

RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD. has its moments of relaxation, even in a Russian soldier, brut-The first Russian stronghold constructed in the far East, ish and ignorant as he is. The following incident, which hap-pened in Vladivostok during the Vladivostok stands to-day as the pioneer outpost of Russian advance into that region. Situated writers's sojourn there, will tend on a gentle slope of hills on a curve of the Golden Horn, the city is so screened as to be ento illustrate the feelings of animosity against the Japanese which at present prevail throughout Siberia and Manchuria. There are numbers of Japanese tirely concealed from without the harbor. Owing to the strategical position of the many small in Vladivostok following various islands lying in and about the vocations, and short as they are harbor, heavy pieces of ordnance they are not too small in stature as to be seen and ferreted out by Russian soldiers who take fiendhave been mounted on commanding and advantageous points to ish delight in handling them roughly and intimidating them. insure safety from a sea attack. While in the city the writer counted forty-three fortified po-One afternoon a short time ago, a big, burly, Russian trooper, coarse and bloated in face and sitions protecting the harbor entrance. figure, and a beard that none but

Vladivostok (pronounced Vlad-evo'-stock) is essentially a port of and for the Russians. This is manifested in a marked degree by the absence of English speaking clerks in the hotels and commercial houses, which is not the case in any other part of the Orient. The Russians do not encourage immigration of aliens, but supplement the population by sending numbers of their own people out either by steamer or across Siberia by the great railroad.

The city has probably the poorest hoiel accommodations in the East. These places look sump-tuous and comfortable from without, but experience and contact within these self-styled hostelries has unmistakably proved that the Muscovite has yet much to learn concerning the manag-ing of hotels. The English-speaking traveler enters the ho-tel to discover to his chagrin

broken Ruglish imaginable: "By and by fight, eh?" WATCHING JAPANESE. ince the a qvent of the pro

a Russian colonel of infantry, and recognized in bim the indiclasses in the matter of educagent and impecunious individual tion. But stupidity, however, who staggered aboard the ship at Nagasaki-a spy.

## Mr. Whitney's Massachusetts Estate.

Yorkville Enquirer.

People at Washington, Mass., are especially interested in what will become of the vast estate of Wm. C. Whitney on October Mountain. In 1896, Mr. Whit-ney bought over 12,000 acres of land adjoining Lenox and spent \$60,000 a year in making it into a shooting park. At great ex-pense he placed there herds of buffalo, moose, elk, and deer, flocks of Angora goats and sheep, pheasants and partridges. He stocked the lake with bass and the brooks with trout. On the top of October Mountain was a Russian dare exhibit, strutted the lodge, which was an ordi-nary farmhouse where a retinue up to'a little almond-eyed brown man on one of the main roads of servants was kept the year round. Mr. Whitney stayed there only a few weeks in the year. The house is one of the and demanded of him his passport. The Jap, not being gifted in the language of the country, explained in his best English, accompanied by a doff of the cap ighest points of the Berkshire Hills. From its piazza one can and a sweeping bow that he left command an extensive view of his identification papers at home, valley and woodland, besides whereupon the Russian, probabseeing the unusual sight of ly becoming incensed .ver the buffalo and moose roaming at will over the pastures. The politeness of the Japanese which possibly looked to him as affectwill over the pastures. The estate which comprised twenty-four farms, was in charge of a superintendent. Many former owners of the farms were aled, seized the little subject of the Mikado about the neck and violently shook him until his h e a d actually rattled, and marched him off to headquarters lowed to occupy their houses and to work on the estate. Mr. Whitney in late years had lost in the meantime muttering between his teeth in the most interest in his immense preserve and many of the wild animals had been taken elsewhere.

Senator Hanna,

interests of science. At the rate the United States borrows money it would take an investment of \$300,000,000 to produce

that sum. I have as much in-come as the combined incomes of five of the greatest universities in America, but if I had \$1,000,000 a year more I would spend it along the line of teach-ing people who live by working in the fields with their coats off the science that relates to agri-culture. More is being done by this country to help the farmer than by all other countries on earth.

ROBERT E. PEARY, Naval Officer and Arctic Explorer.

With \$1,000,000 available for exploration one would naturally turn to the largest unknown areas yet remaining upon the globe. These areas, - two in number, are to be found at the North and South Poles. In the former region about 3,000,000 square miles and in the latter some 6,000,000 square miles are absolute terra incognito. For the sum of \$1,000,000 with

the utilization of modern methods, these two large unknown areas could be eliminated. In both regions the pendulum, meterological, magnetic, and other observations, taken at points of maximum flattening of the terrestrial spheroid, would supply data for a final, rigid determination of the actual figure of the earth, and for a clearer definition and more explicit application of the laws of terrestrial meteorology and magnetism. Possibly there might be larger financial returns. It is premature to say that there

are not unknown rookeries of a ceale in th beat or new whaling grounds in the north.

By this is meant, not a vast printing establishment, like the Clarendon press, at Oxford; but an association on one hand of a limited number of men conversant with the technical and financial side of printing, and on the other of a committee of scholars and leaders in scientific scholars and leaders in scientific researches, to be appointed by the presidents of the chief Am-erican universities. The duty of this body should primarily be the publication of books of marked scientific value, but un-remunerative by reason of their character. Such a university press should be open to the re-public of scholars—not restricted to members of a few universities, as is now the case. as is now the case.

Cuffs.

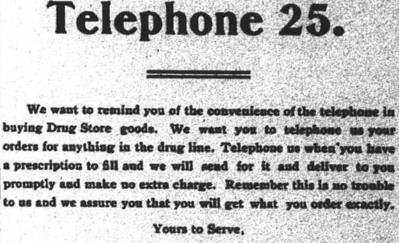
## JACOB RIIS. Anthor of "How the Other Half Lives."

As it is wholly improbable that anybody will give me a million dollars, I have not been able to bring myself to think what I would do with it if it came. I think I would a good deal rather not have a million dollars. I am getting too old to bother with things I do not understand. I cannot tell you to whom to apply for that kind of information. Most of the people whose possession of a million dollars would be worth much to anybody besides themselves are too busy now trying to do some of the things money would help them carry out. The opinion of others you don't want.

> JOHN B. SMITH. ologist of New Jersey.

If a million of dollars would be placed at my disposal I would work along the following lines:

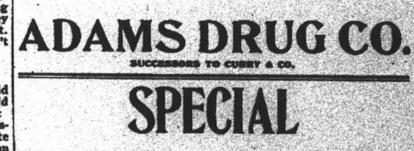
Determination of the life history of every insect parasite upon man and upon warm



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**JAS. F. YEAGER** 

If You Can't Come



that the hotel staff has not been coached even in the simplest English monosyllables. Taking into consideration the language of Russia to be an accomplishment requiring strenuous labor to acquire, it is obviously certain the poor foreigner who chances to come into close quar-ters with a Vladivostock hotel will not better his temperament by remaining too long a time.

## MILITARY CITY.

Vladivostock is a military city. Commercial houses thrive there. Asiatic Aliens have settled in great numbers, but above the clattering of commerce, the confusion of tongues, the click of machinery, is beard the voice of the military. The houses of the lower class are squalid and dirty justly fitted to shelter those whose ideas on cleanliness are in strict second with the condition of their abodes. The streets are like the houses; dirty, dusty and the receptacle for the gar-

A drive over the roads of Vlad-ivostok is both instructive and far East. exciting, and affords one a sufficiency of exercise that even several hours of physical culture could not induce. The favorite mode of conveyance is the "isi-washciick" or four-wheeled ve-hicle, closely resembling the vic-toria, with the exception that one house is hitched between the shafts and another to the side of the first horse, but outside the shaft. The Cossack driver, perched unconcernedly on the sent, in the green cost and puffed red sleeves, forms a ludicrons picture to the non-resident. The traveller anticipating a delight-ful drive, takes his seat in the ve-

ent Russian-Japanese embroglio the Russian officials in Vladivostok and elsewhere in the Orient have spared no pains and trouble in keeping a close watch on the Japanese in the country. It is well known to the officials that there are many Japanese within their city and thereabouts acting in the capacity of merchants, but who are in reality Govern-ment spies. Because of these stringent measures adopted to keep the wily Jap from seeing too much there have been frequent clashes between both Russians and Japanese, imprisoned Japs and oftentimes recourse to the Mikago's diplomatic representative which has resulted in many cases in the alleged offen-ders being sent out of the coun-

try. The Japanese find it exceedingly difficult to move about in any part of Siberia or Manchuria without the Russian officials becoming cognizant of the fact. This is the main reason why they (the Japanese) are entirely at sea concerning the quota of Russian forces at present in the

If the Russians are ferreting out the Japs in Siberia and Manchuria, they are also losing no time in studying the strategical zones of the Japanese Empire, through the medium of Government agents, who may be either Germans, French or Englishmen. The most important, fortified positions in Japan are the entrance to Nagasaki harbor, at Shimoloseki, the southern entrance to the Inland Sea, the extensive positions on the Island of Awaji, which command the northern entrance to the Inland Sea, and the line of works comful drive, takes his seat in the ve-hicle, and almost immediately the horse, at a word from the driver, with a leap is off. The Cossacks are very proficient in driving and handling these con-yeyances. They start the ani-

who is ill in Washington with typhoid fever, is growing weaker.

Hurrah for Lincolnton! It voted Thursday overwhelmingly for \$30,000 of five per cent waterworks bonds.

ROBERT RIDGWAY, Ornifbologist of United States First .- Purchase such ornithological publications as are

A study of organisms found in parasites when taken under natural outdoor conditions and the effect which these organisms would have upon a host. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

blooded animals generally.

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