

The Washington Times

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year..... \$3.00 Sunday, one year..... \$2.50

The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to Foreign Countries.

People leaving the city for the summer, for an extended or short period, can have The Times mailed to their address, and the address changed as often as desired at the regular subscription price, viz. 1 cent a day for the evening edition and 5 cents for the Sunday. All mail subscriptions are invariably payable in advance.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

Again Parker Speaks.

Once more a devoted press has succeeded in convincing Judge Parker regarding an important point in Democratic policy, which in the judge's speech of acceptance was either overlooked or purposely concealed in a cloud of vapor.

The gold telegram still hangs high in the adoring memory of the "New York Evening Post," but elsewhere it has been pretty generally sized up as a clever bit of political policy promulgated under the editorial prodding of the New York Democratic organs, which scented disaster in the convention's attempt to ignore an important issue.

Notwithstanding that the "Evening Post" again fell on its knees in worshipful ecstasy before the judge's speech of acceptance, other journals, with eyes less blinded than those of the "Evening Post," were mightily perplexed in regard to what the judge really meant by his remarks concerning the Philippines.

The "Brooklyn Eagle" particularly—a recent convert to the Democracy—found great difficulty in distinguishing wherein the judge's policy differed in essentials from that inaugurated and consistently pursued by the Republicans. The "Brooklyn Eagle" said as much in burning words, which cast a shade of gloom over that portion of the party which, deceived by the quantity of anti-imperialistic noise, thought that the election could be won by the infinitesimal number of anti-imperialistic votes.

The judge remarked in his letter of acceptance: "The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

The quarrel came over what the judge meant by "self-government." Did he mean independence or Filipino government under American supervision? Did he agree with the Democratic platform, which says:

"We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet free and independent to work out their own destiny."

The "New York World," in commenting upon the judge's letter, expressed the general Democratic doubt regarding the judge's real meaning in these words:

"But what kind of self-government is it to be? Mr. Roosevelt says: 'We have established in the islands a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos.' Is it this that Judge Parker means? If it is not what he means he should have made his position perfectly clear. There is yet time to do so in his letter of acceptance."

Evidently these various comments and criticisms have at least convinced Judge Parker what he ought to have meant, whether he really did mean it or not, for in reply to a letter inquiring if by self-government he did not intend independence, political and territorial, the judge has written:

"You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase 'self-government,' it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their action. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank of the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done."

Regardless of what brought it

about, the judge's action, in thus distinctly defining his position, should be grateful both to Democrats and Republicans—to Democrats because it adds one to the number of planks of the platform upon which the judge actually stands with both feet, and to the Republicans because it clearly defines an issue upon which they are assured that their policy is the policy approved by the vast majority of the American people.

Port Arthur.

When the history of the world is revised in order to find a place for the Russo-Japanese war, the siege of Port Arthur will take its place among the great military events of history, and the name of General Stoessel, the defender of the fortress, will be given high rank on the merit roll of Russian military heroes.

Russia has curious medieval ideas in regard to what constitutes true heroism, just as Japan has curious ideas in regard to the proper time for committing suicide in the har-kari fashion. A leading one of these Russian peculiarities is that eternal disgrace is involved in a surrender.

No one South thought the less of Gen. Robert E. Lee for his surrender to General Grant. The inevitableness of the action and the hopelessness of any longer combating the inevitable were universally recognized. There are many cases in American and English military history where surrender in order to avoid needless slaughter has been considered entirely honorable in the face of overwhelming odds.

But Russia does not look at it that way, and so Stoessel holds on, and will probably continue to hold on until he goes down and out like the prizefighter, knocked senseless by brute force. His obstinacy, it is true, has the military value of costing Japan three men to his one and keeping employed Japanese forces which could be profitably used elsewhere.

General Stoessel, with his garrison of some 20,000 men, composed almost exclusively of Siberian troops, was finally cut off on June 30, after the battle of Nanshan Hill, and the besieging army settled down within eight miles of the Russian stronghold. In eleven days the Japanese had eighty siege guns in position, and two weeks later, on July 28, they made their first assault.

The three weeks intervening, until the time that a demand for the surrender of Port Arthur was made on August 16, witnessed the Japanese lines constantly creeping closer and closer to the inner fortifications. An important event was their occupation of Wolf Hill, from which they could effectually shell the city. It was this which drove the Russian fleet from a harbor that had become almost untenable.

The refusal to surrender was followed by a heavy bombardment and a "grand assault," which began last Sunday, and which apparently has failed as far as actually taking the place is concerned. Reports say that the Japanese lost 35,000 and the Russians 10,000 men during the two or three days of fighting.

However, though baffled, the Japanese still have the upper hand. The men they lose can be replaced. Every man of Stoessel's force put out of action is one man gone forever from the ranks of the defenders.

Responsibility of a Railroad.

The citizens of New Rochelle are very cross with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for cutting down the number of trains which it runs per day. One indignant citizen went so far as to say that a railroad could not wantonly disregard the wishes of thousands of people, and when it had accustomed them to a certain order and number of trains, could not make radical changes in its schedule to their excessive inconvenience.

The citizen went too far. There is no reason to assume that a railroad cannot do all these things, and more, if it sees fit. It can, of course, in the majority of cases it does not pay the railroad to behave in this manner. But when it does pay, the railroad can do anything it likes.

The moral right of an individual or a corporation is not the legal right. There may, of course, be a question of the moral right of a road to disarrange the lives and disregard the wishes of people who depend upon it for transportation, but its legal right to do these things will depend entirely on the relative strength of the people and the corporation.

The people in this particular town doubtless have much at stake. If, as is stated, the road has been running on a certain schedule, with trains at short intervals during the day, for several years, there are undoubtedly hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people who have bought land and arranged their lives upon the supposition that they would be able to get in and out of town easily. To put all these people a hundred miles out into the country, as the road could practically do by reducing the number and speed of its trains, would work them very great hardship. They would have to submit to inconvenience and wait for some rival road to relieve their troubles, or sell their land at a sacrifice and move. The road undoubtedly has a moral responsibility toward these people.

but it has a legal right to cause them an almost unlimited amount of trouble and loss, if action causing such trouble and loss would "pay" the corporation. They cannot compel the road to serve their interests at the sacrifice of its own.

Perhaps some day we shall have Government ownership of railroads, or perhaps some way will be found to tie the roads up by law so that all the rights of the citizens will be protected. Hitherto there has been reason to fear that interference with such enterprises would hinder enterprising men from putting their capital into transportation business, and using their efforts to improve transportation, in which case the people might be worse off than if the companies were left to themselves, with no restraint save that of self-interest. But there are ways in which the responsibility of a road toward the people who have to depend on it should be defined, and the definition will probably evolve itself in course of time.

Russian Boomerangs.

There is a report, which may or may not be true, that Russia, and China in her behalf, are exercised over the possibility that the Japanese may destroy the station of wireless telegraphy at Chefoo. It is said that Russia has been communicating with the beleaguered garrison of Port Arthur by this means.

The chances are, of course, that Japan will do nothing of the kind. But if anything like that should happen, Russia could not logically complain. She herself declared wireless messages contraband of war, when nobody else had thought of such a thing.

It is really curious, in fact, the number of boomerangs which Russia has contrived to evolve in this war. The name, however, is slightly inappropriate, since the boomerang merely returns to the sender for his greater convenience, while Russia's measures against the enemy have caused her, first and last, more inconvenience than they have caused the Japanese.

There must be some reason for this, and so far as can be seen the reason lies in the inability of the big Slav-Tartar empire to see that there is any other point of view than her own. Russian statesmen and generals in this war seem to have been afflicted with myopia. They have assumed that all they had to do was to go ahead and whip the Japanese, and that in the meantime the Japanese would be doing nothing, and neutral nations would have no opinion. In this they made a serious blunder.

Points in Paragraphs.

It is to be feared that when the little Czarevitch finds out what is before him he will wish he hadn't come.

It has been discovered that Judge Parker can sing. His favorite song is probably "Climbing Up the Golden Stair."

It cost a Wilkesbarre woman 67 cents to utter two swear words. The men of Wilkesbarre must be either millionaires or angels.

The custom house is reported to be after fashionable smugglers. This is dreadful. The rights of the rich should be preserved.

Certain labor unions are said to be having a free fight. It may be free for them, but the public will have to pay for it sooner or later.

A Nebraska man avers that the mule does not kick. He might care a good deal about the country making demonstrations of this.

A scientist has discovered that a solution of copper kills germs. We should like to know if that scientist owns any shares in a copper mine.

We are told that Mrs. Maybrick's brisk step indicated health. Maybe not. It was more probably due to a desire to get out of range of the camera lenses.

Judge Parker will speak only when campaign issues imperatively demand a speech from him. The rest of the time he will sit at the head of the bar and listen to the conversation.

It is reasonably certain that the bookster was would not be so bitter if the booksters had not developed that habit of ringing the doorbell to see if anything can be sold.

THE LIFT OF THE HEART.

When we stand with the woods around us And the great bows overhead; When the wind blows cool on our foreheads,

And the breath of the pines is shed; When the song of the thrush is ringing— Wonderful, rich, apart— Between the sound and the silence Comes a sudden lift of the heart.

When we gaze from a wintry summit Over mountain tops aglow In the clear cold light of the sunset And on pools of dark below; When the frozen woods are so silent That a dead leaf makes us start— Between the hush and the fading Comes a sudden lift of the heart.

When we seek with the clearer vision That Grief the Revealer brings For the threads that are shot together In the close-wrought web of Things, And find that Fate is woven— Into Love and Joy and Art— Between the search and the solace Comes a sudden lift of the heart.

And when life's farthing candle Gutters and flares and sinks; When the eye no longer wanders; And the brain no longer thinks; When only the hand plucks idly At the sheet till the spirit part— Does there come between living and dying

A sudden lift of the heart? —Atlantic Monthly.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

SIR HENRY WINS HIS CRICKET GAME

Ambassador Scores Seven Runs on His Side.

FASHIONABLE FOLK PRESENT

Miss Roosevelt Guest at Dinner—Tables Set Among Bath Houses at Hazard's Beach.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, has established himself thoroughly now in the minds of American pleasure hunters as a true British sportsman, for his cricket team yesterday defeated William B. O. Field's team on the Furze course.

All the fashionable folk of Lenox turned out to see the match and incidentally to see the ambassador make seven of the runs which his team scored, besides playing finely on the field.

Lady Durand and her daughter watched the game from the gallery, and joined in the cheering when Sir Mortimer won the bat.

F. B. Behr, of England, and one of the leading electrical experts of that country, is the guest of Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand at Lenox. He came to this country to attend the St. Louis Exposition.

Miss Roosevelt was the guest of John M. Waterbury, jr., at a novel dinner—the sands at Hazard's Beach, Newport, last evening.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire arrived last evening as the guest of Mrs. J. C. Bancroft, and will give Newport another turn at entertaining nobility and high life.

Harry Kendall Thaw, who rented for several seasons the old Cabernet house on Lafayette Square, and who made the match between his sister, Miss Mary Thaw, and the Earl of Yarmouth, was arrested at Interlaken, Switzerland, the other day while on his bridal tour through that part of the country in an automobile, and was locked up for refusing to pay the fine. His bride was permitted to trouble the machine in a hotel, where she secured bail for the groom. Later, the official apology was made by Mr. and Mrs. Thaw proceeded on their wedding journey to Geneva unmolested.

Mrs. Horace H. Westcott, of this city, is summering at the Buena Vista, Belmar, N. J., and is one of the leading spirits in all of the entertainments of that place. Last week she assisted in arranging the unique musical party when all the guests represented popular books and this week she is foremost in the arrangements for the pillow case party Friday evening, for which over six hundred invitations have been issued to the guests at Belmar and neighboring resorts. It will be the most significant affair of the season.

Since the nomination of Senator Fairbanks for Vice President, perhaps the best-dressed woman in Washington is Miss Nellie B. Stone, secretary to Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the D. A. R. The innumerable demands on the time and attention of Mrs. Fairbanks are all met with diplomatic tact and executive ability, and the only reason Mrs. Fairbanks has any time for her personal tastes and desires is largely because she possesses such an eminently proficient secretary.

Miss Stone is a southern Maryland woman, petite in appearance, and with a merry laugh, and fascinating frankness of manner.

Mrs. Charles C. Bennett, wife of the Secretary of the Senate, who sailed for Europe a few weeks ago, has returned to London, from a visit to Oakland Park, Newgate, Mrs. Hofstra, of New York, accompanied Mrs. Bennett to Newgate and returned to London with her.

Mrs. William J. Boardman, of this city, left her summer home at Manchester last week for a visit of two weeks to Stony Creek, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson are now in New England, and will spend the rest of the summer at the Ocean-side, Magnolia, where they arrived last week.

Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, of this city, has been the guest of Mrs. Warder and her daughters, who have an estate at Manchester, for the summer.

Signor Roberto Centeno, attaché of the Italian embassy, who is now with the ambassador at Atlantic City, will leave that resort for a visit to Boston and the North Shore in a short time. He will visit the well-known Washington business who are summering in that part of Massachusetts.

GARMENT WORKERS ACT AGAINST BOGUS LABEL

A bogus label known as the K. of L. label has been put on the market, and is said to be driving out the union label in many places.

The convention of the United Garment Workers of America was yesterday advised as to the conditions, and a resolution to fight the bogus label was referred to the label committee.

In response to an appeal for aid by C. D. Thomas, president of the West Virginia Federation of Miners, the convention decided to order a levy on each local union for the purpose of continuing the labor war in Colorado.

Max Harris, recording secretary, reported the local difficulties of District Council No. 16 of Buffalo, in which the court decided finally that the council must supply Contractor Charles Francis with the union label. He closed his remarks with the statement "that it is needless to say we were defeated at every turn, for the courts are just as prejudiced against organized labor."

FREED FROM CHARGE.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Francis C. Webster, attorney of the North American Trust, of this city, was discharged by United States Commissioner Fiske today on a charge of conspiracy in violating the postal laws in a scheme to defraud the public.

Charles A. Record was discharged recently and Barry, the third man arrested in the grand jury case, was held in \$2,000 for the grand jury. The charge of conspiracy was dropped.

SHAFTS OF CUPID HIT IN DOG DAYS

Miss Blanche Scallieck Now Wife of Elmer Grady.

MARLOW-LESTER NUPTIALS

Miss Newcomb Married in Ancestral Home in the Same Room as Her Parents.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. T. B. Gray officiating in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. C. MacLeod, when Miss Blanche Irma Scallieck became the bride of Elmer E. Grady.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Stella B. Grady, sister of the groom. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Grady went to the home of the bride in Maryland, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Their marriage was wholly unexpected and will be quite a surprise to the many friends of the popular young couple.

Miss Grace Lester and Walter H. Marlow, Jr., were quietly married yesterday by the Rev. William Levering Dewries, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. They will be at home after October 1 at 266 Maryland Avenue northeast.

Miss Lucia Lee Newcomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Newcomb, and John E. Bates, both of this city, were married August 18 by the Rev. Dr. Hanks at the home of the bride's grandfather, Josiah Turner, Oronoco, Mich.

Judge Turner presided over the court of the Seventh circuit of Michigan for twenty-five years. He has attained the advanced age of ninety-three, and a trip to Washington seemed inadvisable. This, together with the very recent death of Mr. Bates' father, suggested a quiet wedding in Oronoco.

Carrying out the cherished wish of the bride to be married in the same room where her parents' marriage occurred, Mr. Newcomb gave his daughter in marriage, and Miss Eveline Newcomb acted as maid of honor. The groom was attended by George T. Campbell of Oronoco as best man.

Lieut. Col. John W. Summerhayes announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Katharine Franziska Summerhayes, to Robert Buchanan Beale, son of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Beale of Oronoco and Maryland.

Colonel Summerhayes is the constructing officer of the United States Soldiers' Home at Oronoco, Mich. The groom is now connected with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONAL MENTION OF THOSE AWAY

Mrs. V. J. McCall, accompanied by Miss May McCall and Miss Helen McCall, left Washington last week for Atlantic City, and will spend some time at the Hotel Dennis.

B. A. Ryan, John K. Stauffer, and B. H. Wilson, have gone to Atlantic City, and while there will make their headquarters at the Hotel Dennis.

Miss Ruth Ferabee has gone to Norfolk to visit her friend, Miss Guida Chamberlain, in Duke Street.

Mrs. George Foster has gone to Atlantic City for a visit and is stopping at the Mentone.

S. W. Fowler has gone to Atlantic City, and is stopping at the Belmont for a few days.

Mrs. Marian Weaver Kirkus, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ruth Kirkus, Walter Grafton Donald, and Harrison L. Moore, has gone to Eaglesmere, Pa., to spend the month of August.

Dr. James A. Freer has returned to the city from a vacation spent at resorts in New York. His family will remain in the city for another month.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. R. D. Carter, Sixteenth infantry, is visiting her parents at 154 Howard Avenue. After the army maneuvers Lieutenant Carter will join his wife here for a two months' leave before rejoining his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

John A. Merritt, postmaster of Washington, will leave town tomorrow night for his home in New York for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heaton, who have been spending the past year abroad, are expected to return to Washington early in September. They are now touring New England in their motor car.

Mrs. Brandt, 20 First Street southeast, has as guests Clarence Stauffer, Lloyd Fisher, William J. Walker, Harry J. Stuart, and Harold Petrus, all of Allentown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Muth are at Boyd's, Md., for a short stay.

Col. and Mrs. I. A. Saunders have gone to Virginia Beach for the rest of August, and will stop at the cottage of Mrs. Danee.

Miss Lucille E. Smith, Jesse A. Angel, and Clarence E. Smith have left town for Atlantic City, for a stay of a few weeks.

Miss Elizabeth Noonan and her little niece, Alice Colladay, with a number of other friends, are summering in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

R. J. Cunningham, of 136 Wallace Street, is on a four weeks' outing and is now at the Clarendon House, Nantasket Beach, Mass. Mr. Cunningham will visit several other summer resorts before returning to Washington.

Emey E. Thomas, of Battle Orchard Fruit Farm, Thomasville, Md., who has been a guest of his son, Harry E. Thomas, and wife, 85 G Street southeast, has returned home.

THOUSAND VOLTS FAIR TO KILL THIS YOUNGSTER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—An alternating current of 1,000 volts failed to kill ten-year-old Walter Raleigh here because of the rubber soles of his sneakers.

Raleigh erased the power wire in the rear of the Wilkinson Building on Main Street. He screamed with pain and was unconscious when the current of the building turned the current off. He remained in his bed for several days, but it was found that he was not a physician's office.

Relative of Nelson

Studies to Be Nurse

Handsomeness Girl, Who Belongs to Admiral's Family, Postpones Marriage Three Years to Carry Out Cherished Ambition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Miss Nelson, a member of the distinguished family that gave to England the famous admiral, has entered a hospital here to take a three years' course as a nurse. "I am not a direct descendant of Lord Nelson, by any means," she said. "But there is a distant connection, and I am extremely proud of my family. So far as I know there are no direct descendants of the great admiral living. It is true that I shall be married upon my arrival in England after being graduated as a nurse."

Miss Nelson, who is very attractive, admits that there is a little romance connected with her arrival in this country.

She had become engaged to a wealthy Englishman, but she insisted that the wedding day be postponed three years and immediately took passage to this country to pass the interval she had insisted upon.

Her aunt had visited Philadelphia several years ago, and had made friends in Chester, Pa., so that her presence upon her arrival here, three weeks ago, was quickly enabled to follow out her plan of studying to be a nurse.

JOSEPH LEITER WINS HIS FIGHT

In Blue Shirt and Overalls He Leads Miners.

TELLS OF ZIEGLER VICTORY IS INFLUENCED BY FERRARI

Was Determined Not to Permit Employers to Dictate How Plant Should Be Run.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Within a period of four weeks Joseph Leiter, millionaire, and a member of one of the oldest and best known families in Chicago, has succeeded in opening up and operating his mines at Ziegler, Ill., night and day with a full complement of men and the usual output, in defiance of an armed body of 400 strikers.

To accomplish this result Mr. Leiter has given much of his time to the little mining town. In navy blue shirt and overalls, in strange contrast to the conventional dress which he wears at home, Mr. Leiter personally patrolled his property and directed the defenses against possible attacks from striking miners who were camped in tents outside the town.

In a State of Siege. For weeks the town was in a state of siege and the little garrison of deputy United States marshals and non-union employes that Mr. Leiter had taken into the town knew not what moment, day or night, some organized attack might be made upon their defenses.

It was rumored that he would not permit his employes nor the labor union to dictate to him how I should run my plant," Mr. Leiter said this morning on his return to Chicago.

Was a Hard Fight. "It has been a hard fight," he continued, "but so far as we are concerned there is no strike. The mines are running in good shape now and I don't believe, with the precautions we have taken, that the strikers would dare molest my men."

Many of the leading strikers have found employment elsewhere, and I think have given up the fight. I now have the works in full operation. About 225 of my men are now at work on the ground engaged in construction work. The output today is between 200 and 300 tons a day.

This is equal to the output prior to the strike.

ARMOURS WILL RESIDE NEXT WINTER IN VIENNA

Going There to Make Home for Daughter Under Treatment by Dr. Lorenz.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Announcement is made that Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour will sail for Europe on September 7, and will take a house in Vienna for the winter, where they can make a temporary home for their little daughter, Lolita Armour, now a patient in Prof. Adolph Lorenz's private hospital.

The Armours will spare no pains nor expense to aid Dr. Lorenz in every way in his treatment of Lolita, who now has been under the care of the Austrian surgeon and specialist for several months.

Prof. Lorenz declares that his operation on Miss Lolita for congenital distortion of the thigh is destined to prove an entire success. Little Lolita can now walk with ease, and confidently expects when she returns to Chicago to be able to go horseback riding, and even to take to dance.

SELLS HIS CHARTER FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

William M. Farr today placed on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds a bill of sale conveying to Thomas G. and Clarence H. Lewis, the George Washington Memorial University and the American College of Law, for \$20,000.

Mr. Farr is the originator of the name "George Washington University," and some months ago when the Columbian University changed to "George Washington University," he entered a protest against the use of the name by the trustees of the Columbian University. According to the terms of the sale Mr. Farr agrees to establish another institution of learning for twenty-five years.

PREVENTS A SHAM FIGHT.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, returned yesterday from a lecture trip at Chautauquus in the far West. Between Chautauquus at Council Bluffs he prevented a Sunday sham fight by Nebraska militia on Iowa soil. On his protest Governor Mickey of Nebraska ordered that the State militia should not at any time or anywhere take part in a Sunday sham fight.

Remains of Iowa, on same prompting, gave same orders for Iowa militia.

HOME WEEK OBSERVED.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—Nearly half a hundred cities and towns in New Hampshire held observances in honor of Old Home Week. The principal celebration was in this city. Former United States Senator William E. Chandler, president of the Spaulding Treaty Claims Commission at Washington, was the orator of the day. Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder spent the day at New Hampton, where he spent the day with his family with ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, Mass.

GERMANY'S TRADE INCREASING.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Germany's import trade for the last seven months of 1904 amounts to 2,547,551 tons, and the export trade 2,683,885 tons, being increases respectively over the same period last year of 367,261 and 188,316 tons.

try and her taking up work as a nurse. Her mother owns a large estate in Lancashire and Miss Nelson, who is only twenty years old, has enjoyed one London season, but suddenly determined to show that she could earn her own living if necessary.

She had become engaged to a wealthy Englishman, but she insisted that the wedding day be postponed three years and immediately took passage to this country to pass the interval she had insisted upon.

Her aunt had visited Philadelphia several years ago, and had made friends in Chester, Pa., so that her presence upon her arrival here, three weeks ago, was quickly enabled to follow out her plan of studying to be a nurse.

try and her taking up work as a nurse. Her mother owns a large estate in Lancashire and Miss Nelson, who is only twenty years old, has enjoyed one London season, but suddenly determined to show that she could earn her own living if necessary.

She had become engaged to a wealthy Englishman, but she insisted that the wedding day be postponed three years and immediately took passage