

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

APPENING OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Spain and Belgium have arranged an arbitration treaty.

The Odd Fellows sovereign grand lodge will meet at Toronto next year.

The government is still paying five millions on account of the Revolution of 1911.

Salmon are plentiful in the Colorado river, B. C., but there is no market for them.

A Santa Fe train was derailed near Lawrence, Kansas. Several persons were injured, one of whom will die.

Minister Takahira, now at Washington, will be sent to St. Petersburg, and Kaneko will probably succeed him in this country.

A landslide on Mount San Paolino, Italy, buried a town at the foot of the mountain. The inhabitants had been warned and most of them escaped.

A paymaster's train on the Reading railroad collided with a milk train near Pottsville, Pa. Pay checks amounting to over \$50,000 were scattered in every direction.

A dynamite bomb exploded in a New York tenement, shaking the whole neighborhood. That nobody was seriously injured appears remarkable. The bomb was that of the Italian "Black Guard."

The president of Venezuela has accepted a French diplomat.

Two men were killed and 43 injured in the Nevada railroad wreck.

Advocates of a republic for Norway are again coming to the front.

More earthquake shocks are being felt in Italy. Panic reigns among the layers.

The bank of Nordstrand, Minn., a bank institution, has closed its doors. It capitalized at \$10,000.

Vandals visited the two Catholic churches at Escanaba, Mich., and defaced the crosses on over 200 monuments.

President of Hull, of the Great Britain, in an address to farmers of northern Minnesota, condemned regulation of railroad rates.

Franco-German negotiations relative to Morocco have been resumed. It is believed a definite arrangement is nearing completion.

The Odd Fellows' sovereign grand lodge is considering the erection of a \$100,000 sanitarium for consumptive members at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Rebels in German South Africa surprised a convoy, practically annihilating the escort of German troops, captured thousands of cattle, 122 wagons, rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Germany has checked the outbreak of cholera.

New York primary elections are to be the scene of a warm contest.

A man in a dressmakers' convention at Chicago caused a panic until he was ejected.

Ohio Democrats say the tariff is not the chief issue of the campaign in that state.

While all points have not been settled, peace between Norway and Sweden is assured.

Anthracite coal operators will resist demands of the miners and another strike is looked for in the near future.

Many of the most elaborately equipped Pullman cars ever used west of the Missouri river have been put on the Union Pacific from Omaha to California and Portland.

President Paul Morton, of the Equatorial Life, has discovered where nearly a million dollars of the policy holders' money has gone to pay bad debts. He is now to recover.

The Japanese peace commission has been sent for Japan with the treaty.

Commander Beachey has sailed his airship from the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds to the Vancouver bar. On the return trip he was unable to reach the starting point on account of adverse winds, and a lack of fuel for his engine.

White has arrived in Europe.

Roosevelt will visit New Orleans in October.

Anthracite miners are preparing to strike new demands on operators.

Physicians attending Baron Komura decided that he has a mild form of typhoid fever.

Fire at Nome, September 13, destroyed 60 buildings and caused a monetary loss of \$300,000.

President Roosevelt has yielded to the demand of issuing the call for a second peace conference.

Norway and Sweden have agreed to an arbitration compact and the details of separation will be left to a committee.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Prefers to Seek Knowledge From Her Neighbor.

New York, Sept. 19.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propaganda of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Iwaka, president of an institution of learning in Tokio, and himself a Christian.

That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began, I and my fellow Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

REVISE LAND LAWS.

One Great Measure Roosevelt Will Recommend in Message.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message to congress, will urge the remodeling of the public land laws, and among other things will specifically recommend the repeal of the timber and stone act, the law which has been responsible for more fraud and which has caused the government greater actual loss of money than any other public land statute. The president will base his recommendation upon the report of the Public Lands commission, consisting of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation service, and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

This commission submitted to congress at its last session a second report on its investigation, and, among other things, said:

"Instances of the beneficial operation of the timber and stone act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public, it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed."

Since the foregoing report was published, the commission has submitted to the public printer a great appendix, containing data and facts upon which its conclusions were based. This appendix has not yet been made public.

SCARED BY THE TARTARS.

Russian Troops at Baku Refuse to Leave Barracks.

Baku, Sept. 19.—The situation through the Caucasus continues to grow worse and worse and the authorities are unable to do anything towards checking the Tartars, who continue to ravage the countryside, murdering all who oppose them and ravishing and torturing all females without regard to station. The troops are so badly scared by the rioters that they refuse to leave their headquarters and content themselves with firing a few shots at long range at small bodies of armed Tartars, who occasionally approach the barracks.

During the past 24 hours armed bodies of Tartars have attacked and burned the remaining oil towers in the district and at the present time not one of them remains standing.

No one can estimate the loss, which will run into the millions. A conservative estimate of the killed during the past week by Tartars is 5,000, including many women and children.

Few New Cases.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—The comparatively few cases reported today added additional encouragement to those in charge of the fever campaign. Among the new cases is Dr. C. M. Shanly, of Barataria, the physician who is in charge of the district of Upper Barataria, in Jefferson parish. He reported the existence of the fever in that territory and was placed in charge by the State Board of Health. He moved to that territory from North Dakota a few years ago, and owns a small plantation there.

Embezzlement in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 19.—The information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extended over a period of three years without discovery, it is said, arouse a feeling of distrust and uneasiness toward the naval administration, and furnish a weapon to the parties opposing the government.

Old Ship May Turn Turtle.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Herald tomorrow will say: The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the "First ship of the American navy," which has for years been one of the most valued possessions of the Charleston navy yard, is in danger of "turning turtle," and it is learned that the good ship cannot last many years in its present state.

ONLY FOUR REMAIN

Many Changes To Be Made in President's Cabinet.

SPECULATION ON NEW MEMBERS

Roosevelt Will Consider Man's Ability Before He Considers His Place of Residence.

Washington, Sept. 19.—It is probable that only four members of the present cabinet will remain to the end of President Roosevelt's term: Elihu Root, secretary of state; William H. Taft, secretary of war; G. B. Cortelyou, postmaster general, and C. J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the future of the other five members of the cabinet, or rather, four members, for it is known that Secretary Shaw will resign next February.

Some speculation is indulged in as to whether or not the president, in reforming his cabinet, will have a regard for geographical lines, or will pick the men best suited for the places, regardless of where they come from. In the present cabinet New York and Iowa have two members, and Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri and California one each. The South is not represented, but all other sections are. New York will continue to have at least two members (Root and Cortelyou); Iowa will lose one in Shaw and another if Wilson resigns, but Ohio and Maryland will retain their representation. If Hitchcock retires, some Western man is almost certain to succeed him, but it would be utterly impossible to pick the man. And so it goes. The probabilities are that the new cabinet will be composed of men from all parts of the country, but President Roosevelt will consider a man's ability before he considers his place of residence.

BURNING THE FORTS.

Incendiaries Make Repeated Efforts to Destroy New York Defenses.

New York, Sept. 19.—Four mysterious fires in three of the four forts protecting New York harbor within the last two months have caused the military authorities of the department of the East much concern.

Two of the fires have been at Fort Hamilton, one on the night of July 17 and the other last Friday night. On the night in July of the fire at Fort Hamilton there was a disastrous fire at Fort Wadsworth. The latest fire was at Fort Slocum, on the David island, in the Sound, Sunday night.

In each case there have been suspicious circumstances concerning the origin of the fires. Magazines, barracks, hospitals, forage and even big siege guns have been destroyed and damaged in these fires, and despite the most thorough investigation nothing is known definitely as to how the fires started.

NEEDS MANY MOTOR CARS.

Union Pacific Must Build 300, and Will Enlarge Shops.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Union Pacific needs 300 gasoline motor cars of the type just finished, according to the statement of W. R. McKeen, superintendent of the motive power and machinery. At the rate of 50 a year, he says, the road cannot be supplied with the cars as rapidly as it will require them.

The present facilities for making them are being tested to the limit, but they are far from adequate. Additions to the shops are to be built at once, at a cost of \$700,000, which will increase the facilities. Representatives of other roads and of suburban lines who have sought to place orders for cars with the Union Pacific have been told they cannot be supplied.

Can't Grow Cotton in West Africa.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The department of Commerce and Labor has just published a report stating that the result of the attempt to grow cotton in West Africa has been discouraging, owing to the absence of transportation facilities. The Cotton association tried American seeds, but the plantation did not prove to be a success. Under the most favorable conditions, Sierra Leone could produce 140,000 bales, but for the next ten years not more than 6,000 bales a year may be expected.

Scandal at Bremerton.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The Navy department has received a report on the investigation made at the Puget Sound navy yard into charges against Master Shipwright George W. I. Trahey, alleged to have sold his influence in getting appointments for workmen in that yard. It is not known what the report contains, but it is believed nothing startling will be brought to light, nothing to form the basis of a great sensation.

New Mexico Irrigation Project.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Roswell, N. M., land district, on account of the Carlisbad irrigation project.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Peace in Orient Clears Way and Call Will Be Issued Soon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt has decided to shortly issue a call for the peace conference at The Hague. This information is from a high source. The time of the meeting has not been determined, but it will be decided before the president returns to Washington. His great victory in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan has encouraged his belief that a great step forward can now be adopted in promoting international peace.

Several months ago he had the matter under consideration and received satisfactory assurances from all European nations except Russia. The czar informed him that, while he favored another peace conference, he could not see his way clear to aiding such a movement until war between Japan and Russia had been brought to a conclusion.

It is understood that the United States and the leading European powers have practically agreed upon a provision which stipulates that war shall not be waged except for vital reasons and only after exhaustive efforts have been made to adjust the differences.

Other subjects that will receive consideration are the firing of explosives from balloons; better protection for the Red Cross; floating mines; ownership of interned ships.

HIGHEST ON COAST.

Mt. Whitney, of California, Accorded Honor by the Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A report fraught with deep interest to the people of the Pacific coast has just been forwarded to Washington by Professor Alexander MacAdie, who is at the head of the Weather Bureau service in this section of the country. The report states that, according to measurements made during the summer of this year, Mount Whitney, situated in California, is the highest peak in the United States. It reaches 14,502 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Rainier, situated in Washington, ranks second, its height being 14,394 feet. The figures for Mount Shasta are not definitely fixed, but are known to be between 14,200 and 14,380.

This report will settle the question which has occupied the attention of scientists on the Pacific coast for several years. Professor MacAdie states that his figures may be considered as final, for the variation will not exceed more than a few feet in either case.

Mount Rainier was measured in July, and at that time the announcement was made that it overtopped Whitney. Calculations have shown this to have been incorrect. The figures for Rainier were found to correspond closely to those obtained by Professor Edgar McClure, the well known scientist, who lost his life on the great peak after he had completed his measurements.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

Navy Department Will Not Discriminate Against Puget Sound.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Through his secretary, Senator Piles today made inquiry at the Navy department regarding the report that the force of employees at the Puget sound navy yard was to be materially reduced on account of the lack of work. He finds, on the contrary, that abundance of repair work has been set aside for the Puget sound yard, which will give employment to all the men now on the rolls. Some say \$112,000 will be expended in repairing the transport Zafiro, necessary repairs will be made to the cruiser Chicago, the revenue cutter Perry will go out of commission at Bremerton for extensive repairs to be paid for by the Treasury department, and as soon as some vessel is found to relieve the battleship Oregon in Asiatic waters, that vessel will come to Bremerton for a complete overhauling.

The Navy department assures Mr. Piles that there is no intention of discriminating against the Puget sound yard.

Two Roads on North Bank.

Portland, Sept. 18.—President Howard Elliot, of the Northern Pacific, through A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the company, has announced to the people of Portland and of the Pacific Northwest that the Portland & Seattle Railway company, already engaged in constructing a railroad down the north bank of the Columbia river, is owned jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, and that traffic of both roads will be moved to Portland from Kennewick over the new track.

Norway Mobilizes Her Army.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Despite the contradictory statements made on the subject, information reaching the highest authorities shows that the mobilization of Norway's forces is now going on. The French government has made conciliatory representations at Stockholm with a view to averting a rupture. Official sentiment here tends toward an arrangement whereby Norway would be permitted to continue some of her frontier fortifications.

Iowa Losing Population.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 18.—According to preliminary figures of Iowa's state census the state had a total population January 1, 1905, of 2,201,372, a loss of 30,481 since the census of 1900, when the state was accredited with a population of 2,231,853. Practically all of the larger cities and counties showed gains. The loss was almost entirely in the rural sections.



"Now, try this," said the luncheon, offering his cigar case to his friend across the table. "You are a judge of good tobacco, I know, and I think you'll like it."

The man took one of the slim, dark brown rolls of leaf, pinched it daintily, sniffed at the end, clipped it carefully and lit it. His friend watched him with an anxious expression.

"Well," he said. The tobacco expert slowly expelled a ring of smoke and frowned. "It isn't this Porto Rico tobacco," he said, "it has a certain twang about it that reminds me of it, but the rank flavor isn't there."

"They suit my taste," said the first man. "I stumbled on to these in rather an odd manner. It wasn't an attractive box and the cigar isn't an attractive cigar, is it?"

"Not especially—at the first glance." "Well, I tried one and I went into a trance. I seemed to see waving palms and natives of some sort crowned with

brilliant tropic flowers and I smelled oleanders and orange blossoms."

"They're certainly fragrant. They're not made of Manila leaf though. There's too much bouquet for that."

"I'll put you next, if you like. I don't think you can get them at any old tobacco store. How does it strike you, anyway?"

"It doesn't look like a Sumatra wrapper. In fact, I feel sure it isn't Indian tobacco."

"Somehow," resumed the connoisseur, dreamily, "I seem as I smoke this to see a square red barn with patent medicine advertisements painted on it and natives in patched blue denim overalls whittling and expectorating in its shade. I seem to detect a perfume as from a burning weed pile, on which somebody had thoughtlessly thrown a rubber boot. I fancy—"

"Walter," called the first man, "bring two good clear Havanas. You're a better judge than I thought you were. They're sawed-off Connecticut stogies."—Chicago Daily News.

Topics of the Times

Japanese publications are full of American articles on all kinds of subjects.

There is no meat trust in Australia. There mutton sometimes sells for as little as 2 cents a pound.

Soil brought up from a depth of 326 feet in one of the Belgian coal mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to botanists.

Last year the English Bible Society had the Bible translated into twelve more languages, making the total number of languages in which it may now be read 390.

A vast bed of coal, containing fuel enough to supply all the navies of the Pacific, has been discovered at Baron Koff Bay, at the extreme north end of Kamchatka.

Recent discoveries seem to show that each of the larger planets is accompanied by bands of satellites relatively smaller than the minor planets, as the primaries are smaller than the sun.

A gold medal, a pipe and five pounds of tobacco constituted the Kaiser's gift to Franz Grunwald, an inveterate smoker, who celebrated his 104th birthday at Burg, Prussia, recently.

Italian physicians declare that the "American bars" established in their cities in recent years, are responsible, with their iced drinks, for the increased number of cases of serious apoplexy in warm weather.

Virgil in his day spoke of the "waving woods" of Italy. To-day denuded hillsides are the rule, and the strenuous efforts of the "Pro Montibus et Silvis" societies have not yet succeeded in arousing the government to action in the matter of reforestation.

Documents have been discovered in Venice which are said to identify Othello, of Shakespeare's tragedy, with a certain Nicholas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families and they were related.

Up to 1840 there were no iron bridges in the United States except suspension bridges, in which iron links were used in the cables and suspenders, the floor system being of wood. The first bridge in America consisting of iron throughout was built in 1840 by Earl Trumbull over the Erie canal at Frankfort, N. Y.

The omnibus companies of London are contemplating the issue of an order prohibiting their drivers from conversing with passengers. The Evening Standard remarks: "The chief sufferers will be the visitors from America or the rural districts. To them the 'bus driver is invaluable as a guide to the lions.'"

Whenever the temperature reaches a certain point in Switzerland the schools are dismissed. This is on the theory that after a certain degree of suffering has been reached by both teachers and pupils, the one cannot impart nor the other absorb instruction that would be of any value, and so the time spent in attempting it is wasted.

A patient observer on one of the main roads near London counted the vehicles passing to and from the metropolis between 9 o'clock in the morning and 9 at night. The results were: Bicycles, 4,577; motor cars, 557; electric street cars, 407; horse vehicles, 200; total, 5,750. According to these figures the horse is rapidly being outnumbered.

SEA ELEPHANT A MONSTER.

Killed by Whalers Off the Coast of the Falkland Islands.

A new and interesting attraction at the Berlin zoological garden is a mounted specimen of a monster sea elephant. It can claim the distinction of being the largest sea elephant that has ever been killed. It was found some eighteen months ago by whalers off the coast of the Falkland Islands. They promptly surrounded the monster and subsequently slaughtered it—

no easy task—and the hide with the raw skeleton was purchased at a high price by J. F. G. Umlauff.

Some idea of the size of the monster may be gauged from the fact that from the tip of its tail to the tip of its tusk it has a total measurement of nearly 21 feet. Such an animal when alive would weigh 10,000 pounds or nearly four and a half tons. The circumference of the body at its widest part is some 18 feet. The skull alone measures 2 feet 8 inches long and 1 foot 8 inches high.

The sea elephant, or seal elephant, is in many ways an interesting creature. So far as size goes he can give points to the walrus, but he is certainly not so ferocious-looking. Except for the curious nose, whence his Greek name, he is just a big black seal, fairly agile in the sea and clumsy ashore, like all his kind. He is about the bulk of a hippopotamus, although more hirsute and with a less extensive opening of the jaws. He holds among seals the unique position of being common to both hemispheres, although from the arctic with which he has been hunted very few specimens now exist north of the equator.

Just now, however, the sea elephant is enjoying a respite and is consequently increasing in numbers rapidly, particularly in the southern seas. He forms practically the only population of many an otherwise lonely series of barren rocks in the Antarctic ocean. His food consists chiefly if not entirely of cuttlefish.

Formerly the animal was hunted by whalers upon all the islands of the Antarctic ocean, notably Kerguelen's Land and the South Shetland, where they abounded in immense herds. The creatures were slaughtered for their hides and blubber.

The tusks of the male reach a length of four to five inches, their external part being smooth and conical, while the part embedded in the flesh is furrowed and slightly curved. The tusks of the males are solid—at the lower end only a slight cavity appears—while in the female they are shorter, and, moreover, almost hollow up to the point. Sailors and seal hunters are fond of using these hollow teeth of the females for pipe bowls, quills from the wings of pelicans supplying suitable stems for the pipes.

How Men Smoke Cigars.

"My observation of smokers," says a cigar dealer, "leads me to believe that a man's character can be read pretty accurately by the way he handles his cigar."

"Take the man who grips the butt fast between his teeth and just lets her burn any old way. I have always found him to be aggressive, bound to get what he wants, and do what he pleases, regardless of the rights of others."

"His opposite is the fellow who smokes slowly and deliberately, turning the cigar around and watching the smoke curl upward. He's a good fellow, I always think, easy going, and true as steel."

"The weak, characterless man puffs away carelessly and intermittently, while the nervous man handles his cigar clumsily, as if he didn't know just what to do with it. The vain, boastful man tips his cigar to the sky, while the level-headed smoker keeps it horizontal and puffs away regularly. The man who chews his butt and twists it from corner to corner of his mouth is generally of a tenacious disposition, but high strung."

"The best fellow of all, from a social point, is the man who can't keep his cigar alight. You'll always find him a jolly companion with a fund of good stories. Match? Yes, sir. Here you are."—New York Sun.

Plaster Better for the Purpose.

Customer—Got those "Fillman's Popular Pellets" in yet?

Rural Drug Clerk—Yes; just come this morning.

Customer—Good. I've been asking for them for a week back.

Rural Drug Clerk—Gosh! I didn't s'pose they were good fur that.—Philadelphian Press.

The poorer a new country is, the greater the inducements offered to locate in it.