

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The Pan-American congress is in session at Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Germany says she has no intention of interfering with Russia's affairs.

The czar is holding down the capital with an immense army and will form a provisional army.

Russell Sage is dead. He leaves a fortune of about \$100,000,000, most of which will go to charity.

By order of the president the provisions of the eight-hour law have been extended to the Navy department.

The state of Michigan has just won a suit against the Michigan Central railway involving \$4,000,000 in back taxes. The taxes covered the years from 1856 to 1894.

A westbound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked 30 miles from Spokane at Diamond lake. Part of the train went into the lake and seven persons were drowned.

A collision between freight and passenger on the Seaboard Airline near Raleigh, N. C., resulted in the death of 23 persons and the injury of 24. Of the killed 12 were colored, and 19 colored people were injured.

A general strike has been ordered in Russia in August.

Dreyfus has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor.

There has been a wholesale slaughter of blacks by Germans in Africa.

Perpetual daylight in Alaska seriously interferes with wireless telegraphy.

Another row has broken out in the government printing office at Washington, D. C.

AF French woman has been arrested in Paris for robbery. She concealed her plunder in a wooden leg.

The warehouses of the International Harvester company at Sterling, Illinois, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the United States Leather company at Prentiss, Wisconsin. The loss is placed at \$600,000.

Henceforth the canal commission will pay all laborers in silver. The change was made on account of West Indian negroes, who would rather starve than spend gold.

Two Vienna doctors called in consultation on a case diagnosed and a duel followed. Both were wounded and sent to the hospital. In the meantime the patient recovered without medical assistance.

It is believed the czar will dissolve the douma.

Suppression of newspapers caused a riot in St. Petersburg.

Peace has been signed among the Central American republics.

The last of the ladrone chiefs in the Philippines has surrendered.

Germany proposes to exclude American canned meat of every description.

A revolution in Mexico is threatened, inspired by hostility to American.

The National Livestock exchange denounces the reports recently made on the meat packing industry.

John D. Rockefeller will be arrested immediately on his arrival in the United States. He has called for this country.

The whole city of Syzran, Russia, has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who are also without food.

Meager reports have been received of a fierce fire in Yokohama, Japan. More than a thousand houses were destroyed and some life is known to have been lost.

The capital of Alaska has been moved from Sitka to Juneau.

Scotland will try to induce parliament to grant home rule.

A forest fire in Calaveras county threatens destruction to California's big trees.

The bishop of Zululand accuses the British troops of wantonly killing many natives.

Senator Dumont has a new strip which he believes an improvement over anything yet built.

The mayor of Socorro, Tex., says reports of the recent earthquake were greatly overdrawn.

Santo Domingo will borrow \$20,000,000 and pay all outstanding claims.

Germany and Austria will help the czar if another revolution breaks out.

BALANCE FAVORS ISLANDS.

Philippine Exports Exceed Imports First Time Since Annexation.

Washington, July 24.—The two most noteworthy features of the commercial returns of the Philippine islands for 1905 are a balance in favor of the islands for the first calendar year period in the history of the American occupation, and the advance of American goods to the first rank in the import trade. The favorable trade balance is due to increased export values, which aggregated \$33,454,744, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the imports for 1905. An increase of \$500,000 in American trade in 1905 with the islands, combined with a decline in rice imports, gives to the United States the lead, and in view of the anticipated further decline in the demand for foreign rice in the islands, the United States is expected to continue to increase its lead.

The increase of \$2,000,000 in the imports from the United States in the last five years is largely made up of exports of iron and steel and their manufactures; cotton, raw and manufactured, and illuminating oil. The iron and steel trade approximated \$3,000,000 in value. Great Britain gained most in the iron and steel trade with the islands, but the United States takes the lead, whereas Great Britain was formerly in the lead. There is still great room for improvement in the exports from the United States to the islands.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Japan Used Large Quantities During War With Russia.

Washington, July 24.—Complete figures of the exports of American canned meats for the past fiscal year are shown today in a statement issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. The value of canned meats exported from the United States in June, 1906, was \$481,100, against \$797,127 in June, 1905, and in the fiscal year 1906, \$9,233,410, against \$9,977,045 in 1905.

The figures for the fiscal year 1906 included: Canned beef, \$9,430,446; canned pork, \$1,215,857; and other canned meats, \$1,587,107. The quantity of canned beef exported in the fiscal year was 64,523,350 pounds, as against 66,688,568 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in exports occurred almost exclusively in the shipments to Japan, which country took large amounts of American beef during the war, but greatly decreased her imports on the discontinuation of the army. The exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1906 were 2,306,633 pounds, against 14,687,163 pounds in 1905, and in the month of June, 1906, were 34,412 pounds, against 3,612,188 pounds in June, 1905.

The United Kingdom was the greatest buyer of canned beef, exports to that country increasing 4,758,815 pounds for the fiscal year, but decreasing for the month of June, 1906.

YEARN FOR OLD HOME.

No Houses for Hundreds Who Would Return to San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 24.—San Francisco's greatest need is homes. The people who were driven from the city at the time of the disaster are eager to return, several thousand laborers are desperately needed to aid in the work of rebuilding, but there are no houses for them. The rehabilitation committee has set to work to furnish relief, but the resources at its command will admit of only slight assistance. This committee will build some 3,000 houses for workmen, but this will not even serve to house the thousands still living in tents.

It is to individual initiative that the city must look. Evidence is beginning to appear.

In the Richmond district, the section located between Golden Gate park and the neck of the bay, several homes are being erected and have been rented in advance.

Still it is to the stretch of land south of Market street that the people must look for the rebuilding of homes in sufficient quantity to solve the problem. Here dwell the thousands of the city's poorest and it is to this section that they wish to return.

Relic from River Bottom.

Philadelphia, July 24.—Valuable relics of the historic frigate Constitution have been dug from the bed of the Delaware river by a crew of a clam dredge off Newcastle, Del. It is a china urn, presented to the famous old fighting ship of the American navy by the city of Philadelphia in 1797, and long ago lost and forgotten. How the urn came to be at the bottom of the river is a mystery. The Constitution, although over a century old, is still in existence, and in a fair state of preservation.

Kaiser as Czar's Evil Genius.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—Tonight stories were industriously spread that the emperor's final decision to dissolve parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story, a member of the German embassy engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after receiving and transmitting a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed.

Cigarmakers May Establish Stores.

Chicago, July 24.—The Cigarmakers' union, it is understood, has taken up seriously a proposal to establish factories for the making of cigars in all the large cities in the United States, and also of stores under the control of the union, through which to get the manufactured goods to the consumers.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GOOD WAGES IN HAYFIELDS.

Klamath Basin Farmers Pay \$2 Per Day and Board.

Klamath Falls.—Laboring men can do well in Klamath basin. Haying has brought on a tremendous demand for men of brawn, and wages started at \$2 a day and board in the hayfields. Mason, Davis & Co., contractors on the canal, promptly met the wage with the additional inducement of an eight-hour day, and farmers generally realize that an eight-hour day in caring for a crop of alfalfa would hardly do. It is a bumper crop of hay that is being cut in this county, too, and many ranches report that tonnage of from four to five tons is not unusual.

With all of this vast production, appearances indicate that good prices will be realized, as there are more animals to be fed than ever before. Especially will the demand for hay suitable for horses be called for in large quantity for the animals employed in constructing canals, laterals and other portions of the government work and building the railroads reaching this way for the tonnage the valley is to produce. The government has decided to build the second unit of its canal without asking for further bids on the work and will immediately proceed to equip the additional camps necessary for that work. The wages of men at the government camps has been increased to correspond with that offered by farmers and the contractors.

Work on the canal system is now going ahead rapidly. D. C. Henry, supervising engineer, who succeeded J. B. Lippincott on this project, is acquainting himself thoroughly with the work that has been done and that is outlined for immediate construction. He has spent most of the time on the work since his arrival from Portland.

Barley Stands H at Best.

The Dalles.—Heads are running all over the county in the farming sections, and the grain is being stacked ready for threshing. As yet no threshing machines have started, but several will begin this week. As harvest advances, it is shown that the wheat crop is better than was thought a week ago. The quality of spring grain is inferior. None of the spring grain is No. 1. The fall wheat is of good quality, but most farmers estimate that their fall wheat will not yield over 15 bushels to the acre—about half a crop. Barley is the best crop this season, having stood the hot weather better than wheat or oats.

Have 72 Per Cent of Offices.

Salem.—Out of 342 county offices in the state the Republicans hold 249 and the Democrats hold 88, while only two are filled by Independents, one by a Prohibitionist and one by a woman who has no political party designation. One office is vacant. The Republicans hold 72.8 per cent of the county offices and the Democrats 25.7 per cent. The Independents elected secured the office of surveyor in two counties and the Prohibitionist elected a coroner. The woman elected is Miss Emma Warren, who was elected school superintendent of Clatsop county. No one was elected coroner of Wheeler county.

For New Woman's Building.

Albany.—After holding a meeting of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, the members of the board came to Albany last week and at an adjourned session in this city awarded the contract for the new woman's building, to be erected on the campus, to H. Snook. The contract price is \$69,000, that being the lowest bid by \$2,000. The building will be constructed of the granite from the quarries at Detroit, in the eastern terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, and the building stone at Yaqinaha bay.

Harvesting Begins in Linn.

Albany.—Harvesting has begun in Linn county. While some damage to spring grain has been reported, as a result of unusually warm weather lasting for several days, these reports are the exception rather than the rule. Fall sown grain was damaged but little, and an excellent crop will be garnered. Late sown spring grain will improve considerably yet under the influence of the cool weather now prevailing. Haying is practically over, and the baler will add the finishing touches before the fall rains set in.

Pure Water for Agricultural College.

Corvallis.—Students at the Agricultural college are to have pure mountain water hereafter. At its last meeting the board of regents made provision to have the water brought by the municipality of Corvallis from Mary's peak supplied in abundance for use at the college, and the president and secretary were authorized to contract with the city water board for 100,000 gallons or more at a rate of 15 cents per 1,000 gallons per month.

New Combine Attracts Attention.

Athens.—A combine harvester has been purchased by John Walter which will be the first of its kind to be used in this section. The machine is propelled by a 20-horse power engine, which runs all of the machinery, taking only a sufficient number of horses to draw the machine. The separator and cutting machinery is operated entirely independent of the draft. The feature that most interests farmers is that of doing away with many horses required by other combines.

BEST IN UNION.

Iowa Expert Says Dairying Conditions Excel His State.

Salem.—That Oregon can produce butter cheaper than any other state in the Union and that Oregon creamery men are nevertheless figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, were startling assertions made at a dairy-men's meeting here last week.

Professor McKay, of the dairy department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, was the principal speaker. He said that although his state produces more butter than any other state, he freely acknowledged that this is a more advantageous region for dairying, for the reason that the climate is less subject to such extreme conditions. He said Oregon should import a pound of butter, but should be an exporter of that product can be shipped to New York for 2 cents a pound and to Liverpool for 2 1/2 cents. He urged the extension of dairying as a means of retaining farm fertility.

Director James Withycombe, of the Oregon experiment station, said that the dairy products in this state, this year will have a value of \$5,000,000 and in a few years dairying will surpass lumbering, which is now our greatest wealth producing industry. He said that one creamery operator is figuring on importing cream from Minnesota, and doing such a condition, when the Willamette valley will produce 10 to 15 tons of green corn feed or 30 tons of green alfalfa per acre.

Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey spoke in a similar strain, saying that he has seen hay offered for sale this year at \$2.50 a ton in the field and yet the farmer had no stock to sell.

Higher Price for Hops.

Salem.—On news that the English and German crops have been seriously injured in late August it is estimated that about one-half of the Oregon crop for 1906 has been sold, and George L. Rose predicts that the market will open at not less than 15 cents. Crop estimates vary from 95,000 to 125,000 bales for Oregon this year. Latest local advices from England place the probable English yield at from 200,000 to 300,000 cwt., as against 700,000 cwt. last year.

Athens Needs Laborers.

Athens.—There is a scarcity of laborers in this vicinity. Farmers have advertised for men, but few respond and owing to the fact that the warm weather has lessened the harvest many men are needed and good wages are offered. Much wheat on light soil is ruined and will not be harvested. A few weeks ago this wheat was very promising. John Banister, a large farmer, says that his crop is damaged one half in many places.

Convicts Make Escape.

Salem.—A loss of 10 per cent of the prisoners is the record of the Oregon penitentiary thus far this season in working convicts on the public highways. About 60 men are kept at work on the roads and at the state fair grounds. Six have escaped and are still at large.

ENTER LAND AT SHOSHONE.

Boomers' Scene of Operations Transferred From Lander.

Washington, July 23.—In accordance with a supplemental proclamation issued by the president, the register and receiver of the land office for Lander, Wyo., district, shall receive entries for lands in the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation at Shoshone, Wyo., from August 15 to October 3, 1906, instead of at Lander, as provided in the proclamation of June 2. This action was based on the fact that the railroad now building into the reservation will not be constructed from Shoshone to Lander until after August 15, and the change is made to accommodate prospective entrants.

All persons who draw numbers at the drawing, which begins at Lander, Wyo., on August 4, 1906, which numbers entitle them to make entry between the dates of August 15 and October 3, inclusive, must proceed to Shoshone, Wyo., and make their entries instead of going to Lander, as provided in the first proclamation. After October 3 entries will be made at Lander.

Camps Will Soon Be Abolished.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the Russian forces at the refugee camps yesterday. They went to the speedway camp, the Harbor View camp, to two in the Portero and one south of Market street, inspecting the tents, shacks and soup kitchens. As a result of the tour Mr. Pollok states that the camps must be abolished as soon as possible and the refugees housed in permanent dwellings. He added that most of the soup kitchens will be discontinued August 1.

Guatemalans Shot All Prisoners.

San Salvador, July 23.—The Salvadoran newspapers accuse the Guatemalan troops of having killed Salvadoran prisoners. They say that General Cristales, when the Guatemalan army all the imprisoned officers and soldiers of Guatemala, but the papers assert the Guatemalans were unable to take a corresponding step because all the prisoners they had captured were shot.

Threaten Revolt of Fleet.

Sebastopol, July 23.—A meeting of 2,300 sailors from the warships here today drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. Unless these demands are fulfilled the men say the whole of the Black sea fleet will revolt.

DOUMA DISSOLVED.

Czar Places Russia Back Under His Own Despotic Rule.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end Saturday night with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, more than six months hence, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding provinces to be in a state of extraordinary security, which is only infrequently different from full martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outbreak which undoubtedly will be provoked by this faring measure. It is now but a step to dictatorship.

There is little doubt that the order for the convocation of the new assembly will still further postpone the time, unless the new parliament promises to be more amenable than the last.

The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to perhaps a basis of universal suffrage with which the educated emperor hopes to swamp the educated liberals, the Socialists and the working men with the vast mass of peasantry.

The only uncertainty in the coming dawn—when and where it will break—the advocates of the "muffled fist" believe that by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now, they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising at Moscow, whereas further delay would nearly give the revolutionists the time needed to organize and to continue the corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prohibition, but today probably will find the palace in possession of the militia and the surrounding streets delivered to the emperor's guards.

WILL USE BOMB.

Terrorists Mark Victims for Death—Trefpoff is Warned.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—Although the victory of the reactionists seems at present to be complete, neither the Socialists nor the Terrorists have accepted the situation, and while the people are apparently completely overawed by the display of force on the part of the authorities, it will be necessary to continue the use of the bayonet for some time. General Trefpoff himself is authorized for the statement that he has again been warned that he is marked for assassination. Despite this fact, he continues actively at work, although at all times surrounded by a heavy guard.

The Socialist members of the douma have held a number of secret meetings, so far they have refrained from carrying out their avowed determination of issuing a proclamation attacking the czar, the reactionary element and more especially their former allies, the Constitutional Democrats. If they do so, trouble must come.

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BONDS SELL WELL.

\$30,000,000 for Panama Canal More Than Subscribed.

ALL BIDS ARE AT GOOD PREMIUM.

Average Premium of Nearly 4 Per Cent is Offered—Interest at 2 Per Cent.

Washington, July 21.—Bids were opened at the Treasury department yesterday for the \$30,000,000 10-30 Panama Canal bonds, bearing 2 per cent interest, under Secretary Shaw's circular of July 2 and, although no awards will be made until today or later, it is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for at an average of 103.94 to 103.96. Mr. Shaw and other officials of the Treasury department expressed themselves as highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the figures obtained.

The total number and amounts of bids made will not be ascertained until today, but it is apparent that the whole issue has been subscribed for several times over. The largest and best single offer was that of Fisk & Robinson, of New York, who made six bids of \$5,000,000 each at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will probably reduce the amount which will likely be awarded to them to about \$15,000,000. One bid of 166 for the whole issue came from a man named Linsky at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several telegraphic bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were too small to be successful.

The secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one offer was made at 125 for \$1,000, thus securing to the bidder bond No. 1. An examination of the best bids shows that offers of 104.116 and up aggregated \$15,394,860; 104 to 104.116 aggregated \$1,100,880; 103.75 to 104 aggregated \$14,177,000.

LOSS LOOMING BIG.

San Francisco Insurance May Reach Total of \$300,000,000.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—It now looks as if the insurance risks in the burned district of San Francisco will foot up considerably more than \$250,000,000, and the total may go up to nearly \$300,000,000. The estimates of insurance managers have been crawling upward all the time, and the figures given in reports filed by the companies with the New York Insurance department indicate that even the highest estimate which they have made is too low.

Several weeks after the conflagration a detailed estimate of the amount of each company's risks fixed the total insurance in the burned district at \$252,363,000. Thirty-three companies which have made sworn returns to the New York Insurance department, admitted a liability of \$162,499,000. The estimate of their liability was \$96,063,000. Taking the same percentage of differences for all the 108 companies which were included in the list, the total of their liabilities would be placed at \$269,271,000.

An addition must be made for Lloyd's, for the "underground" concerns, and for the companies which had some risks here but were not named with the 108. This addition may be estimated at \$10,000,000, which brings the total up to about \$280,000,000.

From this calculation the German of Freeport, and the German National are omitted, as their returns to the New York Insurance department have a peculiar look. On the basis of the returns of the thirty-three companies above referred to, the German, of Freeport, and the German National, would be involved to the extent of \$6,213,000 in the disaster, but they admit a loss of only \$2,817,000.

Stoessel Must Die.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the Russian forces at the refugee camps yesterday. They went to the speedway camp, the Harbor View camp, to two in the Portero and one south of Market street, inspecting the tents, shacks and soup kitchens. As a result of the tour Mr. Pollok states that the camps must be abolished as soon as possible and the refugees housed in permanent dwellings. He added that most of the soup kitchens will be discontinued August 1.

Foreign Trade \$2,970,000,000.

Washington, July 21.—A statement issued today by the department of Commerce and Labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior and underwent a year of hard labor; that General Reiss, chief of staff of General Stoessel, be dismissed and banished.

British Anti Cigarette Bill.

London, July 20.—The committee of the house of lords on juvenile smoking has resulted in favor of legislation on the lines of Sir Ralph Littler's bill in the house of commons, providing a penalty for selling cigarettes to a child under 16 years of age, imposing a penalty on anyone found in possession of cigarettes or smoking tobacco, and authorizing the police, schoolmasters and parkkeepers to stop youths from smoking and to confiscate their tobacco.

Refugees Are Returning.

San Francisco, July 20.—It was estimated that within three weeks of the fire on April 15, fully 385,000 people left San Francisco. According to computations made today, just three months after the fire, there are now in San Francisco 365,000 people, with 50,000 more waiting in nearby cities for opportunity to return as soon as suitable accommodations can be had.

RED TAPE TATTERED.

Assistant Secretary Ryan Taken Initiative and Buys Sunnyside Canal.

Washington, July 20.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan today approved the purchase of the Sunnyside irrigation canal in Eastern Washington, and authorized the payment of \$250,000 for the same to the Washington Irrigation company. The approval of this purchase removes the last obstacle in the way of the construction by the government of the Teton and Sunnyside irrigation projects.

Had this sale not been conceded today, the Washington Irrigation company would have withdrawn its offer and the government would have been obliged to abandon both its projects, or else enter upon prolonged litigation. Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Hitchcock approved the Tieton and Sunnyside projects more than six months ago and authorized the purchase of the Sunnyside canal at the above price, the owners of the canal have been unable to collect one cent from the government, because the secretary of the Interior has not approved the formal purchase, some of the government lawyers having found trivial objections which they believed should be corrected before the government paid for the canal. Mr. Hitchcock, on his counselors' advice, refused to pay over the money.

BIGGEST OF ALL DRYDOCKS.

Will Be Built of Concrete at Bremerton Navy Yard.

Washington, July 20.—Plans for the largest and best drydock in the world are being prepared in the bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy department, to cost \$1,250,000 and to be constructed at the Bremerton navy yard, Puget sound, Washington. This amount is the largest ever appropriated for a dock, and the new dock will be able to take in the largest battleship, either in course of construction or in contemplation. The location has already been selected, and borings are being made to learn the depth of foundation. It is to be a concrete dock of the largest pattern and materials will be purchased on the Pacific coast if practicable.

The dock is to be so constructed that it can be lengthened if vessels of greater length should be built in the future. It will be 37 feet in depth over sill, which will provide for the docking of any vessel that can be built, unless some new unknown system of building is developed. The greater depth of the new dock is also designed to meet cases where a vessel has been injured and draws much more than the ordinary depth