

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 unfulfilling. 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 at once for the guiding star of his life, and though the star swung in its own orbit far away from him, he worshipped 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 (?) 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 gay Lothario'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



R. 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 (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, "Russian 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 even now on the ground? This is estimated in the daily papers at 80,000, 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 to-day, 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.

TEN FELL FROM 6TH FLOOR.

Eight Killed and Two Injured By Accident.

St. Louis, Special.—A crowd of employees pressing against the elevator gate on the sixth floor of the Brown Shoe Company building, at Seventh street and Washington avenue, caused the gate to give way, and ten persons were plunged down the shaft. Six were taken out dead and the other four, seriously injured, were hurried to the city hospital. Two died shortly after reaching the hospital. One of the injured died soon after reaching the hospital, without regaining consciousness. The employees had assembled at the close of work in the corridors on the different floors, waiting for the elevator to take them down. The elevator was at the seventh floor receiving passengers when those on the sixth floor, eager to get near the door and be first into the cage, began to push toward the gate. Suddenly the gate gave way, just as the elevator started to descend, and ten of the employees plunged head first down the shaft.

The dead are: Joseph Provaznik, George Rothmann, Frank Weinberger (died at hospital), Antonio Giacomo, and three unidentified. James Johnson, the elevator operator, was taken into custody by the police, pending an investigation. Johnson said the elevator gate did not break, but that it had been raised by employees while waiting for the car to descend to the floor, and suddenly employees in the rear of the crowd began pushing, precipitating them down the shaft. Superintendent Fray corroborated Johnson's story.

Gen. Gordon Lies in State.

Atlanta, Special.—Banked in masses of flowers, the offerings of loving friends, and covered with the Confederate flag, the body of Gen. John B. Gordon lay in state from early Wednesday morning until a late hour at night 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. The streets have been filled with intervals, making seventeen guns, the lieutenant colonel's salute. During the hours of the funeral business generally was suspended, and during the day bells on the city buildings and the churches were tolled at minute intervals. 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. Terrell, 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 Terrell, 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 Heyward, 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 casket 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 Flinn. 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, the sides headed by 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, under Colonel Butler; D. Price; 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

Freedmen's Aid Society.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, held in Cincinnati it was decided to rebuild Walden University at Nashville, Tenn., which was recently destroyed by fire. Plans will be formulated soon for the raising of funds for rebuilding purposes.

Missing Boy Murdered.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The body of young Howell, who disappeared from his home in Columbia on Christmas day, and for whom such extensive searches have been made, was discovered by hunters this afternoon. He was murdered and the axe with which the deed was committed was found nearby. Howell had been struck from the rear on the crown of his head, which was crushed. Howell went out with a negro to cut holly bushes. The negro, who has since disappeared, returned to the city without him and reported that Howell had gone to his home.

Officials to Attend.

The South Carolina Legislature convened at noon Tuesday, and after the reading of Gov. Heyward's first annual message, the step taken was the passage of a concurrent resolution, designating the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three members of the Senate and five of the House to attend the funeral of Gen. Gordon as representatives of the State of Georgia. Gen. Gordon is gratefully remembered in South Carolina for his co-operation with Gen. Wade Hampton in 1876.

LAI'D TO HIS REST

No Alarms of War Now Disturb Gen.

John B. Gordon

THE FUNERAL SERVICES THURSDAY

The Great Chieftain Laid to Rest Amid the Mourning 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 South 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.

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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 squad 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.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

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 Pettus, 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."

Seaboard Train Held Up.

McClenny, Fla., Special.—Passenger train No. 76, east-bound on the Seaboard Air Line, was held up one mile east of Sanderson, at 7:45 Saturday night, by four white men. The door of the baggage car was blown open with dynamite, the robbers mistaking this car for the express car.

The engine was stopped by a volley of shots fired into the cab. The fireman and engineer were taken off the engine and escorted to the second-class coach, and the robbers ran the train ahead about a half mile, when they blew open the baggage car. The train conductor went forward, but was fired on and driven back to the coaches. Conductor L. S. Speck was dead-heading over the line, called for fire-arms and volunteers, N. H. Harrison, claim agent of the road; B. B. McCall, traveling auditor and J. C. Williamson, traveling freight agent, responded, and the four went forward, opened fire and drove the robbers off. Conductor Peck took the throttle and ran the train four miles down the road. The robbers secured no booty and made no attempt to rob the passengers, but there was great excitement in the passenger coach. The sheiffs of Duval and Baker counties went in pursuit with bloodhounds.

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 its 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."

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 Japan and Russia, while Russia, as a matter of honour proper, refuses to accept such dictation at the hands of Japan. Much, however, is still hoped from the Czar's influence. The statement adds:

"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 upon 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 Chyang Chyongdo, in the province of P'yongan, Korea.

The Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, calling yesterday, makes no mention of these disturbances, but according to The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent the Seoul correspondent of The Jiji Shimpo 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 coast 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, McLavy 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 200,000, 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 Chang and ports on the Yalu river are ice bound.

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 judgments 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.

A \$100,000 Fire.

Seranton, Pa., Special.—The Olyphant breaker and washery of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Olyphant 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.

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.