

Famous Parallels TO THE Attack on Port Arthur

SHORTNESS and decisiveness it will be difficult to beat the record of Alexandria, every gun of which was effectively silenced within ten hours by the fleet under Admiral Seymour. But these few hours witnessed such a destructive deluge of shot and shell as might well have laid a big city in ruins. No fewer than 10,000 projectiles were hurled against the forts of Alexandria, many of them monsters of 1,700 pounds weight fired from 81-ton guns. Singularly enough, this murderous hail of iron did little damage to the fortifications, the majority of the shells burying themselves harmlessly in the parapets of sand which had been raised to protect the batteries.

But so terrible was the havoc and slaughter wrought among the adherents of Arabi Pasha by the flying fragments of the shells which exploded that the forts were quickly evacuated; while some of the shells started a fire which destroyed almost the whole of the town, scattered with its grim, massive walls of lime stone, faced with granite, and defended by 700 guns, many of them of heavy caliber, held out against the combined armies of France and England for 327 days. When, however, the place was evacuated it was found that the town was in ruins; and to com-

plete the work of destruction such docks and forts as still remained standing were blown up by the engineers of the allied forces. It took 132 days for the Germans to bring Paris to her knees a generation ago. During January, 1871, no fewer than 10,000 shells were rained on to the doomed town every day, and of these 500 fell into the city proper. During a single day, Jan. 3, the Prussians hurled 25,000 projectiles at Paris at a cost of \$60,000. The havoc they wrought was fearful, and the resultant fires threatened to destroy whole districts. During the siege no fewer than 40,000 of the inhabitants succumbed to disease and hunger.

For ninety-four days Plevna defied the pick of the Russian army, although its defenders were hopelessly outnumbered, and on Dec. 10, 1877, after the last grain of rice had been eaten, the indomitable Turks sallied forth and tried to hew their way through the Russian legions. Osman Pasha commanded his gallant remnant in person; three lines of trenches were pierced, but the odds against them were too great. Surrounded by almost countless hordes of the enemy, his men mown down by sweeping torrents of bullets and shells, the brave leader at last yielded to Fate and allowed the white flag to flutter out from the roof of the hut near which he was lying mutilated and in agony. Khartoum withstood the Mahdi and his hosts for 341 days under the brave direction of Gordon; and in Kars Gen-

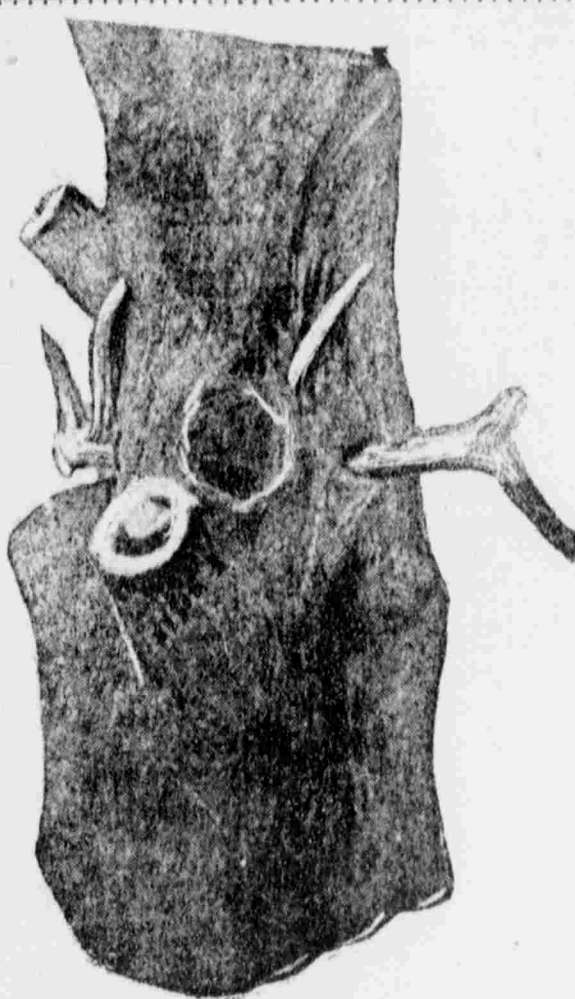
eral Williams with 15,000 men, with provisions for three months and ammunition for three days, kept an investing army of 50,000 at bay from June to November, the "General Williams." Wrote Mouraviev, the Russian general, to his gallant foe, "you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation which will satisfy the demands of war without disgracing humanity." Gibraltar as all the world knows, stood impregnable against all the assaults of Spain and France for 374 days, although week after week 6,000 shells were hurled at it every day, and in spite of the combined attack of forty-six sail of the line, a countless fleet of gun and mortar boats, and floating batteries, which had cost \$500,000 to construct. Richmond, Virginia, was defended by General Lee through a year of terrible fighting, until the seizure of his lines of supply compelled him to evacuate it on April 2, 1865. Lucknow held out for eighty-six days, when General Havelock came to its relief; and Strasburg, with all its strength, defended by a garrison of 17,000 men, had to surrender to the Germans after a siege of forty-eight days. Among other notable sieges, Mafeking survived seven months, Kimberley 123 days, Ladysmith 118, Potchefstroom 94, Mafeking 72, Gaeta 77, and Chitral fort 46 days.

hibit. The Canadian section in the palace of mines and metallurgy is of great interest not only to those who are interested in mining but to the layman, and is a rendezvous for Canadian visitors.

THIS WOMAN HAD NERVE.

Hurrying across Broadway at Chambers street at noon recently, a young woman tripped and fell directly in front of a team of big draft horses. There

was a chorus of screams and yells from the crowd on both sides of the crossing, but quick as a wink the young woman rolled herself from beneath the bobbing heads of the moving horses and regained her feet with the spring of a trained athlete. She darted to the walk and then—she cried! Other women said nice things to her, and when she had put her hat on straight she took "Big Dinky's" arm and got to the other side and "Dinky" said: "A man would have been kilt if he was in her place." —New York World.



MUTE STORY OF A DEATH STRUGGLE.

How an Antlered Monarch of the West Perished in the Long Ago.

Readers of the "News" have heard and read at various times of the deadly combats between the great buck deer of the mountains, and how, occasionally, in the terrible struggle for supremacy their horns have become so entangled that they were never disengaged again until after death. There has been ample evidence of such fights between these antlered monarchs of mountain and plain. Once in a while a similar fate has overtaken a pair of giant elks who have had differences to settle, but not so frequently. Now and then a splendid specimen of his tribe has, while rubbing his itching neck upon a young sapling, been caught in its branches and been held captive until life was extinct. And that is precisely what happened to the owner of the horns that are shown in the accompanying picture. They were found in a tree near Rock Springs, Wyo., and while they are a freak of nature they tell the story of a great buck elk's death, many years ago. There is an Indian legend to this effect, and that the tree continued to grow until it completely covered and enveloped the head, neck and horns of the proud prisoner it held in death's lasting embrace.

WHAT THE PAY OF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER IS.

THE Japanese soldier, everybody believes, is a first-class fighting man. He is a good deal cheaper than his British contemporary. Our "thirteen-pence-a-day" private is a little better off than the first-class special sergeant of Japan, says London Answers. Fifteen first-class private soldiers receive between them only as much as our single Tommy gets. Five generals of the Japanese army draw between them the salary of an English general, and the same proportion applies to lieutenant-generals. Thus our general receives \$2,500 a year; his Japanese contemporary \$600; English lieutenant-general \$2,000, Japanese \$400; Lower in the scale the disparity seems even more pronounced. Take the captain. Our officer is not too snug on \$174; the Jap captain does himself no harm on \$47 a year. The same rates and rank apply to the navy. The grades are described in similar terms, with the exception of field marshal, which, of course, is substituted by admiral. With the commands similar, all those irritat-

ing distinctions about precedence are avoided. There is a careful dividing-up of non-commissioned rank. This is carried into the humblest standing. Thus, you have first and second-class sergeants, the same with corporals, then "upper soldiers," first-class privates and second-class privates. The upper soldier receives 3s. 1d. per month, the second-class private 1s. 1d. The low rate of pay in the Japanese army is not so poor a matter as at first sight may appear. The officer has the simplest possible uniform. It is the same for all regiments; one uniform for all infantry, another for all cavalry. A man who made vexatious changes in buttons and straps and epaulets, and what not, would soon literally lose his head. The officer does not live in barracks as a rule, but with his family. If he needs meals while on duty, they are sent in from his own home. He has no mess expenses, no extortionate demands from bands, and so forth. Promotion is absolutely by merit, and your second-class private now landing in Korea today may some day come to be a field marshal. The practical training of the army is a model.

PYRAMIDS FROM CANADA.

They Are Built from Ores and Metals From the Dominion.

St. Louis—Canada's great mineral wealth is admirably exemplified by an attractive exhibit in the palace of mines and metallurgy at the world's fair. The display is the largest ever made by Canada at any exposition. Explorers have ventured in late years as far north as a thousand miles from the boundary line between the United States and Canada in search of new fields, and the quest has not been vain. Canada occupies a space of 3,600 square feet near one of the main entrances, adjoining the United States government section in the mines building. The exhibit is not confined to show cases, but unique and striking mass displays are made. As Canada supplies more than one-half of the world's production of asbestos, these two ores are given a prominent place in the exhibit. They are displayed in the form of large pyramids. The pyramid of nickel weighs 17 tons, while the one of asbestos weighs 14 tons. Two other pyramids are shown, one of corundum, weighing 15 tons, and another of mica. These pyramids illustrate the processes the ores undergo in the transition from the crude state to the finished product. For example, in the nickel pyramid the ore as turned out of the mine forms the base; above is a section containing the product after the roasting process. Above this is a section containing the copper and nickel matte, and the apex is finished in the refined article. Surmounting the pyramid is a statue sculptured out of the refined nickel and typically Canadian in design. A feature of the exhibit holds a place in the center of the rear wall of the section and resembles a mantel in shape. Three tall columns on either side are joined by a large arch, the top of which is 15 feet from the floor. The columns and arch are built up in sections composed of representative minerals from every province in the Dominion. In the center of the arch is a rich exhibit of gold from the Yukon and British Columbia mines. Coal holds a prominent place in the display. Specimens are shown from all fields, from Nova Scotia on the Atlantic to Vancouver Island on the Pacific. Most of the coal used by the Pacific squadron of the United States navy comes from Vancouver mines. Gold-copper ores and silver-lead ores are shown in large quantities, as are also chrome iron and manganese iron ore. Seventy-five table cases contain minerals arranged according to their geographical location. In one portion of the section is the office of Superintendent R. L. Broadbent, who has charge of the entire mining ex-

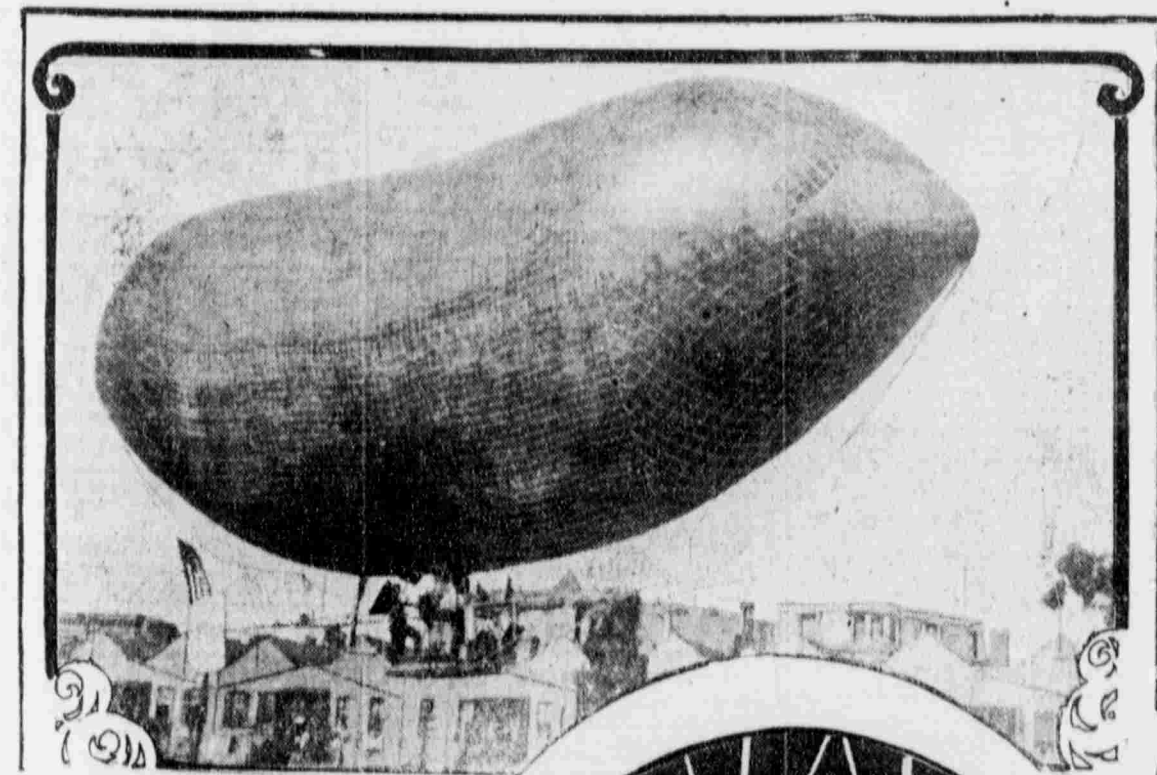
A Fifty Million Dollar Exposition

As the St. Louis fair exceeds all others in size, completeness and variety, so, also, does its costliness surpass them all.	
The Chicago world's fair cost.....	\$28,000,000
The Pan-American, at Buffalo, cost.....	6,000,000
The St. Louis exposition cost.....	50,000,000
Art palace building cost.....	\$1,000,000
Palace of liberal arts, 625 by 750 feet, cost.....	475,000
Palace of mines and metallurgy, 620 by 1,200 feet, cost.....	498,000
Palace of manufactures, 600 by 1,200 feet, cost.....	719,393
Palace of transportation, 600 by 1,300 feet, cost.....	696,000
Palace of machinery, 600 by 1,300 feet, cost.....	496,597
Palace of varied industries, 625 by 1,200 feet, cost.....	604,000
Palace of electricity, 625 by 730 feet, cost.....	399,940
Washington university buildings cost.....	1,000,000
Palace of agriculture, 600 by 1,600 feet, 19 acres, cost.....	529,940
Palace of horticulture, 600 by 800 feet, cost.....	228,000

This does not include government, state and foreign exhibits.

Every state and territory is represented and 36 foreign countries have exhibits.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF DR. AUGUST GRETH'S FLYING MACHINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.



Air ship constructors throughout the world are interested in the great success which has attended the efforts of Dr. August Greth and his new flying machine at San Francisco. The machine traveled eight miles successfully and was brought back to earth without difficulty.

HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Father Mackin of St. Paul's Catholic church of Washington, D. C., relates an amusing incident that came to his notice while walking recently near his personage. Father Mackin in his walk chanced to meet three lads, two of whom, altar boys at St. Paul's, were dragging the third toward the priest. "Father," said one of the altar boys, "this kid wants to be an altar boy like us."

"Indeed," said the father, running his hand over the lad's curls. "My son, have you been baptized?" The child looked at him for a moment, puzzled. Then he exclaimed: "No sir, not baptized, but I've been vaccinated." —New York Times.

Dr. GRETH in the CAR of his AIRSHIP.

Teet's Bargain Store

IS THE

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WEST.

We don't depend upon the Drummer for our goods, we go into the Markets and buy our goods for cash from parties who want money. You don't pay for a lot of useless style, we only charge you for the goods.

HERE ARE SOME BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

CARPET BARGAINS.

Yard wide Hemp Carpet.....	14c
Nice yard wide Ingrain Carpet.....	25c and 33c
Beautiful Brussels Carpet.....	55c
Nice Velvet Rugs.....	\$1.48

SHOE SPECIALS.

Men's Solid Shoes, worth \$1.50, for only.....	98c
Ladies' Shoes.....	98c
Children's good Shoes.....	75c
Ladies' low Shoes.....	85c
BABY'S MOCCASINS.....	10c

SOAP SALE.

10 BARS OF ROYAL LAUNDRY SOAP FOR.....	25c
6 Bars of Kirk's famous Snowberry Soap.....	25c
50 Castile Soap for.....	2 1-2c
6 Bars Pine Tar Soap for.....	25c

GLASSWARE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF GLASSWARE AND ARE SELLING IT AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

Nice Table Tumblers.....	2 1-2c
Dessert Dishes.....	2 1-2c
Covered Butter Dishes.....	8c
Beautiful large Berry Bowls.....	10c
Water Pitchers.....	18c
3 CHINA NEST EGGS FOR.....	5c
Nickel top Salt or Pepper Shakers.....	3c

NOTIONS.

Gold Eyed Needles, per paper.....	1c
Pins, per paper.....	1c
12 Doz. Shirt Buttons for.....	5c
12 Doz. Pants Buttons for.....	5c
2 Doz. Hooks and Eyes for.....	1c
Safety Pins, per doz.....	2c
Hair Pins, per Box.....	2c
Metal Back comb combs.....	5c
Good Rubber fine combs.....	5c
Ladies' Combs from.....	5c up
Pompadour Comb.....	10c up

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.....	98c up
Boys' Knee Pants.....	25c
Boys' Corduroy Pants.....	48c

Don't pay \$2.00 for the same thing we sell for \$1.00. Come and see us—THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IN OUR GOODS AND OTHER STORES IS THE PRICE.

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Children's Hose.....	5c
Misses' and Misses' Seamless ribbed hose.....	8 1-2c
Boys and Misses' double knee hose.....	15c and 18c
Ladies' fine gauge Seamless fast black hose.....	10c

Remember the Place—

F. M. TEETS,

122 MAIN STREET.