

shopkeepers to close their business in sympathy with the strike. There was no breach of the peace until one morning a crowd of schoolboys started to break the street lamp at a thoroughfare in the city. The police only stood by with armed indifference, and the boys had a beautiful time.

Later, however, the "hooligans" and criminals of the city, some 5,000 in number, began to emerge from their haunts and started in to pillage and plunder shops and stores and dwellings. Even then the police refrained from interfering until the affair assumed alarming dimensions.

Then the military were summoned in hot haste, and infantry, artillery and the neutral conscripts started in with fixed bayonets to clear the streets and put down the rioting. They spared neither man, woman nor child.

The crowds, which included many quiet and law-abiding citizens attracted only by curiosity, were ruthlessly shot down or sabered by the cavalry. Scores of dead and dying persons were carried off to the police stations and the wards of the hospitals were crowded with the wounded. Many hundreds of men and women were arrested.

In three days order was restored, when the authorities committed a crime which it will be long before the citizens of Warsaw forget or forgive. They let loose upon the city a regiment of hussars, picked men, belonging to the bodyguard of the czar.

Uncontrolled by officers or sub-officers, these mounted ruffians swept through the streets of the city, shooting, slashing, cutting, riding down everything in their way. Not content with their violence, innocent passers-by and little children who sought refuge in shops and doorways fell before their swords. Revolting tales are current of their bloody deeds. A creditable witness, who visited two hospitals, declared that it was pitiful to see the number of young children brought into the wards, maimed by the hands of these savages. When in fact these unfeeling butchers had been withdrawn the authorities were able to take stock of the situation.

HUNDREDS DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The official list of dead contained nearly 400 names, while the corpses of another 100 victims were awaiting identification in the hospital and cemetery morgues. As for the wounded, their numbers were not ascertained, and, indeed, will never be known, as very many of them were taken by friends to their own homes.

The citadel and district police stations were crowded with prisoners, many of them wounded. Nearly all of them, even the wounded, were cruelly beaten in the prisons by the infuriated police and soldiers. Dark tales are told of men and women being flogged to death and their bodies burned in the incinerators of the jails. Many families in Warsaw are mourning the disappearance of beloved husbands, fathers, sons or brothers, during the terrible last days of January.

A great general strike followed this reign of terror. Trade after trade, and industry after industry was drawn into the movement. One day the shoemakers struck, and on the next the bank clerks, comedians, waiters, waitresses, policemen, drivers and conductors, grooms and framers, keepers and street sweepers, all joined the army of strikers. Some strikes lasted only a few minutes; others continued for weeks. Now nearly all are over, but they have been settled upon a false basis and peace cannot last long.

The employers gave in all along the line and granted the strikers higher wages, shorter hours and almost every other concession they demanded. The railroad employees get a nine-hour day and the bank clerks are to have a month's holiday every year. No demand seemed too unreasonable to be granted. But with the business of the country almost ruined by the war, how is it possible for merchants and manufacturers to continue such extraordinary concessions for any length of time?

It is evident that they only yielded to popular pressure, but it is certain that new and more serious troubles are not far off. Already there are ominous signs of new strikes. In some instances the employers have found that the new labor basis is impossible, while in other cases the dread of mobilization is causing the workers to come out from the factories.

HOSTILE PEASANTRY.

But although from the labor standpoint, the cities and towns are quiet, the country districts are seething with trouble. In every direction the peasants are striking. Higher wages, shorter hours, pasture and forest rights and the use of the Polish language instead of the Russian in village affairs—these are among the varied demands of the peasant masses. The government and, hitherto, they have kept quiet, much to the relief of the authorities. But Sozuslav agitators have been busy, and their efforts have met with success.

The peasant is slow to move, but once started it is difficult to hold him back. The Russian authorities realize this, and are much more concerned over the peasant agitation than over all

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THE WILY TOGO.

Admiral Togo is watching the Russian Baltic squadron. He is about to strike. Practically the outcome of the war hangs on the result of the forthcoming fight.



ROSTOVSKY.

Rostovsky, with his Baltic fleet, is in a position to bring the fate of Russia. If he is defeated in the battle with Togo, the Russian cause is hopeless. If he should win it will change the whole complexion of affairs in the far east.

the ordinary labor strikes which have taken place,

or all the peasants' demands, the most important points to be borne in mind.

The peasants have discovered

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The ocean bottom and the land basins—the latter being regions without any surface flow of water toward the sea—are shown in a hydrographic chart lately presented by G. E. Imhof, a Swiss geographer. The greatest region with a slow surface current from the neighborhood of the Baltic sea through Russia and central Asia nearly to the Yellow sea and smaller closed basin empires between Asia Minor and Arabia. Africa has three such basins. Australia has one including its western part. North America has one—the basin of the Gulf of California extending from the Gulf of California northward to the Pacific Ocean and in the west of the divide, so that America has two closed basins in the region of the cordillera.

Zapon, the new preservative of paper presents of Dr. Seidlitz of Dresden is a solution of nitrobenzene in some inexpensive solvents. It is used in making the best quality of paper. When dipped in the solution of benzene which it is, the paper absorbs the benzene, and on evaporation of the solvent becomes extremely strong, and gives it a rich, warm, sweet, and various tints, as well as attacks of mold and insects, and barnacles. The treated paper, unprinted or unprinted may still be written on with ink or pencil.

Sophomoline, the new anaesthetic from a Japanese plant, is administered by hypodermic syringe. It induces a deep sleep for eight or nine hours. It is claimed to have absolutely no after effects.

Bees are attracted to flowers by the bright colors. The experiments of Miss J. Werx, a Belgian naturalist, prove that perfume has much less attraction, and that honey bees none at all.

The auketophone of the Hon. C. A. Parsons is a gramophone whose sounds are conveyed to a distance by a blast of compressed air. The sound is emitted by a small diaphragm at a pressure which can be adjusted up to eight pounds, and it passes into the trumpet through a little valve taking the place of the ordinary diaphragm. The valve consists of a number of small slots covered with a fine cloth. The vibration of this comb by the record plate reproduces the speech or other sounds to be transmitted at distances estimated to reach three miles.

Cement-covered poles for carrying whips are gaining favor in Europe. As introduced into Zurich, Switzerland, the poles were covered with 1½ to 2 inches of cement, which was held in place and rendered smooth by a wire brush. The wood and kept a little away by iron brackets. These poles are 35 to 40 feet long, tapering in diameter from 12 inches at the top to 6 inches at the bottom. A period of three years has given very satisfactory results, and the poles promise to be as durable as iron, though their cost was much less.

Gingerism is causing concern among society physicians in England. It can as a rule from the gastric trouble incident to the use of ginger. It is known that the tincture of ginger gradually becomes a habit, and the doses are inclined to increase to a point daily. Though often taken in large quantities, as in the case of opium or morphine, ginger is claimed to arouse an appetite quite as unapproachable as that of the more dredged drugs, while its cumulative effects are quite as dangerous.

Recent cancer investigation has shown that young persons are less free from malignant disease than has been supposed. Of 1,000 persons examined at a German clinic 14 were from 20 to 30 years old; 121 were between 30 and 40; 156 from 30 to 40, and 25 from 40 to 50.

The effects of prolonged use of preserved meats seem to be little understood, notwithstanding the importance of the subject. From his investigation of the results of experiments made in the U. S. and Sweden, Antarctic expedition of 1901-2, inferred that putrefactive poisons are developed in preserved animal foods, and that these frequently cause disease. Still, however, the use of preserved meat is common, and one of the queries suggested to a British bookseller is, whether this will make hunting a less prominent American characteristic. While consumption of the United States was 1.3 bushels per capita, in 1900 it was 6.22 bushels. The use of oatmeal grew from 0.90 bushel per capita in 1880 to 1.15 bushels, and there has been a similar increase in the consumption of vegetables, though the use of potatoes has decreased. The sugar consumption per capita has increased in 30 years.

In spite of all reports to the contrary, it is certain that the troubles in Poland are not yet over. They are mostly economic, the result of low wages for long hours of work, and sometimes nationalist, as in the case of the peasants and the Polish language. But there is no talk of revolution. The Polish peasants and workingmen, comprising more than 6,000,000 persons in a total population of 10,000,000 in Eastern Poland, have nothing against the Russian government. They are mostly apathetic—though there are exceptions—and they would infinitely rather live under the yoke of the czar than run any risk of coming under the Germans, whom they hate with a deadly hatred.

In Berlin riots there may be among the peasants before the present troubles are ended, but no intelligent person here believes for an instant that there will be any national rising, organized or otherwise, against the sovereignty of Russia.

Various attempts have been made to ascertain the maximum weight that may be suddenly thrown upon a building by the crowd. Successive to good-sized men into a pent house some 15 feet square, L. J. Johnson, of New York, obtained a load of 151 pounds per square foot of floor space, and high as this figure, it is concluded that the conditions were such as might be produced in any ordinary dense crowd.

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A GREAT MAN'S TROUSERS.

Victor Hugo still stands first, or thereabouts, in French hearts, a town without a Rue Victor Hugo is scarcely a French town at all. It may be imagined with what enthusiasm Frenchmen would buy buttons, fragments, and, above all, entire legs of a pair of trousers that the great man had worn. The thirstiest Scot might be tempted by a genuine button from Bobbie Burns' breeches. And so the Parisian who told his concierge, three years ago, that he had acquired a genuine Victor Hugo pair of trousers, has been doing very well ever since. Buttons are sold to workshoppers at a price of 10 francs a pair, pieces of cloth at prices according to size, and whole legs at 100 francs. Unfortunately, an expert with a memory at last revealed the fact that Victor Hugo did not wear trousers with large checks overalls, and, as a result, Englishmen, such as those presented to us in the case of the three people who came to me and found that each of them had a whole right leg. Now, Victor Hugo was not a mankhan, as other great writers are. Nor did he wear 300 pairs of trousers—the retail sold by the business-like Paribard, according to his original program—so tourists may now look up Victor Hugo trouser buttons and whole legs dirt cheap—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

WALKING GENTLEMEN.

Lowe Company—Gentlemen, Hamm has been in the profession for some years. His Tragedy—Indeed! Comedian or tragedian? Lowe Comedy—Well, a pedestrian mostly—*Philadelphia Press*.

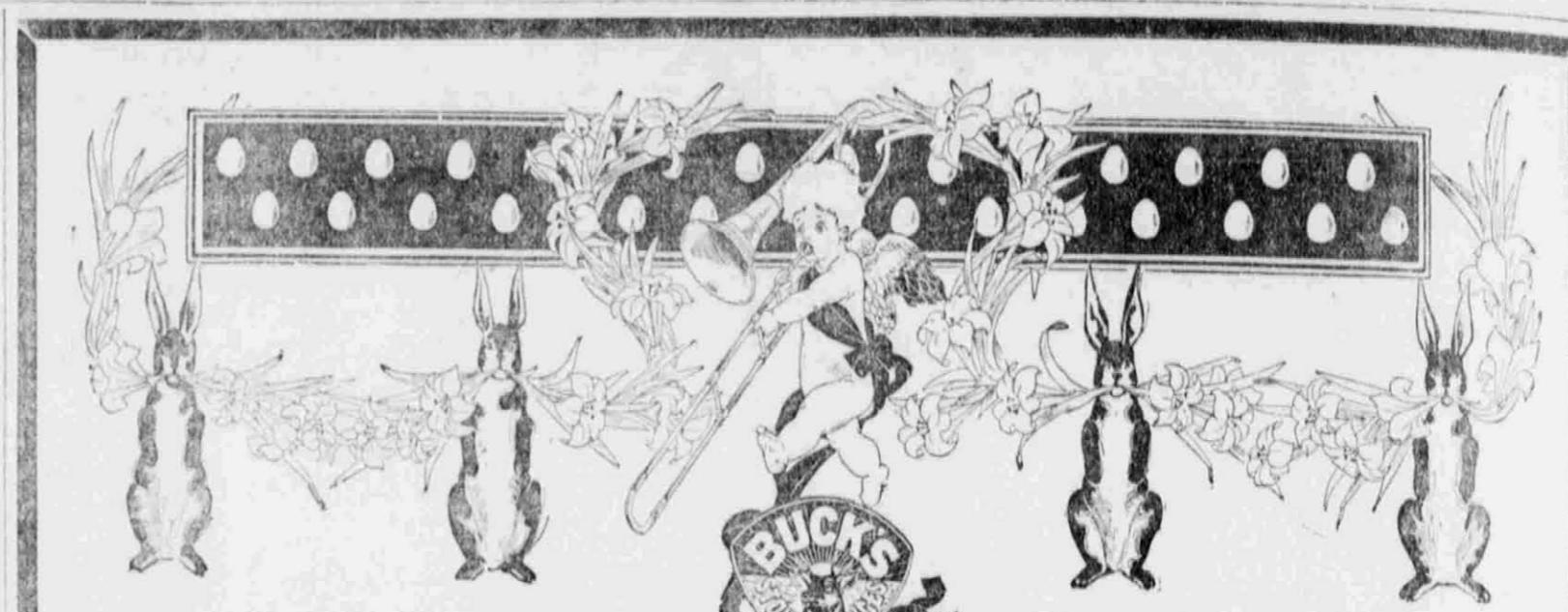
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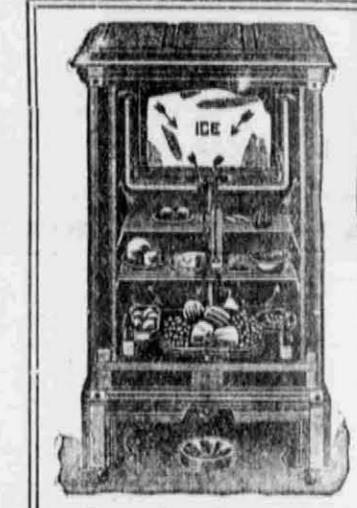
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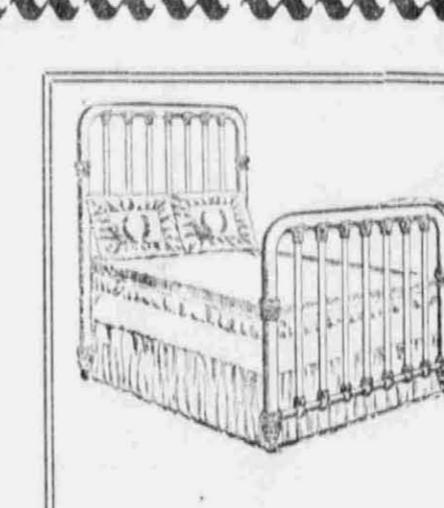
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