

## He Understood Mules

On a street corner in the northwest-ern section of the city last Saturday forenoon quite a large crowd had collected. It had formed a ring, or rather, a square, about some object in the center, two sides having congregated on each side of the curb, while the others made a rather thin line on the other side of the square. The on-lookers to whatever was going on did not seem in the least excited, but there was every indication of much interest in the situation.

"Drunken women fighting," said one of two young women who were passing near by. "It's most disgraceful, and those people placidly looking on. If they were men they'd stop it," she said to her companion. "It's degrading."

An old gentleman in the same locality was explaining to another one that a man had been stricken with an epileptic fit. "Poor fellow," he said; "and no one knows what to do for him."

It was evident that the gathering was an inactive one, and the reporter whose duty it is to investigate everything hastened to the scene and found out that a stout, well-proportioned mule had slipped on the pavement and was apparently well satisfied with his recumbent situation. The fact was that he resented every well-meant attempt to hoist him from his contact with mother earth, while his disgraced driver, a colored boy about 20 years old, was actually sobbing

with anger and vexation of spirit. All sorts of suggestions were hurled at him, but nobody seemed to want to help him in his distress. There was danger in it. The mule was wild-eyed and vicious, and used both fore-legs as a battery to keep folks away from him, until at last the driver sat down on the shafts of the cart, which had been drawn away from the animal, and indulged in long, bitter thoughts.

Just then an old colored man, wearing an old-fashioned blue army overcoat and a red worsted comforter about his neck, stepped into the open space, walked bravely up to the now quiet quadruped and took hold of both of his ears. He seemed to whisper to the beast, but whatever he did acted like magic. The mule got upon his feet, permitted himself to be hitched again to his cart, and the crowd went away.

"You seem to know how to deal with mules," said the reporter to the old fellow. "Deed I does, suh," was the reply. "I knows all about mules and they does me. 'Fore Gawd, boss, I wasn't brought up in old Missouri for nothing. Yass'r, mules and me is kinfolks, sho's you bo'n. En I think dat job's wuff ten cents. Don't you, boss?"

The crowd had melted away, and as there was no one else by to respond to this palpable hint the reporter did so. And thus the chapter ended.—Washington Star.

## Thorough Work of Japs

One of the most unique and interesting features of the Japanese plan of campaign is the importance of the tasks assigned to the doctors. Maj. Louis Livingstone Seamon of the United States army says in his recently published book: "The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in countless places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the screen of the scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labeling wells so that the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so that the approaching column is warned and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopic blood tests are made in all fever cases and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every divisional headquarters.

"The medical officer also accompanies foraging parties and, with the

commissariat officers, samples the various foods, fruits and vegetables sold by the natives along the line of march, long before the arrival of the army. If the food is tainted or the fruit is over-ripe or the water requires boiling, notice is posted to that effect, and such is the respect and discipline of every soldier, from the commanding officer to the file in the ranks, that obedience to his orders is absolute. The medical officer is also found in camp lecturing the man on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene—how to cook and to eat and when not to drink or to bathe—even to the paring and cleansing of the finger nails to prevent danger from bacteria.

"Long before the outbreak of hostilities he was with the advance agents of the army, testing provisions that were being collected for the troops that were to follow. As a consequence of these precautions he is not found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases and other contagion and fevers that follow improper subsistence and neglected sanitation—diseases that have brought many campaigns to disastrous terminations."

## Oddities of South Africa

"Though the days of the long treks over trackless wastes of South Africa are past, life in this country still has little diversities peculiar to itself," writes a correspondent. "For instance, a farmer named Long was recently troubled by a leopard that had been destroying his cattle. The natives surrounded it one day in the long grass and sent for the white man to kill it. While searching for the brute in the tangle of vegetation Mr. Long came across him sooner than he expected and the leopard got the jump on him. There was a fierce struggle and the white man was a good deal torn up. One of his negroes got in a lucky shot and killed the leopard just before the latter got at the man's throat.

"Odd things happen in the mines, too, once in a while. A miner named Wonacott recently passed through a most exciting experience at Dutoitspan. He had charged four boreholes with dynamite in the usual way and then endeavored to signal to the engine-driver, but failed to establish

communication. He concluded, however, that everything was all right and he lit the charges, expecting it to be hauled up in the bucket. His second signal not being answered, he began to climb the rope in a hurry to get away from the dynamite. He was too slow and the concussion of the discharge knocked him off. He fell into the bucket, where he remained until all the charges had exploded. He was only slightly hurt.

"And there was a curious incident near Harding recently. A native was riding along a pathway at sunrise when he saw the head and arms of a man sticking out of the ground, the arms waving wildly in signal of distress. The fellow was imprisoned in an ant-bear hole and wah half dead. When he was resuscitated he told him he had been coming back on foot from Johannesburg with some friends when he was taken ill. His friends thought he was going to die and stuck him in the ant-bear hole and deserted him. When he recovered he prosecuted his friends and they went to prison."

## When the Worm Turned

Hers was the modern mania for "beautifying" things: She went in strong For the business song. And states without wings; Her walls were hung with draperies of curious design. And her pictures rare, Arranged with care, On no particular line; And all her friends who saw the place, Declared that it was "Fine!"

Her husband was a business man, on "Just plain comfort" bent; He furnished the "mun." And let her run The place, without dissent; Great stacks of "boaten brass" she bought, and sticks of scented punk; In his secret soul Each braver bowl brighter fad; He classified as "Junk," Although he never told her so. He didn't have the spunk!

And then the "Sanitation" craze possessed her for a while; She routed germs In medical terms, That only made him smile; She "sterilized" the whole darn place And everything they ate, Such "risks" observed

That steak was served On an anti-microbe plate! And still he never said a word, But let her navigate. She took down all the draperies and painted all the walls, Until the rooms Resembled tombs; And whitewashed stable stalls; Then she declared that hygiene prescribed the proper "rest"; She bought "twin" beds And turned their heads. Exactly "nor-nor-west." And still her lord and master Hadn't courage to protest.

But then at last she hit upon a bigger, brighter fad; She was elite, So up-to-date, The new idea she had. She moved the beds out on the porch, To sleep in open air; The scheme was bold—"Twas bitter cold— She thought he would not care; But Gee! When he came home that night, You should have heard him swear! —Anna Marble.

Two Forms of Sutures. There are two forms of sutures for drawing the edges of wounds together. They are the interrupted and continuous. The former is employed when only one or two stitches are used; the latter when the wound has to be regularly sewed, like a seam. By the continuous suture with each stitch, which is independently fastened, if the thread should break in one stitch the wound would be held.

## TO OUST STANDARD OIL

Attorney General Preparing For Quo Warranto Prosecution.

Proceedings to Be Begun in the Kansas Supreme Court With That End in View.

Topeka, Kan.—Quo warranto proceedings will probably be begun in the Kansas Supreme Court in the next few days to oust the Standard Oil Company from business in Kansas. The suit will be brought on the relation of C. C. Coleman, Attorney-General of the State. The proposed suit is the result of a conference between Mr. Coleman and Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney-General of Ohio. It will be based on the fact that the Standard Oil Company has no authority from the State Charter Board to do business in Kansas. The Standard maintains sale stations in all the important towns in Kansas, and its direct business is clearly within the jurisdiction of the State courts.

Mr. Monnett, who has been retained by the Kansas Oil Producers' Association to assist in the prosecution of the investigation of the Standard's operations in Kansas has arrived here. He put in the day in looking over the records in the office of the Secretary of State and in conference with various State officers and oil producers. He is confident the investigation of the Standard will result in startling developments.

He met Governor Hoch and laid the facts before him. Governor Hoch assured Mr. Monnett of his hearty cooperation in the investigation, and will communicate immediately with President Roosevelt regarding some of the evidence discovered tending to prove violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The evidence in relation to the lack of authority of the Standard under State statutes will be laid before Attorney-General Coleman, of Kansas, and he will sign the papers necessary in beginning the quo warranto proceedings.

The local authorities have been convinced by Mr. Monnett that the Standard has violated the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and they will use their influence with the Department of Commerce to obtain a recommendation for criminal and civil prosecutions. Cases against officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and one of other railway companies are also probable.

Independent oil producers are preparing for a monster mass meeting in Independence to protest against the renewal of the Foster leases in the Osage Indian Nation. Governor Hoch will speak at the meeting.

## FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Cochman of Wealthy Recluse Who Perishes in House Missing.

Montclair, N. J.—Mrs. Hannah B. Ross, an old and wealthy recluse, lost her life in the burning of her house, No. 149 High street, Montclair, near the West Orange line, early a few mornings ago. Her coachman, whose name is unknown, is also supposed to have perished in the flames, but until this fact can be established the death of Mrs. Ross is surrounded by mystery that points to foul play. The fire in Mrs. Ross' house spread to three adjoining dwellings. One was vacant, but the other two were occupied by James H. Peck and Edward Myerson, who, with their families, had barely time to gather a few personal effects and save themselves. The firemen were helpless because of a lack of water pressure due to a break in the main.

Mrs. Ross was the widow of Theodore A. Ross, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and came from Baltimore to Montclair two years ago and purchased the house where she met her death. She was fond of animals and devoted one room to the care of birds, parrots and other pets. Although seventy-seven years of age and lame, as the result of partial paralysis, she lived alone with one or two servants.

## SIMPLON TUNNEL COMPLETED.

Italian and Swiss Working Parties Meet After Seven Years.

Goudo, Switzerland.—Piercing of the Simplon tunnel through the Alps has been completed. The work was commenced in 1898. The meeting of the two boring parties, Swiss and Italian, was signalled throughout Switzerland by ringing of church bells and salutes by cannon. Many unexpected obstacles were encountered, the most serious being hot springs, which threatened to wreck the whole enterprise, and a temperature which at one time rose to 131 degrees Fahrenheit, and made a continuance of the work impossible until the engineers found means of cooling the atmosphere.

The work of preparing the tunnel for a permanent way will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped to open the tunnel about March 20. The length of the Simplon tunnel, from Briga in Switzerland to Iselle on the Italian side of the mountain, is about twelve miles. The cost of the work is \$15,000,000.

King Alfonso to Give a Prize. King Alfonso of Spain will give a prize for the motor boat race that is to take place from Algiers to Toulon.

44,000 Russian Prisoners. The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,000, of which 616 are officers.

To Return Battle Flags. The United States Senate passed the House bill authorizing the return to the respective States of the captured battle flags, both Confederate and Union, now in possession of the Government.

No More Flowers in Senate. The United States Senate adopted a resolution reported by Mr. Lodge from the Committee on Rules directing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate chamber.

## DUKE SERGIUS INTERRED

Solemn Religious Rites Held Over the Remains at Moscow.

## TROUBLES FEARED IN POLAND

Continuance of Strikes and Violence Manifested on All Sides—Railways Badly Tied Up and Telegraph Lines Down—Japan Determines on a Fourth Domestic War Loan of 100,000,000 Yen.

Moscow, Russia.—The solemn ceremony of blessing the body of the Grand Duke Sergius was performed at 10 o'clock in the morning in the midst of the tolling of bells from all the churches and monasteries of the ancient capital. Immense crowds thronged the open squares in front of the palaces and there was a considerable display of troops in the streets. Grenadiers of the Kieff Regiment furnished the guard at the Chudoff Monastery, which was the scene of the funeral service.

So far as the public was concerned nothing could be seen beyond the carriages of those invited to the funeral, who quickly filled the small available space. After blessing the body it was conveyed to the adjoining Church of St. Andrew, where it was laid on a catafalque. The coffin was encased by a mass of floral wreaths and crosses. The officials of Grand Duke Sergius' household and his aides-de-camp formed a circle around the bier, while the regiments of the Moscow garrison furnished contingents for the guard of honor.

The Grand Duke's widow, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, took her place at the foot of the coffin in front of a group of other members of the imperial family. She was arrayed in the deepest black, save the scarlet ribbon of the Order of St. Anne, and was the centre of all eyes. Throughout the ordeal she displayed the same fortitude she showed when she followed the dead coachman to the grave. The Metropolitan and ten bishops conducted the service, which was accompanied by recitative chanting by the imperial choir. The air of the church was heavy with the incense from swinging censers. When the Metropolitan read the prayer for absolution all present knelt, many of those in the rear of the church prostrating themselves.

St. Petersburg.—All the members of the imperial family who attended the requiem for Grand Duke Sergius at Tsarskoe Selo remained to a family council in the evening.

The Dowager Empress, who has been at Tsarskoe for some weeks, becoming impatient at the restraints which were advised by the police for her safety, rebelled against the alleged necessity of remaining at Tsarskoe Selo, declaring that she is not afraid, that the sands of her life have almost run out, and that if assassins want her life they may have it. The imperial family and authorities implored her not to return to St. Petersburg, and she finally yielded.

It is stated that Grand Duchess Elizabeth has visited her husband's assassin in prison.

## Disturbances in Poland.

Warsaw, Poland.—Great anxiety was caused in all circles by the situation here. The assistant to the Governor-General, who was interviewed, frankly admitted that the Government was at a loss to know what to do.

Employees of the Warsaw-Mlava section of the Vistula Railway here struck, cutting off the last direct line of communication with Germany. Only very circuitous routes were left open. The strikers are resorting to violence. They have destroyed the great switchboard station outside the city and cut a number of telegraph wires.

Alarming reports were current concerning the intentions and plans of the revolutionary party. The strike agitation is spreading in every direction, and bank clerks, journalists, office servants, printers, pressmen, drivers, stationery engineers and mechanics in general are all threatening to strike.

The Vienna Railway was completely at a standstill and there appeared to be no hope of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The directors had a long session, but were unable to find a solution.

Western Poland was completely cut off from communication with Middle and Western Europe, except by telegraph. No mails are arriving or departing, the authorities apparently preferring to hold the mails rather than send them by circuitous routes. Commercial interests and private individuals are much inconvenienced.

## Japan's Fourth Loan.

Tokio, Japan.—As a result of a conference with the bankers of Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya and Kioto, the Government has practically determined on a fourth domestic loan of 100,000,000 yen, to be issued at ninety-six per cent and payable in seven years. The formal announcement of the loan is expected soon.

## "West Virginia" in Commission.

The new armored cruiser West Virginia went into commission at Newport News, Va.

Jacob Worth Dead. Jacob Worth, formerly leader of the Kings County (N. Y.) Republican organization, died in Hot Springs, Ark.

## Hannah Elias Wins Suit.

John R. Platt's suit to recover from Mrs. Hannah Elias \$685.00 was dismissed by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, at New York City, who said the aged millionaire had not made out a case.

## Argentina Students Coming Here.

Twenty Argentine students have been selected by the Minister of Agriculture of Argentina to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., to study American agricultural methods.

## LITTLE BOY SHOOTS BABY

Rudyard Foust, Four Years Old, Kills His Younger Sister.

Mother Was in Adjoining Room in Their Indianapolis Home When Tragedy Occurred.

Indianapolis, Ind.—After loading every chamber in a heavy revolver, Rudyard Foust, four years old, a son of wealthy parents in this city, deliberately aimed at his sister, three years old, and shot her through the brain early in the morning. The case is the most remarkable in the records of the Police Department here. Although the boy apparently plotted the crime, and seemed to know exactly what he was doing, all questioning since his sister's death has failed to draw forth any indication that he is aware of the seriousness of his act.

Rudyard and the baby girl were playing in the nursery. Their mother was in bed with a severe headache in a bedroom, from which through the open door she could hear the movements of the children. The servants had gone out and there were only Mrs. Foust and the little ones in the house.

Mrs. Foust says she heard a sharp report, but that she had not the slightest idea it was a pistol shot. She remained in bed until Rudyard in a few minutes tottered in with the pistol in his hand and his face blanched.

"Ma, Tottie's hurt," said the boy.

The mother sprang to the floor, and rushing into the nursery, found the baby flat on her back with a bullet hole in her forehead. Her brown tresses were stained with blood, and her face was crimson. Mrs. Foust lifted the tot in her arms and laid her on a cot. Then, still maintaining her coolness, she went to a telephone and summoned a physician. When the doctor arrived he found the mother crying in hysteria for her little one to be given back to her. So great was the shock that fear was held for Mrs. Foust's condition, and she has been under the care of physicians all day.

All the details of the shooting have been linked together by the police. Rudyard found the pistol on a shelf in a room off the nursery. The marks of his feet have been found on a trunk. He climbed on the top of the trunk and was just able to touch the revolver. He pulled it off the shelf by putting his second finger in the trigger guard. The pistol was empty and the cartridges were taken from the trunk.

With an intelligence surprising in one so young, Rudyard fitted a key to the lock and opened the heavy box. He threw out many articles on the floor, and, having come across the cartridges, he sat down on the carpet and began filling the chambers. His sister was watching him. Mrs. Foust a few minutes before the shot heard the child crowing in delight, and it is thought that she was giving way to babyish enthusiasm over Rudyard's adventure.

When the revolver had been fully loaded and the chamber snapped into place the children returned to the nursery. From the boy's story it has been gathered that he was standing three feet from his sister when he fired. Experiments have shown that he had just strength enough to level the weapon for an instant.

The baby died instantly. The bullet went through the brain and was taken from the scalp at the back of the head. It is reasoned by the detectives that the boy must have pointed the weapon straight at his victim, as the course of the bullet is in a straight line through the head.

The boy was taken to Police Headquarters, but all questioning was useless. He simply kept repeating that he did not know what had happened; that he and "Dottie" had been playing, and that the gun had gone off and that then she had fallen down. The little fellow was so totally unaware of the nature of the crime that the police say nothing can be done.

In any event, no action would be taken, as Rudyard is under the age for a legal charge. The police, however, are unable to reconcile the boy's precociousness in opening the trunk and loading the revolver with his apparent ignorance of any wrongdoing. Rudyard is exceptionally intelligent, already being able to read and write.

## CADETS DOWN THE "JAP."

Exponent of Jiu-Jitsu Thrown by West Point Athletes.

West Point, N. Y.—In the gymnasium here the art of Judo had a practical demonstration before the cadet corps and Academic Board. The board is considering the advisability of adding the Japanese method to the academy curriculum. Professor Tomet, Japan's most famous exponent of the art, and director in the school at Tokio, with his assistant, came to the academy through the courtesy of the New York Japanese Consul-General, who accompanied them, to give the exhibition.

The professor wrestled with his assistant, throwing him around like a rubber ball. He then called for cadet volunteers. Cadet Tipton, the husky All-American football center, went on the mat and football methods soon had jiu-jitsu beaten. The big fellow pinned the wiry Jap flat on his back three times without being thrown in the bout. Cadet Daly also threw the professor.

## Milk Trust to Squeeze Chicago.

Milk consumers of Chicago are now confronted by a combination of all the large dairy firms in the city, which expects to control nearly the whole supply of milk and raise the price to eight cents.

## Counterfeiting Plant in Jail.

In a cell at the penitentiary in Richmond, Va., there has been found a counterfeiting outfit, which convicts own and operate and from which they have turned out many ten cent pieces and quarters.

## House Refuses Rental.

The House, Washington, 93 to 77, struck from the Civil Sundry bill the annual rental of \$130,000 to the National City Bank for the old Custom House in New York City.

## JUDGE SWAYNE NOT GUILTY

Senate Failed to Convict on Charges of Impeachment

## THE VOTE LARGELY A PARTY ONE

Highest Vote Recorded For Impeachment Was 35 and the Lowest Against It 47, 55 Being Required to Convict.—The Larger Votes Were Largely Along Party Lines—Only 13 Votes For Conviction on the Articles Relating to Use of Private Cars.

Washington, Special.—The Senate Monday concluded the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne by acquitting him on all the charges made against him in the articles of impeachment presented by the House. The voting on the Swayne case began at 10:10, 20 minutes after the Senate convened, and continued until 11:45. There was no discussion, and all the time was consumed in taking the 12 votes necessary to dispose of each of the articles. The highest vote for impeachment was 35, and the lowest against it, 47. On the two articles charging the use of private railroad cars, only 13 votes were cast for conviction. The larger votes were largely along party lines.

Judge Swayne was not in the Senate during the roll-calls, but in the President's room, just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him by his attorneys. Five of the House managers attended during the proceedings. When the first article was read, charging Judge Swayne with making a false certificate for expenses while holding court at Waco, Texas, the presiding officer said: "Senators, how say you, is the respondent, Charles Swayne, guilty or not guilty as charged in this article?" The calling of the roll by the secretary was then begun. The first Senator to rise in response to the call was Mr. Alger, who voted "not guilty" in clear and distinct tones. Mr. Bacon was the first Democratic Senator on the roll, and likewise the first to answer in the affirmative, finding Judge Swayne guilty. The vote throughout was largely partisan, and stood 33 to 49. The Senators who voted guilty were: Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster, of Louisiana; Gorman, Kittredge, Lattimer, McCreary, McCumber, McHenry, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Tallafiero and Teller—33. Under the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to convict, 55 votes in the affirmative would have been necessary to convict. As this vote was almost reversed, Judge Swayne was pronounced to be not guilty. The chair announced this to be the result.

The reading and voting upon the other articles followed in rapid succession. The second charge was that of an excessive charge for expenses while holding court at Tyler, Texas. The proceeding in this case was an exact counterpart of that on the first article, and the result was 32 for conviction to 50 for acquittal. The third charge also related to excessive expense charges at Tyler, Texas, and the vote was identical with the vote on the second article—32 to 50. The fourth and fifth articles related to the use of private cars. There were only 13 votes of guilty on them, as follows: Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Pettus, Adams, Sixty-nine Senators voted for acquittal. On the sixth charge, that of non-residence by Judge Swayne in his district, the vote was 31 to 51. On the seventh article, relating to residence, the vote was 19 for conviction to 63 against. The affirmative vote was as follows: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark, of Montana; Cockrell, Daniel, Dubois, Gibson, Lattimer, McCreary, McHenry, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Pettus and Tallafiero—19. The vote on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh articles, covering the contempt cases of Davis and Belden, was 31 to 51. The twelfth article was the last. It dealt with the conduct of Judge Swayne in punishing W. C. O'Neal for contempt in assaulting a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by him. On the final vote, the result was 35 for guilty to 47 for not guilty, the largest vote given for conviction.

The result on this vote being announced, and with it the entire verdict ascertained, the chair directed the secretary to enter an order of acquittal on all the articles. This being done the long and tedious proceeding came to an end.

## Too Large For Railroads.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The equestrian statue of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, has not arrived at Memphis as erroneously stated, but is in the railway yards, having arrived last week by steamer from New York, whence it was received from Paris, where it was cast. The statue was not sent by rail from New York. It is more than thirteen feet high in its crate and the railroads would not receive it, being unable to transport it through tunnels. It is said that the road that received it here may find it impossible to get it under bridges.

## 14 Die in Church.

New York, Special.—Eleven persons were killed and upwards of fifty injured, some probably fatally, by the collapse of the flooring of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, Monday night. Of those killed, eight were women, two men and one child. The building was an ancient ramshackle frame structure, erected 60 years ago in the heart of the colored section of Brooklyn, in Fleet street, near Myrtle avenue.