

# "Don't Marry Through Pity."

By Beatrice Fairfax.

It has been said, "Of all the paths that lead to a woman's love, pity is the straightest." This may be true as regards maternal, platonic, or protective love, but it is not true in respect to the love a woman feels for the man who is to her the one man of all the world.

Pity arouses all that is best in woman, tenderness, gentleness, sympathy; but I doubt if many women fall in love through pity. They generally fall in love because they can't help themselves—because some force stronger than they compels them.

To really love a man a woman must feel that he is stronger than she in every way; when she pities him she at once assumes the leading part.

A woman sometimes marries a man through pity; she persuades herself that she loves him; that he needs her, and that she can be of service to him.

The love that many women feel for their husbands is of the maternal order, and of its kind it is a very good love; but it is not the highest deepest love, the love which glorifies the whole earth simply because two people dwell on it.

A certain element of pity mingles in all love, but it is the result of love, not the forerunner. With real love comes a passion of tenderness that is half pity, half protectiveness and wholly love.

Some women marry through pity and because they are in love with being loved. Marriages of this kind are risky, as pity grows monotonous, and love must give as well as take.

Pity is a beautiful quality, and the woman in whose breast it does not slumber is a strange anomaly.

Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and pity does occasionally lead to love. We hear of hospital nurses falling in love with men whom they have nursed through serious illness. Their pity and sympathy have been stirred, and they have grown to love their patients. This love is apt to last because it has taken root and thrived in the most adverse circumstances.

These is only one thing to marry for, and that is love. Do not mistake pity for love. Do not think because you feel sorry for a man that you can marry him and live happily with him. The very thing that arouses your pity may be the stumbling block to your happiness.

To pity a person is to acknowledge a certain amount of failure in him, and when the pity wears out it is quite likely that the love that grew from it will wear out, too.—New York Journal.

## Raising Squabs For Market.

By K. V. St. M.

FOR the country woman who must increase her income, and has little capital, there is nothing so good and easy as raising squabs for market. Fifteen pairs of good homing pigeons will cost thirty dollars, and if none are sold for the first eight weeks, in eight months there will be forty-five pairs of breeders, which will yield sixty squabs a month, easily sold to private customers at fifty cents each (even a commission man gives upward of four dollars a dozen), so that receipts could not fall below fifteen dollars. By gradually increasing breeders—keeping some of the extras—a weekly income of ten dollars would result in eighteen months, and only the leisure time incidental to household duties called upon.

Pigeons are very easily cared for when kept in a house, with yards, netted top and sides attached. Thirty minutes' time night and morning to clean in all fifty pairs of birds would need. A self-feeding box gives the birds access to grain at all times. The old birds attend entirely to the squabs until thirty days old—market-time. Fifteen days after the first two youngsters are hatched the female makes a second nest and lays two more eggs, which require eighteen days to incubate. All the year round, save at molting time, each pair is attending two families.

Any old house on the farm which is rain and wind proof will serve if the inside is fitted with tiers of egg boxes to hold earthenware nests (one dollar a dozen). Each pair of breeders require two nests each. Put a bundle of cut straw or hay in a corner of the house, a good drinking fountain and the feed-box, and in the yard a shallow water pan for bathing purposes. Grit and rock salt in unlimited quantities are absolutely necessary. Remember, outlay is estimated at the highest, results at the lowest, figures. Avoid common pigeons, as they raise only four thin, dark-skinned pairs that won't bring two dollars a dozen.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Western America vs. Eastern Asia.

By H. W. Scott.

THAT great changes are taking place in the currents of Pacific Ocean commerce, to be followed fast by still greater, is rapidly becoming manifest. Increasing productions in our own Pacific States require Oriental markets, and is finding them. Railroad development both in America and in Asia, and increasing use of steam on the ocean, are effecting great changes in the courses of the trade of all countries in touch with the Pacific. More than fifty steamships now sail regularly from the ports of California, Oregon, and Washington to ports in Asia or in the great Pacific Islands and of "tramp" steamers and sail-vessels a continually growing fleet. Between ports of British Columbia and ports of Asia, Australia, and New Zealand there is similar movement. It includes not only the local commerce between countries that border on the greatest of oceans, but carries also a heavy trade from the Orient by railway across America to our Eastern States, and even to Europe, from West to East over the Atlantic.

Everything favors the growth of this commerce to very large proportions. There is promise of development of an international commerce on the Pacific which, within the next half-century, may rival that on the Atlantic. For the active theatre of the world's new effort is now eastern Asia and western America. The two hemispheres, heretofore scarcely at all in communication except across the Atlantic, are now rapidly developing an intercourse over the Pacific, which is to effect large transformation, or at least to become a great additional factor, in the commerce of the world.—The Century.

## The Necessity for Content in Work.

By President Charles W. Eliot.

THE winning of satisfaction and content in daily work is the most fundamental of all objects for an industrial democracy. Unless this satisfaction and content can be habitually won on an immense scale, the hopes and ideals of democracy cannot be realized. Therefore, joy in work should be the all-pervading subject of the industrial discussion; for it is at once motive, guide, and goal. It is only in the less skillful employments of menial, and in the occupations that any question arises concerning the possibility of satisfaction and content in daily work. All the nobler employments give much pleasure. Every professional man, every business man, and, indeed, every person in whose occupation there is free competitive play for intelligence and judgment, takes pleasure, or joy, or satisfaction in his daily work; and his interest in his work does not depend principally on the amount of pay he receives for it. He gets from it a large satisfaction independent of, and in addition to, its pecuniary returns. The real question, then, is whether the satisfactions of the higher employments can be measurably obtained in the lower. On the right solution of this problem depends the whole future of the industrial democracy; for there can be no public happiness without content and satisfaction from the daily work of the masses of mankind.—World's Work.

### The Claims of the Individual.

It is one of the confusing elements of modern society that anarchism, socialism, science, and free thought are producing heroes and martyrs to set beside those of the definitely religious sects. There is apparently no school of thought or ethics with a monopoly of holiness. Somewhere in the mass of all these conflicting theories lies the germ of truth fitted for mortal understanding, but men find individualism is unquestionably safe in its assertion that no society, no organization, no consolidation whatsoever is nobler than the individuals that compose it, and that the development of the individual, not by the stunting processes of fear, but by the strengthening processes of freedom, is the first duty of man.—Harper's Weekly.

### A Wonderful Jewel.

The most extraordinary pearl—or rather clusters of pearls—known as "The Southern Cross," is owned by a syndicate of Australian gentlemen, who value it at \$500,000. So far as is known it occupies an absolute position. It consists of nine pearls, naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross. The pearl was discovered by a pearl-fisher at Rosebourne, West Australia. The first owner regarded it with so much superstition that he buried it; but it was discovered in 1874, and five years later was placed on exhibition in Australia.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Perignon, the butler of a monastery near Remy, in France, is said to have first made champagne successfully in 1644.

# PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

## Latest Reports Indicate That Japanese Have Assaulted Russian Stronghold

### A LAND AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Information Reaches Chefoo From Various Sources to the Effect that the Naval Attack Was Made About 4 O'clock Monday Morning—The Japanese Occupy the Hills Two or Three Miles North of the Fortress—Warships Return to Port Arthur.

Chefoo, By Cable.—That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information from various sources. The statement that the naval attack was made at four o'clock in the morning comes from authoritative but not diplomatic quarters.

Junks which arrived here say the Japanese occupied the Liants Hills and Sushien, which is two or three miles north of the fortress.

Five warships and seven torpedo boat destroyers, according to the junks, returned to Port Arthur the night of August 10.

Junks which arrived here, having left Port Arthur August 12, brought reports that the Japanese occupied new positions on that day. The fighting was heavy but intermittent, and indicated that the assault was being continued. The Russians at Port Arthur are reported to be down hearted. The men who came on the junks declare that the commander of the Japanese fleet before Port Arthur informed the Russian commander of the place that if the warships which returned after the sortie of August 10 were sunk by the Russians the Japanese would shell the town with lydlite.

A Chinese who has returned here from Liao Yang declared that the casualties in the recent fighting in that vicinity have been enormous on both sides.

Tokio, By Cable.—Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at dawn Sunday, north of Tsu Island, in the Strait of Koprova, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted for five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rosalia and Gromobol fled to the northward after having sustained serious damage.

Admiral Kamimura cables the Navy Department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

The fate of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned. The strength of the fleet under Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsumo, Iwate, Takashio and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news, as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce.

Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering and cries of "Banzai!" are ringing in the streets of Tokio in honor of the victories gained at sea by Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamimura.

Underneath the jollity of the populace lies a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war. The Russian squadron

which confronted Admiral Togo refused battle. It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battleships and armored cruisers, and had it elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of war. The strength of the squadron which confronted Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squadron under Vice Admiral Kamimura, and this left the Japanese navy powerless to operate against the Russian Vladivostok squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid conducted by the Vladivostok squadron in July was extremely expensive to the Japanese, and not only was retaliation tempting, but it was demanded by commercial interests. The navy, however, grimly refused to make a diversion and stuck to Port Arthur. It was confident that the harbor soon would be untenable for the Russian warships, that it would eventually get a fair fight in the open sea away from the Russian land batteries, and that the Japanese would win. These calculations of the navy were correct, and the Russians, with the chances even, have been hopelessly defeated.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, after months of weary and patient waiting, finally got his chance at dawn today off Tsu Island. He sunk the Russian cruiser Rurik and sent the cruisers Gromobol and Rosalia fleeing back from the fight.

Japanese guns dominate the dockyards at Port Arthur, and in view of this fact it would seem to be impossible again to make seaworthy or fightable the Russian battleships which have returned to Port Arthur. It is probable that the Russian battleship Cesarevitch will disarm at Tsing-chou.

The best possible naval force the Russians can now concentrate at Vladivostok is four cruisers.

In the fight of August 10 the squadron under Admiral Togo, was practically uninjured. The battleship Mikasha suffered the most, but she continues on the fighting line.

The cruisers Yakumo, Mishini and Kango were hit, but repairs have already been made. Eleven wounded officers and 66 wounded men arrived at Sasebo Sunday.

The steamer Gaelic, bound for Shanghai, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, sighted a Russian cruiser, evidently the Novik, steering southeast by east. This course showed her to be heading for Van Diemen Strait.

Van Diemen Strait is about 120 miles south of Nagasaki and it would be presumed from the Novik's going in this direction that she proposes to try and reach Vladivostok by the east coast of Japan.

### Bombardment for Four Days.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated August 13th:

"According to a report from Port Arthur, August 10, the Japanese attacked Taku and Siao-hou Mountain in enormous force during the night of August 9th, and occupied them after 18 hours' fighting on the night of August 10th. During a heavy rainstorm, the Japanese attacked our east front, but were repulsed at all points. They also attacked simultaneously our whole front from Wolf's Hill to Taku Mountain, but everywhere were driven back. The fortress has been bombarded from the east side for four days."

### No Change in Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—There is practically no change in the strike situation at the coal mines Sunday. Sixteen hundred tons of coal were mined at the Blossberg mines of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. today. The operators claim the number of men at work is being increased gradually. The miners' leaders declare the contrary is true.

### Mrs. Maybrick on the Way.

London, By Cable.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, under the name of Miss Rose Ingram, is on board the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, which sailed from Antwerp Saturday morning. She was accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure. Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris Friday and was met by Police Bernard, of New York. On her arrival at New York, Mrs. Maybrick will be the guest of Dr. Denmark. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness De Roques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

### Republican Hand-Book.

Washington, Special.—Tariff, prosperity, labor, wages and prices, trusts, the Panama canal, Cuba and Cuban reciprocity, expansion and its results, the investigations of the postal and land frauds and punishments of offenders, rural free delivery, irrigation, the record of the Republican party and the leading subjects discussed by the Republican campaign text book of 1904, which is just about to be issued.

### Sixty Escaped.

Chefoo, By Cable.—Launches containing sixty Russian sailors are said to have entered Wei Hai Wei Sunday. The sailors belong to two torpedo boat destroyers which are reported to have gone ashore in the vicinity of Wei Hai Wei. These vessels presumably are the same which were reported Saturday to have been captured.

### Shooting to be Investigated.

Mexico City, Special.—The Federal government has recommended activity to the State government of Sinaloa in the investigation of the shooting of Clarence Way and Edward Lattimer by police officers at Aguas Calientes. There is no truth in the report that Torres, the alcalde who ordered the arrest of Way, and the officers who executed his order have been sentenced to death.

### Alexieff Goes to Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A dispatch from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff has passed through that place on his way to Vladivostok.

### Killed in Collision.

Thomasville, Ga., Special.—At 11 o'clock Friday night two freight trains on the Atlantic Coast Line met in a head-on collision at Miba Junction, Ala. The trains were a local east-bound and a through train. The wreck was caused by disregard of orders by the local engineer, John McLaughlin, of Thomasville. He ran by the meeting point. The engines were locked together and McLaughlin was instantly killed. The fireman was injured and two brakemen were bruised.

## NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

Department Reports Conditions for the Past Week.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin for the week ending Aug. 15th: There is a general complaint in all sections of the State that during the past two weeks there has been too much rainfall and not enough sunshine. Rains fell nearly every day during this past week; in moderate amounts in the western half of the State, and in heavy downpours in most places in the eastern half, especially on the 9th, 11th and 12th. These weather conditions proved damaging to all growing crops, and have seriously delayed important farm work. Preparations have been made for sowing turnips and rutabagas; for plowing wheat fields, and for planting the second crop of Irish potatoes, but on account of the wet condition of the soil very little has been accomplished. In the extreme western counties the cutting of buckwheat, oats and hay has been retarded on account of too frequent rains; and considerable cut oats are spoiling in the shocks. Corn has suffered slightly, but the damage is confined entirely to lowlands, where some of it is turning yellow. On uplands the stands are excellent and the outlook for a good crop is encouraging. Sweet potatoes are also turning yellow in a number of fields in the central districts; but continue to do well elsewhere. The tobacco crop is below the average; curing is in full progress, and the leaves are said to be curing nicely. Peanuts are not doing well in Hertford county; but the reports from the adjoining counties are more encouraging. Cotton has suffered from the wet spell more than any other growing crop; it is shedding in all sections of the State and the damage is quite serious. The weed is not developing rapidly; while the fruit is not developing in proportion to the size of the plant. There are a number of indications of black rust. It is safe to say that this has been the most unfavorable week for some time, and unless fair weather sets in there will be decided change in the prospects for a cotton crop. The pasture land in the western counties is excellent, and the stock is improving. Grapes are ripening and will be a fair crop; peaches are rotting. Rains (in inches) for the week ending 8 a. m. today: Goldsboro 1.88, Greensboro 1.94, Lumberton 1.86, Newbern 2.62, Weldon 0.40, Raleigh 1.06, Wilmington 0.20, Hatteras 0.20, Asheville 0.90, Charlotte 2.20.

### Traveling Man Drowned.

Wilmington, Special.—Reports from Castle Haynes, this county, indicate that R. H. Butler, a well-known traveling salesman for Butler Bros., tobacco-dealers of Reidsville, was drowned in Northeast river, last week. Sunday afternoon, a small boy playing on the river bank near the railroad bridge at Castle Haynes saw a drowned horse lodged against the piers of the iron structure and attached to a top buggy, which was overturned. The boy notified residents of the neighborhood, who went down on a flat, cut the horse adrift and brought the buggy ashore. Fastened under the seat was a traveling bag, containing tobacco samples, articles of clothing, neatly packed and letters and papers identifying the last occupant of the vehicle. The horse was swollen, indicating that he had been in the water for several days. It is supposed that the traveling man was on his way from Burgaw to Wilmington, having been seen at Burgaw last week, and that, being unacquainted with the country, he attempted to ford the river, which is very deep at that point, instead of taking the ferry. No trace of the body has been found, as everything in the buggy not fastened was washed away. Mr. J. T. Larkins, of Castle Haynes, telegraphed the traveling man's brothers at Reidsville, but they know nothing of his whereabouts and asked that a search be made for his body.

### Fairbanks to Tour the Country.

Chicago, Special.—That Senator Fairbanks, the Republican vice presidential candidate, will participate almost continuously in the presidential campaign and tour the country in behalf of the ticket of which he is a component part, was made known today as the result of a visit made by him to Republican headquarters in this city. He has entered into an engagement to open the Kansas State campaign at Marion, in that State, on September 1st, and there are calls for him for earlier dates in Vermont. He also today indicated his positive acceptance of an invitation to speak at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 14th of September, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party at that resort. Later in the campaign he will visit the far West.

### News By Wire.

Democratic leaders are hoping for favorable results in contrasting the personality of the candidates for President.

Turkey having yielded on all points to the United States the American fleet at Smyrna has been ordered to leave. The United States South Atlantic Squadron arrived at Cape Town.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Decoy sank off the Scilly Islands in a collision with another destroyer.

The Republican campaign text-book is to be issued from national headquarters today.

The Associated Press learns that Lewis Dixon, of New York, who has been in St. Petersburg for several days, came at the request of the Russian admiralty, and that negotiations are progressing between the admiralty and Mr. Dixon, but whether for the sale of ships, machinery or what, is not ascertainable. Mr. Dixon is going to Sebastopol Friday to confer with the commander of the Black Sea fleet.

A whole family was poisoned at Salisbury last week from eating food into which the cook had put some kind of poison.

Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York, took up a collection of \$44,000 for the Christian Workers' Alliance at the Old Orchard (Maine) camp meeting.

### Three Batteries Captured.

Berlin, By Cable.—A dispatch to The Lokal Anzeiger from Tokio, received Monday, confirms the reports that heavy fighting has occurred at Port Arthur during the past few days. The Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured positions close to the inner fortifications. Both sides lost heavily. The Japanese have commenced a bombardment from Lang Mountain on the harbor and inner defences.

## RIOTS IN NEW YORK

### Exciting Conflict Between Union and Non-Union Bricklayers

### MOB CHASES BOY WHO FIRED GUN

Youthful Bricklayer Empties His Revolver into a Mob of Would-be Lynchers While Standing on an Elevated Railroad Platform.

New York, Special.—After holding a crowd of pursuers at bay on the platform of an elevated railroad station followed an alleged assault upon another workman, emptying his revolver into the mob and trying to escape on a train, Joseph Costello, 16 years old, a bricklayer, was taken to a police station, guarded by a squad of reserves with drawn revolvers. Behind surged the crowd which had chased him, demanding that he be lynched. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault, made by Thomas McLaughlin, another bricklayer, who says that the youth fired at him, the bullet passing through the collar of his coat close enough to burn his neck. Costello, who is not a member of a labor union, had been employed on a new building up to last week. He claimed that a sum of money was due him from the contractor and that every time he went after it the union men drove him away. Monday, when he again appeared at the building and started for the contractor's office, McLaughlin stood in his way. Costello says that McLaughlin knocked him down. McLaughlin declares that Costello drew a revolver, fired one shot, which narrowly missed him, and then turned and ran.

A blacksmith, armed with a heavy sledge-hammer, faced a crowd of strike sympathizers, who were administering a violent beating to Patrick Mallon, a non-union workman, this afternoon, and so overawed the crowd that Mallon was allowed to slip away. Mallon was leaving the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger plant when a score of strikers seized him, threw him down, kicked and beat him, broke his nose and covered his face and body with cuts and bruises. He had managed to break away and was running down street with the mob at his heels when Joseph Rasater, a blacksmith, heard his cries for help. Seizing a heavy sledge-hammer, Rasater rushed into the street and faced the crowd. His threatening attitude had the desired effect, and the pursuers fell back while Mallon made good his escape.

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