase very largely her naval forces in the far East by moving her Black Sea or Baltic fleets, would make war a question of only a few hours."

This statement seems to be borne out by the Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo yesterday that Japan had received Russia's communication, saying that Russia would extend the rights and privileges already acquired by the powers in Manchuria under the existing treaties with China, except in the case of the establishment of foreign settlements, which shows that negotiations are continuing on the question of Manchuria.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent says that M. Pavloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, has notified the Korean government that Korean troops have crossed the Chinese boundary repeatedly and committed excesses on the inhabitants. The Russian customs officials on the extreme northeastern border report similar occurrences and assert that the Koreans are burning villages and killing people. Minister Pavloff warned the authorities that such proceedings will necessitate severe measures.

The correspondent says that riots have broken out at Chuyung Chyongdo, in the province of P'yongan, Korea.

The Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, writing yesterday, makes no mention of these disturbances, but according to The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent the Seoul correspondent of The Jiji Shimpu learns that a general rising is imminent at Phung Yang and that Korean soldiers are co-operating with the rebels. Phung Yang was the scene of the rising which led to the war between Japan and China.

The Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent says that an armored train with quick-firing guns from the ships is ready at a moment's notice. The correspondent says that the Japanese have secured control of the Korean court and that the Emperor has wired Peking and Tokio advising a triple offensive and defensive alliance, and promising not to leave Seoul.

According to the correspondent, McLeavy Brown, supervisor of Korean customs, secured possession of Korean field guns on the pretense that they needed repairs, and locked them in the customs house.

The Daily Mail's Port Arthur correspondent estimates that the total number of Russian troops now in Manchuria is 100,000, half of whom are guarding the railway. The correspondent says:

"China's firm stand since the re-occupation of Mukden has complicated the Russian arrangements in Manchuria for defense and doubled the difficulties of guarding the long line of communication along the boundaries and the coast line.

The council of war is sitting daily. The Port of New Chwang and ports on the Yalu river are ice bound."

A \$110,000 Fire.

Seranton, Pa., Special.—The Olympian breaker and washery of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Olympian was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. A hot journal is supposed to have started the blaze. The breaker was one of the largest and most modern in the State, having a capacity of 2,200 tons a day. It prepared coal for six openings. Upwards of 2,500 hands will be thrown idle for two months or more. Loss estimated at \$110,000.

Suit Compromised.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—The suit of Judge W. A. Millikan, of New York, against Martin H. Sullivan, of this city, for \$100,000, claimed as commission for the sale of a large body of land to Russell A. Alger and others, was settled, Sullivan depositing a check \$55,000, subject to the order of the United States Court. The sale was made several years ago, and since that time several judgements have been rendered in favor of Judge Millikan, the most recent one by the Supreme Court of the United States, about two weeks ago. The result of the compromise.

Mrs. Hobson Dead.

Boulder, Col., Special.—The mother of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson died at the home of Shirley Davis Sunday, after a long illness. Her son was with her when she died and will leave with the remains tomorrow for Greensboro, Ala., where they will be interred. Mrs. Hobson came to Boulder last summer for her health. She was 70 years of age.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What the House and Senate Are Talking About.

More Smoot Testimony.

The Senate committee on elections and privileges met for the purpose of hearing the representation of the attorneys on both sides of the case involving the right of Senator Smoot of Utah to occupy his seat. Former Representative Taylor of Ohio, appeared for some of the protestants and T. P. Stephenson for those who are represented by the National Reform Association. S. A. Worthington and Waldemar Van Cott were present in behalf of Senator Smoot, who also was in attendance. The first presentation was made by Mr. Taylor, who began his argument by saying that he did not know that any proof would be presented in support of the charge that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. Mr. Taylor said the protestants expected to prove the following charges:

"That the Mormon priesthood assumes to exercise supreme authority in all things, temporal and spiritual, civil and political; that they promulgate the doctrine of polygamy without reservation; that the president of the Mormon Church and a majority of the twelve apostles now practice polygamy and polygamous co-habitation and some of them have taken polygamous wives since the manifesto of 1890; plural marriage ceremonies have been performed by the Church and Mormons have taken plural wives since that time."

Mr. Worthington in reply laid down the general proposition that the Senate was without jurisdiction of offenses which may have been committed before a member in connection with his election.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Patterson, a member of the committee, "that this body is not permitted to inquire as to any moral quality of one of its members with a view to his expulsion; that no matter what he did or said before his election the election purified him?"

Mr. Worthington replied that such was his meaning. In reply to a question from Senator Hopkins as to what would be the effect if the offenses should be of a continuing character, Mr. Worthington admitted that the Senate would have jurisdiction.

Mr. Van Cott made a statement in Senator Smoot's behalf. He invited the fullest inquiry into Senator Smoot's life. "We throw down the bars," he said, "and invite you to investigate his entire career."

Talking Senators.

The Senate required less than a minute Tuesday to dispose of the motion to refer to the committee on post-offices the various resolutions looking to an investigation of the Postoffice Department. The question had been previously debated for hours at a time, but when the motion was not today Senator Patterson manifested any disposition to further discuss it, and it was adopted without a negative vote. The adoption of the motion occurred early in the day and after the passage of a half-dozen bills the Senate returned to the consideration of the Panama question.

Mr. Quarles spoke for almost two hours in support of the course of the administration and was followed by Mr. Patterson, who criticized the President's course in Panama. Mr. Quarles declared the revolt of Panama in the interest of the canal to be the first movement of the rights of civilization for the past 100 years. Concluding, Mr. Quarles announced his advocacy of a sea-level canal, saying he thought that such a canal should be constructed regardless of the time required in construction or the expense to be incurred.

Mr. Patterson said the secession of Panama was an atrocious crime. He recalled disturbances in the United States, among them the Chicago strike of the last decade.

Mr. Spooner interrupted and said that the course of President Cleveland in sending troops to quell the riot had been condemned by the Democratic convention of 1888.

Mr. Daniel took exception to the remark, holding that those who had taken that view of the platform had misconstrued it.

Mr. Patterson engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Spooner as to the extent of the grant made by Colombia to the United States of the right of transit across the isthmus. Mr. Spooner said it was a right and a grant of sovereignty, and that in return the United States had undertaken to maintain neutrality on the whole isthmus. This obligation had, he argued, descended to Panama.

"The Senator's contention then, is this," said Mr. Patterson, "that this country yielded the right to maintain its own sovereignty over its own territory?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Spooner, sentimentally.

"It is too absurd," Mr. Patterson went on, "for the Senator from Wisconsin to believe for a moment."

Pure Food Bill.

The House spent the day considering the Hepburn pure food bill. It was not completed when the House was ready to adjourn, and on motion of Mr. Hepburn, a recess was taken until 11:55 tomorrow. This will retain the bill before the House without interruption for consideration tomorrow. Just before the recess an amendment coming from the Democratic side was adopted inserting the word "wilfully" relative to the sale of prohibited adulterated goods by retailers, which would make it incumbent upon the government to prove knowledge on the part of retailers that the sale of such goods was contrary to law. The principal speeches of the day were made by Messrs. Hepburn and Mann in favor of the bill and Adamson, Bartlett and Clark in opposition. Mr. Adamson elaborated the views he expressed in a minority report. He said such legislation was unnecessary, as local communities had ample power to correct evils. Mr. Clark believed the present bill should be modified, especially the sections pertaining to the acquisition of samples, which, he said, required a man to furnish evidence against himself, which was unconstitutional.