The Most Extraordinary Woman

Here are a few of the salient points connected with the mysterious (that wick case, now occupying so much space in the newspapers of the continent. The loans obtained by this extraordinary woman were as follows:

From Herbert J. Newton of Brockine, Mass., she obtained last April \$190,800 without any security other than her personal notes. To him she represented that she had an income of \$350,000 a yrear, and showed a certificate that she had on deposit with the Wade Park Banking Company of Cleveland, Ohie, securities worth more than \$5,000,000, bearing the name of a man \$500,000. She also showed him a note for \$5,000,000, bearing the name of a man \$5,000,000, bearing the name of a man worth millions. Andrew Carmegies whose same has been meutioned in this connection, denies that he ever signed that when a woman preposed magnificent plans to great financiers she whose same has been meutioned in this connection, denies that he ever signed whose same has been meutioned in this connection, denies that he ever signed whose same has been meutioned in this connection, denies that he ever signed and cashier of this bank, personally, \$102,000. As security she gave them and cashier of this bank, personally, \$102,000. As security she gave them and cashier of this bank, personally, \$102,000. As security she gave them notes for \$750,000, signed, or purporting to be signed, by men worth many millions, conviacing them that they were entering into what would turn out to be a preditable speculation.

From the Euclid Avenue Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, \$35,000.

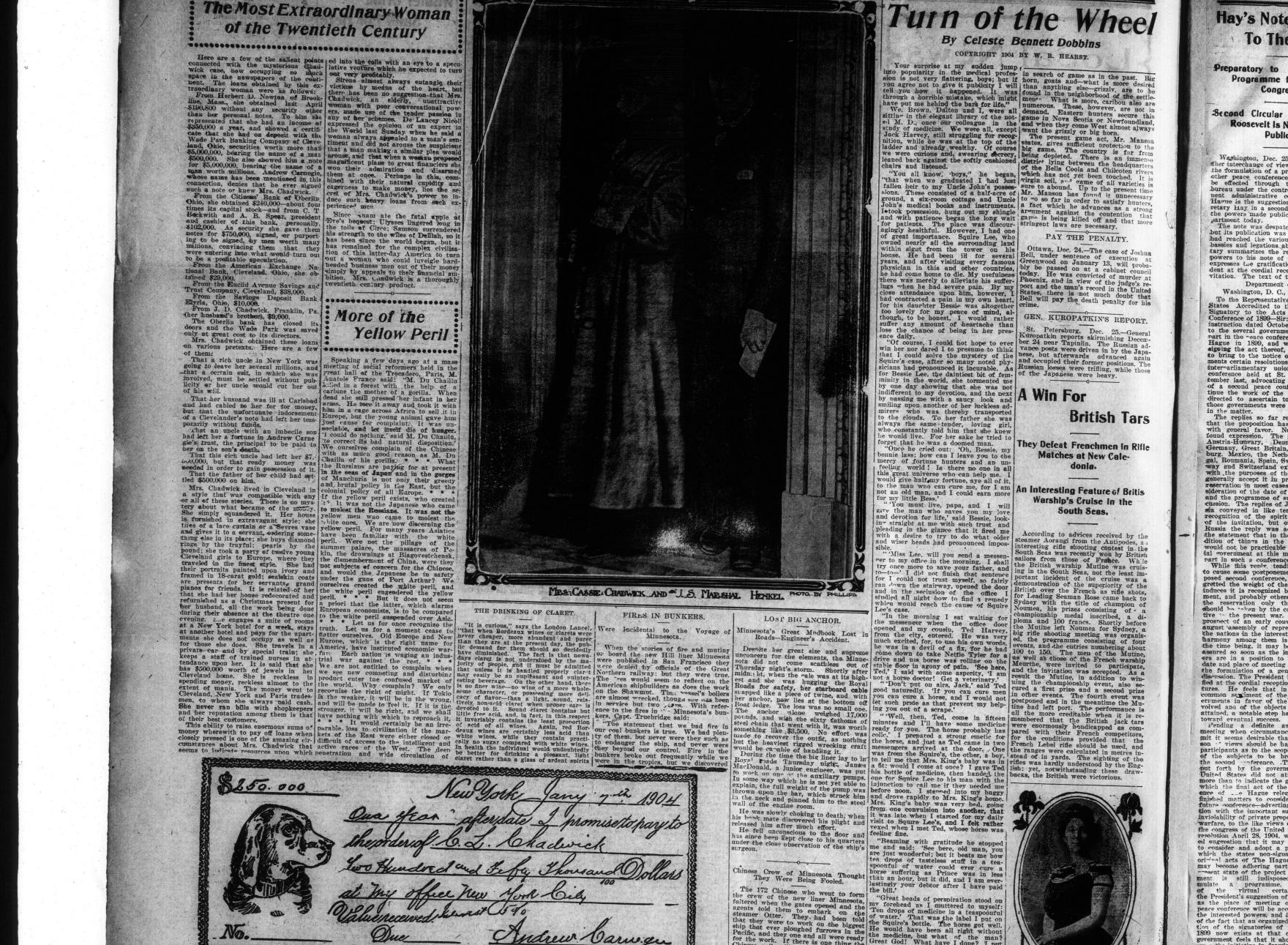
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The Oberlin bank has closed its doors and the Wade Park was saved only at great cost to its directors.

Mrs. Chadwick, an elderit, but there has been no suggestion. At a the principle of the trust of the tender, but there have a support to the trust of t



Turn of the Wheel

By Celeste Bennett Dobbins

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Tour surprise at my sudden Jump into popularity in the medical poys; but if you agree not to describe the possibility of the popularity in the medical poys; but if you agree not to describe the possibility of the popularity in the medical poys; but if you agree not to describe the possibility of the popularity in the medical poys; but if you agree not to describe the possibility of the popularity in the possibility of the popularity in the possibility of the popularity in the

Preparatory to Formation Second Circular of Presiden Washington, Dec. 25.—That the further interchange of views preparatory to the formulation of a programme for an other peace conference at The Hague be effected through the international bureau under the control of the permanent administrative council of The Hague is the suggestion offered by Secretary Hay in a second circular note to the powers made public at the state department today.

The note was despatched a week ago, but its publication was withheld until it had reached the various American embassies and legations abroad. The secretary summarizes the replies of all the powers to his note of October 21, and expresses the gratification of the President at the condial reception of his invitation. The text of the note follows:

Hay's Note

To The Power

Programme for Hague Congress.

Roosevelt Is Now Made Public.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16. 1904.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16. 1904.

To the Representatives of the United States Accredited to the Governments Signatory to the Acts of The Hagne Conference of 1899—Sir: By the circular instruction dated October 21, accredited to the several governments which took mart in the reace conference held at The Hague in 1899, and which joined in signing the act thereof, were instructed to bring to the notice of these governments certain resolutions adopted by the internarliamentary union at its annual conference held at St. Louis in September last, advocating the assembling of a second peace conference to continue the work of the first, and were directed to ascertain to what extent those governments were disposed to act in the matter.

The replies so far received indicate that the proposition has been received with general factors.

those governments were disposed to act in the matter.

The replies so far received indicate that the proposition has been received with general favor. No dissent has found expression. The governments of Austria-Humeary, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg. Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland exhibit sympathy with the purposes of the proposal and generally accept it in principle, with a reservation in most cases of future consideration of the date of the conference and the programme of subjects for discussion. The replies of Japan and Russia conveyed in like terms a friendly recognition of the spirit and purposes of the invitation, but on the part of Russia the reply was accompanied by the statement that in the existing condition of thinrs in the Far East it would not be practicable for the imperial covernment at this moment to take part in such a conference.

While this ren't tending as it does to cause some postponement of the proposed second conference, is deeply regretted the weight of the motive which induces it is recognized by this government, and probably others. Japan made the reservation only that no action should be then by the conference relative the present war. Although the prospect of an early convocation of an august assembly of representatives of content of the mations in the interest of peace and harmony among them is deferred for the time being, it may be recarded as assured so soon as the interested powers are in a position to agree upon a date and place of meeting and to join in the formulation of a general plan for discussion. The President is much gratified at the cordial reception of his overfures. He feels that in eliciting the common sealinent of the varions governments in favor of the principle involved and of the objects sought to be attained, a notable step has been taken toward eventual success.

Pending a definite agreement for meeting when circumstances shall permit it seems desirable that a comparing of the s

mit it seems desirable that a compani-son "views should be had among the participants as to the scope and matter of the subjects to be brought before the second enference. The invitation put forth by the government of the United States did not attempt to do more than to indicate the general topics which the final act of the first confer-



Drited States did not attempt to do more than to indicate the general topic's which the final act of the first conference of ...e Hague relevated as unfinished matters to consideration by a future conference—adverting, in connection with the innortant subject of the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, to the like views expressed by the congress of the United States in its resolution April 28, 1904, with the added suggestion that it may be desirable to consider and adopt a procedure by which the states non-signatory to the original acts of The Hague conference may become adhering parties. In the second peace conference will be accepted by all the interested powers, and in view also of the fact that an organized representation of the signatories of the acts of 1899 now exists at that capital, this government feels that it should not assemble to the President's singularity accomplished so far as it is according to the interest of the powers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the interest of the powers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the interest of the propers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the interest of the propers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the interest of the propers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the propers to meet in a second peace conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is according to the propers to meet in a second peace conference in the propers of the acts of 1899 be effected through the international bureau under the control of the permanent administrative council of The Hague. It is believed in this way, but utilizing the central representative agency establishe You will bring this communication to the knowledge of the minister for foreign affairs and invite consideration of the suggestions herein made. I am, sir, your obedient servaut, JOHN HAY.

A WELCOME RAIN.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The long continued drought which had seriously threatened the water supply in this section of the state was broken by the heavy rain which began today. If the tainfall continues 36 hours all danger of a water famine in this and nearby towns will be averted, as sufficient water will be stored in reservoirs to last until spring.

POLITICAL ANOMALY.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 27.—Political anomaly still exists in Prince Edward Island. The sheriff of King's county yesterday gave his decision in the disputed election case, declaring Premier Peters (Liberal), and H. D. McEwen (Conservative), both elected for the same seat, each having polled 515 votes. It is likely another election will be held.

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