

MONGOLIAN SOLDIERS

COMPANY OF CHINESE BEING DRILLED AT LOS ANGELES

Quickest Military Aggregation in the United States - Are Intended for Officers in the Imperial Army.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A gorgeous Chinaman in purple and blue has been sent to this city as an envoy of the Chinese emperor to inspect the quickest military company in the United States.

More than 60 of his countrymen, who by day drive vegetable carts, wash clothes or act as house servants, have cut off their queues and formed themselves into a crack infantry company.

Until the arrival of Imperial Commissioner Wong, the proceeding had been a mystery to Los Angeles people; now its purpose is frankly stated: It is to train soldiers for the Imperial Chinese army.

Previous to Wong's arrival the company drilled in secret in the forbidden, whispering alleys of Chinatown. Its training public debut was made at the Pasadena tournament of roses.

It was reviewed by Wong and by Homer Lee, the young white man who inspired its organization—a strange pair.

Wong represents the emperor, and Lee holds the rank of lieutenant general in the "reform" army, secretly organizing to overthrow that emperor and replace Quang Tzu, her deposed son, on the throne.

Lee is still in the early thirties, but has some strange influence over the Chinese. He acquired his military rank during the Boxer uprising in China shortly after his graduation from Leland Stanford, Jr. university.

He explains the paradoxical visit of Mr. Wong by saying that Quang Tzu and his mother have "made up."

Whatever the truth is, the cutting off of their cherished queues, the donning of "white devil" uniforms, the tremendous sweat with which they drill, their many personal sacrifices to be able to attend the drills indicate that the Chinese are wholly aroused over something.

The whole Chinese quarter has caught the enthusiasm. When the night-eyed soldiers appeared in new uniforms to make their debut the quarter was wild with excitement. Doorways, windows and alleys poured forth curious yellow men.

The streets were packed with gawking Mongolians, who decried the sound of the marching, measured tread with their chattering jargon.

Most of the cadets who are working to win imperial commissions are poor vegetable peddlers, who drill every night in the week until late hours, although they are obliged to begin their day's toil at two a. m. In spite of this hardship, they hardly seem able to drill enough.

After the company has been dismissed Chinamen can be seen at the street corners solemnly coaching clumbering friends in the intricacies of "right face" and "port arms."

Among the sergeants are two who, in their zeal, enlisted as cooks in the white militia, so as to see the maneuvers at Camp Alameda, where the state troops were with the regulars under command of Gen. MacArthur.

The uniform chosen for the company is reminiscent. The main color is blue, trimmed with a yellow as bright that it resembles a firecracker explosion.

ODD POINTS IN WILL FIGHT

Late British Sheriff Said to Have Carried Antidote Against Matrimonial Infection.

London.—Is a man who possesses a laughing waistcoat and a flirtation waistcoat insane? If he carries an antidote against matrimonial infection, is he eccentric, or merely humorous, or both, or neither?

These are some of the questions that figure in the will case of the late Sheriff Thomas an Edinburgh lawyer, which was called in the Edinburgh court of sessions the other day.

Sheriff Thomas left property amounting to nearly \$400,000. His will is sought to be nullified on the ground that he was weak and feeble in mind and under the control of a valet named Andrew McIntosh.

Counsel, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, who are Sheriff Thomas' niece and nephews, said Thomas was a man of many peculiarities. He drew up a most elaborate set of rules, applicable to servants in his employ, and had an elaborate system of fines.

Thomas had a favorite cat, named Sambo, and one of the rules was that if Sambo committed any offense it should be reported to him. He then fined Sambo and wrote down on a slate the offense and punishment. It was only fair to add, said counsel, that Sambo was never fined more than a penny.

Counsel said Thomas planted three pieces of sweet william in his garden, and told three maidservants these would take the place of sweethearts to them. He possessed a laughing waistcoat and also a flirtation waistcoat. He carried about with him a quantity of camphor, which he described as an antidote against matrimonial infection.

He had the idea that women's hearts got cracked, and always carried small rolls of gum percha for the purpose of mending them.

UNCLE SAM LEADS WORLD.

Employs More Persons in Postal Service Than Any Other Country—Germany Ranks Second.

Washington.—The postal service of the United States employs more persons than that of any other government in the world. The chief clerk of the post-office department has prepared a list showing that 267,503 persons are under the orders of the postmaster general.

The army and navy combined does not aggregate more than half of this number.

The postal employees are divided as follows: Postmaster, 69,486; rural free delivery carriers, 30,001; city letter carriers, 11,554; star routes and railway mail service 42,731, of which 12,314 are in the railway mail service; clerks, second-class officers 24,743; assistant postmasters, in first and second-class post offices, 1,134; estimated number of clerks in third and fourth-class offices, 14,000; estimated number of clerks paid by postmasters, 62,000. These clerks are paid from allowances and out of the salaries of the postmasters themselves.

In the post office department there are 1,156 clerks and other employes, and 400 inspectors. The figures of Chief Clerk Chance do not include 30,000 substitute rural free delivery carriers and about 3,000 substitute city letter carriers, which would swell the figures to 302,302 employes.

In point of numbers of postal employes Germany ranks next to the United States, then Great Britain and France. It is estimated that the postal employes draw about \$16,000,000 a year in salaries.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Output in United States for 1904 Aggregates 16,407,033 Tons, Says Statement.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The official organ of the American Iron & Steel association published the complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1904. The total production was 16,407,033 gross tons, against 14,000,252 in 1903 and 17,813,007 tons in 1902. The production of bessemer and low phosphorus pig iron in 1904 was 9,096,659 tons, against 9,989,208 tons in 1903.

The production of basic pig iron in 1904 was 2,483,104 tons, against 2,040,726 tons in 1903.

The production of charcoal pig iron in 1904 was 237,239 tons, against 504,757 tons in 1903.

The production of spiegelisen and ferro-manganese in 1904 was \$19,446 tons, against 192,561 tons in 1902.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers at the close of 1904, and were not intended for their own consumption, amounted to 408,792 tons, against 623,254 tons on June 30, 1904, and 581,428 tons on December 31, 1903.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1904, was 261, against 216 on June 30, 1904, and 152 on December 31, 1903.

A Budding Genius.

One of the small boys in a Paterson (N. J.) school traded measles for some marbles, and now all the kids in the school have the disease. That boy says the Buffalo Express, should make a fiancier of the most frenzied kind when he becomes a man.

Would Split the Japs.

Japan is contemplating the long stay of the Russian warships at Madagascar. If the Baltic fleet wants to settle down somewhere for a long stay, the Japanese statesmen think the bottom of the sea is the proper place for it.

Getting All of His Now.

Having fallen into the law's clutches, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel, Johann Hoch is in a fair way to test the truth of the old saw which says that hell hath no fury like 25 or 30 women scorned.

MOONSHINE WHISKY.

NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORTING ILLICIT LIQUOR.

Is Floated Down Stream to South Carolina Where It Is Captured by Federal Officials After Some Clever Work.

Columbia, S. C.—Eleven barrels of illicit corn whisky arrived in this city the other day, and their arrival forms the last chapter in an interesting and clever piece of work done by the dispensary constables of this and the Sumter districts.

Information came to Division Chief Osborne of this city several days ago that 12 barrels of North Carolina corn whisky were being floated down the Great Pee Dee river into this state. Constables Pogue and Harding of this division and Division Chief Grady and Ogg of Sumter went to Cheraw to intercept and seize it. They found that the barrels, which had been roped together in tandem, had become lodged in a fishery.

The barrels in the river about two miles above Cheraw and that seven of the barrels had broken loose and floated on down to the town, where they were taken out and held by the sheriff's constable.

No trace of the remaining five barrels could be found, but the dispensary constables felt sure that they were somewhere in the river. They accordingly hired a number of negroes and sent them into the river on Sunday afternoon near the place where they had been lodged in the fishery. The darkies after wading and diving, located four of the barrels under the water. They had been drawn down under the inclined portion of the structure and held there by the force of the current. All of the four were brought ashore, but the fifth and last barrel could not be found.

All of the guff is contraband and is unstamped. Each of the barrels contains about 30 gallons and will be seized by the internal revenue department. The total amount seized is about 330 gallons.

The barrels were attached by a rope running through staples driven in each end of each barrel, thus keeping them in a line. They were put in the river at a point in North Carolina and floated down, being carried only by the current of the stream. This improvised flotilla was convoyed by persons in canoes, who guarded and guided the treasure.

RELIEF FOR TIMID WOMEN.

Invention That Makes It Unnecessary to Peep Under the Bed.

Baltimore, Md.—Here's an invention for the relief of the woman who is forever looking for a man under her bed, and who screams when in dark corners she sees something like a boot or a trousers leg. There is an electrical contrivance about to be put on the market which by simply pressing a button will illuminate the entire floor space under the bed, so that even the smallest intruder can be detected.

The burglar who would seek refuge under a bed has had but scant encouragement this long while, anyway.

When one of these monsters was wheeled against the wall it would not have been hard for some adventurous spirit to have concealed himself behind the curtains, and, waiting until the occupant of the room was asleep, to creep out and steal her diamond tiara.

But now beds are small and light. It is the easiest thing imaginable to wheel them from one place to another. There are no curtains, there are no feather beds and there are no heavy carved sides.

The brass or iron rod which forms the side-piece makes it easy to peep under and see that no one is cowering beneath. Therefore, the electric light comes a little late, but it is still welcome, for no more than a month ago a burglar was found crouching beneath the couch of a lady in another city, and that brave maid simply seized him by one leg and brought him forth protesting for the policeman, who came running, to arrest.

FIND MISER'S HIDDEN HOARD

Small Fortune Discovered in House of Woman Thought to Have Been Destitute.

New York.—When relatives of the late Mrs. William Brandt visited her former residence in Bloomfield avenue, Verona, N. J., to prepare the effects for removal they came upon hidden treasure. In tearing up the carpet in her bedroom they discovered gold coins, silver certificates and government bonds between old newspapers that lay on the floor under the carpet.

The bills were of \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations and the coins were mostly \$2.50 and \$5 pieces. Under a big clam shell in the rear of a closet were found two \$10 bills.

The search was continued in other parts of the house and resulted in the finding of a bank book on a Newark institution with \$2,000 in her credit.

It was generally believed that Mrs. Brandt was poor almost to destitution, and neighbors had contributed to her support.

Every nook and corner of the house, from cellar to garret, will now be searched.

Cost of America's Discovery.

The discovery of America, according to documents recently found in the archives of Genoa, Italy, cost a little more than \$7,000. The fleet of Columbus was of low value of about \$3,000, while the salary of the admiral amounted to \$300 a year. The two captains who accompanied the expedition received a salary of \$200 and the members of his crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month each.

MUSEUM IN AN ALLIGATOR.

Ajax, 900-Year-Old Reptile, Shown by Autopsy to Possess Many Curious

Cincinnati.—Ajax, the 18-foot alligator, and longest specimen ever seen in this part of the country, died at the zoo after an illness extending over the winter.

An autopsy revealed the fact that during the time when the animal sowed wild oats he had subjected his gastric organs to many extremes, as the following list of articles was found within him:

One fishhook three and a half inches long, supposed to be the remnant of a fish eaten in his native Florida bayou.

One mace weighing two and a half ounces.

Three teeth of an iron garden rake, held together by the original backbone of iron.

Seventeen toothbrushes, presumed to have been dropped accidentally into his enclosure when on exhibition at Orlando, Fla., and at the zoo.

Three pairs of spectacles without their lenses.

Three dollars and eighteen cents in silver and pennies (last of his bank account, according to Superintendent Stephan).

Nine rubber combs.

One doorknob.

One pair of scissors.

One small iron bootjack.

Ajax had formerly been the property of an alligator dealer, a woman at Orlando, Fla., from whom he was purchased two years ago. He was supposed to be about 900 years old.

\$500 FOR A STOLEN KISS.

That's What It Cost Henry Hoffman for Committing the Theft in Cleveland.

Cleveland.—For one stolen kiss \$500 in cash has been paid. It is the record price for Cleveland smacks.

The story began a few days ago. A man who gives the name of Henry Hoffman had come to Cleveland with a roll of money described by the police as "big enough to choke a giraffe."

For a time Hoffman watched a bartender mix drinks. He was having a good time. Out in the street again he stood in the square and smiled joyously to right and left. To the left he caught a glimpse of a rounded cheek behind a fluffy fur boa. It was pink as a peach. Hoffman bent forward.

Patrolman Fife, standing a few yards away, heard a resounding smack. Fife turned up. The young woman asserted that the kiss was a stolen one, but she didn't want to prosecute. Hoffman was locked up on a charge of creating a disturbance. A stolen kiss if loud enough, is held to be a disturbance.

Hoffman pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued.

The police found \$1,075 in the kissers' "roll." Hoffman deposited \$500 of this as cash bail, and was released. Wednesday the case came up for trial. Hoffman wasn't there. Judge Whelan forfeited the bond and an attachment for the man was issued, but he could not be found. Thursday Police Clerk Chalmers turned five \$100 bills over to the city.

"One stolen kiss, \$500" was his official memorandum.

CONCORDANCE OF BIBLE.

Amer. an Missionaries in Persia Have About Completed Work of Compiling Version.

Boston, Mass.—It has been known for some time that a concordance of the Peshita version of the Bible was in preparation at Urmia, in Persia, under the direction of the American missionaries there. That mission has made an honorable reputation for scholarly work—we owe it to one of the most trustworthy, if not the most trustworthy, of the editions of the Peshita text and many texts in the new Aramaic in its district—and could safely be trusted to carry this enterprise successfully through. But their undertaking has been seriously delayed and almost finally given up for lack of funds.

It is a matter then for congratulation that the Hartford Theological seminary has been able to assume the financial responsibility; that the undertaking is now fairly on a way to completion within a reasonable time. All the slips have been made and are at present being arranged. The final editing—with all question of method and scope—will be with the Hartford seminary and the printing will probably be done by Drugula, in Leipzig. The endeavor will be to make this concordance as complete and accurate as possible, a worthy companion to the great Oxford concordance of the Septuagint, by the side of which it must in the future stand.

LARGE SUM EMBEZZLED.

Estimated That \$10,000,000 Was Taken During 1904 by Defaulters—New York Heads List.

New York.—According to statistics gathered by an insurance company here the sum of \$10,000,000 was embezzled in the United States in 1904. These figures are based on cases followed by confession or conviction, or by the disappearance of the guilty one.

New York state headed the list with embezzlements amounting to \$1,851,585. California was next with a total of \$1,053,325. Then came Pennsylvania with the sum of \$967,222. Ohio followed with \$439,204.

TOM LAWSON ONCE MAYOR

Bostonian Was So Much Admired That Kentucky Politician Gave Him Municipal Job.

Owingsville, Ky.—It is not generally known that Thomas W. Lawson was once mayor of Grand Rivers, a little mining town in Livingston county, near the Tennessee line, and it is believed that he there secured the start that formed the nucleus of the immense fortune he now possesses.

The town has passed into comparative oblivion, there being only about 175 people there, instead of 1,200, when Lawson was there.

A company of capitalists from Tennessee who owned leases on the mining and timber property in the Grand Rivers locality failed in the latter 80s, and for a time the town was dead. In 1891 Thomas W. Lawson was employed to take charge of the defunct company's interests. He came to the place and was so impressed with the outlook that he at once organized a furnace company to build and operate iron mines.

Later he organized other companies, and secured the presidency of all of them. He was even empowered to act independently of the board of directors, if he saw fit.

For two months the two big furnaces at Grand Rivers ran and then it was that the company shut down the iron plant, in spite of Lawson's vehement protests. Lawson had the interests of all the other companies operating in the locality so tied up with the original company that all were compelled to cease operations. After much litigation, judgment was secured by the company's creditors, and all its lands were lost. Lawson also lost his position about the same time, but this did not worry him any, as it is said that with his salaries and other income he had cleaned up about \$100,000 during his stay at Grand Rivers and it is believed that this gave him his first start to financial success. The people of Grand Rivers so admired Lawson that they elected him mayor.

FROM RICHES TO POORFARM

Bloomington, Ill., "Beau Brummel" Passes Away at the Age of Eighty Years.

Bloomington, Ill.—Bloomington has had a "Beau Brummel," whose career ending recently at the county poor farm had all the pathetic features of the historic character. Benjamin F. Watson breathed his last at the age of 80, after being for 45 years a resident of this city. For 20 years he was one of the wealthiest citizens; was famed as the most fastidious dresser and also for owning the finest horse. He was born in Bellefontaine, O., and came to Bloomington in 1860. He went through the civil war in charge of a sutler's tent and made a large sum of money. He opened a wholesale grocery house and carried it on successfully for several years, increasing his fortune.

All through the '60s he was regarded as the fourth richest man in the city and was able to marry into one of the most prominent families of the county. His first wife died and he later married another girl, equally prominent. She committed suicide while a victim of ill health, and her tragic end killed his ambition.

Watson became a traveling salesman for various firms in central Illinois and was regarded as one of the most successful on the road. Disappointment, however, caused his ruin and he sank lower and lower, until six years ago he was sent by friends to the county farm.

HAS NO HANDS, CAN WRITE

Arizona Attorney, Who Lost Both Arms, Able to Manipulate Typewriter with Skill.

Prescott, Ariz.—H. L. Dickson, who is probably the only district attorney of any county in the west who has no hands, has been in Prescott for several days on legal business before Judge Richard E. Sloan of the district court for Yavapai county.

Several years ago District Attorney Dickson was the victim of an explosion in a Colorado gold mine, in which both of his arms were blown off below the elbow. He was mining at the time, but being no longer fit for that line of work, took up the study of law and was shortly after admitted to the bar.

Though he is handless, Attorney Dickson is able to perform all the tasks that fall to the lot of a man in his profession. He eats and dresses with no more difficulty than people who have the full use of their hands.

Around Kingman, the county seat of Mohave county, Attorney Dickson has the reputation of being one of the swiftest performers on the typewriter. In using the typewriter, Dickson fastens two short sticks, especially made for him, to the ends of his arms, and, seated well above the typewriter, strikes down with unerring aim and with a rapidity that is marvelous.

Strange Cave in Nevada.

William Andres and William Jones, prospectors, report the discovery of another strange cave in the southwestern part of Nevada. The cave has been explored to a depth of 300 feet and shows evidence of a prehistoric race. Between the myriad stalactites that hang from the walls hieroglyphics have been found. Some stone seals showing signs of use also have been discovered.

The Other Way Bound.

The inventor of a Chicago machine for making dimples—Heaven save the mark!—says incidentally that it is a muscular weakness that causes dimples. We don't know about that, remarks the Boston Globe, but keen observers will be ready to agree that dimples, deftly manipulated, frequently make strong men weak.

CAUSE OF CROWDED HOMES

The Accumulation of Things Is a Prolific Source of Woman's Worry.

One of the greatest sources of worry to the women in the home is the accumulation of things—things ancient and modern; and this process dates from the very day of the wedding, and often before, when the bride's mother and the groom's mother vie with each other to see which can heap highest musty heirlooms upon the domestic caravan in which the courageous young couple start out across life's country, says the Canadian Magazine.

If wise, the two occupants will "travel light," and it is not always their own fault, for foolish friends follow their departing wagon, flinging things after them, which are just as useless as the proverbial old bones, making of that which should be free and happy a weary and tiresome journey. To begin with, many of the warring presents are tawdry or unprofitable possessions, and it would go out of fashion, excepting for the pretty sentiment which surrounds the gifts. For how can a woman hope for an artistic home when its interior belongings are selected by a hundred different people? The first and the great mistake is the big, showy ceremony proclaiming the union of hearts, or rather the supposed union of hearts, for the real is seldom accompanied by the noise of drums, the flash of fireworks or the record in the society columns of "numerous and costly" presents. Think, too, of the money squandered on the big wedding, a sum which would go far toward paying for a comfortable home or defraying the current expenses of the first year. There is no doubt that the fear of not being able to support a wife up to the present-day demands of the ordinary woman keeps many a young man from taking the step.

Instead of being willing to start where their mothers did many girls seem to think they should start at a point reached by their parents, after years of struggle and deprivation. The accumulation of things going on daily in the house should be fought against with all the force of character the young housewife can muster; for, after the habit of hoarding up things is once formed, the only cure for it is to move from house to house. By this means she learns by experience to discard everything that is not absolutely necessary. Old friends, old wine and some old books may be good, but don't beseech you, treasure old clothes, dilapidated furniture, or old broken china. Go through your wardrobe once a month and throw out every particle of wearing apparel that you are not perfectly sure of needing again. Let the ragman in your lane or the heathen outside the pale have the benefit of the doubt; but, above all, don't leave them hanging around for the undervaluing moths to devour. Quaint furniture doubtless pleases the eye when viewed in another person's house or in the antique shop window, but it gets on your nerves when you yourself are responsible for the care of it. The same with china. Of course, if it is the only proof you can bring to convince fashionable callers that your great-grandmother was a lady, by all means keep the old china in a glass case in the drawing-room. But if your own conduct is unsatisfactory and your visitors don't bring forth the pretty wares and use them on the daily table, where they will give constant pleasure; otherwise they may but serve as a home of contention in the hands of ungrateful children when you are dead and gone.

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

Ornamental Articles That Lend Attractiveness to the Interior.

Among things decorative, tankards, chocolate pots, tea pots and candlesticks of copper stand prominent this season. They are mounted in brass, some of the articles are plain, others present a surface in simulation of hammered copper that is very effective.

Copper and silver represents a combination of metals that finds many admirers, steins of copper, mounted with silver and lined with gold being a favorite example.

The revival of embroidery on canvas or serim has brought about the introduction of a new weave of this material, especially adapted for this work, as it permits the patterns to be stamped thereon, thus obviating the necessity of counting stitches as has heretofore been the custom in sample work.

Silk or satin ribbon ruffling for sofa cushions has given away this season to a canvas ribbon with a fancy border, in which the colors of the embroidered center are reproduced. Corda divide favor with ruffles as a finish to the midish couch pillow and the new ribbon make a handsome frill.

Sofa pillow covers of these silk frills in company with the familiar fancy silk weaves, the velours and the tapestries.

Brussels Sprouts, Creamed.

Select two quarts of small heads and remove the withered leaves. Wash thoroughly to remove sand and soak in cold water 15 minutes. Cook rapidly in two quarts boiling salted water (two teaspoons salt), in uncovered dish, that the color may be preserved, for 20 minutes, or until tender. Take from stove, drain, and to each quart add two cups of white sauce—Philadelphia Press.

Very Good.

"Are you on good terms with all your guests?" asked the new arrival at the winter resort.

"Very good terms," chuckled the landlord of the hotel. "About ten dollars per day."—Chicago Daily News.