STRICT NEUTRALITY PRESIDENT'S POLICY TOWARD MEXICO MADE KNOWN IN STIRRING MESSAGE

Urges All Americans to Leave Revolution-Ridden Country and Offers Assistance of the Government to Those Financially Unable—Holds "Those Who Assume to Exercise Authority" Responsible For Injury to Americans or American Industry

HUERTA STUBBORNLY REJECTS ALL PEACE OVERTURES

SCENES ATTENDING IMPRESSIVE OCCASION WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE LAST CENTURY.

GIST OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY

No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico."

Under no circumstances to "be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and to assist them to get away in every way possible.

To let every one in Mexico who assumes to exercise authority know that this government "shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning."

GAMBOA'S OPINIONS OF WILSON PROPOSALS

That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward peace in Mexico is not true.

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recognize the belligerency of the rebels.

That the request that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the Presidency is "strange and unwarranted."

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and unusual."

That Mexico's Ambassador should be received in Washington.

Washington. — Declaring against armed intervention, promising absolute neutrality, warning Mexico to protect Americans, but urging them to leave Mexico as soon as possible, President Wilson read a long message before both houses of Congress on the Mexican situation.

The President stated his views at the appointed hour, despite the fact that the Embassy at Mexico City advised the State Department that Provisional President Huerta was sending a special message to Envoy Lind at Vera Cruz for transmission to Washington.

The President's words, though conciliatory in tone, nevertheless, are firm regarding the situation as he sees it. He professes great friendship of this nation for the Mexican people, but declares that the provisional government utterly has failed in bringing about normal conditions.

Not only that, President Wilson says, but the territory in some sort controlled by the provisional president has grown smaller, not larger.

Huerta Rejection Sharp in Terms.

Accompanying the President's message was the reply of the Huerta government rejecting in toto, and in rather curt terms, the American proposals.

The answer was written by Foreign Minister Gamboa, and addressed to Special Envoy Lind, whom he repeatedly addresses as "Mr. Confidential Agent" without once referring to him by name. Henor Gamboa suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:—

Reception of Mexican Ambassador in Washington.

That the United States send a new Ambassador to Mexico without restraints.

Strict observance of the neutrality laws and "see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to the rebels."

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

To-day's occasion had not been paralleled in more than a century. No other President since George Washington has appeared before Congress on a foreign affair.

The Senate and House assembled in the House Chamber, the Senators filing in two by two. As the President mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice President

WOODROW WILSON.

Marshall were waiting the big chamber was hushed.

Attired in a conventional frock coat suit the President stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

The President outlined the position this government should take, and in concluding predicted that the "steadying pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Secretary Bryan had taken places in the executive gallery. Other members of the Cabinet had taken places on the floor. Every head in the chamber had been bowed, and the solemnity of the occasion was impressive as the House chaplain, the Rev. Henry D. Couden, in his opening prayer, said:—

"Rule Thou in the hearts of our rulers and sway the minds of these Thy servants, that as a nation we may move forward to all that is pure and noble until all the peoples of all the world shall recognize the purity of our motives."

Although a deafning volley of applause rang out as the President appeared, he plunged into the reading of his message without delay and with a bow of acknowledgement of the greeting.

The President finished reading at 1:21 o'clock. Another great roar of applause broke out. All those in the galleries stood while the President left the chamber and started back to the White House.

The joint session at once dissolved, the House adjourned, and the Senate filed back to its side of the Capitol.

A summary of the President's message follows:—

Gentlemen of the Congress:—It is clearly my duty to lay before you, very fully and without reservation, the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico means more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self government and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long suppressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

All World Looks On.

The whole world desires her peace and progress. **Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on.** Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the Isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the States of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably.

America, in particular—America north and south and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the **product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.**

We have waited many months, months full peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve. THEY HAVE GROWN WORSE, RATHER. THE TERRITORY IN SOME SORT CONTROLLED BY THE PROVISIONAL AUTHORITIES AT MEXICO CITY HAS GROWN SMALLER, NOT LARGER.

Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. **They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary.** War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country.

Our Duty to Tender Good Offices.

It was our duty at last to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief.

Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly Governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative, to the City of Mexico, with instructions to tender the good offices of the United States in the interest of peace.

All America cries for a settlement.

A satisfactory settlement seems to be conditioned on—

"(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

"(c) The consent of Gen. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

"(3) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness, and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the City of Mexico not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. **They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness** and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and **they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States.**

The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them.

The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

Meanwhile, **we can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it.**

It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again.

Urges Americans to Leave Mexico.

We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safe-guard their lives and interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country.

We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

GRAND CROSS FOR CARNEGIE.

Queen Wilhelmina Decorates Great Steel Magnate.

The Hague, Netherlands. — The Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau was conferred on Andrew Carnegie by Queen Wilhelmina in commemoration of the dedication of the Palace of Peace.

A similar decoration was bestowed on Abraham Pieter Cornelis van Kameebeek, president of the Carnegie Foundation.

REBELS PLEA FOR ARMS.

Promise to Make Quick Work of the Federal oFrces.

Houston, Tex.—Given undestricted opportunities to buy munitions of war in the United States, the constitutionalists will sweep President Huerta from power, assume responsibility for injury done foreigners, hold a free and fair election and re-establish Mexico firm in cordial relations with the United States, according to a statement from Gen. Jesus Carranza, which was carried to President Wilson.

REPUTED FEDERAL VICTORY.

Details of Battle at Guaymas Received at Mexico Capital.

Mexico City.—Details of an important Federal victory at Guaymas were received here. Gen. Ojeda's column defeated the rebel forces on the hills near Guaymas, killing 200 and capturing a large quantity of munitions. The Federals hold the railroad north and south of Guaymas and have divided the rebel forces. A Federal force led by Col. Garcia destroyed portions of the railroad.

GERMANY WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

Refuses Firmly to Take Part in Panama-Pacific Fair.

Berlin.—Germany has no intention of changing her recent decision not to exhibit officially at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

Joseph C. rew, charge d'affaires of the United tSates Embassy, conferred on the subject with Gottlieb von Jagow, erman Foreign Minister. Mr. Grew asked the Minister whether, in view of the announced intentions of various branches of German industry to exhibit in San Francisco, the German government would not revise its decision in regard to official non-participation.

Herr von Jagow replied in the negative, giving as the government's grounds for its action the high cost of an official exhibit, the general disinclination to participate and America's backwardness in atending foreign expositions.

Mr. Grew confers with Consul General Alexander M. Thackara and Frederick J. V. Skill, director of exhibits in regard to the matter.

HUERTA EMULATES DIAZ.

Friencs Say He Is Determined to Resent Interference.

Mexico City.—Friends of Huerta declare that the President is firm in his intention to resent outside interference. His ambition is to be a second Porfiric Diaz. Huerta's adherents deny that any other government than the United States has offered suggestions.

Americans here are preparing for any emergency. In spite of the strong undercurrent of feeling, there are no serious anti-American demonstrations.

PEACE PALACE IS DEDICATED

Carnegie's Gift to Arbitration at The Hague.

ROYALTY ATTENDS CEREMONY

Dutch Foreign Minister In Accepting Building Says "Eternal Peace" Is Not Near.

The Hague.—The Palace of Peace was dedicated here Thursday. The ceremony of handing the edifice over to the Dutch Foreign Minister was carried out in the great courts in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, Dowager Queen Emma and Prince Consort Henry. These were surrounded by a distinguished gathering of diplomats, representatives of peace societies and people prominent in the arts and sciences.

Abraham van Karnebeek, president of the Carnegie Foundation, with a brief speech, handed the palace into care of its appointed custodians. He eulogized the interest shown in the peace movement by the Queen and emphasized the significance of the inauguration of the palace, expressing particularly thanks for the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. Jonkheer Reneke van Swinderen, the retiring Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, then accepted the custody of the building on behalf of the diplomatic corps, in which it is vested under the presidency of the Dutch Foreign Ministry.

He referred to the opening of the palace as an important page which has been added to the history of arbitration. He paid tributes to the late Melville W. Fuller, former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to Nicholas Muravieff, former Russian Minister of Justice; to Auguste Beernaert, former Belgian Minister of State; to T. M. C. Asser, former Dutch Minister and Councilor of State, and to others now dead who had adorned the Court of Arbitration.

Then, turning to Mr. Carnegie, who was standing beside him, and breaking into English, he eulogized the donor of the building for his "high-spirited munificence."

Reverting into French, the Foreign Minister continued:

"Will the edifice live up to its high-sounding name? No, not if that name is taken to imply that its bell will shortly ring in the inauguration of 'eternal peace'—two words which are always out of place except when they are inscribed over the gate of a cemetery. Yes, if expectations do not attempt a flight beyond the borders of what is humanly possible of realization."

IMPERATOR SWEPT BY FIRE.

Small Army of Steerage Passengers In a Wild Panic.

New York.—The steamship Imperator, largest vessel afloat, was swept by fire as she lay at her dock in Hoboken with her crew and 1,131 steerage passengers aboard.

Second Officer Gobrecht, who led the crew into the hold to fight the flames, was cut off from his men, enveloped in a cloud of smoke and suffocated. His body was found an hour afterward, untouched by fire, and brought ashore.

A seaman whose identity has not yet been determined, one of the party who went down with Gobrecht into the bowels of the vessel, also perished. A fleet of fire-fighting craft, augmented by apparatus on shore, surrounded the ship and poured tons of water into her hold. When the fire was checked, at 8 o'clock, the great vessel had listed 15 degrees.

The small army in the steerage, aroused from their sleep by the crackling of flames, rushed, panic-stricken, for the pier. Most of them spent the remainder of the night, huddled in discomfort, at the shore end of the pier.

BOLT FROM CLEAR SKY KILLS.

Man Struck On Head By Lightning Dies Instantly.

Atlantic City.—James Lee was struck on the top of the head by a bolt of lightning that descended from a sky where there was not the least semblance of a cloud and instantly killed at Obsecon. He was tying up his motorboat when struck down.

NANKING HAS FALLEN.

The Rebels In China Lose Their Last Stronghold.

London.—An exchange telegraph company's dispatch from Shanghai announces that Nanking has fallen, depriving the rebels of their last stronghold.

LIGHTNING HITS SCHOONER.

Every One On Board Stunned and Thrown To Deck.

Boston.—The fishing schooner Annie and Jennie came into port with its crew still suffering from the effects of an electric shock sustained when the vessel was struck by lightning. The bolt jarred the schooner from stem to stern and everyone on board was stunned and thrown to the deck. One sailor was temporarily paralyzed. The schooner was only slightly damaged.

THOMPSON REACHES BOGOTA.

Minister To Colombia Will Handle Panama Controversy.

Bogota, Colombia.—The newly appointed American Minister to Colombia, Thaddeus A. Thompson, accompanied by the members of his family, arrived here. The coming of the new Minister has aroused much interest, as one of the questions which he will have to handle is that relating to the controversy between the United States and Colombia over the partition of Panama from the latter country.

WIFEY'S BACK

(Copyright.)

PREMIER ASQUITH IS ASSAULTED

Statesman Roughly Handled By Stalwart Suffragettes.

ATTACKED ON GOLF LINKS.

Prime Minister's Daughter Goes To Father's Assistance and Uses Militant Tactics.

Elgin, Scotland.—The British Prime Minister was the object of an attack in which his chivalry restrained him from adequately defending himself.

While he was golfing with his daughter on the Lossiemouth links two stalwart suffragettes, who had quietly come up to the green, sprang at him suddenly.

They knocked off his hat, grabbed him by the clothing and dragged him some distance over the ground.

The Prime Minister bore his rough treatment complacently and refrained from using force to make them desist, while they imparted to him their opinion that he was a scoundrel and a past master in the arts of Ananias.

Miss Asquith, who was a little distance off when the suffragettes pounced on her father, ran to his assistance and proceeded to apply militant methods to the militants.

The battle waged for only a few moments when two detectives rushed up and with difficulty released Mr. Asquith from the clutches of the suffragettes.

The detectives took the woman to the club lodge, where, after listening to various opinions of themselves hardly less complimentary than those they had given to the Premier, they were taken in a motorcar and driven to the Elgin Police Station to the accompaniment of much booing and hissing and repeated cries of "Let us get at them; we will duck them in the sea."

At the station the women refused to give their names or addresses.

BLAMES THE FLY.

Medical Men Say It Transmits To Animal Infantile Paralysis.

St. Louis, Mo.—Announcement was made that tests conducted at St. Louis University by the research committee of the St. Louis Medical Association indicated that the fly was a necessary agent in the transmission from animal to animal of a disease that greatly resembles infantile paralysis. Many of the symptoms of infantile paralysis have not been discovered in the infected animals, but the similarity of sufficiently striking to incline the investigators to believe that the diseases are identical.

DITCHED CAR TO SAVE CAT.

Autoist's Superstition Caused Injury To His Party.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Fearing evil luck would follow him the rest of his days if he ran over a cat that meandered leisurely across the road in front of his speeding automobile, E. C. Crown, of Oakland, Ill., ditched his car, containing five persons, near St. Mary of the Woods. Brown's hands were severely lacerated; Miss Nadine Ewing, of Louisville, Ky., received a broken arm, while Miss Bertha Walker and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cooper, of Terre Haute, were bruised and badly shaken up.

FAILED TO SEE TRAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Killed In Their Auto At Railroad Crossing.

South Deerfield, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman B. Porter, of Springfield, were instantly killed when their automobile was struck by an express train on the Boston and Maine Railroad at a grade crossing near here. Frederick W. Bennett, their chauffeur, also of Springfield, was thrown 100 feet, but escaped with minor injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO BOND ISSUE.

Proposition To Build Street Railways Carries Three To One.

San Francisco, Cal.—By approximately three to one San Francisco voted bonds in the sum of $3,500,000 for the extension of the municipal street railway system in competition with the privately owned United Railroads. The line is designated to solve the transportation problem in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

HARRY K. THAW WINS BIG VICTORY

Discontinuance of Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

NEW YORK RULED AGANIST.

Successful Effort Of Fugitive's Attorneys Greeted With a Wild Outburst From Spectators In Court.

Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Harry K. Thaw won three victories over the New York state authorities and was locked in the Sherbrooke jail, immune, for the time being, from the Dominion immigration authorities, after having received an ovation from the townspeople of Sherbrooke that would have done honor to a prince of royal blood.

So riotous was the scene in the Superior Court when, at the morning session, Judge Arthur Globensky refused to allow counsel representing New York State to be a party to the proceedings that the court subsequently warned spectators that a repetition of the cheering, chair-climbing, handkerchief-waving and general hysteria would mean jail sentences for the demonstrants.

Speaking from the bench at the afternoon session he said that never in his experience as a member of the bar and of the bench had he been a witness to "such a disgraceful scene."

Messrs. Jerome and Kennedy will confer at Quebec with the attorney general of the province in the hope that he, as the province's chief officer of the crown, may be able to open the legal lock that holds Thaw in jail.

Points Thaw Won.

The three points in which Thaw's lawyers were successful in their first legal skirmish were:

1. New York State was denied the right to be party to the proceedings in court.

2. Counsel for the State failed in their efforts to have Thaw arraigned before a magistrate and the commitment on which he is held quashed. This would have released him to the immigration officers.

3. Judge Globensky granted the plea of Thaw's counsel for a discontinuance of the writ of habeas corpus which might have brought about his release. This remedied a strategic blunder made last week by Thaw's attorneys, who apparently did not realize then that in seeking their client's release they were playing into the opposition's hands.

CARNEGIE DECORATED.

Queen Wilhelmina Confers Distinction Upon Philanthropist.

The Hague, Netherlands. — The Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau was conferred on Andrew Carnegie by Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Palace of Peace. A similar decoration was bestowed on Abraham Pieter, Cornelius Van Karnebeek, president of the Carnegie Foundation, and minor distinctions on others connected with the Palace of Peace.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.

Extensive Lumber Yards At Bay Point, Cal., Prey Of Flames.

Bay Point, Cal.—Fire in the lumber yards of the C. A. Smith Company here caused damage estimated at $1,000,000. It was subdued by dynamite and by a change of wind.

AGED CLERGYMAN DIES.

Rev. Dr. Aughinbaugh Had Served Pastorate At Emmitsburg.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Rev. George W. Aughinbaugh, one of the oldest Reformed clergymen in the United States, died at his home in Green Village. He was 95 years old. Dr. Aughinbaugh was born in this city and was formerly president of Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa., and principal of Mercersburg Academy.

FRANK TO BE EXECUTED.

Sentence Of Death Pronounced On Murderer Of Mary Phagan.

Atlanta, Ga.—A sentence of death was pronounced upon Leo M. Frank, convicted of murdering Mary Phagan. His execution was set for October 10. Before sentence was pronounced Frank's attorneys moved for a new trial on the ground that several popular demonstrations, said to have been heard by the jurymen, had prejudiced the case. October 4 was set for argument on this motion.

APPLIED HYGIENE IN PHILIPPINES

Farther Advanced Than in This Country.

METHODS VERY DIFFERENT.

Parents Carry Out Instructions Of Health Office Because Of the Children—Schools Open While Epidemic Is Raging.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Practical and applied hygiene is much farther advanced in the Philippines than in the United States, according to Dr. Allen J. McLaughlin, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who was one of the speakers at the sessions of the fourth international congress on school hygiene.

"In this country," said Dr. McLaughlin, "we are prone to overlook the enormous influence of schoolchildren upon the hygiene of the home. The children of poor, ill-educated parents are often the intermediary through which the simple gospel of hygiene and disease prevention reaches the parents. In the Philippines, in many instances, it is only because of the children that the parents carry out the instructions of the health officer.

"With an epidemic of contagious disease existing there is a tendency in most communities to close the schools. In the Philippines, on the contrary, it is the policy of the bureau to keep schools open because of their extraordinary value in teaching the precepts of disease prevention."

Open-air schools and open schoolrooms was the general topic of the day, and it was practically the unanimous opinion of the delegates that children in rooms with windows wide open, even during the winter months, are immeasurably more healthful and make more rapid progress in their studies than under other conditions.

BIG BLAZE AT EASTON.

Several Buildings Destroyed Or Badly Damaged.

Easton, Md.—Threatening for a time the business section, fire, which started in the meat store of Samuel Norris, on Market Space, damaged three large buildings, one of them the Easton Emergency Hospital, from which the terrified patients were removed. The loss approximates $10,000.

Only the efficient work of members of the Easton Volunteer Fire Company, who were assisted by several hundred citizens, prevented the blaze from spreading. The buildings that suffered were:

Samuel Norris' meat store. This was a three-story building and it was destroyed.

Easton Emergency Hospital; three stories; rear damaged by fire and the interior by water.

Philip Hopkins' shoe store; building burned and stock damaged by water.

Slight damage was suffered by E. E. Stermer, who has a jewelry store on the first floor of the hospital; E. G. Cover, who has a millinery store in the same building, and Alexander McDaniel, whose insurance office is also on the first floor of this building.

FIVE IN AUTO KILLED.

Special Train On the Pennsylvania Strikes Machine At Crossing.

Freeport, Pa.—J. E. Rowan, aged 35, his wife, two children and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Allen Wood Smith, all of Brackenridge, were killed when their automobile was struck by a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Lane Station, Laneville, near here. The train carried R. L. O'Donnell, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other officials, who were making an inspection trip. Rowan, his wife and a child, a year old, were killed instantly. A second child and Rowan's sister-in-law died two hours after the accident.

TOY LADY DEAD.

Hundreds Of Washington Children Mourn Miss France's Demise.

Washington.—Hundreds of children with tear-wet eyes mourned the passing of Miss Kate, "the toy lady," whose funeral drew them to St. Mary's Church. Miss Kate France was proprietor of a store known as the "Lincoln toy shop," because during the Civil War Tad Lincoln made all his purchases there and oftentimes, accompanied by his father, visited the place to feast his eyes on the treasures it contained. Miss France was 63 years old and had "grown up" with the shop.

WILL BECOME A FARMER.

Weston, the Veteran Pedestrian, Purchases Land In Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward Payson Weston, after a lifetime of walking on many famous trips, will become a Minnesota farmer. Returning from a trip to the Lake of the Woods, he announced that he had purchased a farm five miles from Warroa, in Bosau county, and that next spring he would take up his residence there.

BLAINE'S WIDOW LEFT $137,000.

She Died In 1903; Appraisal Of Estate Just Filed.

New York.—The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Harriet Stanwood Blaine, widow of James G. Blaine, the statesman, was filed in this city. According to the appraisers' report, it was worth $137,658 on July 15, 1903, the day Mrs. Blaine died. The report did not explain why there had been a delay of 10 years in appraising the estate.

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