BUT LITTLE PROGRESS

Trial of Andrew A. Lipscomb Proceeds Slowly.

SPARRING OF COUNSEL

CASHIERS OF BANKS ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Investigation Made of the Accounts of Lipscomb and Fields as Receivers.

The trial of Andrew A. Lipscomb of the local bar, accused of embezzling funds of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, placed in the keeping of himself and Thomas M. Fields, as joint receivers of the association, dragged along rather tediously today in Criminal Court No. 1. Almost the entire morning session was devoted to identifying and offering in evidence checks, certificates of deposit and other papers considered by the counsel for the government to be of importance in the conduct of the prosecution. Any possible interest in this line of procedure was lessened by reason of the fact that most of the papers and records offered today were introduced in evidence during the trial of Thomas M. Fields, under the same indictment and in the same court room, several weeks ago. They were at least devoid of novelty.

The only spirit injected into the hearing today was contributed by Attorney F. Edward Mitchell for the defense, on the one side, and by Assistant United States Attorney Easby-Smith on the other. At one point Mr. Easby-Smith "hurled defiance" with considerable vocal force at his adversary named, in connection with showing what a certain witness had said in the course of the Fields trial. Attorney Mitchell read from the record of that cause, and remarked significantly that he was willing to give the witness the benefit of the doubt, and put the onus of the difference in recollection on the stenographer who reported the trial.

Capt. Parker a Wintess.

Capt. Andrew Parker, treasurer of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, was under examination for more than two hours today. The account of Fields and Lipscomb as receivers was kept at the Washington Loan and Trust Company. Capt. Parker produced the checks, certificates of deposit and other papers referred to. As to most of them he said he had no personal knowledge. Most of the checks drawn against the account of the receivers with the Washington Loan and Trust Company were signed "Thomas M. Fields, for Fields and Lipscomb." The prosecution showed by the witness that the latter questioned the validity of checks drawn in the manner quoted. He communicated with the receivers, and Mr. Lipscomb called at the bank, with Mr. Fields, and informed the witness that the signing of the checks in the style indicted was all right, and confirmed the checks previously drawn by "Thomas M. Fields, for Fields and Lipscomb."

The prosecution seemed to think it had scored a point after Captain Parker had testified that he recalled one instance when the receivers renewed a certificate of deposit. Fields left the certificate at the bank, indorsed by himself, saying that Mr. Lipscomb would call later and sign it. Mr. Lipscomb, according to the witness, did call. He indorsed the certificate and was handed and took away with him a new certificate for a lesser amount than the one surrendered to the bank.

On cross examination the defense devoted itself, among other things, to putting questions tending to show that the handwriting of Lipscomb did not appear in the body of any of the checks that had been offered, and that Mr. Lipscomb did not actually receive from the bank the cash for any of them.

Testimony of Cashier Eckloff.

John C. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank, this city, the next witness today, stated that he has known Mr. Lipscomb for more than forty years. He told of Mr. Fields leaving at his bank, for collection, a certificate of deposit issued by the Washington Loan and Trust Company for $10,000, plus a year's interest, amounting to about $300.

The witness made inquiry, and learned that the Washington Loan and Trust Company would not cash the certificate, as it was indorsed by Mr. Fields as "attorney" for Fields and Lipscomb, and he so notified Fields. Fields, accompanied by Mr. Lipscomb, then called at the Second National Bank, and the situation was explained to him. While this was going on Mr. Lipscomb paced up and down "in an excited manner." The witness could not remember whether Mr. Lipscomb, while so walking to and fro, was within hearing of what was being said by Fields and the witness.

Attorney Holmes Conrad of counsel for Mr. Lipscomb has not yet appeared. Attorneys R. Walton Moore of Virginia and Mr. Mitchell continue to look after the interests of the defendant.

Deposit Slips Identified.

After the usual midday recess Mr. Eckloff identified certain deposit slips and other papers used in the Fields trial.

The prosecution next called Mr. John Paul Earnest of the local bar as a witness. He is co-trustee with Mr. Lipscomb in the equity cause of Thornton and others against Thornton and others.

It was desired to prove by Mr. Earnest that prior to February 2, 1901, he repeatedly urged Mr. Lipscomb to pay to him some funds of their trusteeship that should have been on deposit; that February 2, 1901, Mr. Lipscomb paid him $412; that February 14 he paid him $50, and in November, 1901, paid him $400; that the payment of $412 was coincident with the cashing of a $500 check against the Lipscomb and Fields account with the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and that the $400 payment was coincident with the cashing of a check for $600 against the Lipscomb and Fields receivership account.

Mr. Earnest was permitted to testify that Mr. Lipscomb made payments to him in February and November, 1901, as stated.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he and Mr. Lipscomb are still co-trustees in the Thornton cause, and that the fund is all right; that Mr. Lipscomb signed blank checks as co-trustee, the same to be used by the witness, and that Mr. Lipscomb seemed anxious, he said, to make the $400, the $50 and the $600 payments.

After Mr. Alexander Wolf of the local bar had testified regarding the present custody of the books of the American Savings Bank J. J. Dill, a teller of the Second National Bank, told of the payment of $303, the interest on the $10,000 certificate of deposit. He could not recall to whom the money was actually paid.

Subsequently, by order of court, the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

FOREIGN BANK BUSINESS.

LONDON, June 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £783,000; circulation decreased £40,000; bullion increased £743,255; other securities increased £600,000; other deposits increased £678,000; public deposits increased £724,000; notes reserve increased £864,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.06 per cent as compared with 50.91 per cent last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged today at 2½ per cent.

BERLIN, June 22.—Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 2⅝ per cent; three months, 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 62,125,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 45,775,000 francs; general accounts current increased 20,575,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 18,625,000 francs; bills discounted increased 4,500,000 francs.

Three per cent rentes 98 francs 47½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

THE MOROCCAN ISSUE

ANSWER OF FRANCE TO THE GERMAN NOTE EXPECTED.

BERLIN, June 22.—France's answer to the German note on the Morocco question has not yet reached the foreign office, but it is expected that Ambassador Bihourd will present it in the course of the afternoon. The foreign office only knows the contents through press reports, and maintains complete silence concerning the situation as left by France's answer.

The impression made here is that the answer does not promote an understanding between France and Germany, but the foreign office here does not abandon the hope of an adjustment of the differences in a manner satisfactory to Germany.

Tranquility at Paris.

PARIS, June 22, 3.30 p.m.—Official circles here observe the outward appearance of entire tranquility over the Franco-German negotiations, but an undercurrent of considerable anxiety prevails relative to Germany's answer to the French note. This is somewhat intensified by publications purporting to give Germany's intention to insist that the Moroccan conference be not trammeled by specific limitations upon its scope.

Nothing, however, has yet been received from official sources indicating that such is the purpose of Germany, and Premier Rouvier's associates maintain that as his note is couched in a calm, conciliatory tone, there is reason to expect that Germany will answer him in a similar spirit of conciliation.

However, a considerable element in parliamentary circles shows much solicitude regarding the outcome of the negotiations.

Reports from the frontier continue to show marked military activity and a feeling of unrest among the people living along the border. The influential press, evidently in accordance with the wishes of the government, refrains from discussing the military aspect, asserting that the negotiations, while in a delicate stage, continue normal.

PATENT OFFICE PRINTING.

Contracts Awarded for the Photo-Lithographic Work.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the award of contracts for the photo-lithographic work of the patent office in four separate items. The award of the contract for the gazette was made several weeks ago to the Sackett-Wilhelms Company of New York. The other three items were let under a readvertisement for bids, the report of the committee appointed to receive the bids having been made yesterday afternoon. All the the successful bidders were local firms. The work and amount of bids, with names of successful bidders, follow: Class A, A. B. Graham Company, $70,772.50; Class B, Columbia Planagraph Company, $18,630; Class C, the Norris-Peters Company, $30,000.

ANOTHER TRAIN DITCHED.

Wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 22.A westbound Denver and Rio Grande passenger train is reported wrecked near Cisco, Utah, near the Colorado-Utah line.

The wrecked train is the second section of No. 5, west-bound, and five coaches are off the track. The train ran into an open switch. At the Rio Grande offices here it is stated that no one was killed.

Current and the Compass.

From the New York Sun

Even a steam dredge has pride and is therefore unwilling to admit that it deposited itself voluntarily on the shores of Long Island. At any rate the captain of the government dredge which went aground a day or two ago on Jones' bar has declared that he was carried thither by a strong current setting toward the beach and by a compass which had one or two points of undetermined error. These two, the current and the treacherous compass, are old familiar friends of stranded skippers. For many years that deadly current which drives vessels toward the south beach of Long Island has been famed in nautical song and story. Curiously enough, there are skippers and skippers who forget all about it till they hear the keels grating in the sand, and then they remember that every one knows that perfidious stream which sets men toward Shinnecock or Firo Island.

And there is the fallible compass, too. Every navigator knows that the compass is subject to the seductions of neighboring steel and iron, and that only in a few places on the earth does it point to geographical north anyhow. But somehow there are still captains who do not recall these facts till they have gone aground. Then these captains are swift to confess that their compasses were not telling them the truth, which is the same as admitting that they did not know whither they were steering. But current or no current, compass or no compass, there is a friend who never deceives the mariner, and who can be trusted implicitly in the approach to Sandy Hook from all quarters of the sea. That friend is the lead line. When a captain goes ashore on the Long Island or New Jersey beach, it is usually because he has forgotten to make systematic use of the lead, and strangely enough he never accuses that instrument of inefficiency when he is publishing his excuses.

Tips to Steamship Stewards.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"This is the season of foreign travel, and many will now be going abroad for the first time," said an old hand. "The novices will worry about their steamer tips, and they will give too much."

The speaker then made the following list of the tips that the average experienced tourist pays at the end of the voyage:

Stateroom steward	$2.50
Dining room steward	2.50
Deck steward (if he has been of service)	1.00
Library steward (if he has been used)	1.00
Smoking room steward (if the smoking room has been used)	1.00
Total	$8.00

"It is possible to get through on $5 in tips and still be regarded as liberal," said the traveler. "If you don't rent a deck chair—and many don't—and if you don't come otherwise into contact with the deck steward, there will be no need to tip him. And the same thing may be said of the smoking room and of the library steward.

"The $5—half to the bed room and half to the dining room steward—is ibligatory. Everybody pays it. The other tips are not obligatory.

"American tourists in the novice class make the mistake of tipping too much. The average tourist, the one who travels at the minimum first-cabin rate, is considered by all to have done his full duty if he gives the tips that I have named."

Talking Locomotives.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Six short toots are sent forth by the locomotive every morning as my train passes Cynwyd," said a suburbanite. "I asked the engineer yesterday what those toots meant, and he told me they were a conversation he was holding with his wife.

"He said he lived at Cynwyd, in a cottage near the railroad, and each morning as he passed his home he told his wife what time he would return that night. Usually he returned at 6—hence the six short toots. If it was 5, there were five toots, and so on.

"He said there were lots of engineers and firemen who could talk with the whistle by means of signal codes of their own devising. He said there were even some men who, using the telegraphic code of shorts and longs, a toot for a tick, could say anything the pen or tongue could say."

Chorus Amenities.

From Puck.

Laura Limelight—"There's Tottie Twinkletoes across the street. Doesn't she look envious?"

Sadie Stalls—"Doesn't she! The only Johnnie she can get is a Jackie. That's why."

RUSSIAN LAWYER'S ADDRESS

At the Trial of Kaleieff, Assassin of Sergius.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 7.—The following is a literal translation of the speech delivered by M. Ivanoff, the celebrated Russian lawyer, at the trial of Kaleieff, the murderer of the Grand Duke Sergius. The proceeding was before a special tribunal composed of members of the "ruling senate" and was held behind closed doors at Moscow. Ivanoff was subsequently arrested for discussing the trial at a meeting of barristers. His speech has been circulated by hundreds of thousands by the social revolutionaries:

"Senators—In this trial two great events stand out before all else—the death of the Grand Duke Sergius and the penalty to which Kaleieff must submit. The facts are only too clear. They admit of no argument. I desire only to submit a few observations upon the character of Kaleieff's act. May Kaleieff, whose life is in your hands, pardon me if I lack the words and moral force to fulfill the duty assigned to me. It is, senators, in a peculiarly difficult moment that you are called upon to judge this case. An unrestrainable political movement as a result of the complete bankruptcy of our present economic, political and military systems has produced the present condition of affairs in Russia. Every section of the empire is in revolt; workmen have perished by hundreds in the streets of the capital.

"In the smoke of burning estates the peasant is looking for a solution of the conditions which are grinding him down. The Intelligentsia is martyrizing itself. Two great forces are at war; the old regime, established centuries ago, and young Russia, which aspires to liberty. Hope that this struggle can end pacifically is lost. Civil war is close at hand, and in the history of this great battle the social revolutionary party will be found to have written the most striking and terrible page, for it has written it in its own blood and the blood of those whom it considers the enemies of the people.

"Having chosen political murder as an instrument, the revolver and the bomb as arms, the social revolutionaries seek by terror to accelerate the political liberation of Russia. But it is not cowardly murder. The social revolutionaries understand very well that it is impossible for the masses of the people with pitchforks and flails in their hands to destroy the bastille, defended as it is in our time. January 22, with its bloody story, furnished eloquent confirmation of the impotency of the people against bayonets and bullets. The social revolutionaries can only oppose machine guns with revolvers and bombs—the barricades of the twentieth century.

"It is true they are the implacable enemies of the present regime and they do not ask for themselves mercy. They face death sentences as men court death on the field of battle. The procurer is right. They do not only menace the lives of others, but they throw away their own with the recklessness of madness. They make others perish, but they perish themselves. Kaleieff will die also, and I have only one request to make of you: Do not look upon him as a criminal, but as an enemy after the battle, and in pronouncing your verdict remember that in the future, in the bloody sunrise which is already upon the horizon, all the past will be weighed in the balance. Do not make that balance too heavy; it already contains enough of blood."

Falls Church News.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., June 22, 1905.

A special meeting of the town council was held Tuesday night. The clerk stated that Messrs. W. N. Lynch and W. H. Nowlan, who were elected last week at the general election for councilmen, to fill vacancies in the council, had qualified. Upon roll call the following members were noted present: Messrs. Hillier, Hawxhurst, Ellison, Kimball, Nowlan and Lynch. Messrs. Birge, Thompson, Crump and Brunner were absent, but all came later. Mr. Birge questioned the right of Messrs. Nowlan and Lynch to seats in the council and claimed the council alone could fill the two vacancies, and he entered a protest against their being considered members.

Mr. Hawxhurst offered a resolution reciting former actions of the council in similar cases, that the charter provided that council could only fill vacancies until the annual election by the people; that Messrs. Nowlan and Lynch were duly elected at the annual election, June 13, to fill the vacancies; that they held certificates of their election from the mayor, had taken the oath of office and that their term of service commenced on their taking the oath, and that they are now members of the council.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Birge and was rejected by the following vote: Messrs. Hillier, Kimball and Hawxhurst voting for the resolution and Messrs. Birge, Brunner, Thompson and Crump against it. Mr. Birge then offered a resolution declaring Messrs. Nowlan and Lynch not entitled to seats in the council under the election by the people. This was adopted, Messrs. Birge, Brunner, Crump and Thompson voting for the resolution and Messrs. Hillier, Hawxhurst and Kimball against it. The council then elected W. H. Nowlan a member from the second ward. Mr. W. N. Lynch was elected from the first ward, vice G. A. Brunner, resigned. Mr. Nowlan was placed on the finance committee and Mr. Lynch on the committee to revise the town charter.

An interesting reunion of the Quick family was held this week at the residence of Dr. T. C. Quick. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and ice cream, cake and lemonade served. Those present were Rev. and Mrs. George W. Quick and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Quick and daughter, Miss Hazel; Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Quick, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Quick, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bubb, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hawxhurst, Mrs. J. B. Quick, Mr. John W. Quick, Miss Bertha Hunt of Flemington, N. J., and Mr. J. V. Quick, sr.

Mr. M. E. Church has sold for Mr. W. S. McFarland the house and lot on Columbia street for $2,800. Mr. Church has also sold ten acres of land and buildings belonging to ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, at Carlyn Springs, for $3,000 cash. Mr. H. W. Sipe is the purchaser.

Mr. R. F. Bishop, assistant librarian of the House of Representatives, has rented one of the Greenough houses at East Falls Church, and will commence the erection of a residence on the lot recently purchased by him on the corner of Washington and Crossman streets.

"Spoon-Bill" Idiots.

From the London Telegraph.

The late Prof. Laycock of Edinburgh University used to divide idiots into two classes—poverty idiots and luxury idiots. The former were characterized by physical deformity and the latter by refined and delicate configuration, small heads and great prominence of the central region of the face. The luxury idiots, whom he traced to indolence and self-indulgence through many generations with breeding in-and-in, he called also "spoon-bill" idiots, and used to point out that they were of the type represented as aristocratic noodles. There was less breeding in-and-in among the upper classes than there used to be, but he himself did not doubt that exemption for a number of generations from any participation in the struggle for existence, with high feeding and effeminacy, tended to induce mental weakness of a special type.

Sealskin Book Bindings.

From the Publishers' Circular.

Another kind of skin is offered to bookbinders, which has been much neglected by them chiefly because it has hitherto been improperly prepared. It is that of the Greenland seal, which has beauty, strength and unsurpassed wearing qualities.

An Ohio manufacturer tells this story of Mark Hanna. The senator often walked through his mill, examining this and that. One day while on such a tour he heard a boy say: "I wish I had Hanna's money and he was in the poorhouse." The senator smiled grimly and on returning to his office sent for the boy. "So you wish you had my money and I was in the poorhouse, eh?" he said. "Now supposing you had your wish, what would you do?" The youngster, one of the ready-witted Irish variety, said with a droll grin: "Well, I guess I'd get you out of the poorhouse, the first thing." This adroit answer brought the lad an increase of pay the next week.

DRINKERS OF TEA

DE QUINCEY AND HAZLITT THE MOST FAMOUS EXAMPLES.

Men Who Take the Fragrant and Stimulating Brew to Excess—Consequences of the Habit.

From the London Globe.

The correspondence which has been going on in a morning newspaper, under the rather absurd title of "Tea Drunkenness," sounds like an echo of the fulminations against tea which were so numerous in the early days of its use in this country. When we find a doctor today referring to tea as a drug, speaking of its power over the nervous system, denouncing the "tea habit" and making references to irritability and low spirits and digestive disorder, with the alarming term "neurasthenia" thrown in to clinch the argument, it is difficult not to believe that we are reading a quotation from certain writers of long ago who were not sparing in their denunciations of the new drink.

In 1695 a Dutchman published a quarto—no less—at The Hague on the "Great Abuse of Tea and Coffee." A German neighbor described dealers in tea as immoral members of society lying in wait for men's purses and lives. In the next century Jonas Hanway, the first man to walk the streets of London with an unfurled umbrella, attacked tea drinking in a most thoroughgoing fashion.

The habit, according to Jonas, was pernicious to health, obstructive to industry and impoverishing to the nation. The chief result of Hanway's attack was to produce vigorous defenses of tea from two distinguished men of letters. Johnson turned his heavy artillery on the enemy of tea, while Goldsmith made fun of him in a lighter vein of raillery. There were many other denouncers of the beverage, including John Wesley, who said that it was wastefully expensive, that it impaired digestion, unstrung the nerves and had, in his own case and in others, induced symptoms of paralysis. Southey tells us that the great grandmother of Wordsworth's wife was one of a party who sat down to the first pound of tea that ever came into Penrith. It was sent as a present and without directions how to use it. The good folk boiled the whole at once in a kettle and sat down to eat the leaves with butter and salt. They naturally wondered how any person could like such stuff, but, fortunately, they did not realize that they were in danger of inducing delirium tremens.

The Tea Toper.

It is rather absurd, nowadays at least, to found an attack on tea in any way upon the aberrations of a single individual, who, with diseased appetite, eats tea-leaves in preference to drinking the infusion. The most hardened tea drinker, however, may admit that tea drinking can be, and often is, overdone, and yet the best known tea topers do not appear to have suffered in consequence of their excessive indulgence in the cheering cup. De Quincey was a notable tea toper. In his picture of a winter evening in his cottage among the Cumberland hills he mentions the tea equipage on a table beside the fire, and behind the table a fair tea maker, whose duty it was to fill an almost endless procession of cups. De Quincey declares that he drank tea from 8 o'clock at night to 4 in the morning, and claims the infusion as "the favorite beverage of the intellectual." Another tea toper was Hazlitt, the essayist, who was not only very fond of the beverage, but seems to have drunk it of extraordinary strength. We are told on excellent authority that he used two ounces for his breakfast and two for his tea, with cream; and that for this tea—the finest Souchong—he paid at first fourteen shillings, and afterward twelve shillings per pound. Perhaps this extravagance and excessive consumption of tea may account for some of the essayists quarrelsomeness.

Cowper, as we all know, appreciated to the full the charm of the fragrant leaf; but there is hardly sufficient evidence to show that he was guilty of undue indulgence. The most famous tea toper was, of course, Dr. Johnson, whose feats with the cup which Mrs. Thrale filled so assiduously are too well known to need enlarging upon. His record appears to have been twenty-five cups, which he drank at a sitting; but in mitigation of judgment it should be remembered that in all probability the cups were much smaller than the teacups in use at the present time. Still, Johnson told Miss Reynolds in playful verse:

Thou canst not make the tea so fast
As I can gulp it down.

And he described himself as a "hardened and shameless tea drinker, who has for many years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant; whose kettle has scarcely time to cool; who with tea amuses the evening, with tea solaces the midnight, and with tea welcomes the morning." It is an amazing confession, but we are bound to remember that this intemperate tea bibber lived to the age of seventy-five.

Johnson's Thirst.

Johnsons "record" was equaled by Bishop Gilbert Burnet, the author of the well-known "History of My Own Times," who is reported to have disposed of twenty-five cups in a morning. Another man of letters of a very different type, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who might have equaled the doctor, curbed his tea-drinking propensities early. When he was a very young man Hawthorne was in the habit of visiting at a house where the hostess made excellent tea; and one evening when the visitor's cup was passed to be refilled she said: "Now, Mr. Hawthorne, I am going to play Mrs. Thrale to your Johnson. I know you are a slave to my tea." The young man made no reply, but he had no inclination to play the role assigned to him, and for five years from that night Hawthorne did not taste a cup of tea—a protest which seems as excessive in its way as the inclination which his hostess had attributed to him.

There have been other heroes of the teapot not a few. Hartley Coleridge may fairly claim a place among the tea topers. Some one is said to have asked him once how many cups he usually drank, and to have received the scornful reply: "Cups! I don't count by cups. I count by pots!" Then there have been others whom it would be hardly fair to rank as tea topers but who have shown marked devotion to the teapot. In recent days Mr. Gladstone and Dean Stanley would appear in this class; but, indeed, any list of enthusiastic lovers in recent times of what Waller called the "best of herbs," would be of most inordinate length.

Trespass by Telephone.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The invention of new machinery, devices, processes, is continually bringing up new questions of law, puzzling judges, lawyers and laymen. The trolley brought its problems; the submarines, when they are used for commercial purposes, will undoubtedly pose the lawmakers; the power of modern guns on men-of-war has made obsolete the old three-mile rule as to the limit of territorial waters; and when the balloon shall become a passenger vehicle what wisdom will frame the rules of the road or the law of trespass? Just now the law relating to the telephone is of interest. What constitutes a breach of the peace by 'phone? Judge Brady of Kansas City has just decided such a case which, by reason of its romantic connection, appeals to all. Walter Clark had proposed to a maiden and had been rejected. He renewed his proposals over the telephone; called up the fair one several times, and was "turned down." He was not dismayed, but "called" in the morning and in the afternoon and in the dewy eve, and sometimes at night. The doors may be barred and a rejected suitor kept out, but how is the telephone to be guarded? Judge Brady took these questions under consideration and ruled that after a girl had rejected a man she had the inalienable right "to have him stay rejected," and that the use of the telephone could and should be classed as a style of importunity amounting to a breach of the peace.

Experts.

From the Detroit Free Press.

She—"Some people can make themselves fearfully disagreeable if they try, can't they?"

He—"Yes, and some can do better than that; they don't even have to try!"

REVIVAL OF ASIATIC PRESTIGE.

Swing of the Pendulum of Ascendancy Between East and West.

From the New York Sun.

It is now more than twenty-three hundred years since Herodotus expounded to the assembled Greeks his celebrated theory that the cardinal fact in history was the interaction of Asia and Europe, the pendulum of ascendancy swinging now to the east and now to the west. From the fall of Troy to the memorable land and sea fight at Mykale he depicted many a vicissitude, but of course he could not foresee that the grandsons of the men who heard him would witness the destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander and the penetration of India by the Macedonian phalanx. As little could the western peoples, which in the nineteenth century despoiled and insulted China and wrenched open the gates of Japan, have expected that in the course of a few decades a far eastern nation would exhibit a degree of military and naval efficiency unsurpassed, if equaled, in the annals of mankind.

Had our memories been more tenacious, none of us would have taken for granted, as most of us have, that Asia was beyond the hope of resurrection, doomed to permanent prostration under the European heel. Such, undoubtedly, was the delusion in which the eastern subjects of the Roman empire long abided, although such defeats as those of Crassus and Valerian ought to have excited deep misgivings. Everybody imagined that the oriental wave had spent itself when Hannibal was routed at Zama, and nobody could have anticipated that, from the second half of the seventh to near the close of the seventeenth century, Europe would be haunted with the dread of Asiatic invasion and conquest. Yet more than a thousand years were to elapse from the seizure of Roman Syria by a successor of Mohammed to Sobieski's repulse of the Turks from before the walls of Vienna. Of all Aryan countries Russia had least reason to arrogate an innate superiority over the Turanian stock. The grand dukes of Muscovy had been paying tribute for two centuries to the Mongol rulers of the Golden Horn when the Turks took Constantinople, and some three and a half centuries more were to elapse before the Russians regained control of the Crimea. Even China in the seventeenth century, when the Manchu dynasty was young, drove Muscovite pioneers and merchants out of Manchuria and forced them by treaty to retire behind the Amur river. History, therefore, will but repeat itself when Russia submits to similar boundaries at the command of the Japanese.

MAKING MAPLE SIRUP.

The Supply Gradually Growing Smaller—How to Treat the Crop.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The demand for a genuine No. 1 article of maple sirup is growing greater each year, and it will continue to grow in the future because the supply will grow smaller each year, caused by the decline of maple forests. The man who has a nice thrifty maple grove has somthing that will be the source of as much revenue for the time and money expended as anything upon the farm, provided the right methods are adopted and carried into execution. The time is forever past when slipshod methods will go in making maple sirup. The man that will succeed in this line of farming must adopt up-to-date methods, and above all else be strictly honest always and under all circumstances furnishing exactly what he represents his goods to be.

The successful sugar maker will in the future have his own private customers and sell direct to them, and as maple sirup is a luxury instead of a necessity, skill must be used in making and putting it up, because just the moment we make a filthy, dark colored article and put it up in an unattractive manner, it ceases to be luxury, and we are compelled to take the "down" price for it. Neatness, cleanliness and quickness of dispatch are rules that must be observed, and to carry them into execution we must have a good sugar house, a good supply of dry wood, a modern evaporator, vessels either of metal or wood; if wood, kept well painted inside and out; if metal, painted on the outside, and at all times the vessels, and in fact everything connected with the work, must be kept scrupulously clean by the frequent use of hot water.

People used to think that maple sirup to be pure must be dark in color and have a strong taste, but I am glad to say that this is far from true. I use every means possible to make it as light in color and mild in taste as it can be made, and it is within our power to control these things. When sugar making comes we have our work arranged so that we can devote our entire time to it, and whenever the sap begins to run we are ready to care for it; every hour we leave it exposed to the weather and elements we are adding to its color, and strongness to its flavor. We make it a rule to begin hauling and evaporating whenever the vessels contain from a quart to a half-gallon. We also aid in making it light in color by evaporating it as quickly as possible, and this part of the work I look after myself, setting the automatic feed so that it will keep the water in the evaporator just as shallow as is possible to keep it without burning.

By this method we are enabled to evaporate much more than if the water was kept deep in the pans, because the steam bubbles form at the bottom of the water, and if it is too deep they burst before coming to the surface and the work is to do over again, while, on the other hand, if it is shallow they come to the surface before bursting, the steam escapes and the evaporating goes on very rapidly. We use a saccharometer to test our sirup, and take it directly from the evaporator, weighing eleven pounds to the gallon, and filter it through felt or flannel to remove the silicia; put it up in attractive packages and sell direct to the consumer. The only trouble is, we have not been able in the past to make enough to supply all our orders.

Improvements at Naples.

From the London Times.

The Duke of Andria, a member of the Italian senate and president of the society known as Pro-Napoli, writes from Piazza Vittoria 7, Naples: "About a fortnight ago some passengers on their way from Egypt by the Orient line landing at Naples on a very wet day, complained severely of the inconvenience and trouble met with during the inspection of their baggage. I am informed that many, highly incensed, said they would advise their friends at home to abstain from visiting Naples.

"Permit me to state that many improvements are being carried out on the pier, and by next season all the above lamented inconveniences will be completely removed, and passengers will be able to land under cover. It will perhaps be of some use to your readers, tourists especially, to be informed that our society, under the name of Pro-Napoli, was instituted in 1898 for the purpose of supplying travelers gratuitously with all information and assistance, as well as promoting economical and sanitary improvements designed to remove what generally proves tiresome to strangers, and very often causes them to shorten their stay and carry back a very bad opinion of Naples and its inhabitants.

"The efforts of our society have up to the present been most successful, and we have not the least doubt that gradually its patient and difficult tasks will be fully realized. The Pro-Napoli Society published in 1900 a pamphlet, containing its program for advocating all important improvements which Naples had a right to claim, and almost all of its suggestions have lately been adopted by the government and the municipality. * * * At present our committee is giving its attention to checking the abuses, reported by the Messrs. Cook, relating to guides and porters on the summit of Vesuvius, which are most annoying to strangers, and doubtless such intolerate nuisances will in future be avoided."

Records for Twenty-Four Hours.

The following were the readings of the thermometer and barometer at the weather bureau for the twenty-four hours beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday:

Thermometer—June 21—4 p.m., 76; 8 p.m., 74; 12 midnight, 73. June 22—4 a.m., 72; 8 a.m., 78; 12 noon, 88; 2 p.m., 91. Maximum, 91, at 2 p.m., June 22; minimum, 72, at 3 a.m., June 22.

Barometer—June 21—4 p.m., 29.84; 8 p.m., 29.82; 12 midnight, 27.80. June 22—4 a.m., 29.79; 8 a.m., 29.81; noon, 29.79; 2 p.m., 29.76.

Maximum temperature past twenty-four hours, 91; a year ago, 89.

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We have determined to reduce our surplus stock now, when such goods are in demand for wedding gifts, etc.

In order to buy cut glass at prices which enable us to undersell all competitors, we have to purchase in very large quantities, and in order to reduce a large surplus stock we inaugurate this 20% discount sale, which offers you the chance to buy the best at wholesale prices, and cheaper than you pay for second quality and imperfect ware.

We have pieces from $1.50 to $50, which you can buy at

20% Discount.

R. Harris & Co.,

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Our special cut-glass room has the finest display in the city.

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BAIRD AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Gallantry and Endurance of His Command on That Heroic Field.

The recent death of Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. A., gives interest to the following clipping from a war-time newspaper concerning Gen. Baird's conduct at the battle of Chickamauga:

"The heroic endurance and courage of Thomas' corps in the battle of Chickamauga has already won the admiration of the country. The division of Brig. Gen. Baird took a prominent part in this struggle, and distinguished itself in the highest degree. For a time his command and that of Brannan bore the chief brunt of the battle, and although temporarily forced back and dreadfully cut up, at nightfall, with stern determination, he resumed his ground and reformed his lines in the same position he had occupied in the morning. After dark the commanding general thought it advisable to fall back to the position occupied by our army on Sunday. In the new order of battle Baird's division, with Beatty's brigade of Negley's division, formed the extreme left, being nearer to Chattanooga than any other portion of our line.

"Beatty placed his command in a single line at right angles to that of Baird to cover the left flank. In the terrible battle that soon ensued this brigade was driven in, carrying with it part of Baird's left. The enemy were fast occupying a position in rear, to intercept the line of retreat. Had Gen. Baird given way at this juncture the whole army would in all probability have been cut off from its base and destroyed. He proved himself fully equal to the occasion. While the battle was still raging on his front he faced his second line about, and with a part of Johnson's command vigorously attacked the enemy who were in the rear of our army, and succeeded in driving them away and regaining our line of communications. He held this portion of the line successfully till 5 p.m., when he was directed to retire. At the moment this order was received, the enemy, encouraged by the falling back of our forces, assailed him with ten-fold fury, and as his route lay through an open field, his loss was very heavy. The enemy's loss, however, was much greater. At night our forces were united at Rossville. The next day Gen. Rousseau arrived and reassumed command of his old division. The change of commanders was announced in the following complimentary order from Gen. Rosecrans:

"'Headquarters

"'Department of the Cumberland.

"'CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept., 27, 1863.

"'Special Field Orders No. 251.—(Extract.) — * * * On the return of Maj. Gen. Rousseau from an important mission for the benefit of the army, he resumed command of his division. Brig. Gen. A. Baird being thus relieved from the temporary command of this division, the general commanding tenders to him his thanks for the prudence and ability which he displayed while in command; for the unflinching courage and ability with which he carried his troops into action on the 19th, and maintained his position during the terrific fight of the 20th, in the glorious battle of Chickamauga.

"'By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

"'(Signed) HENRY M. CUT,

"'Lt. and A. A. A. G.

"Gen. Baird has since been placed in command of another division.

"Gen. Baird is of Scotch descent. He was born in Washington, Pa., on the 20th of August, 1824. His father was a lawyer of brilliant talent and eminence in western Pennsylvania. Judge Baird of Pittsburg is his uncle. His grandfather, Dr. Osborn Baird, was a surgeon in the revolutionary army. His great-grandfather, John Baird, was killed at the taking of Fort Duquesne by Gen. Forbes.

"Gen. Baird graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1841. He studied law with the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, in the same town. In 1845 he entered West Point, and was graduated with high honors in 1849. He was at once commissioned in the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and served in Florida in 1850 and 1851, and in Texas in 1859. For several years he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point.

"Among his classmates we find the names of the following Union generals: Gilmore, Parker, Saxton, Richard W. Johnson and McArthur. Few, if any, who graduated that year appear to hold positions in the rebel army.

"He was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, in May, 1861, and served during that summer in the War Department, taking part, however, in the Bull Run campaign as chief of staff and assistant adjutant general to Tyler's division in this capacity he was present at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. In November, 1861, he received the appointment of assistant inspector general, with the rank of major.

"Gen. Keyes having been assigned to the command of a new army corps, aware of Maj. Baird's marked ability, knowledge of the theory of war, and his administrative talent, enhanced by considerable experience in the War Department, applied for him as chief of staff. As such he accompanied this general to the peninsula.

"He took part in the operations before Yorktown, in front of Lee's Mills, and in the battle of Williamsburg. For distinguished services on these occasions he was nominated to the Senate for a brevet.

"In April, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general and assigned to duty with Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, upon the urgent application of the latter general. He remained at the gap, and when Gen. Morgan found it necessary to fall back to the Ohio river, Gen. Baird added much to his well-earned reputation by the masterly manner in which this retreat was conducted.

"In the fall of 1862 he was appointed to take charge of a division in the army of Kentucky, and remained in command at Danville during the winter. In 1863 he joined the army of the Cumberland with his division, which was at once attached to the reserve corps under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. Gen. Baird was assigned to Rousseau's division of Thomas' Corps (1st Division, 14th Army Corps) in August, Gen. Rousseau being absent on duty, and retained command of it until after the battle of Chickamauga. It is to the brilliant part taken by Gen. Baird in that battle that we are indebted in a great measure for the safety of our army and the continued possession of Chattanooga."

Funeral of Jos. Shillington.

The funeral of Jos. Shillington, a member of the Washington bar, whose death has been noted in The Star, took place from the family residence, 1730 U street northwest, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The interment was private.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Quickly Fatal in Some Cases—Lingering and Chronic in Others.

From the New York Herald.

Following the recent severe epidemic of cerebro-spinal miningitis is the usual number of chronic and complicated cases that drag their weary length along. With the passing of the storm the wrecks are the more easily counted and the causes for their occurrence are the more easily determined. In summing up results many remarkable phases of the disease have been brought to light. The wonder is that the survivors should persist in living in spite of the number and severity of the successive complications. Children who became stricken in the beginning are still anxiously watched at death's door, with scarcely a hope that the valiant efforts of physician and nurse will be ultimately rewarded by the final recovery of the luckless victim.

In a recent issue of the Herald is an account of one sufferer who had remained senseless for more than two months as the result of a brain complication that occurred early in the attack. The physician in attendance is quoted as saying that although the case is a rare one and the comatose condition still continues, recovery may not be impossible. The unfortunate offset to such a prognosis is that no one can tell what new extensions of disease may occur at any time in other organs, nor, when once started, how long they may continue to develop. There have been no better examples of the severity and persistence of this disease than those that have shown themselves during the now passing epidemic. When spotted fever does not kill quickly, as it usually does in its acute and fulminating variety, it is apt to drift into a chronic form that may last for months, during which almost every vital organ may be in turn attacked by the virulent microbe.

Numerous instances of this latter manifestation are still scattered throughout the tenement districts of the city, while others have gone through the ordeal apparently unscathed. This has been due not so much to any special treatment for the malady as to the skill in maintaining the strength and vital resistance of the patients, and to the exercise of a watchful care in meeting certain indications in the successive phases of the ailment. Of the latter, tapping of the spinal canal and the withdrawal of accumulated fluid has found most favor. By such means it has been claimed that pressure on brain and spinal cord has not only been markedly relieved, but the amount of poison in the body has been thereby lessened. A goodly number of cases so treated have recovered, while in the more numerous ones that go progressively to the bad no distinct impression has been made by such surgical interference.

The marked fatility of the recent scourge has been in great part due to the number of brain complications that have been developed, producing profound organic lesions. In the majority of these death has been a mercy and saved the victim from the affections of blindness, deafness and mental imbecility.

The most melancholy reflection in the present retrospect is that the medical profession, so skilled in other matters, is confessedly perplexed with many of the problems of this mysteriously periodical epidemic invasion. Apparently it has not yet been positively determined how the individual becomes infected, and through what particular channels the death-dealing organism enters the system. Nor has any remedy been found as yet that can stay its ravages or check its course. If it is only a question of bad air and tenement life, some necessary preventive measures may be taken before the next visitation. But, theorize as we will, we are yet in sad need of facts. Perhaps the expert meningitis commission, if it can ever make a timely conclusion of its labors, may eventually settle the many disputed points at issue and give us that new hope for the future that we so sorely need.

In the meanwhile, let us be thankful that the scourge is virtually at an end, and that our little ones are at least safe for some months to come.

776 Graduates at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 22.—At the sixty-first annual commencement of the University of Michigan today degrees were conferred on 776 graduate students, divided as follows among the different departments: Literary, 340; engineering, 89; medical, 61; law, 217; pharmacy, 21; dental, 36; homeopathic medical, 12.

The commencement oration was delivered by Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His subject was: "Shall the University Become a Business Organization?"

Colgate University Degrees.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 22.—Colgate University conferred the following honorary degrees today: Doctor of divinity, Rev. William Woodbury Pratt of Philadelphia and Rev. William Blecker Matteson of Red Bank, N. J., doctor of laws, President Abraham Coles Osborn, D.D., of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.

Cornell Graduation Exercises.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—The thirty-seventh annual commencement of Cornell University was held in the armory today before the largest throng of visitors in the history of the institution. First degrees were conferred upon 611 students in the different courses, and sixty-seven advance degrees were conferred upon others. President Jacob Gould Schurman delivered his annual address.

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