



•• The Harbor of Vladivostok, Russia's Chief Seaport. ••

### Japanese Commanders

The Leaders on Land and Sea of Japan's Forces.

THE personnel composing the leadership of the armies and navies of Japan is a distinguished one, well known to students of war. The Japanese Navy is under the control of a naval staff, with headquarters in Japan, movable so as to be within easy direction of the several widely separated fleets. The chief of the naval staff is Admiral Ito, who was distinguished as the leading fleet officer during the Chinese-Japan War of 1894-95. Admiral Ito is ably assisted by Admiral Kabayama. These men are responsible for the naval campaign in general. The active fleet executive, who has taken the place held by Admiral Togo, is the flag officer of the fleet. His subordinates as squadron commanders are Vice-Admiral Hiraoka and Rear Admiral Dewa. These five officers are Japan's present naval leaders. The army, as a whole, is under the direction of a general staff, with head-

eral Nogu probably is the active executive of this division. The second grand division is ably led by Lieutenant-General Oshima at its head. Lieutenant-General Ogawa leads the fourth division. And the fifth grand division is commanded by Lieutenant-General Yamaguchi. It is under these chief leaders for her navy and army that Japan has begun her struggle.

One of the few Orientals who have risen from the humblest class of life to be great men in their States is Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, commander of the Japanese fleet that attacked Port Arthur and the recognized strategic genius of the Mikado's naval forces. He calls him "The Little Admiral" in his own language, because of his diminutive stature. In America he is spoken of as the "Mahan of Japan," and his sovereign, appreciative of the superior training and unquestioned bravery displayed in another war, has made him chief of the most important fleet arrayed against Russia in the Eastern seas.

The story of Uriu's life has a parallel in that of the late Li Hung Chang, though perhaps the Admiral was born under circumstances more auspicious for his wonderful rise from poverty to greatness, while Earl Li of China overcame all the obstacles of an unregenerated barbarian regime. Uriu, of Japan, reached manhood at the very hour when his country had launched its modern liberal policy of equal chances for all classes of society.

The Admiral is a direct product of



REAR-ADMIRAL S. URIU.

Who Commanded the Japanese Squadron in the Port Arthur Engagements. He Was Graduated From Annapolis.

quarters in Japan. The Emperor is nominally commander of both the army and navy, but he relies upon the general staff to counsel and act for him. The chief of the general staff is Field Marshal Marquis Oyama. He was prominent in the field of 1894-95. After the death of General Kawakami, who was the Motke in the China war, Marshal Oyama became chief of staff. To-day he holds this position, yet it is only in name that he is chief. General Kawakami's real successor is Lieutenant-General Baron Kodama, recently appointed vice-chief of the general staff.

Baron Kodama has been for some years the Governor-General of Formosa. Great expectations are centered upon him. He has shown exceptional ability in Formosa and is looked to as a man of genius in large military strategy. The world will probably hear much of him. He is a young man, slight in physique, but very alert, decisive and positive in bearing. Associated with Lieutenant-General Kodama are two newly made generals, Kuraki and Oku. These four men have



Vice-Admiral Togo.

Commander of the Japanese Squadron Which Torpedoed the Russian Warships at Port Arthur.

formulated Japan's full plans of campaign. Under the general staff are two grand bureaus. The director of the first bureau is Major-General Ochi. The second bureau is under the direction of Major-General Fu-Kuchina, famous for his horseback ride across Siberia in 1893-94, and for his energy in the field in the Chinese-Japan War a year later. He is familiar with Russia and the Russians. The Imperial Body Guard is commanded by Lieutenant-General Hasogawa. The first army division is under the command of a prince of the Imperial House who is of no special value in the field. Can-

that new policy. Educated at the United States Naval Academy and later a student at European centers of learning, he is said to be one of the most broad minded of his countrymen. So much does he approve of Westernism that he makes English the language of his home in Tokyo. His wife, a Japanese graduate of Vassar College, and his five children know their native tongue, but they do not use it among themselves. The Admiral writes and speaks English perfectly, and every publication issued by the class of '81 since it left Annapolis contains some contribution from his pen.

Admiral Togo is now about fifty-five years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a Samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior in rank, Admiral Count Ito, who was in chief command of the navy during the China-Japanese war, and is now Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokyo, is also a Satsuma Samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsuma. In the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Now, days, neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan, but many men from all over the empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, his whole personnel was Satsuma. Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where he went through the regular courses of instruction current some thirty odd years ago.

#### Women Becoming Sensible.

"The time is coming," says an eminent physician, "when women by the construction of their attire will have an equal opportunity with men to breathe the breath of life. I know that this is so by the marked change in the character of my patients. Ten years ago the average sick woman would take offense at any suggestion of tight lacing. Now she listens with respect and often asks eagerly for breathing directions and where to go for advice upon all these subjects."

#### Origin of Land Surveying.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of re-identifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

### HARNESSED TO HIS UMBRELLA.

Apparatus Which Gives the Wearer the Use of Both Hands.

Solicitors, canvassers and other whose business requires that they should be out in all kinds of weather are sorely handicapped when they are compelled to give up the use of one hand to carry an umbrella. In order to meet this demand the umbrella support shown has been devised. In this apparatus the umbrella is held with two sticks instead of one, and these



UMBRELLA HUCKLED TO THE BODY.

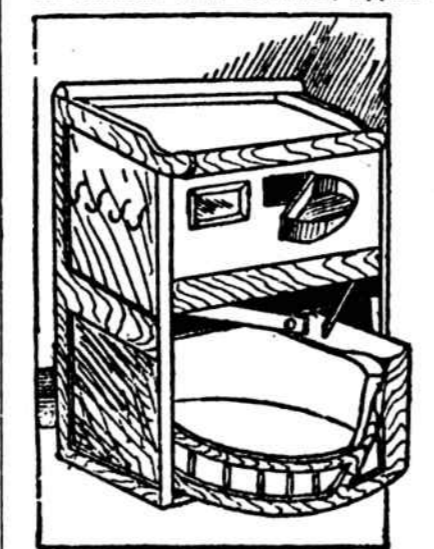
are conveniently placed for fastening the extended umbrella to the body and holding it over the head. This framework is strapped around the waist and also supported at the shoulder, but the harness is not at all obtrusive, and could be worn by women as well as men. It is also suggested as a valuable thing for a bicycle tourist as a protection against the sun.

### A HOUSEWIFE'S HELP.

New Style of a Kitchen Cabinet.

The inventors of the kitchen cabinets appear to have been particularly active lately, the patent office having announced several new wrinkles in this line in the past two months. Each purports to be an improvement over all those that preceded it, so it would seem that the acme of perfection should well nigh be reached.

An Indiana man, however, appears



THE NEW KITCHEN CABINET.

to have struck upon a most happy idea with the cabinet. This is herewith illustrated. With a combination of drawers and sliding ledges, with receptacles for the various ingredients used in the kitchen, and racks and hooks for the utensils needed by the cook, it would seem that nothing is left to be desired. A feature of the cabinet is the swinging arrangement by which space is economized.

#### Blazing a Trail.

The ignorance of many people about the habits and capacities of the blind is illustrated by a question which a man once asked Helen Keller. Although he was a scholar and man of letters, he wanted to know if she enjoyed painting! A bright boy, who was a pupil in one of the earliest institutions for the blind, says Fanny Crosby in her "Life Story." Was vainly bored by the foolish questions asked by visitors whom he had to escort about the school.

The climax was reached when he took them to the dining hall. "Dear me," exclaimed the wondering dame. "How do you blind folks ever manage to see the way to your mouths?"

"Well, ma'am," replied the boy solemnly, "each of us hitches one end of a string to his tongue and the other to the leg of his chair. By following that he manages to prevent the victuals losing their way."

#### Better Than a Burro.

Prospecting by automobile is the latest novel idea in the Centennial State. Two Colorado mining men, B. F. Kelly and Smith McKay, left Denver recently in an auto for a prospecting tour through Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. They carried a regular camping outfit and provisions for the first week out. It was their intention to be gone about six months.

#### Seed Wheat Tests.

Tests made at the Ohio Experiment Station demonstrated that five pecks of wheat on rich bottom land produced thirty-four bushels. Seven pecks of seed wheat produced thirty-seven bushels. The experiments were tried three years, and the seven pecks continued to make the greater quantity of wheat.

## •• Luck and •• Adventure.

### GRAND DUKE'S OWN STORY.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL has just arrived at Harbin on his way to St. Petersburg. His injuries are not severe, although he is suffering from burns on the neck and ears caused by the tremendous explosion of the Petropavlovsk and from bruises of the back and loins caused, subsequently, by the beating of the turbulent waves, which, however, quickly subsided.

The Grand Duke can walk a little now. He gives the following story of his escape, which was almost miraculous:

At the moment of the explosion on the Petropavlovsk the Grand Duke was on the bridge, at the other end of which was Admiral Makaroff. It seemed as if the world, the skies, the waters were suddenly rent asunder and from the gulf arose a devouring cloud and blinding flame, which burst with a deafening roar into acid surfacing fumes.

Scorched, blinded, choked, stunned, Cyril recovered consciousness sufficiently to recognize that the Petropavlovsk was settling down by the head. The bodies of the dead sailors were floating off the forecastle deck, which was awash. All around lay wreckage; fallen top hamper and scalding steam cut off the Grand Duke's escape by the companionway.

He faintly remembers that he realized the necessity of making his way aft, dimly reasoning that there he was more likely, with some way still on the ship, to clear the suction from her when she sank. He recalls swarming hand over hand down from the bridge and making his way along the deck through smoke, flame, steam and still suffocating fumes among heaps of human debris.

He remembers ascending an incline, with the rising water, as it seemed pursuing him into a barrette in which the water was already pouring with such force that he required all his strength he could muster to battle his way through it. However, he reached a gun port and dived through it.

He recalls now that while diving the thought flashed across his mind that he must dive deep and swim as far as possible before rising, as that was his only chance to permanently clear the sinking ship. So he dived down, down and outward with all the force of an athlete and practised swimmer until his temples were bursting with the effort of retaining his breath.

Then he struck out upward. However, he had dived so deep that he seemed to him he would never reach the surface; but at last the light came and he reached the air. While he filled his lungs he supported himself on a piece of floating wreckage which he seized, and to which he assisted another struggling swimmer.

Then the Grand Duke looked around for the Petropavlovsk. She was not to be seen. The sea was quite calm, and, except for the gentle rise and fall of the woodwork to which he was clinging with his companion, he was quite motionless. But with each upward swing he swept around his eyes over the smooth bosom of the placid sea for the great ship.

There was no sign, no trace of her except some floating bodies, a few buoyant articles and still fewer battling swimmers. The Grand Duke, of course, did not know then how much time had elapsed, but he heard afterward that exactly one minute and forty seconds passed between the explosion and the ship's disappearance.—Charles Hauds, in the New York World.

### AN ANTARCTIC RESCUE.

As dramatic as the famous meeting of Dr. Nansen and Mr. Jackson on the ice of Franz-Josef Land in the summer of 1896 was that of Captain Larsen, of the Swedish steamship Antarctic, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the Swedish explorer, and Captain Irizar, of the Argentine gunboat Uruguay, among the icy hills of Louis-Philippe Land last November. The Nordenskjold vessel Antarctic, which left Sweden in October, 1901, and had taken on board a lieutenant of the Argentine Navy at Buenos Ayres, had landed Dr. Nordenskjold and his party at Snow Hill, Louis-Philippe Land, in January, 1902, with provisions for two years. The steamer had then gone to the vicinity of the Falkland Islands for an extended cruise.

According to the plan agreed upon, the Antarctic was to return for the exploring party in January, 1903. On the fourth of that month, however, while passing between two ice fields in Terror Bay, it was suddenly nipped and held fast. A hole was made in the quarter, through which water poured in a torrent. The steam pumps were started, and for more than a month kept the vessel fairly clear of water while she lay in the ice. Meanwhile all on board were ready to abandon ship.

At last, on February 12, she went clear of the ice and headed for land, but began to fill quickly. Captain Larsen ran her against an ice field, and landed the men and stores just before the steamer sank. The party succeeded in reaching Paulet Island, where the crew wintered with great hardships. One sailor died.

Meanwhile, when his rescuers failed to arrive, Dr. Nordenskjold wintered in Louis-Philippe Land, only sixty miles away. When the summer of 1903 went by without word from the explorer, the Swedish Government took alarm and fitted out a relief expedition. Before it could sail, however, the energetic Argentine Republic had commissioned Captain Irizar, of the gunboat Uruguay, to sail at once for the south sea and find Dr. Nordenskjold. Accordingly, early in November—the opening of spring in those latitudes—Captain Irizar landed on Louis-Philippe Land, and had the good fortune in the course of a short walk to meet two of Dr. Nordenskjold's men, who were hunting for penguins for food.

Quickly they led him over the ice mounds to the camp where Dr. Nordenskjold and the others were. They had

hardly exchanged greetings, and the leader was just saying that the Antarctic had not been seen, when over the hill on the other side came Captain Larsen, the Argentine lieutenant and five of his sailors, who crossed on the ice from Paulet Island, seeking their leader or some rescuer.

The reunion was as joyous as it was dramatic. The Argentine lieutenant, bareheaded, roughly clad, unshorn, hailed as an old comrade and superior the commander of the Uruguay, and was delighted that the rescue should have been achieved by his own Government. The relief of each party on learning that the others had come through unharmed may be imagined. Two days later the rest of the sailors were taken on board the Uruguay from Paulet Island, and soon from southern South America news of their safety was flashed to the world.

Besides valuable meteorological and magnetic records, and notes and maps of canoe and inland explorations of the borders of Louis-Philippe and Oscar Second Lands, Dr. Nordenskjold brings back fossils which show that those now frigid regions were once possessed of a beautiful and bounteous vegetation.

### SNAKES IN BED.

No matter where he is, or at what hotel he is stopping, John L. Carter, a well-known railroad contractor, of Colorado, always, before going to bed, removes the covers and shakes them thoroughly before daring to turn in. That is, he does this in the season when snakes are around. Yesterday afternoon, while talking to a group of friends in the lobby of the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Carter told a story that explained this unusual habit of his.

It was about the middle of last July when he was at Tucuman, N. M., with a construction party of the Rock Island road that the experience he recounted befel him. After an unusually hard day's work he entered the quarters of the engineers late at night, so worn out that he did not even strike a light, but threw off his clothes and piled himself into one of the beds along the wall. In a few moments he was sound asleep, but frequently during the night he was awakened by what seemed to him a moving ridge beneath him in the bed. He was too sleepy to get up to investigate, however, and anyway felt that it was only a trick of his imagination. Rising early the next morning, he, as was the habit of the men in the camp, began the task of folding up and putting away the blankets on the bed. As he jerked the third one from the bed and gave it a vigorous shake he heard a heavy thud on the other side, as of some body striking the ground. What confronted his eyes when he lowered the blanket almost paralyzed him with fear. There, all coiled and ready for battle, lay an immense prairie rattlesnake. Later, when, with the aid of some men about the camp who had answered his call, he had despatched the reptile, he measured it and found that it was exactly five feet in length and as large round as a man's wrist.

That's why Mr. Carter always inspects his bed in the snake season.—Kansas City Journal.

### A JAPANESE HERO.

Rear Admiral Ingles recalls the death of the great Count Saigo as an instructive example of the habit of mind of the Japanese. The Count was in insurrection against his Emperor in 1873 and was nearly in the toils and he knew it. So in his stronghold he employed his leisure time in playing chess with his immediate friends. Reports kept coming in from the outposts, each time more disheartening than the last. But the Count still went on playing chess, while the most good humor and pleasant railway continued among the whole party. Yet another message from the outposts came in, which left no doubt as to the situation. Still the Count and his companions went on playing.

"Broke the absorption of the moment, then when there was a pause in the game at which he could rise without being discourteous to his guests, the Count got up and said: "Gentlemen, now it is time." He directed some one to send for his sword bearer. The man advanced and immediately received his orders. A few seconds later Count Saigo's body and head had been separated at one heavy stroke.

### AN ARAB SPY OUTFITTED.

Once at least, in Egypt, the loss of his eye in an earlier campaign proved a great service to Lord Wolseley and his army. He could get no information of the enemy's strength of position, says the London Outlook. An Arab was captured prowling around our outposts and was brought before him. It was ten to one the sallow fellow knew everything. Lord Wolseley questioned him. The fellow answered never a word, standing stolid between two soldiers. At last a happy idea struck the general. He said in Arabic: "It is no use your refusing to answer me, for I am a wizard, and at a wish can destroy you and your masters. To prove this to you, I will take out my eye, throw it up, catch it and put it back in my head." And, to the horror and amazement of the fellow, Lord Wolseley took out his glass eye, threw it up, caught and replaced it. That was enough; the Arab capitulated, and the information he gave the staff led to the Arab's defeat.

### Colored People Leaving the Delta.

Hon. L. C. Dulaney, of Issaquena, one of the most prominent planters in the delta, attributes the scarcity of labor in Mississippi to the agitation of the Negro question during the past year, the seeming attitude of hostility toward the race and the opposition to Negro education which had its first actual demonstration in Governor Vandaman's veto of the appropriation for the Negro Normal School at Holly Springs.

Mr. Dulaney states that the labor scarcity is not due to the fact that the Negroes will not accept work so much as it is to the steady tide of Negro emigration from the state. Members of the race who have grown restive on account of the attempt to deprive them of educational advantages are leaving the state in large numbers and among these are many good, hard-working, law-abiding colored people who have moved to other southern

### General Kuropatkin's Fearlessness.

General Kuropatkin's hold over men is due to his reputation for absolute fearlessness. Five years ago he received the information that the great powder magazine at St. Petersburg and that at Toulon, France, were to be blown up within twenty-four hours. The general was in bed when he heard the news, but he at once got up and started for St. Petersburg without losing a moment. He summoned all the staff of the magazine and went on a round of inspection. He found everything in order, and as a proof of his satisfaction ordered every one in the magazine to take three days' holiday and to leave at once. He then collected a new garrison and a new staff and set a ring of sentries all around the magazine. The consequence was that nothing happened to the St. Petersburg magazine, but that at Toulon was blown up the next day.—Chicago News.

## News of Interest TO AFRO-AMERICANS

### Won't Be Shut Out.

According to a dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., there are probabilities that the colored voters of the state will give the white republicans some trouble. Rev. D. H. W. Leek, one of the most prominent ministers in the African Methodist Episcopal church, who has for many years figured prominently in politics also, was asked about the attitude of the Negroes, said:

"We are watching to see what happens and if the white republicans shut us out from the state convention this year as they did at the last one, they will certainly hear something more."

Republican officeholders make the very positive declaration that Roosevelt will get the solid support of the North Carolina delegation to the national convention, and smile at what they call threats of the colored voters.

### Majority of Delegation Colored.

Wildly cheering every reference to the recent overwhelming defeat of the lily white ticket in the Louisiana State election, the regular republicans met in New Orleans the past week, strongly endorsed President Roosevelt and his administration, and sent a mixed delegation to the national convention. Thirty-nine parishes and seventeen wards of New Orleans were represented. Three-fourths of the convention comprised colored delegates, but there were many old line white republican leaders present. Walter Cohen called the convention to order. Joel Moody was made the temporary chairman.

Four delegates at large were elected as follows: Walter Cohen, H. B. N. Brown, Emile Knutz and Girault Farrar. The two former are representative Negroes. The resolutions adopted denounce the suffrage laws of Louisiana and the separate car laws of all the southern states; appeal to congress to pass laws against lynchings; declare the lily white knotted the Negro down in the state campaign only to embrace him now in the hope of holding on to the federal offices, and pledge unflinching support to President Roosevelt, his administration and his candidacy.

### Peonage Law Explained.

Assistant District Attorney Akerman, of Georgia, has given out an interview which adds quite a good deal to the discussion of the peonage question, which has been greatly quickened by the recent action of the court of appeals in approving the decision of Judge Swayne, by which S. T. Clayton, of Tifton, was sentenced to serve four years in the federal prison for violating the peonage law. The interpretation of the law as given out by some of the lawyers who were interested in the case made it appear that a strict construction of the law would make farmers who had advanced money to their croppers, or the housewife who advanced money to the cook and insisted upon "working it out" were violating the peonage laws. Referring to prosecutions under the law, Assistant Attorney Akerman said:

"It has not been and it will not be the policy of the government to prosecute except where there is a flagrant disregard of the liberties of the weak and ignorant citizen. In fact, the prosecutions already instituted have been in the nature of danger signals to check citizens. The punishments meted out heretofore have been very mild, but if after the public warnings have been given these practices are kept up, the government will request the court to give the maximum sentences allowed by the statute."

"As I understand the peonage statute," Mr. Akerman continued, "there is nothing in it to prevent a person from permitting his debtor to liquidate his debt by his labor. But it does prevent a man from constituting himself a court and jury to try his own case against another citizen who is poor, then enters up judgment, and afterwards constitutes himself a sheriff to collect this judgment by seizing the debtor, in the face of all the constitutional prohibitions, both state and national, against imprisonment for debt, and compels his debtor to labor for him until he considers himself satisfied. In other words, a person to be guilty under the peonage statute must by force, threats or intimidation compel his debtor to labor for his creditor, to work out a real or a pretended obligation."

### HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER.

#### Daniel J. Sully's Hat Reminds Him of a Woman's Barbed Shaft.

Daniel J. Sully, on the day of his admission to the Chicago Board of Trade, lunched at the Chicago club. He wore a new derby hat. Or he had been pretty severely mangled by the brokers and his old hat had been altogether ruined.

"You are not wearing the same hat you had on this morning, sir," a reporter said to Mr. Sully with a smile.

"No," the broker admitted, and he went on:

"Now, I'll tell you an appropriate and timely story—a story about a hat and about Eastern.

states where the hostility toward the race is not so apparent.

This is strong confirmation of the statement made by Bishop Galloway in his address before the educational conference at Birmingham, Ala., recently, wherein he said that there are very few Negroes in Mississippi who would not sell their property and leave the state if they could get a fair valuation for it. There are several notable instances in Jackson where well-to-do Negroes have sold their property with the intention of leaving the state. One Negro disposed of his holdings a few days since for \$5,000 and is preparing to move to Oklahoma.

The new Wells vagrancy law, a measure which will undoubtedly have a salutary effect among the lawless and loafing elements of the race, is cordially indorsed by the better class of colored people, and it has not contributed in any way to the deep-seated feeling of unrest which is now so visibly manifesting itself. Inquiry at the ticket offices of the railroad companies show that the bulk of their pleasure journeyings on Saturday and Sunday of each week, is to points outside of the state. It is undoubtedly true that the Negroes are steadily moving out.

### Captain Young Goes to Haiti.

A Washington dispatch says: It has been decided to send a military attaché to Haiti and Santo Domingo and for this duty Captain Charles Young, Ninth cavalry, has been selected. That officer has been on duty at the presidio at San Francisco. He is a Negro, a graduate of the military academy and possesses a fine record. His ability and fitness for the place led to his designation.

### THREE ZONES IN ONE HOUR.

Two Regions in the World Where the People May Visit Them All.

Only two places exist on this globe where one can pass through three zones of temperature—the tropical, subtropical and temperate—within a hour's time. Hawaii is one of these places and Darjeeling, in northern India, is another. In both these places the trick is done by climbing up the high mountains. In Hawaii the traveler starts with the warm breath of the Pacific fanning him amid the smell of palm trees. He passes by great clusters of tropical fruit and as he mounts the trees change until he is in the land of scenery that may be found in the southern United States. Still he climbs, and soon he notices that it is much cooler and that the character of the scene has changed to one that reminds him of the temperate zone, with fields in which potatoes and other northern vegetables are growing.

In Darjeeling the change is still more abrupt. The entrance to the city stands in a dark, some tropical pass, full of misty palms and hung with orchids and other jungle growth. After a while the trees change from palms to the woody tree ferns. These alternate with fern and trees until, after some more climbing, forests are reached of magnolias and similar trees. Through these magnolias the way leads east up, and all at once, over an open way, there came into view immense thickets of Himalayan rhododendrons and the evergreen of firs and cedars, and beyond stand the white, grim, snow-capped, frozen mountain peaks like the feeble fingers of land. In less than two hours a traveler can ascend from orchids through jungles to tea plantations and thence to a climate of northern roses and violets.

### HOW THE JAPANESE KNEW.

#### Had Spies to Watch Building of Russian Battleship at Philadelphia.

A story is being told which sheds an interesting light on the marvelous foresight and precaution that characterized the preparations of the Japanese for the present war. Some years ago a Japanese agent came to Philadelphia with a letter of introduction to a prominent Philadelphian who had traveled in Japan. This Philadelphian tells the story.

The letter was written by a Japanese official who knew the Philadelphian, and it stated that if he would help the honor in what he desired the favor would be greatly appreciated. The favor was for the Philadelphian to simply introduce the agent to a first-class firm of detectives. This was done and the agent doctored as a responsible person. He had plenty of money, and a bargain was made with the firm, the latter to receive a large sum of money.

The detectives were required to dress in the clothes of laborers and secure work in Cramp's shipyard and then to gather full information about the Russian battleship Variag, then in early course of construction. This they did, and the Japanese government was supplied with every detail of the construction and armament of the Variag. The officials at Cramp do not yet know exactly how the Japs obtained it.—Philadelphia Press.

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