

Calendar for July 1904 showing days of the week and dates.

The Japanese have faith in themselves. They have subscribed for the war loan three times over.

One reason why ancient Romans were able to turn their thumbs down was that they didn't celebrate with firecrackers in those days.

King Leopold isn't coming over to the St. Louis fair after all. People who want their young children to see the show need, therefore, hesitate no longer.

And now the automobile, the swimming beach and the deadly sailboat are bidding for those lives which, throughout water pneumonia, grippe and skating overlooked.

Russian soldiers, it is said, go into battle "singing merrily." The Japs, on the other hand, almost invariably postpone their singing until the battle and chase are over.

His name is Swallow, and just as soon as the humorists of the press begin to consider that name in connection with the prohibition party the horrors of the campaign will begin.

More than \$500,000 worth of jewels have been discovered in an English ancestral castle and there wasn't an American soap-making, oil-refining or pork-packing father-in-law in the family.

The list of casualties resulting from the Fourth of July celebration abundantly confirms all that has been said heretofore as to the need of adopting better methods of observing the day.

Railroad accidents cannot be prevented entirely while it is necessary to trust the running of trains and the care of the tracks and switches to human agencies with all their imperfections.

Senor Simeon Luz, former governor of Batangas province, island of Luzon, did well to ask that he and his fellow visitors from the Philippines be shown how the poor live in Chicago as well as how the rich are housed.

The corn crop is distinctly an American crop, the 2,000,000,000 bushels or more produced each year being nearly all consumed in this country. Only in two years, 1897 and 1899, was there so much as 10 per cent. of the crop exported.

The coroner's jury in the Slocum case gave a sweeping verdict. Contrary to the custom in similar affairs, the entire blame was not laid on some unfortunates, ill-paid and over-worked subordinate, but was distributed among higher officials.

The extent of damage done by insects which prey on the agricultural interests of the United States is but little appreciated. Twelve different kinds of bugs, according to reliable statistics, do an estimated damage to farm products of \$363,000,000 per annum.

War is coming to be looked upon with greater aversion than ever, and the trend of sentiment is slowly but surely turning from such a course to the submission of international differences to a body as The Hague tribunal and the avoiding of unnecessary sacrifice of life and property. Not the least hopeful feature of this situation is that men of such caliber are to be found participating in these conferences.

Government control of wireless telegraphy on the coasts of the United States is absolutely essential to the national defense, and the navy department has taken the first deciding step in that direction by prohibiting the establishment of any private station within a zone of 340 miles from a government station on the coast. The government station at the same time will transmit private dispatches free of charge.

The recent National Educational convention is responsible for a reopening of the discussion of the effect of education on matrimony. Authorities still differ on the subject. President G. Stanley Hall, of Case university, and President Thwing, of Western university, are positive that education retards the marriage rate, while President Angell, of the University of Michigan, and President James, of the University of Missouri, are positive that the opposite is true. The discussion waxed warm, but there being no fair co-ed present, the matter was left undecided.

There is substantial justice in the regulation of the Pennsylvania railroad allowing a rebate upon passenger fares for loss of time in transit. A passenger starts upon a train with the understanding that he will reach his destination at an hour stated. If the schedule be not followed the railroad company pays him a forfeit, proportioned to the delay. Upon long lines, where an additional charge is paid for traveling by express, with an increased liability to loss of time, this rebate may prove a material compensation. In all cases it will mitigate the belated passenger's discontent.

The man who wrote "Dixie" has passed away at his home in Mount Vernon, O. It is not known whether Dan Emmett ever composed anything else or not, but if he did it was lost in the tumultuous acclaim that greeted the stirring notes of "Dixie" from one end of the union to the other. It is true that there was a time when the band that was bold enough to play "Dixie" in certain northern cities would have been greeted with the kind of applause that meant battered horns and broken noses. But times have changed. Now when the band suddenly swings into "Dixie" it is cheered.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chairman Stewart, of the prohibition national committee, made a statement positively denying that Dr. Silas C. Swallow had declined the prohibition nomination for president.

In Washington Gen. Thomas B. Howard, of the confederate army, died after a brief illness, aged 84 years.

Reports show that every railroad has survived the industrial decline of 1904. Six placed in receivers' hands failed for other causes.

THE EAST.

A furious fire in Boston destroyed the Boston & Maine piers and elevator, causing \$1,250,000 loss, and damaged the Allen liner Austrian.

Sentence of death by hanging was passed on Mrs. Katherine Danz, convicted in Philadelphia of murder in the first degree for poisoning her husband, William G. Danz.

Plumes destroyed the Cammack cottage at Toledo Park, N. Y., and the jewels of Mrs. Bernard P. Steinman, of New Orleans, worth several hundred thousand dollars, were probably so damaged that they will be worthless hereafter.

President George F. Kroehl, of the First national bank, of Asbury Park, N. J., which some time ago was put into the hands of a receiver, was acquitted in the United States district court at Trenton, N. J., of the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank.

Plumes destroyed the paraffine plant of the Atlantic Refining company at Philadelphia. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

At Chattanooga, N. Y., fire threatened the entire assembly grounds and caused a loss of \$75,000, on which the insurance was \$20,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The houseboat of James Wilson, moored on the Ohio river near Lawrenceburg, Ind., was blown up by dynamite. Wilson's wife and infant child are believed to have perished.

John J. Danz, a brother and Russell Ratliff, aged 11, a cousin, were probably fatally injured by the explosion of a box of dynamite at the country home of Levi Ratliff.

National convention of the democratic party opened in St. Louis, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committee necessary to perfect a permanent organization, and took a recess.

Mr. Williams mentioned in his speech the name of Grover Cleveland the convention cheered in a most enthusiastic manner, the demonstration lasting for eight minutes.

A laborer named James Reed shot Officer Daniel Norton through the heart at Dubuque, Ia. Norton was attempting to arrest Reed at the request of the latter's wife, who claimed that her husband had threatened to kill her.

The Louisville (Ky.) school board has instructed the high school committee to inform four Filipino students, who applied for admission to the Dupont manual training high school, that their color bars them from the privileges of the public schools.

On the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, near Brandon, S. D., a train ran down a rig containing three children of Lewis Skogme, instantly killing two boys.

The city of Milwaukee, Wis., has a population of between 320,000 and 325,000, according to estimates based on the latest census, which gives the total number of white voters to be 105,553. This is an increase of 2,030 children over the previous census.

While passing through an alley two boys were killed in Chicago by touching a broken live wire.

The arrest of H. C. Lynch, charged with trying to extort \$3,000 from A. H. Revel, a leading merchant, by a threatening letter, was made in Chicago.

Thousands of the republican party's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its birth "under the oaks," Jackson, Mich. Secretary Hay delivered the chief address.

A decision was made by Judge Holdom that the city of Chicago is not financially liable for the Iroquois theater horror.

In Denver the convention of the western division of the International Association of Machinists voted to assess each member one dollar a month, which will amount to \$25,000 monthly, to assist the striking Santa Fe machinists.

Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, was selected as permanent chairman of the democratic national convention. Reports of the committees on rules, credentials and permanent organization were adopted. The feature of the session was Mr. Bryan's effort to overthrow the report of the credentials committee and seat contesting delegates from Illinois.

The controversy ended by the rejection of the minority report of the committee by a vote of 647 yeas to 229 nays. Mr. Bryan was the recipient of a remarkable demonstration.

Heavy wind, accompanied by a water-spout, passed through Clinton, Okla., and vicinity, in which six persons were killed and several injured. Explosion in the boiler at Pfeiffer & Burch's sawmill, at Wabemeech, five miles south of Potosky, Mich., killed William Reed, William Franks and Eugene Dickerson.

Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless by floods and the mayor of Kansas City, Kan., appeals to the government for assistance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Two hundred men were lost by Russians in a desperate effort to recapture Motien pass. The Japanese armies are now in touch along a front of 100 miles.

Explosion of a boiler in Peters & Cairn's sawmill at Halliburton, Ont., killed William Duncan and William Wilson employees.

A report from Seoul says that an epidemic of cholera is spreading throughout Manchuria and already has reached Antung.

A fleet of four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers attempted to enter Port Arthur harbor in an effort to destroy some of the Russian ships.

A force of Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests and advanced on Kailchou, compelling Gen. Chirikoff, with the center of the Russian vanguard, to fall back.

By striking a mine the Japanese gunboat Kalmon was sunk in Tallewan bay on July 5.

Advance guard of Japanese is within three miles of Port Arthur, according to reports from trustworthy Chinese in Chefoo.

Joseph Schuessler, a wealthy brewer at Fond du Lac, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart.

A bolt of lightning struck a house in which the body of F. M. Hastings was being borne to the cemetery at Ute, Ia.

Recent rains have boosted the price of wheat considerably. In southern Minnesota the outlook is not favorable.

Germany would force Hayti into a trade treaty. The Chinese government paid to the American consul 25,000 Mexican dollars as indemnity for the death of Louis Etzel.

The Rhode Island state building on the world's fair grounds has been sold to a St. Louis man, who will use it as a country home.

It is reported at St. Petersburg in a special dispatch from Liao-Yang that a persistent rumor is current to the effect that a naval engagement has occurred at Port Arthur in which twenty-one Japanese warships participated, resulting in a Japanese victory.

Hundreds of housepots dot waste of waters at Kansas City, where it is believed that the worst of the flood is over.

Japs have siege guns placed in commanding positions at Port Arthur, from which place Chinese are fleeing in large numbers.

The strike of ladies' garment workers was extended in Chicago, when the employees of twenty-one additional firms quit work.

Seven workmen were killed and two injured by being blown off a railway bridge at Thebes, Ill.

Seven men were killed and two injured by a premature dynamite explosion near Rumford, Ont.

Three men arrested at Chicago confessed to holding up the Northern Pacific train at Bearmouth, Mont.

The Russian Baltic fleet will sail from Cronstadt July 28 under sealed orders.

Merchants who block Chicago sidewalks are brought up standing by a decision of the supreme court of Illinois, which declares that the sidewalks belong to the public and must be kept clear from obstructions.

President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, in the baccalaureate address to the graduating class, holds that faith and devotion are the basis of a nation's greatness, and appeals against the acquisition of wealth for its own sake.

The pension bureau at Washington estimates that the "unknown army" of veterans made eligible for pensions under the new order of President Roosevelt will not exceed 25,000 men, and of these less than 3,000 have applied for pensions.

New Boston, a town near Texarkana, Texas, is partly wiped out by a cyclone, and several persons have been killed.

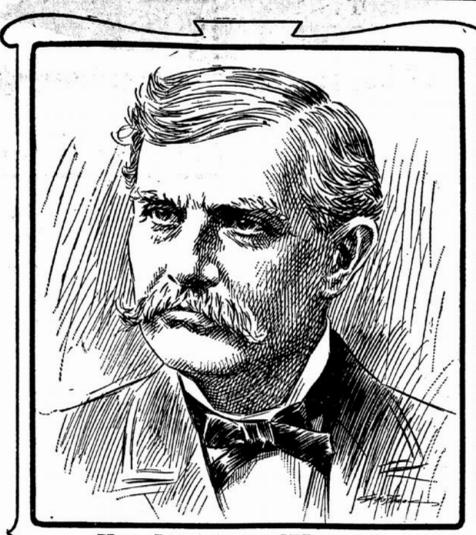
John Alexander Dowie, in a speech at New York, denounces King Edward as "an anointed and cunning rascal," and says a viler prince never cursed England. He expresses admiration and love for President Roosevelt.

Count Tolstoi, in a ten-column article in the London Times, scores the Russian government for bringing on the war and characterizes the czar as a weak ruler, who is being deceived constantly.

Ferryman James Brooks of the Baltimore estate, has been given a gold medal by George W. Vanderbilt in recognition of his bravery in saving three employees of the estate from drowning.

Rich former residents of Chicago, quoted in a New York paper on their reasons for leaving the former city, criticized the western city sharply for its alleged "dirty and misrule."

Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark university, declares co-eds and higher education are foes to the race. Pope Pius X. disbanded the largest choir in Rome on its refusal to learn the Gregorian chant.



HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS Temporary Chairman Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATS MEET IN CONVENTION

National Gathering in St. Louis—Temporary Chairman Williams' Speech—Cheers for Cleveland—Bryan Loses Determined Fight.

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic national convention met Wednesday, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committees necessary to perfect a permanent organization, and adjourned.

In a session lasting two hours and 50 minutes, one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland.

Convention Called to Order. At three minutes after 12 Chairman J. K. Jones, of the national committee, called the convention to order.

Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit, and a white waistcoat. He delivered his address calmly and with out gestures.

Williams' Speech Cheered. Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit, and a white waistcoat. He delivered his address calmly and with out gestures.

Mr. Williams then took up the race question. When he referred to the incident at the republican convention when a colored child and white child were both on the platform waving flags during one of the demonstrations, there were cries of: "This is a white man's country."

Williams Concludes. Mr. Williams spoke but a few words more and concluded his address greatly exhausted. A motion to accept an invitation to visit the exposition was adopted unanimously.

After announcing the time and places for the various committee meetings, a motion was made by Bourke Cockran that the convention adjourn until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

THE SECOND DAY. Bryan's Determined Fight for Illinois Contestants Lost. St. Louis, July 8.—The democratic national convention on Thursday adopted the report of the committee on rules, credentials and permanent organization.

The session opened at ten o'clock, an hour later took a recess until ten o'clock to-day. During the day several speeches were made, chief of which was William Jennings Bryan's effort to overthrow the report of the credentials committee.

The ovation given Mr. Bryan was one of the greatest ever transpiring at any of the notable events for which the immense coliseum is famed.

The convention spent the morning hours today in waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. A committee was appointed by Chairman Champ Clark to call on the resolutions committee and learn when the platform would be submitted to the convention.

Just before the noon hour the convention's emissaries announced that the resolutions committee would require until 8 o'clock tonight to prepare its report.

The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight. Chairman Clark had the convention in hand from the moment proceedings opened.

Bourke Cockran was called for to address the convention, but he was not present. Former Senator Charles A. Towne was next invited to take the platform, but declined.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson was the next choice, and he was engaged to deliver a paper on the republican platform and made an appeal to the north and the west to support the south in the position.

After the decision of the platform committee had been announced, the program for the remainder of the day was decided upon.

The morning session of the convention was without material interest except for the discussion caused by objection to that part of the report from the committee on rules which provides for the seating of delegates sent by insular possessions.

Senator Hill was being urged to put over the nomination until tomorrow, but he reiterated what he had said last night, that he did not consider Friday an unlucky day.

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Anti-Parker delegations attempted to create enthusiasm for their candidates, but the Parker men remained undisturbed and unconcerned.

Nominating speeches for favorite son Champ Clark and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

Maine gave way to Missouri and Champ Clark of that state took the platform to place in nomination Senator Francis M. Cockell of Missouri for the presidency.

L. Irving Handy of Delaware nominated Judge George Gray. He began by saying "Delaware offers to you her noblest, bravest and best," and a cheer went up, led by the Delaware delegation.

Convention Hall, July 9.—5:30 a. m.—Alton B. Parker has been nominated for president.

On the completion of the first ballot he received a total of 658 votes.

Before the vote was announced, Idaho cheered her six votes, giving him 664 votes, and West Virginia added three votes, giving him 667 votes, or two-thirds necessary.

Delegates are all standing on their chairs, waving flags in unison with national airs.

Senator Hill was moved to tears when the nomination was assured.

The inscription on the banner suspended from the ceiling of Governmental derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Parker's nomination was made unanimous. Convention adjourns until 2 o'clock today.

SCHOOL SUBJECTS. Washington Duke and his two sons, James B. and B. N., have given a total of \$200,000 to Trinity college, Durham, N. C.

English is in the future to be an optional subject in public schools in Saxony, on the ground that it is "the most widely-used civilized language in the world."

The average wage of a male school-teacher in the United States is about \$450 per year. The average salary of a woman teacher in the United States is about \$350 per year.

WILSON'S MINE. Somebody has estimated that the Lake Superior iron deposits will be exhausted in 25 years.

Labor unions of Georgia are advocating the establishment of a bureau of state labor statistics and mining.

JUDGE PARKER IS NOMINATED.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS MAKES A CHOICE OF TICKET.

THE GOLD PLANK LEFT OUT OF PLATFORM.

The Nomination Came on the First Ballot When the New York Jurist Received 658 Ballots. Vice President Not Named.

St. Louis, July 8.—At 4:40 a. m. the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform by a vote of 35 to 15.

This was the third victory for William J. Bryan during the all-night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the evening and secured modifications for tariff plank on two separate votes.

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DEFEAT FOR JAPS.

Camp Surprised by Russians—Battle in Storm—Mikado's Force Loses One Thousand Men.

London, July 8.—The Central News has a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that early Wednesday morning Gen. Kashtalinsky's troops advanced and attacked the Japanese outposts at Santanman. Advancing through a terrific rain storm, the Russians reached the outlying videttes of the Japanese without an alarm being raised, and finally rushed the camp of the outpost, killing every one in it.

The Japanese were reinforced and made three fierce attacks, but were repulsed in each. The advance of the second Russian battalion enabled the first to retire in safety. The Russians had 800 casualties. The Japanese casualties are reported to have been 1,000.

Tatchekiao, July 8.—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early Wednesday morning and advanced on Kailchou, compelling Gen. Chirikoff, with the center of the Russian vanguard, to fall back.

A whole brigade of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nantay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks, who were entrenched there.

The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kailchou. It was then nightfall. Gen. Samsonoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell the Japanese, but an afflictive great loss on them, but fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back and is now holding Kailchou.

Gen. Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kailchou. The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

London, July 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated July 6, gives Gen. Kuroki's textual account of the fight near Motien pass as follows: At four o'clock on the morning of July 4 a few Russians approached near our pickets, posted one and a half miles northwest of Motien pass. They were followed immediately by one company, which attacked.

Then from the northern heights the enemy brought down another company, thus surrounding us. The picket commander dispatched his main force towards the southern hills, retaining only a small force. Our troops were fiercely engaged in a close encounter with the enemy and forced a passage through the Russian line, while our outpost, which had been the first alarmed, attacked the enemy's flank.

A desperate beyond fight ensued, which resulted in the enemy retreating, pursued by our main outposts, to Chenchiapozote and Tawan. The enemy also attacked our outposts west of Shialakolin at about the same time, but was immediately repulsed.

Our total casualties were 19 men killed and 2 officers and 36 men wounded. The enemy left on the field 53 men killed and 40 wounded, suffering a still greater loss while being pursued.

Tientsin, July 7.—Advices have been received that at nine p. m. on last Sunday four Japanese destroyers made a determined attempt to enter Port Arthur and attack the Russian fleet. The destroyers were discovered by the shore batteries. One of the destroyers was sunk and Golden Hill, another shore battery, was destroyed.