

# The Spokane Press.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Manager.

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### THE JOKE FOOLISH IN PITTSBURG.

Of course, when a man marries the opportunity for some one to act the fool is open. There is always a somebody to wear the cap and bells, some young man who would rather be a ninny than not.

In Pittsburg George Alfred Dimling married. Among other things, Mr. Dimling is a millionaire's son. His specialty has been playing jokes on newly married couples. So it was natural that something should happen when George Alfred was wedded.

As a starter, posters announcing a grand circus parade were distributed over the city.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Dimling, by a more or less clever ruse, were coaxed into a steel-barred cage and locked in.

The parade started. In front was a brass band playing—playing till there were wrinkles in their boots. On top of the cage young men burned red fire. Along the route were crowds of spectators, and inside the cage stood George Alfred Dimling and his bride, he wearing a sickly grin; she looking anything but happy.

Good joke? No! It would be difficult to repress a laugh, but it was not funny, because a woman's feelings were outraged, and a coarse, common kind of horse play marred the most romantic time of her career.

Nobody cares much when a man is the victim. The average man who is off the world wears a shell. Coarseness and horse play at marrying time do not wound, although they may disgust him.

But women are different. The girl who has given her life to a man, who, with a word has fixed her career and arranged her future, who is tenderly tearful because she is tremulously and intensely happy, is entitled to tenderness and kindness.

To the man the wedding is an event. To her it is everything, and often, too often, the rudeness and uncouthness that mark wedding festivities contain more of tragedy than of comedy, if the world could only peer into a woman's heart.

Some day, when common sense comes home to stay, it will be impossible to put a bride and groom into a steel-barred cage and show them on parade—just for fun.

### TALLY ONE FOR NEW JERSEY.

You may tally one for the New Jersey girl. Her name is Alice Burton, of Great Notch, N. J. She has golf-hardened muscles, and, in a quiet, dignified way, is an amazon of 16. She was on her way home from school when she saw a man beating a discouraged and half-starved horse. She cried out, "Stop that!" Which is more than most of us would have done under the circumstances.

Humanity has a hatred for cruelty in any form, and mostly leaves the job of discouraging it to some one else.

The driver cursed Alice. A man who will beat a dumb brute is the kind of man who always has a mouthful of oaths. They are a part of him.

As he kept on raising welts on the animal, the girl, as supple as an Indian and as lithe as a panther, leaped into the wagon, snatched the "blacksnake" from the driver and "cut him into ribbons," as they say in the west. It was really artistic, that beating. For every blow he had placed on the quivering flanks of the horse he received principal and interest, and finally he howled for mercy, begged her to stop, and promised anything to save his hide.

She made him unhitch the horse, and the wagon was drawn up a hill by a farmer's team. After that Miss Burton went on her way.

Of course, it wasn't feminine. Plenty of women would elevate their noses at the very idea of such a notoriety-provoking performance. And it wasn't legal. Miss Burton could be arrested for assault and battery.

But all humanity sees is a brave, strong woman, her face flushed with indignation, beating a human cur, and the world takes off its hat to her and says: "We wish there were a million of girls like you."

### THE MAN DIOGENES WAS LOOKING FOR.

A few days ago George Wilkins, an old man, walked into the office of A. & P. White in Boston, pulled out a happy-looking money bag and remarked that he wanted to pay a bill to J. V. Hansen.

Mr. Hansen has passed to that vale where it is presumed collectors are barred. He's dead and almost forgotten. Even his estate is a closed affair.

Then it developed that the debt was contracted 30 years ago. There was no record of it on the books, and, anyway, it was outlawed. The stranger intimated that there is no statute of limitation connected with conscience, and insisted on paying the principal, \$250, and \$272.10 interest. Then he departed.

Common honesty is a common thing. The world is full of men whose word is as good as their bond. But the Boston case is more than common honesty. It shows that some men keep their accounts and their consciences side by side and are honest, not because of the world or the law, but because of themselves.

If old man Diogenes could have lived how pleased he would have been to meet Mr. Wilkins.

## A MAN WHO DARES NOT FORGET.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—There is a certain man who lives not many miles from London, town, who could make it very awkward for Great Britain and for half a dozen other countries as well if he forgot to press his finger upon a little electric button at exactly the same instant every day in the year.

If he neglected this apparently trivial duty every town in the country would feel it, scores of ocean-going ships around the coast would be detained, and a loss of many thousands of dollars would be entailed.

The reason for this is that the time of Europe is calculated from Greenwich, where it is the business of a junior officer of the observatory to keep his eye on a particular star and a tiny thread of cobweb along about 1 o'clock every day.

The sun, despite popular belief, has absolutely nothing to do with our getting true time. A little while before 1 in the afternoon, the officer above mentioned peeks through the eye piece of a

huge telescope till he finds a certain star, belonging to a set of stars. Across the lens of the telescope are fixed three threads of spider web. The gossamer web spun by a spider is the straightest line in nature. A web fixed in the telescope will last three years. As the earth moves the 1 o'clock star seems to glide across the field of vision and when it crosses the center web, the observer presses the button. The huge timeball on the top of the observatory drops to the fraction of a second, and at the same instant a score of other time balls on the windy head lands around the coast drop, too, and the captains of a hundred ships, waiting anxiously for the sign set, their chronometers—the most accurate clocks made—without which they can not navigate with accuracy or safety.

Every big town in Great Britain receives the correct time by electric current at the same instant, and a score of 1 o'clock guns boom at a score of seaports.

## PRETTY WINTER SHIRT WAIST.



No woman considers her ward robe complete unless she has three dainty silk shirtwaists for every skirt she possesses. This waist is cat-castiched to the shoulders to the belt and decorated with silk rings caught with silk braid.

## THANKSGIVING.

### The Origin of the Festival and Its Growth in the Hearts and Customs of All Good Americans.

Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Thanksgiving day has become a settled institution in the United States. Since 1863 it has been observed each year until it has come to be as genuinely national in character as Fourth of July.

It is the day when families reunite and when the small boy can stay away from school and have as many pieces of pie at dinner as he wishes; the day of turkey and pumpkin pie and old-fashioned sweet cider.

But the day is more than that; it has a significance beyond that of mere family reunions and big dinners. And it is more than a day when people who think give thanks for the harvesting of the crops, for the prosperity of the land, for family joys and personal happiness. The day has a historical significance which has been to a great extent forgotten, but which should be remembered.

The occasional observance of days of thanksgiving was not uncommon in Europe as early as the 16th century, and in 1675 the first thanksgiving day of which any adequate record is left was observed in Leyden, Holland, on the first anniversary of the deliverance of that city from siege.

In 1608 the Pilgrims, exiled from England, went to Holland, and there celebrated several days of thanksgiving until 1620, when they sailed for America. After the first harvest in Plymouth, in 1621, Governor Bradford designated a day of general thanksgiving, that the colonists "might after a more special manner rejoice together." In 1623 a day of fasting and prayer was appointed because of the drought. Rain came abundantly while the colonists were praying, and the governor appointed a day of thanksgiving which was observed with religious services.

In Charlestown the records show a similar change of fast day into thanksgiving, because of the arrival of supplies from Ireland just when the food of the colonists was exhausted.

In June, 1623, Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts bay colony, recommended a day of thanksgiving because of action of the British privy council favorable to the colony, and invited the governor and

BOY'S BLOUSE OF WHITE BROADCLOTH.



Here is a little boy's Russian blouse suit of white broadcloth, trimmed with rows of silk braid. The shield is embroidered in silk,

the people of Plymouth to join with them. There is record of official thanksgiving days appointed in Massachusetts bay colony in 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638 and 1639, and in Plymouth in 1651, 1668 and 1690, and these records would indicate that the custom had become usual, although the records are not complete. The earlier of these thanksgivings were at different times of the year, and were for special reasons, particularly the arrivals of supplies and new colonists.

But gradually, as the colonies became self-supporting, the general day of thanksgiving came to be in celebration of the harvest. Occasional thanksgiving days were appointed by the Dutch governors of New Netherlands and by the English governors of New York in 1755 and 1760. During the revolution annual days of thanksgiving were named by congress, but after the thanksgiving for peace, in 1784, there was no national appointment until 1789, when President Washington, at the request of congress, appointed a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution. Washington named another thanksgiving day, in 1795, on account of the suppression of insurrection.

President Madison, at the request of congress, appointed a day of thanksgiving in 1815, after the close of the second war with England. In New England days of thanksgiving were appointed annually by the governors, and the custom afterwards spread to the southern states. In 1817 the governor of New York adopted the custom, and in 1855 Governor Johnson, of Virginia, named a day of general thanksgiving. In 1858 thanksgiving day proclamations were issued by the governors of eight of the southern states.

During the civil war President Lincoln issued proclamations recommending special days of thanksgiving for victories, in 1862 and 1863, and national proclamations for general days of thanksgiving, in 1863 and 1864.

Since 1863 the Thanksgiving day proclamation of the president has been issued each year and has been followed by proclamations from the governors of all the states. The last Thursday of November has come to be the customary day chosen, and in nearly all states it is made by law a legal holiday.

### Why Englishmen and Germans Are Enemies

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Kaiser's visit here has brought Anglo-German relations under the limelight. There is greater hostility between England and Germany than between any two other countries in the world, and few people really know what it is all about. Probably at bottom it is because Englishmen and Germans are a good deal alike in being slightly arrogant and feeling that they are about the only thing on the sidewalk. Beyond this, England has a long score against Germany which may have to be paid some day.

First of all, there was commercial rivalry. Long before the American invasion of Europe was dreamt of, the German invasion of England began. A book called "Made in Germany," published eight or ten years ago, revealed to Englishmen the extent to which many of the things they bought in English shops were made in Germany.

Then came the Kaiser's famous telegram to President Kruger after the Jameson raid. This raised English feeling to such an extent that all the German waiters in London restaurants had to call themselves "meisters" or "Otto von Klentzsch" and talk with a French accent to hold their jobs. England assembled a fleet in the North Sea and the Kaiser, at that time having no fleet to assemble, subsided. The

telegram saved Rhodes, as the indignation which was preparing for him spent itself on Germany.

The next English grievance against Germany was due to the Kaiser's flirtation with the Sultan. The Sultan had always been England's great and good friend and England has fought the Crimean war to keep the rotten Turkish empire together. The Kaiser, however, made his famous pilgrimage to Jerusalem and dazzled the Sultan by his magnificence and his gifts. Soon the Sultan came to believe that the Kaiser was the only real thing in emperors, and that Germany and not England should be his chief protector. A substantial result of this feeling was giving to a German company the right to construct the Bagdad railway from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. This railway when it is completed will be a very important link between Europe and the east. An English syndicate offered a much better price, but the German syndicate got it. The Kaiser scored again.

Then came England's fuss with France over Fashoda. At this time Germany quietly urged France to put up her back and fight. It was apparently the German idea that after the war was over she would be able to gather up the pieces, but the Frenchmen objected to being a cat's paw and nothing happened, except that Englishmen made another black mark against the Kaiser.

All through the Boer war German sympathy for the Boers was very obnoxious to Englishmen and finally led Joseph Chamberlain and Count von Buelow to calling each other names in public speeches. Prince Henry's visit to America was also calculated to increase English dislike of Germany. England felt the Kaiser was poaching on her preserves when he sent Prince Henry over to give the glad hand and distribute cigars in the land of the free.

The chief grievance of all, however, has to do with the increase in the German navy and in the German mercantile marine. The American invasion, while it is grievous enough, has not seriously touched the British shipping interest. Morgan's money having gone into British ships which will continue to fly the English flag and be to all intents and purposes British.

The American ocean carrying fleet remains pitifully small, England building twice as many ocean carrying ships in a year as the United States has altogether. The Germans, on the other hand, have made a special point of competing with England on her chosen element.

Last year the German Atlantic liners had the cream of the ocean passenger trade, and English ships were a bad second. In Asiatic waters German financiers have bought British merchant fleets outright and put them under the German flag. The Kaiser sees to it that the Pierpont Morgans in his country contribute to German aggression.

The German navy, too, is being built, ship by ship, so to speak, against the British navy. Germany's future "lies on the sea," says the Kaiser, and when, during the Boer war, the British held up the German sea trade, the Kaiser, with contraband material for the Boers on board, Count von Buelow declared in the reichstag that this would not have happened if Germany had a bigger navy. Since then this argument has been often used to get this larger navy which the Kaiser and Count von Buelow have desired.

Englishmen can see but one meaning in it all, and that is that Germany means, some day, to contest the supremacy of the seas with England. Of the inevitable wars of the future which some people are fond of talking about, this seems the most certain.

Relations between England and Germany being what they are, and the facts of the case being so obvious, many in this country regard the Kaiser's constant professions of regard for England and the English royal family as somewhat hypocritical. They have a very high opinion of the Kaiser's ability and are willing to admit that he is probably the quicker witted and more than a match for King Edward. Hence, when the Kaiser comes to England and wears a his uncle's neck, they fear he is quietly availing himself of the opportunity to size up the country and the state of public opinion for future reference.

This time the King had eight cabinet members to Sir Stansburgh to keep the Kaiser from working any bunco games on the British empire, but some are afraid the Kaiser may have been too many for them all.

After all, the fact that the Kaiser is not ready for a war with anybody, and moreover has found that Germany prospers exceedingly well simply by peace and diplomacy, is the best guarantee of no serious breach between England and Germany. But this does not prevent the two powers from watching each other with great jealousy and occasional anger, and from keeping their powder dry.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

Manila: Aginaldo had a two-year run in the Philippines, but it looks as if the cholera plague would beat him out.

Vienna: The reichstag has just nominated Roosevelt for president of the United States in 1904. The edelsting of Denmark still unheard from.

Paris: The "hog piece" conference did not settle the British-French dispute over the Newfoundland fisheries and Foreign Minister Delcasse has refused to arbitrate the difficulty.

London: Frederica, eldest daughter of his excellency, Oberstarkeits Baron Otto von Klentzsch of Gmunden was quietly married to Lord Arthur Cecil, the other day. How could they keep a combination like that quiet?

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Designated Depository United States. Capital \$250,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits \$179,588.93. E. J. Dyer, President; Chas. Sweeney, Vice President; C. E. McBroom, Cashier; W. M. Shaw, Assistant Cashier.

REPORT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPT 15, 1902.

Resources: Loans and discounts \$1,461,581.64. Overdrafts 84,854.84. U. S. bonds and notes 58,000.00. Stocks, bonds and warrants 81,251.89. Furniture and fixtures 7,000.00. Cash resources 331,848.35. Due from banks 311,085.06. U. S. bonds 300,000.00. Redemption fund 2,500.00. Total resources \$2,527,039.15.

Liabilities: Capital stock \$250,000.00. Surplus 50,000.00. Undivided profits 179,588.93. Circulation 50,000.00. Deposits 2,047,460.26. Total liabilities \$2,527,039.15.

Directors—J. N. Peyton, Geo. E. Dodson, W. J. C. Winkler, E. J. Barney, J. J. Humphrey, Chas. Sweeney, E. J. Dyer.

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