

RUSSIA'S DISGRACE

Kischineff Horror Is Commented Upon by Gorki,

THE RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

Most Disgraceful Deed in the Nation's History.

"GENTLEMEN" LED THE MOB

Not One Christian was Injured During the Slaughter of the Jews—The Official Account of the Massacre Is Shown to be Unreliable.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—Photographs from Kischineff which have been received here, besides fully sustaining the reports that the worst atrocities were committed during the outbreak against the Jews there, contradict the official account of the massacre and the stories printed in the nationalist press.

The people of Kischineff declare that no Christian received a gunshot wound and that there are no Christians in the hospitals. Of the two dead Christians one was a boy whose death was attributed to fright and chronic disease.

Berlin, May 23.—Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, recently wrote an article on the Kischineff massacre for a Nijni Novgorod newspaper, but the censor refused to allow its publication. Gorki then sent the article to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfort Kiene Press, which prints it. The article is as follows:

"Russia has been disgraced more and more frequently of recent years by dark deeds, but the most disgraceful of all is the horrible Jewish massacre at Kischineff, which has awakened our horror, shame and indignation. People who regard themselves as Christians, who claim to believe in God's mercy and sympathy, these people on the day consecrated to the resurrection of their God from the dead, occupy the time in murdering children and aged people, ravishing the women and martyring the men of the race which gave them Christ.

"The mob at Kischineff was led by men of cultivated society. But cultivated society in Russia is really much worse than the people, who are goaded by their sad life and blinded or enthralled by the artificial darkness created around them. The cultivated classes are a crowd of cowardly slaves, without feeling of personal dignity, ready to accept every lie to save their ease and comfort; a weak and lawless element almost without conscience and without shame, in spite of its elegant exterior.

"Cultivated society is not less guilty of the disgraceful and horrible deeds committed at Kischineff than the actual murderers and ravishers. Its members' guilt consists in that not merely they did not protect the victims, but that they rejoiced over the murders; it consists chiefly in committing themselves for long years to be corrupted by murderers and persons who have long enjoyed the disgusting glory of being the lackeys of power and glorifiers of lies.

"It is now the duty of Russian society, that is not yet wholly ruined by these bandits, to prove that it is not identified with those instigators of pillage and murder. Russian society must clear its conscience of part of the shame and disgrace by helping the orphaned and desolated Jews and assisting these members of the race which has given to the world many really great men, and which still continues to produce teachers of truth and beauty in spite of its oppressed condition in the world.

"Come, therefore, all who do not want themselves to be regarded as the lackeys of the lackeys and who still retain their self-respect; come and help the Jews."

The Presbyterian Assembly. Los Angeles, Cal., May 23.—The second day's session of the Presbyterian general assembly was devoted entirely to receiving reports of special committees appointed by the last general assembly. The most important of those reports is that of the committee on evangelical work. The entire afternoon was given to hearing the report and listening to addresses by several of those engaged in evangelical work. The report had not been disposed of when the assembly adjourned.

Reached a Settlement. New York, May 23.—While no official information has been given out, it is generally understood here that the conference between the Union Pacific officials and the representatives of the striking boiler-makers have led to an amicable settlement of the differences. The representatives of the machinists conferred with the officials Friday and it is understood they also have reached a settlement.

Korea "Sasses" Russia. London, May 23.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Daily Mail states that Korea insists on the Russians crossing the Yalu river. The request is couched in vigorous language.

A Famous Baritone Dies. Vienna, May 23.—Theodore Reichmann, the famous baritone of the Vienna opera house, is dead of apoplexy. He achieved his greatest triumph in New York in "The Flying Dutchman" during the year 1899 and afterward made a tour of the United States.

Made a New Running Record. London, May 23.—"Alf" Shrubn in the London Athletic club grounds yesterday ran three miles in 14 minutes 17.5 seconds, beating the world's record by nearly two seconds.

BAER IS MASTERFUL.

Head of Coal Trust Is a Strange Combination of Inflexibility and Shrewdness.

George F. Baer, president of the Reading companies, might be called a "dour" man among the Scots, but he comes of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and so would be more properly described as "phlegmatic" were it not for a certain power of speech that will not be held in check. His taciturnity is "with a difference."

Mr. Baer is a lawyer, but he has not practiced that profession for all of a dozen years. He was at work at the bar in western Pennsylvania when the Reading people discovered him and



GEORGE E. BAER. (President of the Reading Companies and Head of Anthracite Trust.)

made him one of their counsel. He himself has done the rest, and no one who knows the man wonders at his success. Energy radiates from him as from a dynamo. When he speaks it is at first with a drawing deliberateness that is almost exasperating. Now and then, when put to the issue or badgered a little, as he was on the witness stand the other day during the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission, a grin spreads over his face, sardonic, hard, knowing, and with less of humor than of irony, less of sympathy than of aggression.

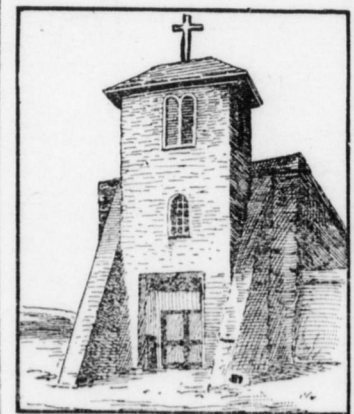
With his rugged, stern countenance, harsh iron-gray hair and beard, and eyes that never flinch nor turn, Mr. Baer gives an impression of virility, honesty, inflexibility and shrewdness in perfect combination. That all men are impressed by his character and his achievements was shown by that scene in the courtroom when the commissioners showed him a defence that no other witness got, while the lawyers for the railroads did not even try to direct his testimony. For four hours he dominated the situation.

Dominant, says the Philadelphia Press, is the word for George F. Baer.

CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL.

New Mexicans Claim That It Is the Oldest Christian Sanctuary in the United States.

The church of San Miguel, at Santa Fe, is claimed by New Mexicans to be the oldest in the United States. There is much dispute over the exact date of its erection, but it was certainly built between 200 and 300 years ago by the first Indian converts, under the direction of the Spanish padres—some say as long ago as 1545. Inside it is like a vault, black and crumbling, with cracked adobe walls and roof, and a gallery whose woodwork still shows traces of the figures painted there by



CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL. (New Mexican Sanctuary Which Was Built Many Centuries Ago.)

the Indians—designs like those they put upon their pottery to-day.

But the most interesting thing in San Miguel, says the New York Herald, is the old bell, St. Joseph. Black with age, it looks like a mass of old iron in its dim recesses. But strike it and it gives forth a mellow note of silvery clearness, echoing with marvelous sweetness through the vault-like old church. The quality of the bell metal makes the richness of the note, and there is a tradition that it was made of the gold and silver ornaments of the Spanish, as a thank offering for a victory over the Moors.

At any rate, the old Spanish padres brought the bell, already ancient, across the seas from Spain, and over mountains and plateaus from Mexico. The Moors are gone, Spain's great empire of the west has vanished, and still the old bell stands there, older than American civilization.

False Praise at Funerals. A Missouri clergyman objects to the slobbering praise of the undeserving dead at funerals, and says that only the truth ought to be spoken. On this, the Louisville Courier-Journal thus comments: "If the Missouri minister who threatens to tell the truth at funerals carries out his threat, there will probably soon be a funeral at which he will figure otherwise than as the preacher."

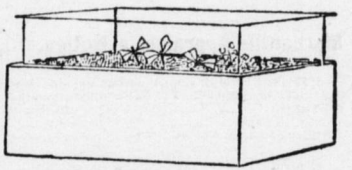


A LITTLE GREENHOUSE.

Just the Thing for Home Gardeners Who Delight in Watching Plant Life Development.

For propagating cuttings, take a box 12 inches square and five inches deep, inside measure. A couple of drainage holes should be made in the bottom. Around the sides of the box place four 10x12 inch panes of glass, and fill in, first with a layer of drainage material, preferably charcoal, one inch deep, then a bit of gravel, and on top of this at least three inches of clean, gritty sand, not too fine. Another pane of glass, 12x14 inches, rests on the top, as shown in the cut.

Tender plants such as geraniums, coleus, begonias and others, root off



ARRANGEMENT OF COVERING.

quickly. Woody cuttings require more care. For instance, weigela, forsythia, honeysuckle, etc., should have cuttings taken from well ripened wood in July or August. Cut to a length containing two pairs of leaves. Remove the lower pair and with a sharp blade make a clean cut at the joint. Many woody plants will not form a callus except when cut at this point. Leave the stem projecting a little above the upper pair of leaves, so it may not dry back too far and injure the buds. Then the two leaves left should have the outer half of the blades removed.

With roses, or other shrubs where the leaves are not in pairs, the same principle holds. Choose the wood which has bloomed and cut to include four or five joints, always making the lower cut at a joint. Remove the lowest two leaves and cut back the others. They should be pressed firmly in the sand, kept moist and given plenty of sunlight.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING.

Work in the Apple Orchard That Must Be Done Early in the Season or Not at All.

When the petals fall from the apple, the codling moth is on hand to lay her eggs; the calyx is then wide open, and the young caterpillars will seek the calyx for their first meal; later this calyx will close up tightly and if poison can be introduced before this closing it will be better retained, says Prof. F. M. Webster. The whole object of a lifetime with these moths is to deposit their eggs, and they will do this, largely at least, as soon as the bloom falls. Then is the time to spray, and not after the other work is over and the eggs laid and hatched and the young worms making their way into the young apples, and the calyx of those not affected so closed over as to prevent the free admission of the spray. The young canger worms are minute and very hungry, easily killed by poisons at this time, but let them alone until they are one-half to two-thirds grown, and they seem to thrive on poisons. The potatoes are just coming out of the ground; there are a few beetles only and but little plant to treat. Get an old fruit can, punch fine holes in one end and fix a broom-handle to the other so as to hold the can vertically over the young plants, and tapping it lightly with a light stick, sift a mixture of one pound of paris green and ten pounds of a low grade of flour directly on the surface, where it is needed and where it will adhere to the leaves. This is not spraying, but it will kill off the old beetles that first appear, or at least many of them, before they lay their eggs.

Manure on Sugar Beets.

The common teaching is that sugar beets are injured in quality by stable manure applied the same season that the beets are sown. That this is not true, at least not on certain soils in New York, is proved in bulletin No. 265 of the station at Geneva. Tests were made for four years—on two farms in widely separated localities for one season—with results uniformly favoring rather than opposing the use of the stable manure. The yields were better than with liberal applications of commercial fertilizers; and the percentage of sugar and coefficient of purity of the juice were higher with the manured beets than with those without manure or those receiving commercial fertilizer.

Keep the Orchard Clean.

The orchard should be kept thoroughly clean of weed, brush and decaying fruits. Incalculable damage is done in the orchard from neglect of proper cleanliness, and allowing accumulations which become the breeding grounds of numerous insect pests of trees and fruit. All half-grown fruit that drops from the trees should be stroyed and all pruning should be burned before the pests with which they are affected have time to make their escape.—Midland Farmer.

Large, clean windows, and lots of them, on the sunny side of the barn are the salvation of the young calves and the surest safeguard against tuberculosis. The germs of this disease are killed by a short exposure to sunlight.

Birth of a Great American Railroad.

May 17, 1903, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the New York Central Railroad, a fact interesting in the history of the State of New York, for the consolidation of the ten separate small roads into one line, that formed a continuous route from Albany on the east to Buffalo on the west, was the beginning that made possible the enormous industrial and commercial development in the country contiguous to it.

Articles of agreement were filed May 17, 1853; the first Board of Directors was elected July 24, and the whole line delivered to the new company August 1st, 1853; insuring better service, more complete connections between all points, and a more general stimulus to development than was possible under separate and rival corporations. This also opened the way for the consolidation of the New York Central Company with the Hudson River Railroad in 1869, which event presaged that era of wonderful progress in the undeveloped west, for it created a direct line from the ocean to the inland seas, known as the great lakes, and brought distant territories into close connection with the seaboard.

It is a noteworthy fact that this line traverses the one break in the whole Appalachian chain between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River, and it would seem as if Nature meant this to be a roadway for travel. Certainly the Indian found it so, for the Mohawk trail, the pathway of the confederated Iroquois tribes, is almost identical with the New York Central Railroad of to-day. This trail was also the pathway of war during the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and later, in its offering of easy travel, it lured the pioneers of the West to the Mohawk Valley, which is so rich to-day with the product of agricultural industry, on to the broad and fallow fields of the Genesee, to build up and develop the traffic of the west upon the great lakes.

It is a far cry indeed from that primitive little line of the New York Central of fifty years ago to the great Railroad of to-day with its Twentieth Century limited, speeding like the wind, carrying its passengers on luxurious palace cars, over smooth roadbeds, with a scarcely perceptible jar, and fifty years of progress could not find a better illustration than is set forth in an interesting letter of reminiscences written by Mr. Joshua Wilber, of Lockport, New York, describing railroad travel in New York in 1839.

The writer says: "We took the cars on State Street in Albany; these cars were drawn to the city by horses, for locomotives were not then allowed in the city. The cars were of the ancient pattern, entered by doors on the side, with seats across the car, the passengers facing each other, as in the old-fashioned stage coaches.

"The speed was tremendous—about twelve miles an hour. Arrived on the ridge opposite Schenectady, our cars were let down an incline plane, secured by a large rope cable, the other end being attached to flat cars weighted with stone, which were drawn up on a parallel track as we went down. At Schenectady we changed cars and traveled west to Utica, reaching there in the afternoon. That was then the end of railroad travel.

"A canal packet was boarded which landed us in Syracuse next morning. There another packet was taken for Rochester, which we reached early the following day. My third packet brought us from Rochester to Lockport in sixteen hours.

"The time consumed in coming from New York City to Lockport was nearly four days, being on the move all the time, except the night spent at Albany. "Not long after the roads built from Albany westward, and from Buffalo eastward met, and a continuous line was formed, but with many changes of cars and other inconveniences.

"Then the Hudson River road was opened, and Buffalo and New York became neighbors."

Quite the Proper Thing. "Glady's," said Chumley to his mannish sister, "I've done so much for you you should write me a testimonial."

"Yes, you might say: 'Dear brother, once I was a timid, delicate girl, but since using your collars, shirts and ties I have become a new woman.'—Philadelphia Press.

Why Don't You enter into the spirit of the times and progress? No better way to gain a few live pointers regarding Indian Territory than by writing for the May issue of "The Comrade," now ready. Address "Katy," 503 Wainwright, St. Louis, Mo.

Seems to Be. Mrs. Chugwater—Joshua, do you believe there's anything in palmistry? Mr. Chugwater—Yes; I have been told that some palmists get as high as a hundred dollars a week out of it.—Chicago Tribune.

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

Always look for this Trade Mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The Stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

While other men are taking summer outings, baseball players are trying to get a few innings.—Chicago Daily News.

Stops the Cough Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

The outer act is the gauge-glass of the inner character.—Ran's Horn.

What Everybody Says.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Every one who uses Doan's Kidney Pills free trial has a good word to say for them—that's why they are most prominent in the public eye.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calcium and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

FREE—HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.



Doan's Kidney Pills. A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

FORSTER-MILBURN Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name _____ Post-office _____ State _____ (Cut out coupon on dotted line and mail to Forster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.) Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

Advertisement for a Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter. Includes a portrait of a woman and a testimonial from Bess F. Healy: "I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and backache, and no ambition for anything. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life, and all thanks is due to your excellent Peruna."—Bess F. Healy.

Advertisement for Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer. Text: "Sick, Nervous AND Neuralgic Headaches QUICKLY CURED BY EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER 10 CENTS. CURES ALL HEADACHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10c"

Advertisement for Western Canada Grain Growing. Text: "WESTERN CANADA GRAIN GROWING. MIXED FARMING. THE REASON WHY more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight. The more northerly the latitude in which grain will stand to perfection, the better it is. Therefore 82 pounds per bushel is as fair a standard as 60 pounds in the East. 1,987,330 Acres. Yield, 1902, 117,922,751 Bushels. HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE. The only charge for which is \$10 for making entry. Abundance of water and fuel, cheap building material, good grass for pasture and hay, a fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall, a moderate climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, and also certificates giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or H. M. WILLIAMS, Room 25, Law Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; authorized Canadian Government Agent.

Advertisement for Hires Rootbeer. Text: "The Hires Rootbeer. Never Turn Your Backs on Hires Rootbeer. It makes their faces bright and red for making entry. A package makes a sufficient ration, sold everywhere, or by mail, for 25c. CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malvern, Pa."

Advertisement for Paxtine Toilet. Text: "FREE TO WOMEN. To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince a woman of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female ills, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do. Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box, Satisfaction guaranteed. THE H. PAXTINE CO., Boston, Mass."

Advertisement for Boys. Text: "BOYS: Just think, 3 pair of pigsons will buy you a guaranteed watch or two old postal for particulars. THE PATENT WATCH CO., 90 Gansevoort Street, New York City. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper. A. N. K.—C 1970

Advertisement for Pisco's Cure for Consumption. Text: "PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. GIVES WHOLE LUNG FULL OF PURE OXYGEN. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in all cases of CONSUMPTION."