JAPAN SAID TO BE NO ALLY

Why the Russians are Hurrying Their Troops East.

NO ANGLO-JAPANESE PLAN

Of Campaign Agreed Upon—Russia Said to Have Consented to Open Port Authur on the Same Terms as Kiao Chau—The Cruiser Saratoff Passes the Bosphorus en the Way to Vladivorstock.

London, Feb. 1.—On the best of authority, it is announced that the talk of an Anglo-Japanese plan of campaign in certain eventualities is unfounded. No such matter has occupied the attention of the statesmen of the two countries and no agreement of the two countries with Japan except the common desire to secure the free development of trade in China.

As regards Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, according to the same authority, is only there for winter quarters, and the statements as to Russian occupation are unfounded. China is willing that the English warships should anchor there if required.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says a despatch has been received from Port Arthur asserting that no British vessels remain in the harbor, and that the Iphigenia and the Daphne left a week ago.

Constantinople, Feb. 1.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Saratoff, belonging to the volunteer fleet, with twelve quick-firing guns and 1,600 troops on board, passed the Bosphorus yesterday, on her way to Vladivostock.

Manchester, England, Feb. 1.—The Manchester Guardian hears that the difficulty in the Far East has been solved by the opening of Port Arthur to trade, on the same terms as Kiao-Chau, Great Britain withdrawing her demand for the opening of Talien-Wan.

Pekin, Feb. 1.—It is supposed that Great Britain's withdrawal from Port Arthur and her ceasing to exert pressure for the opening of the port of Talien-Wan, which actions are regarded as incredible and suicidal to British interests and prestige, were owing to her disbelief in the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and China. The Chinese Government, however, quotes this treaty as the reason for Russia's presence at Port Arthur, and Russian despatches to the Tsung-li-Yamen allege that the occupation of Port Arthur is in accordance with the treaty.

THE SPANISH CHARACTER.

A Recent Incident in the Case of Gen. Barcelona—Marched On Foot In Chains.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The recent incident in Barcelona of Gen. Rivera, the insurgent leader, being marched on foot and in chains, between lines of soldiers and gendarmes, to his prison fortress, is thoroughly characteristic of Spanish character and in accord with Spanish custom. Cruelty and tyranny have always been conspicuous in Spain's treatment toward her enemies, both foreign and domestic.

It is this very trait of Spanish character that has been her undoing as a colonizing nation. One after another of her vast American possessions have been lost simply because she could not treat them humanely. The whole history of Cuba, the last of her American dependencies, has been written in oppression and cruelty. No wonder that the Cuban Spaniards have at last found such cruelty no longer tolerable. Nor is it to be wondered at that the rebellious subjects of so cruel a mother country should themselves practice the same inhumanity, which they have learened, if not inherited, from their ancestors.

The Sagasta Government will never succeed in pacifying the insurgents by treating captured leaders with such indignity as was inflicted upon Gen. Rivera at Barcelona.

A WITNESS WITH HIS HAT ON.

Being a Jew He Was Indulged by Justice Carter.

From the Asheville Gazette.

Police justice Carter's court was a scene of activity yesterday morning.

The case of J. J. Treadway, charged with assault upon a young Hebrew in the employ of Sam Finestine, by the name of Litttman, was called. The Hebrew declined to be sworn with hat off, and when called to the stand placed his hat upon his head and took his seat in the witness chair. Policeman Lyerly, not being conversant with the Mosaic law, at once proceeded to take the hat off the witness' head, and placed it on the table. The witness, however, did not propose to be sworn with uncovered head, and instantly redonned the hat and grasped the book. The policeman again made a dive for the hat, but was informed by the court to let it alone. The hat was allowed to remain.

The Jew testified as to the particulars of the assault and when asked what the defendant did to him said: "He stretched forth his hand and smote me on the nose."

The court held that the defendant was guilty and adjudged that he pay a fine of $2.00.

A Rich State.

From the Kansas City Times.

Since 1890 the reduction of debt in Kansas has gone on apace until the huge total of that year has been practically wiped out. While it is true that the total of productions in 1897 was but little more than the average for ten years, it has nearly all of it been retained in the State and contributes to the enjoyment of those who produced it, instead of going abroad in the payment of borrowed money or interest on borrowed money. At the present time Kansas has a less per capita debt than any other prominent State in the Union, and is paying less interest on outside capital that any other. So much in explanation of why the State can feel so rich while producing no more than normally.

The Stream of Gold.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The stream of gold is setting in steadily from Europe to this country, and with a balance of trade for 1897 amounting to $357,000,000 in our favor it is likely to keep up for some time.

CRISIS REACHED IN SCANDINAVIA.

Both Norway and Sweden Reported to Be Preparing for War.

London, Feb. 1.—Thenews from Christiana on Friday last that the committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden has been unable to reach an agreement, indicates that the tension between Sweden and Norway is fast approaching the snapping point, and it is stated that on the frontier the arming of both parties is rapidly progressing, both sides preparing for war.

Stockholm, Jan. 28.—The members of the parliamentary committee, appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulation of the relations between Norway and Sweden, characterize as misleading the statement telegraphed from Christiana giving the grounds upon which it was said they had been unable to reach an agreement.

The last session of the committee was held today, and King Oscar in a speech said: "They who incur the blame for the failure to arrive at an understanding have taken a grave responsibility before history. May the Almighty stretch His hands over the future of my beloved people and give security to the inhabitants.

WHERE "TALL" HATS DON'T GO.

They Have Become a Factor In Austria's Race War.

From the New York Press.

For many decades the "stovepipe" hat has been a source of discord. It has had those who swore by it and those who swore at it. Now it has become a factor in a great race war. In the struggle now raging between Czech and German in Austria the tall hat has become the oriflamme of the Teutonic race, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to appear in a Czech town wearing a "stovepipe."

In the palmy days of the cowboy of the "wild and woolly West" a tenderfoot who walked down the street of Wolfville wearing a silk hat might have had it shot to pieces just for fun. But the cowboys would scarcely kill the wearer.

To appear in a town of Bohemia now, however, wearing a high hat is fraught with positive danger of life. The Czechs regard the high hat as symbolic of everything that is German and antagonistic to their race. A high hat has the same effect on a Czech as a red flag has on a bull. Why this is thus is, of course, another story. It is probably because high hats are worn more in Vienna than in Prague.

At Kuttenberg a few days ago a crowd had assembled at the railway station to bid farewell to Dr. Pacak, the well known Deputy. It so happened that Dr. Jindrich, a judicial functionary, traveling on official duty, stepped from the train, wearing a silk hat. This was regarded by the people as a direct provocation, and the unhappy Jindrich was at once surrounded by a yelling mob. His hat was knocked over his eyes, and he himself had to hurriedly seek shelter to escape further maltreatment.

People Who Rose for Office.

There is an annex to the postoffice museum that is run by a bright young lady who has been in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General for some years. Though curious enough to interest students of human nature, it is known to but few of the many visitors. It seems a custom of long standing for applicants for postoffices to send to the President with their credentials, and sometimes without, pictures not only of themselves, but of their entire families and all their relatives, no doubt to show the prospective voters. These pictures are sent by the President to the Postmaster General and eventually find their way to the young lady who prides herself on this curious collection. There are women old and women young, black and white, fat and thin. Some are good to look upon and probably intended to produce a gentle flutter in the President's heart, and others so absolutely homely as to fill a body's heart with pity. But they are all done up in their Sunday best to "set" for a picture. There are great brawny men who look as though they might know better, along with those who expose their infirmities to the photographer that the President may be touched to pity—and spoils.

There are a number of dwarfs who could not see through a pigeon hole unless the elevation to office might do it. Some men without arms and others with a leg or so missing; still others crippled with rheumatism. Men taken in their old army uniforms, and one fond father sent a picture of his son holding up the American flag upon the occasion of a Republican rally. Young men fondly embracing their wives and babies, and a doting grandfather with enough sons and daughters, grandchildren and great grandchildren, nieces and nephews to fill all of the postoffices in his State figure in the collection. One good man sends along his own and his wife's picture, telling the President that if he does not choose to give the office to him he can give it to his wife. Just so it is in the family it will make no material difference. As the prize curiosity of this collection, in the middle of the screen upon which the young lady has arranged her collection sits a great brawny man, posed with his trouser leg rolled to his knee and displaying a most revolting sore. How the poor President allows these grewsome pictures to influence office is a question. Maybe, mercifully to him, he never sees them. But this is a custom ages old

Pointed Paragraphs.

The scales of justice is nothing but a trial balance.

The high churchman uses candles and the Baptist dips.

When a man gets in a pickle it seldom preserves his temper.

It is the clean tablecloth that catches the early grease spot.

A tree is covered with bark, but a dog is usualy lined with it.

It is said that courtship carries more passengers than all the other ships.

The book-keeper may not have been born to rule, but he does it just the same.

It's as hard for some women to pass a millinery shop without looking in as it is for some men to pass a saloon without going in.

Interesting Ruins.

The oldest city in the world is Nippur, the "Older Bel" of Babylon. The foundations were laid 7,000 years B. C. The ruins have lately been unearthed.

Prose Vs. Poetry.

Romantic Maid—"And would you be wililing to die for me?"

Practical Man—"No; but I will gladly try to make a living for you."—Chicago News.

WHY THE MAJAH WANTS WAR

Afraid We May Not Get Into a Scrap With Spain

BUT WOULD CALL HER A LIAR

At Any Rate, Although He Thinks That She Hasn't Enough Money for Us to Jump Right Onto—What a Great Pity It Is That the United States Has Grown so Big That Other Nations Will Not Fight Her.

From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post.

"I am afraid," said the Major at the Army and Navy Club the other evening, "that we are not going to be able to get into a scrap with Spain or with anybody else. It's a pity, a bloomin' pity, sir, and I feel sorry for this great nation of ours. When a nation gets so big that nobody will get into a row with it it is a pity. We need war; we're spoiling for it and we can't get it. I'm a jingo from the word go, and I say, out of my war experience, that this country needs war worse than it needs a surplus in the Treasury.

"I don't say that we ought to jump on Spain, but if Spain were only a little bigger and had some money I should be in favor of calling her a liar to her face just for the sake of war and good times. Of course, Spain is too small We'd eat her on the first day and the whole thing would be over so quick that it would do no good.

"If I were President—maybe it's a good thing that I am not—I should wait for a favorable opportunity and then I should lay a firm hold upon the tail of the British lion and twist it so hard that he'd simply have to turn and bite, and as he was turning I'd hit him a kick in the ribs. Then, sir, we'd have a war on hand that would amount to something. Get licked? No we wouldn't, but we would get our money's worth. It would be a red hot time, though, and that's what this country needs.

"To this point my remarks may have seemed a little foolish, but I will now give you my reasons. We're overproducing; we make more of everything than we can get rid of, and a good, hot war with a first class power would work off this overproduction and stimulate new industries. War is the greatest stimulator of new industries that you ever saw. No political party is in it with war in this respect. Can you tell me how much canned meats we put up before the civil war? Hardly any, sir; hardly any. How much do we put up now? If you know you can't repeat the figures, for they're so big they would break your jaw. We can almost everything eatable, and we put it up in such fine shape that it will keep for years and be just as good as when it was put into the can. That was brought about by the war. Our struggle with the South created a demand for caned goods. The army couldn't get anywhere near enough of them. A practically new industry was started on hte spot, and look at it today. It all came from the war.

"Then see what the war did for the manufacture of cloths and clothing. It set makers of uniform to thinking about the ready-made clothing business, and after the war they went into it heavy. The sudden demand for uniforms ready to be put on did a great deal for the clothing business. It stimulated the makers of this sort of wearing apparel, and now it is one of the great industries of the country. It has nearly all developed since the war, according to my notion. It is the same with the making of cotton cloths and the manufacture of woolen goods. They used to think they couldn't make a piece of canvas in this country but the war taught them that they could make it, and a good quality at that, and that there was money in it.

"Boots and shoes all ready to be jumped into were demanded during the war, and the manufacturers went at it and made 'em. This business amounted to very little before '16, but look at it now! Thousands of men and women at it; millions of capital invested in it, and I calculate that the war did more to stimulate it than anything else Before that people used to think that when they wanted footwear the only way to get it was to go to a cobbler, let him measure the foot, and have the boots or shoes made. The war made the ready-made article popular; it created a demand for it that has gone on and on, and will probably continue to go on and on.

"Wonderful stimulator is war. Regular advance agent of prosperity. Where would prices go to if we had a war? I don't mean the prices on thes tock market, but the price of commodities. Dollar wheat? You bet, and there'd be mighty close to dollar oats, too. Everything would go sailing up.

"Then let me call your attention to the marvellous development of guns since the war. We make the finest guns in the world, and if it had not been for the unpleasantness in the '60's, we might be making the poorest. If we could have another war, we'd learn how to make better guns, for the wits of our inventors would be stimulated. War stimulates the inventive genius all around; it sets men to thinking about fire-arms, better coast defenses, better clothing for the soldiers, better food, and consequently better ways of putting up food. War is the great civilizer, the great educator, the great stimulator, and we can get nobody to fight us. A glass of whiskey, waiter."

Dr. Evans's Faultless Set of Teeth.

From the London Truth.

Mme. K., a once noted Russian beauty, was famous for the length and sumptuousness of her trains. She was also lavish of her smiles. One evening at some grand reception I was gazing at her as Comte Horace de Suseul led her through a suit of salons. Mr. Evans came up to me. What do you think of her teeth?" "They light her face like sunbeams; they eclipse even the pearls of Mme. de Rothchild's necklace." It was I who provided them," said the doctor; "no, I'm not joking." "But surely they are too transparent to be of composition?" "They are not of artificial stuff. I chose teeth from the mouths of twelve Brittany girls to make the set." "Why from twelve?" "Because the twelve had the proper number of faultless teeth. Besides, Mme. K. is superstitiously orthodox. She wanted her teeth to be a reminder of the twelve apostles. To please her I inserted a bit of the true cross in the gold setting."

LONDON'S MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Hot Fight to be Made for Members of the County Council.

London, Jan. 31.—The progressive campaign for the London County Council elections on March 3, opened on Wednesday with a rousing meeting at St. James' Hall, which stirringly answered the Marquis of Salisbury's attack on the County Council. Earl Carrington, who presided, vigorously attacked the Marquis of Salisbury's design, which, he alleged, was a blow at popular representation and intended to silence the voice of united London by disintegrating it into many impotent parts. He explained the progressive programme to be popular control of the water, gas, and street railways, the better housing of the poor, and far-reaching schemes for purifying and beautifying London.

The campaign promises to be a most interesting one, for the Moderates, otherwise the Conservatives propose to use all the political machinery of the Tory caucus and the Primrose League, and have even enlisted a score of Duchesses and Peeressses to tour the constituencies, while the Progressives are inclined to run a sort of citizens ticket on municipal issues alone. John Burns, the labor leader, genially prophesies that many sorrows will overtake the canvassing Duchesses when campaigning in Hell Row.

What Should An Architect Be Taught?

Russell Sturgis in February Atlantic.

Sound and ready knowledge of building, dexterious readiness and some approach to excellence as a freehand draughtsman, and some skill as a modeler—these are the three things which the student should be taught. All else is a part of his higher education, of his training as a man rather than as an architect. Time was when there existed no such distinction; when there were living traditions which the young architect had to learn, which he would learn naturaly as an apprentice—exactly as the apprentice painter picked up his art of painting naturaly and ground his master's colors and swept out his master's workshop the while. Those days are gone.

There is no tradition now which ought to be learned, because there is no tradition which is not that of some school or coterie, none which binds the world of building men. There is no tradition now which should not be avoided, because there is no tradition which is not telling against a healthy growth of the fine art of building. The traditions now are of the most mischievous character, and nothing can come of a familiarity with them but a prolongation of the sterile years, the years of the lean kine, through which the European world goes starving in spirit for food of the solid and wholesome sort known to men of old. Designing cannot be taught; good taste cannot be taught, and yet it is well for the artist in any department to learn what other artists have done, and to learn how they designed, and to see what they accounted good taste.

A Heavy Load.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The sight of our flag in Cuban waters may serve to remind Spain that it once represented a commerce with the island of $100,000,000 a year. The loss in trade of $80,000,000 a year is too heavy a burden to be carried indefinitely.

Inevitable.

From the Loisville Commercial.

Mr. Dingley has stated very clearly the trend of one industrial revolution. The profitable manufacture of cotton is to be transferred from New England to the South.

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has enioyed a constant patronage for over sixty years. It is wonderfully efficacious in all painful diseases, such as

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City House and Lot For Sale.

BY virtue of authority conferred by a certain Deed of Trnst from Anderson Betts and wife to Ernest Haywood, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N.C., in Book 125, page 17, I will on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1898, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; a certain house and lot on the South side of Lane street, in the Northwestern portion of the City of Raleigh. Said lot has on it a four-room dwelling, a two-room kitchen, a wood house and a well, and is described as follows:

Bounded by a line beginning at a stake on the South side of Lane street, in the Northwestern portion of said city, said stake being the Clay Johnson Northwest corner; runs thence West along the South side of Lane street to the McCuller's lot; thence South along the McCuller's lot to the J. M. Betts line; thence East along the J. M. Betts line to the Clay Johnson line; thence North along the Johnson line to the beginning, containing about one-seventh (1-7) of an acre.

Time of sale 12 o'clock, m.

Place of sale, county court house door in Raleigh, N. C.

ERNEST HAYWOOD,
Trustee.

January 7th, 1898.
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We are Agents for Womack's and Battle's Digest. The THIRD volume of Womack's Digest will be ready during the summer. All orders sent will receive prompt attention. Judge Clark's "Articles and Addresses," 25c. postpaid.

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