

Let's see, was it the "Usonian" flag that Barbara Fritchie flaunted so bravely?

Bank President Beckwith seems to have led the simple life in more senses than one.

An author's trust is the very latest. Some authors can always get trusted for booze, as it is.

Edna May is suing for divorce. The name of her husband is mentioned, but it doesn't matter.

In China counterfeit money is buried with the dead. Over here it is often used to dig up drinks with.

A Georgia exchange says that peaches make land high. But what makes the peaches so high?

Evidently Gen. Corbin has decided to permit army officers to continue the nefarious practice of getting married.

A Chicago man lost his wife in New York the other day. Yet he hopes this may not cause an unseasonably eastward.

They are still pitching into the hog who crosses his legs in the street cars. Whoever saw the hog's legs crossed?

Finance may be, as Mr. Lawson says, "frenzied," but almost everyone wants to put the coin in his own straitjacket.

Mrs. Gilbert soon followed Mrs. Jananachek. She had come to die, and she died with the same serene smile.

A London tattoo artist has arrived in New York to tattoo society people. In time all New York may be the color of the Tammany tiger.

Up to date, no American has returned that "Tokugi" would be a good name for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Any forerunner who doubts that we are entitled to the use of the name American is invited to inspect our taty and see for himself.

A London judge has decided that Mrs. Constantini must pay her former husband alimony. It is presumed that Mr. Constantini is needy.

The New York Sun speaks of "our semi-religious contemporary, the Independent." We wonder how the Independent would characterize the Sun.

A three-year-old boy of Machias, Maine, walked eight miles over rough country roads the other day. That boy will grow up to be a great actor.

A fashion magazine for its leading article of this month discusses "The Last Touch Before the Wedding." The last touch is usually to tuck paper for \$100 or so.

Arthur Wing Pinero, the English playwright, laments the prevailing lack of epigram. Easier to make money on the stage nowadays than to make merry.

The press sends it out in a hurry that Uncle Joe Cannon came in wearing a new frock coat. Did they tear down in Washington that he would enter in his shirt?

A New Orleans physician declares that no gentleman will permit his name to be published in a newspaper. We refer him to W. L. Douglas and Sir Thomas Lipton.

The venerable Atlanta Constitution has taken to discussing "preservatives in food," and should now take up "hairs in soup" and "the presence of foreign matter in hash."

A New York correspondent in the forty miles of war. He should now touch up the forty thieves who are evidently following the war.

Perhaps Admiral Dewey also thought, in his heart of hearts, that it would be safer to keep Mrs. Dewey 2,000 miles away from the dress-makers of fashionable Paris.

At Farmington, Me., recently a girl 15 years old was married to a man who had ten children. He should be compelled to put a tag on her so that there may be no danger of a mix-up.

A San Francisco litigant had the providence to plead his own case. Unfortunately he uttered his peroration with a pistol and the judge decided against him with a right hook to the jaw.

The daughter of Krupp, the gunmaker, has an income of \$2,000,000 a year. Here is a chance for some enterprising young American to average the United States for its loss of American heiresses to European fortune hunters.

The dispatches from New York say Mrs. Chadwick wore a plain, untrimmed nightgown when she was arrested. Her modesty in refraining from having her nightgown trimmed with old point lace is, under the circumstances, highly commendable.

The St. Louis girl who laughed so heartily at a story told by a friend that she dislocated her jaw and couldn't close her mouth when the surgeon reset it, undoubtedly paid her raconteur a great compliment, but undoubtedly, also, she will try hard hereafter to be less emotional.

"Secretary John Hay," says the Baltimore Sun, "looks like too able a man to part his hair in the middle." It may be said in defense of Secretary Hay that there are few men of his age who can part their hair anywhere.

Injection of gold or silver is said to be efficacious in curing pneumonia, according to French scientists. That may do in Paris, but devotees of the great American game of poker can point to many cases in which the accumulation of gold or silver has caused cold feet.

M. Deroulede and M. Jaures have fought a duel over Joan of Arc, neither being scratched. If Joan herself could be present it isn't likely that she would lend much encouragement to such bloodless weaklings.

ARMY OPERATION

WHAT WAS DOING FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 10.

GEN. STOETSEL MAKES REPORT

Several Times the Assaulting Forces Were Annihilated by the Russians. According to Reports of Prisoners the Japs Lost 20,000 Men.

ST. PETERSBURG—General Stoetzel's dispatches to the emperor, which were received Friday night, were given out Sunday night. The first is dated November 25, and is as follows: "I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front and leaped with a portion of their forces on the parapet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel. From November 21 to November 23, the enemy violently bombarded the fort, and in spite of great losses, effected by their perseverance a passage between two forts on the northeastern front.

At 5:30 in the evening of November 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against the fort. A portion of the trenches, and seized a portion of the trenches, but were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was over and your majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombardment.

From the 20th to the 24th the Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Krontadner, Nikitin (commander of the artillery) and Gorbatsky, and Lieutenant Colonel Nauouemco. (Dozens of other officers in lower grades are also mentioned in the dispatch.)

"Bombardment of the town and harbor has been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrisons are in excellent spirits."

In another dispatch, dated November 28, General Stoetzel says: "The 26th and 27th were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 25th against our left flank, near Pigeon bay."

"The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Panlung mountain, but were repulsed, as were also their attacks on Vison (Two Hundred and Three-Meter hill)."

"On the 26th the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts on the northeastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parapets there. At another fort the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them."

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CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Senate Disposes of the Philippine Measure.

WASHINGTON—The senate by a vote of 44 to 23, passed the Philippine civil bill. The vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of them, as well as the provisions of the bill. The discussion was confined quite generally to the merits of the measure. On some of the amendments suggested by democratic senators several republican republicans voted in the affirmative, but Mr. McComber was the only republican who voted against the final passage of the bill.

ASK SENATE FOR TREATIES

Many Prominent Men in Attendance—Resolutions Adopted Urging Congressmen to Favor Convention that Will Bring About Peace.

NEW YORK—A mass meeting called to urge the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaties recently signed by the state department with several of the leading foreign powers was held at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the New York executive committee of the American conference on international arbitration.

There was a large attendance and the speakers were frequently applauded. John Crosby Brown in an opening address expressed regret at the absence of Andrew Carnegie, who was to have opened the meeting, but whom, he said, could not be present.

Mayor George B. McClellan presided and was the first speaker. M. Linn Barbour, governor-elect, spoke against deciding differences by nations with war, and was followed by Archbishop Ireland. While the archbishop was speaking he was interrupted by a man who said: "Give somebody else a chance."

The archbishop immediately sat down. The audience shouted the man who had shouted and the ushers tried to find him, but failed. Then the audience applauded until Archbishop Ireland resumed.

The letters from Grover Cleveland, Carl Schurz, John Mitchell, Andrew Carnegie, and General Nelson A. Miles read, after which Bishop Henry C. Potter was introduced and spoke briefly.

A speech by Rabbi Silberman concluded the speaking, after which resolutions were adopted unanimously as follows: "Whereas, the method of settling international disputes and difficulties by arbitration rather than by force is in accord with the highest precepts of reason and humanity; and

"Whereas, the civilized nations of the world have, by jointly establishing the permanent court at The Hague, in his fellow man's brother whose interest he must have at heart. No scheme of legislation, no kind of administration of the government will atone or can atone for the lack of fundamental quality of each being in every deed his brother's keeper. I do not mean to talk about every seventh hour, but to feel it in the late evening six, to feel it on the part of the employer with his employees, on the part of the laborer with his employer. Three-fourths, probably nine-tenths of the labor troubles that sometimes assume so ominous a form would be averted if we were to insist on each side to approach the matter in the spirit of each striving to care for his fellows as he cares for himself. I do not mean for a moment to neglect his own interests. I want a man to take care of himself, for if he does not somebody else will have to care of him. I want him to remember that in addition to taking care of himself he has got to try to do his duty by others. If he will approach his fellow men in the spirit which makes the use of the word brother a general term instead of a term of hypocrisy; the difficulty of dealing with the great questions that arise will be minimized, if not entirely done away with."

BAKER TO HAVE A HEARING.

Makes a Good Impression During His Interview with President.

WASHINGTON—From a larger knowledge of the interview which occurred between President Roosevelt and Judge B. S. Baker of New Mexico, Senator Millard and Representative Hinchey seem to feel that Judge Baker will be given a hearing on the charges preferred against him and an opportunity to rebut the evidence which led to his removal as United States judge of the Second district of New Mexico.

It was learned that Judge Baker's statement that he had never had an opportunity to be heard on the charges preferred against him, except as to plead not guilty to the specifications, greatly surprised the president. He had assumed the recommendation of the attorney general for the removal of Judge Baker was based on the evidence in the case. When it was told, however, that a promise was made to Judge Baker by the special examiner sent to investigate the charges that he would be given ample opportunity to rebut the evidence taken and that no such opportunity had been accorded, President Roosevelt remarked that "every man had a right to his day in court."

SHELL THE TOWN.

Japanese Turns Their Guns on Port Arthur.

TOKIO—The commander of the Japanese naval land battery, reporting, says: "Four Russian battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat and one torpedo storehouse lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further necessity for bombarding the Russian naval base."

"Are now engaged shelling the town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

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A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria says: "At 2 in the morning of the 11th a body of infantry of the enemy attacked Peitaitow, but at dawn was completely repulsed northward."

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ROOSEVELT GUARD OF HONOR

Rough Riders to Have Important Place at Inauguration.

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Thanks President for Interest. WASHINGTON—General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jamestown Exposition company, had a talk with President Roosevelt about the exposition. He thanked the president for his interest, as expressed in his message. He referred to the announcement that the sub-committee on industrial arts and expositions had decided not to recommend an appropriation for the Jamestown exposition, but would recommend that provision be made for a naval display there.

NEED OF \$60,000 ADDITIONAL

For New York Building at Lewis and Clark Exposition.

PORTLAND, Ore.—A telegram has been received by the Lewis and Clark corporation from F. R. Green, chairman of the New York state commission for the Lewis and Clark centennial, stating that the members of the commission have concluded that at least \$60,000 will be needed by New York for the Portland fair and that this amount will be secured at the coming session of the legislature.

Does Not Find Much Favor. NEW YORK—The attitude of President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university toward labor unions, as expressed in an address before the schoolmasters' association of New York recently, did not meet with the favor of many of his hearers. In a long general discussion which followed the address his position was assailed by a number of speakers. Dr. Eliot's replies to his critics evoked enthusiastic applause. President Eliot's subject was "Education in a Republic."

South Dakota Town Burned. WATERTOWN, S. D.—Five of the principal business houses of Watertown, thirty miles south of Watertown, have been destroyed by fire. Several smaller buildings were also burned.

King Carlos Goes to Paris. LONDON—The king of Portugal left London for Paris at the conclusion of a round of visits to King Edward and various country houses. In Paris the visitors will be the guests of President Loubet.

Secretary Taft Pleaded. WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft will make an effort to secure from the present congress tariff legislation for the Philippines along the lines recommended in his annual report to the president. He will have a conference with Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, as to his further course in the matter. The secretary is much gratified over the favorable action of the senate on the Philippine civil government bill and will make an effort to have it adopted by the house.

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FAVOR OF PEACE

A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD IN NEW YORK.

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