

FIRE SWEEPS ROCHESTER.

Practically All the Retail Section of the City is Reduced to Ashes.

HAD HELP FROM OTHER CITIES.

Firemen Narrowly Escape Death by Falling Walls, but None is Hurt.

Fire destroyed practically what was the retail district of Rochester, N. Y. Three of the five department stores were consumed, one of which, the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, was by far the largest establishment of its kind in the city.

Insurance men placed the loss at \$3,000,000. Of this amount, \$750,000 represents the loss on buildings, and the remainder the loss on stocks of goods and to occupants of offices. It is estimated that 2,500 people are thrown out of work, temporarily, at least, because of the fire.

The burned district lies on the north side of Main street, between St. Paul street and Clinton avenue, north, running from St. Paul street almost the entire length of the block. The fire started in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods Company and worked west, taking but one store east of this establishment, that of the Walkover Shoe Company, before its progress was checked in that direction. Next was the store of the Beadle and Sherrburne Company, which was destroyed, then the Marble block, occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay and Curr Company, was burned, and finally the 13-story granite building, the lower part of which also was occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company and the upper part by offices.

Only the front wall of the marble building is standing to-night. The shell of the granite building is intact, and the floors are in place, but the building was gutted. Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company's six-story wholesale building, together with the stables in the rear, was destroyed with all its valuable contents, this loss being placed at \$1,450,000. There was a lively traffic and some frame dwellings on Division street, a narrow thoroughfare running in the rear of the burned stores, and these were damaged by water and falling walls.

There were no casualties and no one was injured except Assistant Chief Frank A. Jaynes, who was struck by a flying nozzle and received some bruises.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Ecotson Man Sunk \$266,000 of Other People's Money.

Wallace H. Ham, Boston agent of the American Surety Company, treasurer of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the trustee and treasurer of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, is a confessed embezzler of at least \$266,000 to \$286,000 from the three accounts. In addition he has used up his wife's entire estate, amounting to about \$47,000.

Speculation in the falling stock market caused the losses. Ham has been speculating about 15 years. He is 48 years old and has been in charge of the New England branch of the American Surety Company about ten years. He was arraigned and held by Judge Ely in \$50,000 for hearing March 2.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Kill or Wound Many of the Dominican Government Forces.

Government forces attacked San Pedro de Macoris last Saturday. They were received with a fusillade from the insurgents, which resulted in many being killed or wounded. The gunboat Presidente then bombarded the town and inflicted much damage. The attack and the bombardment were renewed on Sunday. The rebels fired on the Presidente and damaged her about the water line.

JAPAN LANDS 40,000 TROOPS.

Bombardment of Port Arthur Repeated—Railroad Torn Up.

Cabling from Chefoo on Feb. 23, a correspondent of the London "Morning Post," says 40,000 more Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo, and that he has received confirmation of the report that some Japanese have landed at Pigeon bay, others at Tallienwan, and that an engagement occurred the night of February 12.

According to the "Standard's" correspondent at Seoul, the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur at intervals between the 8th and the 14th of February, causing, however, only slight damage.

The report is confirmed, this correspondent continues, that 70 miles of railroad track and some important bridges have been destroyed between Harbin and Vladivostok.

DICK WILL SUCCEED HANNA.

Republican Members of Ohio Legislature Name Him for Senator.

Gen. Charles Dick was nominated by acclamation for both the unexpired and regular terms for United States Senator to succeed the late Senator M. A. Hanna at the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature Wednesday evening. The name of Gen. Dick was the only one presented. As the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, Gen. Dick's election is assured, and the balloting on March 1, will be only a formality.

REPLIES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Belligerents Are Willing That China Shall Be Neutral Ground.

The State department has made public the text of the notes of Russia and Japan, respecting the Far Eastern war, Japan said: "The imperial government sharing with the government of the United States in the fullest measure desire to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the orderly condition of affairs now prevailing in China, are prepared to respect the neutrality and administrative entity of China throughout the regions occupied by Russia as long as Russia, making a similar engagement, fulfills in good faith the terms and conditions of such engagement."

The Russian government said: "The imperial government shares completely the desire to insure tranquility to China; is ready to adhere to an understanding with other powers for the purpose of safeguarding the neutrality of that empire on the following conditions: First, China must herself strictly observe all the clauses of neutrality; secondly, the Japanese government must loyally observe the engagements entered into with the powers as well as the principles generally recognized by the law of nations; thirdly, that it is well understood that neutralization in no case can be extended to Manchuria, the territory of which, by the force of events will serve as the field of military operations."

THREE KILLED.

Locomotive Boiler Explodes, Causing Death and Destruction.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad blew up at Ehrenfeld. Three of the trainmen were killed outright and two others were fatally injured.

The dead are: Engineer Tyson of Derry, hurled through the cab and instantly killed, body badly mangled; Conductor Gentz of Derry, on the engine at the time of the explosion; George Bittner of Summerhill, standing alongside the engine when the boiler exploded, killed by flying boiler plate.

Fireman Howell of Derry, was terribly scalded and crushed; Braheam Furl was mangled and scalded, one leg torn off.

May Revive Whipping Post.

If a bill offered in the Virginia Legislature becomes a law the whipping post, abolished nearly 20 years ago, will be revived. The measure provides that all persons found guilty of the larceny of goods the value of which is not more than \$5 shall receive not less than 15 nor more than 39 lashes. It was the custom all over Virginia years ago to whip persons convicted of petty crimes. A post was set in the jail yard, and to this the offender was bound with his back bared. The brutality of the punishment, however, caused a popular outcry against it, and the law was repealed.

Mixed the Bottles.

Mrs. Jacob Lutz, aged 84, died at Smithville, O., from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, given by her aged husband. Mrs. Lutz had been ill and a solution of carbolic acid was used in dressing a sore. The bottle was left standing on a table. Sweet cider, of which she drank occasionally, was kept in a similar bottle. Mrs. Lutz asked for cider and Mr. Lutz got the wrong bottle.

COST OF COAL IN BLOOD.

One Life for Each 264,206 Tons Mined. Twenty-Six Killed.

The annual report of W. J. Mollison, inspector of mines for the eleventh bituminous district Pennsylvania, shows that of a total of 66 mines 65 were in operation during 1903. There were 699,396 tons of coal produced. Of a total of 10,328 coke ovens, 10,000 were in operation. There were 3,829,370 tons of coke produced.

There were 6,150 persons employed inside the mines, 3,986 outside, including 2,802 coke workers. For each of the 26 fatal accidents in the mines, there were 264,206 tons of coal produced. The leading three coal producers were the H. C. Frick Coke company, 4,394,325 tons; Pittsburg Coal company, 4,913,530 tons, and W. J. Rainey, 428,820 tons.

West Virginia Loses.

In the first annual debate between West Virginia University at Morgantown, and the Ohio State University, held in Columbus, the decision was unanimously awarded to the latter. The question was: "Resolved, That municipal ownership of public utilities is undesirable." Ohio State had the negative side in the debate. The judges were Prof. U. G. Watherly of Indiana University; J. C. Edward Kibler, of Newark, O., and President H. G. King, of Oberlin College.

Japanese Officers Hanged.

Three Japanese officers were hanged as spies by the Russian forces in Manchuria for attempting to blow up the railroad bridge over the Sangari river. The officers were disguised as coolies and about to make the attempt. It was learned later that they were Japanese officers of the general staff—namely, Col. Asahi of the engineers and Lieutenants Zonoliascha and Kauruta of the sappers. They were at once hanged from the girders of the bridge.

SIX JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK

Attempt of Squadron to Bottle Up Port Arthur Foiled.

RETIVZAN'S DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Poured Shot into Japanese Fleet While in the Act of Reaching the Harbor.

A telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the czar, reports the latest attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese, as follows:

"At a quarter before 3 in the morning of February 24 numerous Japanese torpedo boats attempted to attack the battleship Retvizan and sink large steamers loaded with inflammables. "The Retvizan was the first to observe the torpedo boats, and opened a strong fire on them. She was supported by the land batteries. She destroyed two steamers, near the entrance of the harbor; they were coming directly toward her. One of them went on the rocks near the sixteenth on Tiger peninsula and the other sank under the golden bill.

"The Retvizan observed four steamers in a sinking condition and eight torpedo boats departing slowly to rejoin the waiting Japanese warships. A portion of the crews of the Japanese ships was drowned.

"Others of the Japanese crews saved themselves in boats and it is possible that some of them were picked up by the enemy's torpedo boats. I am proceeding to examine the coasts. The entrance of the harbor is open.

"I attribute the complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant action and destructive fire of the Retvizan. Floating mines are still visible in the roadstead. I have recalled the three cruisers sent in pursuit of the enemy in order in the first place to clear the roadstead of floating mines.

Additional details of the Japanese attempt to close the entrance of the harbor of Port Arthur have been received from most authoritative quarters. These say that the Japanese sent five or six old transport hulks, conveyed by torpedo boats, to Port Arthur with the evident purpose of sinking the hulks at the entrance to the harbor.

The battleship Retvizan discovered their approach and her fire on them was strongly seconded by that of the shore battery north of Port Arthur. The report adds that two Japanese ships were wrecked and lie in Tiger bay, that along the shore another Japanese ship was burned, and that a fourth lies wrecked on the shore outside Tiger bay. It is believed that these wrecks are not warships, but hulks designed to be sunk at the entrance of the harbor. The wrecks are said to be at considerable distances from the harbor entrance, which remains open.

JAP TREATY WITH KOREA.

Will Likely Fortify the Kingdom and Control Her Defense.

Secretary Hay has received information that Japan has negotiated a treaty with Korea, whereby she guarantees the independence and integrity of Korea. This is regarded here as one of the cleverest of the many startling diplomatic moves that have been made in connection with the whole Eastern question. The effect is to place Japan on a high moral plane, for it is understood here that this treaty is announced to the world that even if she prevails in her struggle with Russia, involving military occupation of Korea, Japan will take no advantage of that fact, but will maintain the independence of the hermit kingdom. On the other hand, the Russian note complaining of the violation of Korean neutrality by Japan, is believed here, to be intended to pave a way for future Japanese reclamations, indeed involving the seizure of Korea and its annexation for violation of neutrality in the event that Russia triumphs in the present struggle.

Children Taken From the Stage.

Five small children who are members of Maxine Elliott's company, now playing "Her Own Way" at the Illinois theater, Chicago, were taken from the stage by order of E. C. Davies, state factory inspector. Mr. Yack, manager of the company, was arrested on warrants charging violation of the state labor law, but gave bond for his appearance in court tomorrow. The children joined the company in New York.

Russian Brutalities at Niuchwang.

Private advices received from Niuchwang confirm the reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese refugees at the hands of the Russians while they were journeying through Manchuria, and declare, moreover, that some of the refugees were without doubt cruelly murdered. The Russian soldiery at Niuchwang is so undisciplined that that place is unfit for European women.

FIRST LAND CLASH.

The first land encounter occurred Friday. A picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Korean territory. The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers. The collision was presumably between reconnoitering parties.

Bourke Cockran Elected.

W. Bourke Cockran was elected a member of Congress at the special election held in the Twelfth Congressional district of New York to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mayor George B. McClellan.

Explosion Kills Three.

An explosion of dry starch in the plant of the Warner Sugar Refining Company at Waukegan, Ill., destroyed the establishment, is known to have killed three men and injured number of others.

RECORD OF THE WAR.

Chief Happenings of Conflict Chronologically Arranged.

February 6—Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia.

February 7—The Japanese seized Masampo, Korea, as a base of operations and began landing troops in Korea.

February 9—Three Russian vessels were disabled by Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur. A general engagement between the hostile fleet and bombardment of Port Arthur followed in the forenoon. Russian cruiser Varlag and gunboat Korietz sunk off Chemulpo, Korea, after an hour's battle with a Japanese squadron.

Secretary Hay sent a note to the European powers asking them to cooperate in preserving the neutrality of China.

February 10—The czar issued a "supreme manifest," or declaration of war, accusing Japan of bad faith. The Mikado also issued a declaration of war.

February 11—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation of neutrality. Approval of Secretary Hay's note was expressed by several powers.

February 12—British steamer Fung Fung fired on by Russians at Port Arthur. The American steamer Pieta detained at Port Arthur by the Russians.

Japanese mail steamer Nakonoura sunk by Russian warships from Vladivostok, Hakodate, on the island of Yezo, reported bombarded by Russian warships.

The Russian transport Yonisek blown up by a submarine mine at Port Arthur and 95 lives lost.

February 13—Three Russian cruisers reported torpedoed in the Straits of Tsuguro. Chinese advised told of opening skirmish between land forces on the Yalu, with the capture of a small Japanese force. The State Department received notice of France's acceptance of Secretary Hay's note on China; also that Russia had waived her objections to the note.

February 14—More than 400 Japanese who landed near Dalny were said to have been slain by Cossacks. Admiral Alexieff reported the landing of 19,000 Japanese troops at Chemulpo. He told of how attempts to destroy the Sangari bridge had been frustrated.

The Russian cruiser Askold sank off Port Arthur in 30 fathoms of water. The French Government declared its neutrality.

February 15—An official dispatch from Port Arthur said that mounted patrols, believed to be Japanese, had been seen northwest of Mukden. Eleven Russian warships were reported damaged in a fight off Port Arthur.

February 16—While marching across Lake Balkal 600 Russians were frozen to death. Reports of the destruction of the Russian cruiser Boyarin were confirmed. Viceroy Alexieff and his staff retired from Port Arthur to Harbin, Manchuria.

February 17—Cablegrams described movement of 60,000 Japanese troops by transport from Nagasaki and sailing of Korean telegraphs by Japanese.

The port of Wijn was opened to the trade of the world by the Korean Government.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A blizzard at Manitowoc, Wis., which raged two days, has blocked all railroads.

Perry S. Heath has resigned the secretaryship of the Republican National committee.

Forty wheat millers, of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan organized at Toledo, O., to secure better freight rates.

Fourteen employes of a celluloid comb factory in Paris lost their lives in a fire which was started by an explosion.

The national committee of the fusion and the middle-of-the-road wings of the populist party have decided to hold a joint national convention in Springfield, Ill., on July 4.

Interests identified with the Pittsburgh Steel Company will enter into competition with the United States Steel Corporation in the manufacture of tubes.

The federal assembly of Porto Rico, by vote of 69 to 15, demanded that Porto Rico be admitted to statehood or that the island be granted independence.

Senator Elkins introduced a bill to appropriate \$18,000 for the publication of a railroad map of the United States under direction of the geological surveyors.

Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin W. Mearns will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny.

President Roosevelt, according to present arrangements, will spend a good part of the summer in Washington, instead of going to Oyster Bay, as he did last year.

The Government bill regulating secondary education and excluding members of all religious orders from teaching passed the French Senate by a big majority.

In consequence of a rush order from the Japanese Government for locomotives a locomotive plant in Philadelphia has established a new record by the construction of seven locomotives in a day.

Under a decision of the Board of Election Commissioners of Cook county, Ill., primary election ballots marked with the union label or any other device will hereafter, if cast, be treated as void and not counted.

About \$1,500 worth of jewelry and \$150 in cash have been stolen from the hotel apartments of Postmaster General Payne, and the detectives working on the case are seeking to locate a nurse formerly employed in the family.

The question as to whether a passenger on a railroad train, riding on a free pass, who loses his life on account of an accident or carelessness of the railroad stands on the same footing as a passenger who pays his fare, was decided by the United States Supreme Court against the free passenger.

CANAL TREATY RATIFIED

Senate After Long Discussion Votes for the Measure.

AMENDMENTS ALL REJECTED.

Sixty-six Senators Voted for and Fourteen Against the Treaty as Drawn Up.

The United States Senate ratified without amendment the treaty with Panama for a canal across the isthmus of that name by a vote of 66 to 14. The vote was preceded by an executive session, in which Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made his final speech against ratification and denounced anew the methods by which the administration had aided the setting up of the republic which the instrument was negotiated.

There was little or no excitement about the final vote, as it was well understood in advance how senators stood. Shortly after the vote was taken the doors were opened and the Senate without delay resumed consideration of ordinary business, taking up the agricultural bill.

When the Senate went into executive session to bring the treaty to a vote the amendments which were offered by the committee on foreign relations and afterward withdrawn, were again offered and voted down. The Bacon amendment, providing for a treaty with Colombia, with a view of satisfying any future demands of that country on account of the secession of Panama also was rejected by the Senate.

The vote of the ratification of the treaty was as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Alger, Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Bell, Barry, Beveridge, Burham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (La.), Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Keam, Kearns, Kittredge, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCready, McCumber, McHenry, Mallory, Millard, Mitchell, Money, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (New York), Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Tallafiero, Warren, Wetmore—66.

Nays—Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniels, Dubois, Gorman, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller, Tillman—14.

The War department issued orders for the entire third regiment of infantry to proceed to the isthmus of Panama. The regiment will leave at the earliest possible time on the transports Sumner and McClellan from New York. The regiments will relieve the marines now stationed on the isthmus.

The War department has in the past strenuously denied reports that it intended to send troops to the isthmus, but it is now explained that that statement only applied to conditions as they existed before the United States acquired vested rights through the acquisition of the canal zone by the ratification of the canal treaty.

TEN MEN DROWNED.

Were Swept From Their Vessels During Terrible Storms.

After a battle of 12 hours with the heaviest of seas, six of the eight men who composed the crew of the schooner Benjamin S. Cromwell, which went ashore off Bellport, L. I., were swept from the wreckage to which they were clinging and drowned not 200 feet from several hundred villagers who, standing on the shore, were powerless to help them.

Two men were lost by the steamship York Castle, which arrived from Delaco bay, in an attempt to give aid to the American schooner Willie L. Newton, about 200 miles southeast by south of Sandy Hook.

The schooner Frank W. Howe was wrecked at the north head of the Columbia river. The life-saving crew succeeded in rescuing five men, but two of the crew of the stranded schooner were crushed to death by the heavy seas.

Dead in Hotel Fire.

Fire partially destroyed the Alhambra building, Chicago, occupied by the Alhambra theater and hotel, and caused the death of three persons. Several others had narrow escapes. At least 50 women were carried down ladders by the firemen to the street. The dead are: William Fisher, Cincinnati; Frank Becham, Cincinnati; Mrs. Anna Wells.

Many Wounded.

Reports have reached St. Thomas that there was very severe fighting in Sanchez, Santo Domingo, on February 18. It is asserted that the number of wounded was large and that many of the combatants had to receive surgical treatment on board a French mail steamer. Puerto Plata is reported to again be in the hands of Gen. Jimenez.

Southern Train Wrecked.

A southbound passenger train on the Southern railroad struck a rock on the track near Del Rio, Tex., derailing the engine, mail car, combination car and one day coach. All three cars rolled down an embankment into Pigeon river, but only one person was seriously injured. Engineer Clark was crushed and the press messenger bruised.

Seven Men Wounded.

In an effort to close up a poolroom that has for a long time operated in the outskirts of Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, three constables, augmented by a posse of citizens, all bearing warrants for the arrest of six men connected with the poolroom, precipitated a riot which resulted in the shooting of seven men. Two may die.

The Insane Asylum at Racine, Wis., was burned to the ground. All the inmates escaped.

PIG IRON MARKET BETTER.

Demand from Railroads Increased—Spring Weather Will Revive Building Trades.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: In addition to the interruption of a holiday, trade and transportation have again suffered because of severe weather and much outdoor work was forced to await more favorable conditions. Development of spring trade is naturally slow, but this may be fully made up as the season advances. Manufacturing plants are gradually restoring idle machinery, and there is more disposition to anticipate future requirements. Staple commodities are still inflated by war and manipulation, making it extremely difficult to determine the actual legitimate situation. Foreign commerce at New York for the last week shows a loss of \$2,489,799 in exports and a decrease of \$2,549,752 in imports, as compared with the same week last year. Finances abroad were badly demoralized at the close of the last week, and several important failures have since occurred, but there was no reflection in this country.

Money continued easy. Aside from some special pressure to sell foundry iron in order to meet on payments, the market for pig iron is steadily, though quietly, expanding. Mild weather will soon revive much postponed structural work, and already the requirements of the railroads are being felt. Bars are bought by implement makers and other works, and for plates and sheets the inquiries are increasing. Coke operators complain of the car shortage, which is seriously retarding shipments, and there is urgency for delivery of other fuel, supply of household sizes of coal being unusually low for the season. Minor metals are dull. Changes from day to day in the leading commodities indicate an unwholesome and undesirable situation that is due to speculation and that is calculated to check or divert consumption. Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for February aggregated \$10,796,166 of which 2,732,478 were in manufacturing, \$4,290,325 in trading and \$3,773,363 in other commercial lines.

Failures this week numbered 249 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 22 in Canada, compared with 28 a year ago.

Bradstreet's will say: Manufacturing industry shows some enlargement of activity. The bituminous coal outlook is additionally unsatisfactory, because it is almost universally believed that a strike against reduction of wages will occur on April 1 in the Western Pennsylvania and the West Virginia fields.

Boston Wool Market.

With the wool market steady and firm, dealers feel confident that the season will close in a satisfactory manner, and the amount of wool to be carried over will not be large. Current quotations may be summarized as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, 34@34½; X, 30@31; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 32@33c; fine unwashed, 22@24c; half-blood, unwashed, 25½@26c; three-eighths-blood, unwashed, 25@26c; quarter-blood, unwashed, 25@26c; fine washed delaine, 35@36c; Michigan, X and above nominal; No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2, 28@29c; fine unwashed, 21@22c; quarter-blood, unwashed, 25@25½c; three-eighths-blood, unwashed, 25@25½c; half-blood, unwashed, 25@26c; fine washed delaine nominal.

CONFESSED TO PERJURY.

Witness Claims He Was Threatened During Jett Trial.

At Cynthiana, Ky., A. C. Adams pleaded guilty that he had given the minimum sentence of one year. Adams was one of the principal witnesses for the defense at the trial last September of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, convicted of killing J. B. Macrum and James Cockrill at Jackson. Adams was allowed to address the jury. While speaking he broke down several times. In making his confession in the open court room he said he had perjured himself on account of fear of being killed in Breathitt county if he testified to what he knew. He said that county officers and others had told him that he must aid Jett in proving an alibi or he and his family would suffer. County Attorney Webster pleaded with the jury for mercy and the jury promptly returned a verdict with the minimum sentence of one year.

CZAR LOSES MORE SHIPS.

Japs Use Russian Signals and Capture Four Vessels.

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers have been captured at Port Arthur by the Japanese squadron and their crews have been transferred. Russian signals were used with success.

It is reported in Tokyo that Vice Admiral Togo has again attacked Port Arthur. It is impossible to confirm the statement. It is considered very probable that the vice admiral has made another attack on the Russians, as he is engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

Canal Treaty Signed.

President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunan-Varela, of Panama.

Canal Treaty Signed.

President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunan-Varela, of Panama.

Canal Treaty Signed.

President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunan-Varela, of Panama.

Canal Treaty Signed.

President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunan-Varela, of Panama.

Canal Treaty Signed.

President Roosevelt signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the isthmian canal. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department, where the exchange of ratifications already had taken place between Secretary of State Hay and Minister Bunan-Varela, of Panama.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

You cannot hide poverty of thought with polysyllables.

"Give a swift horse to him who tells the truth, so that as soon as he has told it he may ride and escape."

A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censure and applauses of the multitude.—Addison.

Some thoughts always find us young, and keep us so. Such a thought is a love of the universal and eternal beauty.—Emerson.

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Francis Bacon.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.—Marcus Antonius.

The way to transform society is to bring the redeeming influences of your own life to bear upon it. The way to light a room is to strike a match. That will at least show where brighter jets may be turned on.

The truth, the hope of any time must be sought in the minorities. Michael Angelo was the conscience of Italy. We grow free with his name, and find it ornamental now, but in his own day his friends were few.—Emerson.