

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN

By D. M. AMSBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

In Korea the widows are not allowed to remarry. You can't hold them in that way here.

Italy now asserts that it is on good terms with all the world. The banana trade must be flourishing.

An American duchess has secured a divorce and resumed her maiden name. Doesn't this break a record?

In case of doubt, take your umbrella. In case of doubt as to the ownership of the umbrella, take it anyway.

A man in Georgia held his cotton crop of 1,900 bales and lost \$30,000, and he might have held the dough-bag.

A correspondent of a New York paper wants the aldermen to make whistling in public a punishable act. Whew!

A Chicago scientist claims to have discovered that smoking causes consumption. How about female consumptives?

Marconi now claims that he can talk 1,700 miles. That's nothing. We have spellbinders down this way who can talk 1,700 hours.

The New York Herald wants to know what "a school of fiction is." Too often a school of adversity for the unhappy reader.

A newspaper poet has perpetrated what he calls The Lay of the Hen. Hope he isn't as rotten as some of this newspaper verse.

A Georgia woman claims to have been cured of rheumatism by a stroke of lightning. It evidently did wonders for her imagination also.

The playing of "Bedelia" stopped a panic in a theater. Presumably the audience turned on the orchestra instead of toward the exits.

It is now said that "skeeters" are responsible for consumption. They are certainly responsible for any amount of profanity just at present.

One man in Chicago has been traveling for thirty-seven years for the same firm and is still on the road. What a lot of stories he has heard!

That New York man who dropped dead upon being turned down for a loan of \$450,000, would probably have gone and dropped the dough, if he had got it.

A Philadelphia contemporary recently had an editorial on "Where the Law Reaches Men." Down this way it generally reaches as far as the pocket, anyhow.

A New York girl recently discovered that her heart was on the wrong side. Never mind, it will doubtless be on the inside of an engagement ring some day.

An enterprising Boston Sunday school has its pupils given instruction in baseball. Wonder how they manage when the time comes to swear at the umpire?

Some of the South American republics go on the theory that it is necessary to hold a revolution once in a while to remind the outer world of their existence.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis declares that in the next generation it will be considered "vulgar to spend money." It is now—from old man Sage's peculiar point of view.

A South Carolina man is worrying himself over his failure to find out whether or not Shakespeare had a library. Didn't need any—he was a whole library in himself.

In Massachusetts a man has been awarded \$40,000 for injuries received on a railroad which resulted in melancholia. That railroad probably feels somewhat melancholy, too.

The Boston Herald considers minority opinions useless. The weight of evidence lies the other way. The fathers of the republic were at one time in a very decided minority.

Lady Curzon's infant daughter cried when it was held in the arms of Queen Alexandra. This will be terribly humiliating to all good Americans who hope to become members of the nobility.

An eminent German scientist has come to this country to introduce a new health cure. It is to be hoped that he will try it first on that large class of husky citizens who have both health and money to burn.

The announcement that angels were seen to rise from a field in Kentucky and float off into space arouses a suspicion that some of the colonels have been indulging in the dangerous practice of not taking their drinks straight.—Detroit Free Press.

Girls, it's all right! Judge Weand of Norristown, Pa., has ruled that a girl has a perfect right to sit upon the lap of her lover; that such sitting is her prerogative of the courtship, and that if she chooses to exercise it it is nobody's business. Come on.

IS NOT FEARFUL

RUSSIA THINKS SHE HAS THE RIGHT TO SEARCH.

THE QUESTION WELL WEIGHED

Serious Complications Are Not Regarded as Probable—Curiosity as to What Germany Will Do About Seizure of Mail Sacks.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The news that the Russian volunteer steamships Smolensk and St. Petersburg, now cruising in the Red sea, are stopping ships of neutral nations and searching them for contraband of war is causing the liveliest interest in all circles. Russia has evidently weighed the question, believes herself to be within her rights, and neither fears nor anticipates international complications. Indeed, some of the powers may have been sounded by Russia on the subject. Nevertheless, foreign opinion is awaited eagerly and more or less criticism is expected.

Members of the diplomatic corps are keenly anxious to ascertain the views their governments will take of the passage through the Dardanelles of these vessels of the volunteer fleet as merchantmen and their subsequent conversion into ships of war. The general view in diplomatic circles, even where sentiment is not particularly friendly to Russia, is that while the passage of the Dardanelles might be considered a piece of sharp practice on the part of Russia, it is an accomplished fact, and the powers will not now regard it as a violation of the treaty of Paris, but will guard against its repetition. The diplomats think that some of the powers may insist that henceforth all volunteer vessels shall be considered as warships within the meaning of the treaty.

One of the most interesting questions in this connection, the diplomats believe, will arise out of Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war. With prize crews on board, the captured ships could be sent to Russian Baltic ports, but if short of coal they could not put in at neutral ports to replenish their bunkers. This same question may embarrass Russia when the Baltic squadron sails for the far east.

In view of the protest made by Germany in the case of the stoppage of the steamer Bundesrath (seized in Delagoa bay December 29, 1893; during the South African war, as the result of which Great Britain had to pay damages), much curiosity exists as to what Germany will do in the case of the confiscation by the Smolensk of the mail sacks on board the North German Lloyd steamer Prince Heinrich, especially as a large portion of the mail seized was undoubtedly of a commercial character.

JAP LOSSES 25,000.

Latest Report Regarding Storming of Port Arthur.

TA TCHE KIAO.—The latest reports regarding the attempted storming of Port Arthur on July 10 place the Japanese losses in killed or wounded at 25,000 and those of the Russians at 5,500. The Japanese retired and the Russians occupied the position. The Japanese have now changed their frontal position, and a big battle is expected at the eastern portion of the defenses, owing to the Japanese turning movement.

A Japanese spy was captured Thursday. He was dressed in the garb of a Chinese and was remarkably cool and defiant in demeanor. He said he was a Korean by birth and lived in Japan for twelve years and loved that country. Thousands like him, he declared, were convinced that Japan eventually would be successful, and he advised the Russians to sue for peace as soon as possible.

PAY HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

World's Fair Further Discharges Debt to Government.

ST. LOUIS.—A payment of \$500,000 on the government loan of \$5,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company was deposited in the sub-treasury in St. Louis Saturday.

"The best answer to any talk that the exposition company would have difficulty in making the payment is the fact that the money is now in the sub-treasury," said President Francis. "Not only have we made the payment, but it has been done a day ahead of time, and we will not know what the receipts for the first fifteen days of July have amounted to until the books are closed on today's business."

The last payment was the first of the \$500,000 semi-monthly payments stipulated by congress when the World's fair loan was authorized. There have been two previous payments, each one comprising a certain per cent of the gross receipts of the exposition company from all sources. The total amount refunded the government is \$907,140.15.

To Conduct Rosebud Drawing.

WASHINGTON.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Bryan appointed the following to conduct the drawing to determine the order in which homestead entries shall be made on lands of the Rosebud reservation: W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office, Eleazer Wakeley of Omaha and P. F. Sherman of Sioux Falls, S. D. The drawing will begin July 28, at Chamberlain, S. D. Although there are but 2,500 selections to be made, the registrations up to today exceed 60,000.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Takes On Nature of a Love Feast.

For Secretary of State—WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ADAIR.
For Treasurer of State—C. S. GILBERTSON, WINNEBAGO.
For Auditor of State—BERYL F. CARROLL, DAVIS.
For Attorney General—C. W. MULLAN, BLACKHAWK.
For Judge of Supreme Court—HORACE E. DESMER, MONTGOMERY.
For Railroad Commissioner—N. S. KETCHUM, MARSHALL.
For Presidential Electors:
At Large—E. S. ORMSBY, PALO ALTO county.
J. H. TREWIN, LINN county.
First District—W. B. BELLS, WASHINGTON.
Second District—W. H. WILSON, SCOTT.
Third District—F. B. BLAIR, DELAWARE.
Fourth District—GEORGE E. MAY, CHARLES CITY.
Fifth District—WARD WILSON, TAMA.
Sixth District—ELLSWORTH RO-MINGER, DAVIS.
Seventh District—A. U. PROUD-FOOT, WARREN.
Eighth District—PAUL JUNKIN, ADAMS.
Ninth District—CAPT. JOHN W. SCOTT, CASS.
Tenth District—A. D. CLARKE, KOS-UTH.
Eleventh District—FRED F. FA-VILLE, BUENA VISTA.

DES MOINES.—The ticket selection in the state republican convention was the easiest on record. Never before in the history of the party had five unanimous renominations been accorded state officers. It was a tribute to the confidence which the party has in its selected officials that no opposition appeared to them at this time. The only contest was on one office, where the present incumbent had positively refused to be a candidate for a second term. Three of the state officials got third terms—Secretary of State W. B. Martin of Adair county, State Treasurer Gilbert S. Gilbertson of Winnebago and Charles W. Mullan of Blackhawk. Chief Justice Horace E. Desmer of Montgomery county, who has had a full term and nearly all of another, was given unanimous renomination.

The following resolution was reported and adopted:
We, the republicans of Iowa, in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the platform adopted at Chicago June 21, 1904, by the republican national convention and do hereby declare our allegiance to the same.

We endorse the present republican administration of the affairs of the nation under President Theodore Roosevelt, and believe that the republican national convention acted wisely in nominating Theodore Roosevelt for president and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president.

We approve the able, conservative and patriotic statesmanship of the Iowa delegation in the national congress.

We commend the able and business-like administration of Governor A. B. Cummins and also the manner in which the affairs of the state of Iowa have been conducted under the present republican administration.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Ticket Placed in Nomination by the State Convention.

IOWA CITY.—The following ticket was named by the democratic state convention here and is cleverly made up of men of all shades of party belief:

Electors at Large—W. O. Schmidt, Davenport; J. B. Romans, Denison.
Secretary of State—Charles A. Dickson, Sioux City.
Auditor of State—E. McCarry, Waukegan.
Treasurer of State—Henry Riegelman, Des Moines.
Attorney General—Maurice O'Connor, Fort Dodge.
Railway Commissioner—J. P. Montrey, Fairfield.
Supreme Judge—J. W. Sullivan, Kosuth county.

The platform adopted by the convention is exceedingly brief:

"It declares that the democrats of Iowa, in convention assembled here, ratify the declaration of principles of the democratic national convention adopted at the recent convention at St. Louis and endorse the candidacy of A. B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, our nominees for president and vice president, and pledge them our hearty and loyal support."

A telegram was sent to Judge Parker congratulating him upon his nomination and the prospects of his election. A reply was received from Judge Parker expressing his appreciation of the courtesy.

The proceedings of the convention were brief. All nominations were made by acclamation, save one, that for state auditor.

JONES ISSUES FORMAL CALL.

The Democratic National Committee Requested to Meet.

ST. LOUIS.—Hon. James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, who is in the city, today issued the following call for a meeting of the committee:

"Under the authority of the democratic national convention I hereby call the democratic committee to meet at the Hoffman House, New York City, on Tuesday, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of organizing and transacting such other business as may come before the committee." JAMES K. JONES.

Abyssinian Ambassador.

ROME.—Officials of the Italian government are absolutely without information regarding the statement cabled from here and circulated in the United States that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has decided to send Ras Makonnen, one of his principal advisers, as minister to Washington. The officials say that the Abyssinian emperor has no representatives in any part of the world and that there has been no talk or other indication that such an innovation as that mentioned is contemplated.

STRIKE ON AGAIN

PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES ARE OUT A SECOND TIME.

A JOINT CONFERENCE IS HELD

Strikers Assert that Discrimination is Shown When Application is Made for Work—Packers Pick Out Certain Employes and Let Others Go.

CHICAGO.—The stock yards strike, which was renewed Friday morning in Chicago and all the other points where the hog packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employes pending a settlement by arbitrator, will continue for another day at least.

A joint conference between representatives of both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades in an attempt to bring about a peaceable adjustment of this second strike was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that another conference would be held Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

At the conference, which lasted five hours, a committee consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the butchers' union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied. Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at Saturday's meeting is problematical.

After adjournment a publication committee announced that the peace negotiations had failed, but still has hopes that an agreement could be reached in the near future. No written statement of what occurred in the meeting was given, as has been customary at the former conferences and the committee declined to give any further information, except that another meeting would be held Saturday.

Unless a settlement is reached Saturday the general belief is that a sympathetic strike of the allied trades in the packing industry, which was threatened last week, to enforce the demands of the strikers, will be called. All these unions have signified their willingness to stand by the butchers if they are called on to assist in the struggle with the packers for supremacy.

In the following statement given out by President Donnelly of the butchers' union, the reason why the strikers refused to return to work is given:

"The packers signed an agreement that there would be no discrimination in the re-hiring of the men. This was accepted by the officers of the organization in good faith. On the return of the men this morning they were lined up like cattle. The foremen and superintendents would walk through the line and pick out a man and say: 'You come up.' The next man would be pushed out of line and told that he could not be active. It was always the active union men whom they could not use. We understood the agreement perfectly and the strike was only called after the packers had violated the same. This has been their system in the past and that was our main reason for insisting on the time limit in the agreement, but in spite of this the packers' intentions were to hire only such men as were favorites. They also hired men in some of the departments who had not been employed prior to the strike."

HIGH HONOR FOR AN AMERICAN.

Secretary Hay Will Be Given Grand Cross of Legion of Honor.

PARIS.—The most important announcement of the forthcoming list of decorations following the French national holiday will be that of President Loubet conferring the grand cross of the Legion of Honor upon Secretary Hay.

The grand cross is the highest grade and is given only to personages the government desires to signify honor. An official said it was evidence of Foreign Minister Delcasse's high regard for Mr. Hay's conduct of foreign affairs during the last five years. This has constantly strengthened Franco-American relations, the latest being American recognition of French paramount authority in Morocco under the Franco-British arrangement.

Attendance at the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Despite the rain of the early part of last week and the excessively warm weather that followed it the attendance at the World's fair for the past seven days was more than 500,000 persons. There was not a single special day to bring the attendance up and the result is quite satisfactory to the World's fair management. Total attendance for the week, 500,359.

Conference at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY.—After a conference with President Roosevelt which lasted far into the night and was resumed early Tuesday Former Secretary of War Elihu Root left Sagamore Hill for New York, leaving important business which made necessary his return to New York. Beyond the fact that the president and Mr. Root considered the speech which the former is to deliver on the 27th inst. in response to the notification of his nomination little could be learned about the conference.

GERMAN PROTEST.

Objects to Seizure of Mails by the Russians.

BERLIN.—The German government has taken a prompt and firm stand in regard to the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which arrived at Aden July 16 from Hamburg and Southampton for Yokohama, by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, July 15, having entered a protest against the carrying off of the mails, and asking for a disavowal of the Smolensk's action and the return of the captured mail sacks. The German government, the foreign office says, recognizes the right to search mails when on board the vessel itself, but claims the Smolensk had no right to take off mails in bulk from the vessel. The further argument is advanced that the right of search can only be exercised by a warship, whereas the Smolensk traversed the Dardanelles only recently flying the Russian commercial flag, not assuming the character of a warship. The German government has not taken a positive stand on this last verdict, but leaves the question for future discussion and settlement. No answer has yet been received from Russia.

The recent publication by the Russ of St. Petersburg of a statement that Great Britain is about to transfer Wei Hai Wei to Germany in exchange for a free hand in the Yang Tse valley is scouted at the foreign office, where it is classed as a revival of an old story and as having no foundation.

Diplomatic circles believe Russia will speedily disavow the seizure, since a refusal to do so will certainly raise the status of the Smolensk. Discussions of the incident among the foreign diplomats show there is a belief that the raising of the question will be extremely awkward for Russia, since the Smolensk passed the Dardanelles as a merchantman and assumed the role of a warship in the Red sea. In determining its status only two alternatives are permissible—it is either a warrior or a pirate—and Russia having every reason to prevent Germany from pressing for a decision on this point, will, it is believed, gracefully disavow the rash act of the Smolensk.

The newspapers strike a sharper note in discussing the seizure of mails from the Prinz Heinrich, and raise a unanimous demand for a speedy apology.

MILES WILL SUPPORT PARKER.

Retired General Writes Letter to the Democratic Nominee.

ESOPUS, N. Y.—Judge Parker has received a letter from General Nelson A. Miles. The entire letter is in General Miles' own handwriting and is as follows:

Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Safety for the good ship of state is of the first importance. At a time when a material crisis is pending, when democratic institutions are in peril, when great evils should be eradicated, when important political questions must be decided, it is fortunate that the democratic party has given to the country a candidate for president in whom that great council of representative men have every confidence, and we have the best of reasons for believing that that confidence will be confirmed by the intelligent, patriotic people of the country.

We all do know that the instincts and training of the judge are to hold in sacred regard the constitution and the faithful interpretation and execution of laws. Hence we believe that under your administration its law will be administered with fidelity and integrity. I believe you will be elected and thereby have an opportunity of rendering our country a service of immeasurable value that will redound to the honor of the party and the glory of the republic. I have the honor to remain very truly yours, NELSON A. MILES.

Mrs. Maybrick is Free. TRURO, Cornwall, Eng.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:43 a.m. Wednesday on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from Aylesbury prison, where she spent more than fourteen years of her life. It closed before the arched doorway of the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black-robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future.

Carries Sixty Thousand.

CHICAGO.—The movement westward on account of the opening of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota exceeded all expectations. The Chicago & Northwestern alone took 60,000 people to Bonanza, Fairfax and Yankton. The unprecedented movement was largely due to the fact that a long overland journey was not necessary to reach the land.

Sues the Union Pacific.

KANSAS CITY.—Suit was filed in Kansas City, Kas., Saturday by the county attorney of Wyandotte county against the Union Pacific railroad company, asking that the Union Pacific bridge over the Kaw river be declared a common nuisance. The court is asked to restrain the railroad company from obstructing the river channel and to force the company to raise the bridge above the flood line. The county attorney has announced his intention of proceeding against other corporations.

DANGER TO JAPAN

SQUADRON STEAMING FOR ISLANDS TO SHELL CITIES.

SHIPS ARE NEARING YOKOHAMA

Ships Sighted in Jap Waters and Bombardment May Be Expected—Japanese Torpedo Boats Retire Under Heavy Fire From Forts.

TOKIO.—A fisherman reports that the Vladivostok squadron was off Myako yesterday, going in a southeasterly direction at a speed of 10 knots. If this course and speed is maintained the squadron will be off Yokohama late today. The eastern coast of Japan is shrouded in fog. Shipping has been suspended, awaiting the location of the Russian fleet.

CHEE FOO.—Copies of the Novo Kral, a newspaper published at Port Arthur, including the issue of July 11, reached here this afternoon. According to this paper the Japanese fleet, composed of six cruisers, five gunboats and twenty torpedo boats, was seen early in the morning of July 10 to the southeast.

At 9 o'clock in the morning part of the Russian fleet moved to the entrance of the inner harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then approached and at 10:30 they were fired upon by the gunboat Killak and the cruiser Diana. The Japanese vessels retired. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon several torpedo boats again approached Port Arthur. The cruiser Novik, with an escort of torpedo boats, advanced and the enemy retired the second time.

During the night of the 10th sixteen Japanese torpedo boats formed for attack. They were, however, discovered by the searchlights and retired under a heavy fire from the forts. At a later hour that same night a single torpedo boat made for the entrance of the harbor at full speed, but also retired under fire. The whitehead torpedoes which had failed to reach the cruisers at which they had been discharged by the Japanese were found at the entrance of the harbor.

On July 11 the Japanese fire from the sea stopped and the Japanese ascended Kinsan heights, from the summit of which rapid fire guns were used against the Russians. During the evening of the 11th the Russian batteries sent many shells from three positions against the Japanese on these heights. Later the Russian reserve, accompanied by bands of music, began to move toward Ludsigdao. The fire on the heights was very effective.

News was received from Ta Tohe Kiao yesterday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieutenant General Count Keller's position and that of General Rennenkampf, and that they were marching on Mukden. The rumors to this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation of them.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gets It Written and is Ready for Notification Committee.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—President has completed the speech he will deliver on July 27 on the occasion of his notification of the action of the Chicago convention. It is about 3,000 words in length.

No information has yet reached the president regarding the strike of union bricklayers at the Washington barracks on account of the employment of a monument negro. It is not expected here that the question will be presented to the president at all.

The president passed upon a similar question last summer in the case of a bookbinder named Miller in the government printing office. While the cases are not quite parallel the same principle in a general way is involved in both.

Small Fight Near Tongschu.

CHICAGO.—A special to the Daily News from New Chang says hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tongschu, eight miles east of Tatchekiao. It is reported that the Russian loss in Monday night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese loss 1,200. The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hal-cheng, where there have been many minor actions.

Davis Didn't Visit Gorman.

WASHINGTON.—Henry G. Davis, the democratic vice presidential nominee, arrived here at noon Sunday and at 1 o'clock left for New York. The only persons to meet him at the station were several relatives. It was stated that the current reports that he would stop at Laurel, Md., to see Senator Gorman were erroneous, Mr. Davis going straight through to New York.

King Approves Appointment.

LONDON.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir William McGregor to succeed Sir Cavendish Boyle as governor of Newfoundland.

Jews Are Helping the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Rabbi Drabkin, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, asserted that there were 15,000 Jews fighting in the Russian army in Manchuria. The rabbi called attention to the fact that when Jews fall in battle their burial is different from that which occurs when death results in other ways. The Talmudic law requires that those who fall in battle shall be buried in their blood. Therefore, the bodies of such are not placed in shrouds, but are interred in clothes.