

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Hallstones as big as oranges created near Valencia, Spain.

Columbia river salmon packers will receive better protection under the new food law.

W. R. Hearst has stated positively that he will not be a candidate for presidential nomination.

August Rosenberg, of Seattle, has been arrested in Germany, accused of designs on the Kaiser's life.

General Trepoff declares that the Jews are leaders in the present revolutionary movement in Russia.

For giving rebates to packers the Chicago & Alton railroad and two of its employees have been found guilty.

The premier of New Zealand has called upon President Roosevelt to urge a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Finance Minister Kokosoff has sent a message to the Russian parliament that the government is in sore straits for money.

The Kaiser is said to have given orders to German insurance companies that they must pay their San Francisco losses in full.

S. A. D. Pater has been sentenced to two years in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$7,500 for his complicity in the Oregon land frauds. Ex-Surveyor General Meldrum received a fine of \$6,200 and nearly three years in the government prison at hard work.

Ex-President Cleveland is ill at his home at Princeton.

An American warship is in every harbor of Santo Domingo.

Two regiments of the garrison at Lantz, Russia, are in revolt.

The new rate law, with the exception of two provisions, is now in effect.

The United States will probably act as peacemaker between Guatemala and Salvador, as both are tiring of prolonged war.

During the session of congress just closed 3,393 laws were enacted. The house passed 4,501 bills and 362 were left undropped.

By error the sundry civil law carries an appropriation for a lighthouse at Seltzer bank, at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, Washington.

A warrant has been issued by Hancock county, Ohio, against John D. Rockefeller, charging him with violating the anti-trust law through the Standard Oil company.

The new star in our flag for Oklahoma will not be officially added until July 1, 1907, as several things remain to be done before the new state is actually admitted and changes in the national design are only made at the beginning of a fiscal year.

The battleship Nebraska made a good showing in a trial spin at Seattle.

Two bills fathered by Herrmann failed to receive the signature of the president.

Another attempt will be made this summer to reach the north pole by balloon.

President Roosevelt is preparing to spend a quiet vacation at Oyster Bay this summer.

The courage of Americans injured in the Salisbury wreck was the admiration of the British.

Rebaters under conviction have filed bills of exception in the United States court at Kansas City.

The report of the New York Life Insurance trustees shows the company to be in good condition.

The government of the United States is the most economical on earth according to Representative Tawney.

Extravagant Republicans spend the nation's income to keep up the tariff wall, says Representative Livingston.

A committee of trustees of the Pennsylvania railroad says its officers and employees should have no entangling investments.

Hot weather is causing prostrations and deaths in the East.

Hearst says Senator Bailey, of Texas, is a lackey for Standard Oil.

A harvest crew near Hutchinson, Kansas, struck to attend a ball game.

The battleship New Hampshire has been successfully launched at Camden, New Jersey.

It is claimed a number of Chinese have been found in St. Louis who have bogus certificates obtained by aid from Portland.

The management of the Harriman line has adopted steel as the material to be used in the construction of all passenger and freight cars.

Men repairing the electric line between San Francisco and San Mateo have had to take out 12 feet of rails, the shrinkage in the earth's surface being due to the recent earthquake.

HILL WINS FIGHT.

Road Down North Bank of Columbia Given Right of Way.

Vancouver, July 3.—Hill won over Harriman yesterday when Judge W. W. McCredie, of the Superior court of Washington, decided that the Portland & Seattle railway had the right to condemn across the property of the Columbia Valley railroad along the north bank of the Columbia river. The decision is a sweeping one, and carries with it the settlement of an important question in the struggle between the two roads. Both have fought for the narrow strip along the river's edge whereon a railway can be built. Both have been at work building grades preparatory to laying rails. Both claimed certain points of conflict, the Columbia Valley by deed from the former owners, and the Portland & Seattle by virtue of condemnation suits across the property of the rival corporation. By a decision allowing this right, if sustained by the higher courts of Washington, apparently no barrier can be raised in the path of Hill that will prevent him from following his surveys down the Washington shore of the river.

The decision announces that in case the Columbia Valley desires to build a railroad down the north bank, the court will extend the road full protection by allowing it to build a roadbed and track over the right of way parallel with the Portland & Seattle track as surveyed, without compelling the Harriman road to recede, providing the Columbia Valley determines to build and does build within a reasonable time. If the opposing road to the Hill line fails to build, then the Portland & Seattle is to have the full right of way for its own purposes.

CANAL BOND SALE.

Bidders for Small Amounts Are To Be Given Preference.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Shaw yesterday offered to the public \$30,000,000 bonds of the Panama canal loan, authorized by the recent act of congress. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, will be dated August 1, 1906, and interest will be payable quarterly. They will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government at the end of 10 years and will be payable 30 years from date. In the statement made public Secretary Shaw says:

"In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest prices receive the first allotment. If two or more bidders offer the same price, those asking for the small amounts will receive priority in allotment. The department reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest price to increase the amount of their purchases. The department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of the United States to do so.

"The bonds will be ready for delivery about August 1, 1906. Prospective bidders desiring information not contained in this circular may address the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, the assistant treasurers at Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco."

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

President Puts J. E. Stevens in Colonel Ernst's Place.

Washington, July 4.—Because of the failure of the senate to confirm the Isthmian Canal commission, President Roosevelt has named a new commission, consisting of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; John F. Stevens, Governor Charles E. Magoon, Brigadier General Peter C. Hain, U. S. A., retired; Mordecai Endicott, civil engineer, U. S. N., and Benjamin M. Harrod, members.

Mr. Stevens replaces Brigadier General Oswald Ernst, who retired from active service in the army last week, and will hereafter devote practically his entire time to the International Waterway commission. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, who was secretary to the old commission, and a member of the commission, will be secretary to the new body. The salaries of the members will continue the same as heretofore. Mr. Stevens will continue as chief engineer of the commission, but will not receive any extra compensation as a member of the commission.

Sunday Laws in Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The Sunday closing law, enforcement of which has brought Governor Folk more prominently before the public than any act since he became the state's chief executive, was declared inoperative, so far as cities of the second class are concerned, by the Kansas City court of Appeals yesterday. The decision was made in the case of the state against William T. Kessels, a saloonkeeper of St. Joseph. The decision applies only to St. Joseph and cities of the second class.

Money for Jamestown Exposition.

Washington, July 3.—The Jamestown Tri-Centennial exposition which receives government aid amounting to \$1,325,000, in addition to \$50,000 appropriate a year ago, as the result of the agreement by the senate and house on the sundry civil bill. An item of \$100,000 for the transportation of troops was struck out, but this expense will be paid from the appropriation of \$12,000,000 in the army appropriation bill.

Assistant to Secretary of State.
Washington, July 4.—Huntington Wilson, secretary of the American embassy at Tokyo, assumed his duties as third assistant secretary of state Monday. Mr. Wilson succeeds H. H. Pierce, who sails July 21 for Norway as United States minister to that country.

WRECK IN ENGLAND.

Fast Express Train Jumps Track With Fatal Results.

RECOVER TWENTY-SEVEN BODIES

Nearly All Were Americans Who Had Just Arrived on Steamer From New York.

Salisbury, England, July 3.—Driving at a mad pace over the London South-western railway, the American Line Express, carrying 43 of the steamer New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station here at 1:57 o'clock this morning and mangled to death in its wreckage 23 passengers, and four of the trainmen.

Beside those to whom death came speedily, a dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth saved many lives. She carried more than 60 travelers for London, but many of them elected to travel on comfortably to Southampton in preference to the late landing at Plymouth and the long night ride across the country. If the New York had made a faster passage the somber roster of the dead and injured would have been larger.

The surviving passengers and trainmen describe the sound of the wreck as like the discharge of a series of heavy guns of varied caliber, and when the crashing of the wreck was past there came calls of the injured, some shrieking with pain and fear and others moaning as if bewildered by the shock.

Relief came quickly, although it was an hour before the last body was dragged from the wreck. The police, attracted by the noise, called ambulances and surgeons and warned the hospitals to prepare to receive the injured. The railway yard quickly filled with police, doctors, nurses, trainmen and volunteers.

The darkness and incredible destruction made the work of rescue exceedingly difficult. Lamps and torches were brought to light the desolate scene. The station was converted into a surgery and the platform was made a mortuary.

LOOKING FOR GOOD MAN.

Czar Finds Difficulty in Selecting New Prime Minister.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—No definite statement with reference to the retirement of the Goremynkin cabinet was forthcoming today. Emperor Nicholas is apparently encountering trouble in finding a man to whom to intrust the reins of power and effecting an understanding with the Liberal groups of parliament.

The Constitutional Democratic parliament committee met this afternoon behind closed doors to discuss tactics under the situation. The Associated Press was informed after the meeting that the committee adhered to its former decision that nothing less than a fully responsible cabinet will be acceptable, and that Constitutional Democrats will refuse to take portfolios in any mixed cabinet.

The leaders scarcely expect that these terms will be accepted at present. Indeed they have slight desire to shoulder the responsibility of government, when the country apparently is on the verge of a series of outbreaks and disorders. Their present plan is to adopt toward the government and unsparing criticism where that policy does not square with their ideas. The immediate passage of a vote of lack of confidence is probable.

It is stated that Minister of Interior Stolypin and Minister of Finance Kovosoff will submit to the lower house of parliament, probably tomorrow, a request for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for famine relief.

Sedition Spread Among Mexicans.

Mexico City, July 3.—Since Governor Yabael, of Sonora, made his report on the Cananes outbreak, showing conclusively that seditious papers were being circulated among the Mexican miners in that mining camp, there has been renewed attention given the propaganda, semi-socialistic in character, carried on among workmen in the industrial centers by political intriguers seeking to take advantage of organization in various parts of the country of labor unions. These unions are quite legal in their construction.

Mine Riots Are Expected.
El Paso, Tex., July 3.—Orders have been issued at Phoenix, Ariz., to hold three companies of the Arizona National Guard in readiness to proceed to Morenci and Clifton, Ariz., where a strike is threatened in the mines. A strike occurred there three years ago with serious riots and United States troops had to be called out to quell them. There has been trouble in these camps for several weeks past, with several minor strikes.

Contest on Smoot's Seat.

Washington, July 3.—The question of the right of Reed Smoot to retain his seat in the United States senate will be presented to that body the first day of the session in December. Chairman Burrows, of the committee on privileges and elections, so announced in the closing hours of the session just closed.

A CHIMNEY-LIKE SKY-SCRAPER.

An Eighteen-Story New York Structure on a Lot 30x20 Feet.

On the most expensive piece of land in the world a unique skyscraper is being built at No. 1 Wall street, New York City. The architects to whom the building was entrusted had a puzzle presented to them. The plot of ground on which they were to plan was only 39 feet 10 inches deep and 29 feet 10 inches wide, but it had cost \$4,400,000, or about \$600 a square foot, and it was necessary to place

upon this tiny plot a building which would return in rent a fair interest on this vast sum.

All these problems made the work of the architects peculiarly difficult. They planned an eighteen-story building, its foundation resting on bed-rock, rising 220 feet above the sidewalk. The architects planned one office for each floor, and in order that these offices might not be spoiled by pillars and dividing walls omitted all internal columns, relying upon a steel frame, acoustically braced, to withstand the wind or the earthquake, for all support. This frame will be covered with a skin of stone.

It required some ingenuity to utilize every inch of space, but this was essential, for land at \$900 a square foot may not be wasted. On each floor are to be toilet rooms for men and women, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, power, ticker service, messenger and police calls. Each floor is to be ventilated with a specially designed apparatus, which keeps the air pure and cool without opening windows, for in such a building draughts would be inevitable were the windows alone to be relied upon for ventilation.

The plot on which this building is to stand is about the most valuable bit of land in the world. The original owner held it for a long time, and many years ago a would-be buyer offered to pave the plot with silver dollars and give them as its price. The owner was at first inclined to accept this offer, but on figuring on it a while said he would not sell for less money than would pave it with gold dollars. This proposition was rejected. Many offers have been made since, but none of them came up to the owner's idea of its value until some St. Louis capitalists, who now own it, made the offer of \$4,400,000, which was accepted. So far as can be learned, no other piece of land ever brought so high a price.

The total investment will be \$5,100,000. Owners of office buildings expect to get 10 per cent a year in rents, which, after paying interest and expenses of management, leaves them only about four per cent. Therefore, these owners must get \$510,000 a year for the eighteen floors, or more than \$28,000 a floor. This means that for less than 1,200 square feet of office room a tenant must pay more than \$23 a square foot.

A Simple Library Paste.

Having noticed many recipes for making "library starch" for scrapbooks, etc., I want to give your readers a very simple one, and the very best I have ever heard of. I have several very valuable scrapbooks, smooth, durable and artistic in appearance, and have had much experience with different kinds of paste. Use common laundry starch, prepared by the same process as for laundry use, only very thick. It will keep indefinitely and grows better with age.—Exchange.

An End to Romance.

The groom had asked his rich bride for a million.

"Not on your blessed life," she responded blithely, as though this did not mean the surrender of sacred ties, "but if carfare will do you any good I'll stake you to a nice, long ride."

Thus they parted and the public press, issued for the uplifting of the masses, made appropriate chronicle.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Poetry vs. Prose.

"If you love me, darling, tell me with your eyes."

That's the way the old song goes. But we find, the darlings, when they make replies,

Very often answer with their "noes."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

How She Knew.

Lady (to new maid)—You'll have to wait a little longer for your wages, Marie.

Maid—I thought as much last night when you didn't discharge me.—Translated for Tales from Meggendorfer Blatter.

Elections and marriages are just alike; there is nothing the candidate will not promise beforehand.

Tour of Europe

The great Rock of Gibraltar, on Europa point, looks lion-like in its solitary majesty. The town proper climbs the mountain's lower slope. All about it are turbaned Moors, who walk along proudly, with the slow, but swinging, kindly tread of desert tribes. There is the sound of bagpipes, and the famous Black Watch march by. They are tall, handsome Highlanders, and impressive because of the plaid. The most formidable parts of the defenses of Gibraltar are invisible. There are



ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

many places where strangers may not go, marked by patches of light green at regular intervals upon the outside of the rock, which, though apparently moss, are actually the covering of batteries that command the harbor.

Gibraltar marks a definite point in the progress of the tourist. It is the big mountain dog of the British, which guards the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, with a fortress and a tower that bugs the rock below. Traversing the neutral ground along the sandy isthmus beyond it, the traveler has a view of the outskirts of Algiers, where the Franco-German conference over reforms in Morocco was recently held. It is here that the traveler has his first glimpse of the far-famed Mediterranean sunsets, with Algiers the next stopping point of the steamer, 410 miles away.

A panoramic view of France's North African possessions as they look from half a mile or less at sea is something to remember. Algiers itself is beautiful, rising to the old fortress on the height above it in an unbroken mass of minarets and cupolas and white houses, on whose terraced roofs the flowers bloom. Westward the hills decline to a promontory, Sidl Ferruch, nineteen miles away, and eastward to Cape Matifou, so that the land where Algiers is built is crescent-shaped. Far away to the south the Atlas mountains rise. Nearer this side of the fertile plain of the Metjedja are the picturesque and fertile highlands of the Sahel, just behind the city, where are palm trees and eucalyptus, cypress and olive, where fruits grow in abundance.

The entrance to the city is decidedly pleasing, for the fine esplanade of the lower French quarter faces the sea. Immaculate French officers and officials fill the foreground, and pretty women

in Parisian toilettes, and handsome carriages and automobiles whizz by. Omnibuses are labeled with the names of various hotels, such as "The Lion of the Desert," "The Panther," "The Beautiful Englishwoman." Moorish ladies of high degree, faces half covered, shrouded in white, ride on donkeys led by coal black Nubians. A slave girl swings along, poisoning a water jar upon her head.

The native city is higher up the hillside. It has Moorish cafes where men sit cross-legged, smoking long pipes of kief, little shops where native tailors work with gold and silver threads on colored cloth. The streets are so narrow that a camel could not enter them, and arms outstretched touch either side. The residences have no windows, only peepholes by the door, and but for the street noises and the people passing, the place would seem lifeless—a prison city of blank walls. Some of the roads are paved, but others are nothing more than stairways that lead up, up, interminably. Occasionally arches span the way, with rooms above them.

The whole city has been built with a view to shutting out the heat of the African sun. Each successive story of a house projects beyond the one below it, the projection being supported by inclined props that rest against the wall. The sky is thus pretty well shut out, and progress resembles journeying in a covered passage. The swarthy natives wear white turbans, the Jews are brightly garbed, and have silver buttons on their blue gray jackets. The Arabs wear burouses. Boys leave their shoes in a row outside of the school-house, and heelless slippers ornament the entrance to the mosques.

Altogether, Algiers is an odd city, full of interest. In tailor shops, where



STREET IN ALGIERAS.

they embroider clothing, the workman uses his great toe to hold the thread, which is twisted around it. In another hole in the wall is a shoemaker, seated on a dirty mat, and stitching away in leisurely fashion on red and yellow footwear for Moorish women. Almost next door, in the tiniest of tiny shops, is a fruit and flower dealer, who claims to be a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of the prophet, while here and there in coffee houses a chorus of sad voices sing "The Lament of Grenada."

Science AND Invention

A new gutta percha, that of Herr Gentsch of Vienna, is obtained from a mixture of caoutchouc and palm resin. It is claimed to have an elastic resistance superior to the natural product, and to cost only two-thirds as much.

"Hydrolithe" is a new compound of calcium and hydrogen. It gives off its hydrogen when immersed in water, as calcium carbide evolves acetylene, and M. George Jaubert, a French engineer, urges that the new material be adopted as a convenient means for carrying gas to inflate military balloons.

Inventive effort should be turned into a new path by the \$20,000 prize of French manufacturers for a new application of sugar in the industries, other than the food industry. The award is to be made after the French consumption of sugar is increased at least one hundred thousand tons a year.

A peculiarity of the eyeball of the mole is that it can be projected forward several times its own diameter beyond the orbit and retracted in like manner. Dr. Lindsay Johnson notes that this is necessary for vision, as the animal's dense fur so covers the eyes that the making of an opening is the only way to see.

Lelong, a Belgian inventor, has devised what is said to be the first successful apparatus with which, by the use of but one furnace and one machine, a continuous chain may be made and completely finished. The iron is fed into the machine in the shape of straight rods, and comes out a complete chain. Chains of any size may thus be made, from the smallest "tackles" up to the huge chains used in the navy.

Dr. Jensen, chief of the Swiss bureau of superintendence over the milk industry, says that it is a common error to suppose that milk submitted for a considerable time to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is better for nourishment than that boiled for a

short time. When the heating is prolonged the alteration in the valuable properties of the milk begins as low as 100 degrees, but with quick heating it does not begin below 110 degrees. Tuberculosis bacilli are destroyed by heating to 105 degrees for five minutes, and such heating does not alter the properties of the milk. Dr. Jensen advises that the pasteurization of milk be done in the home, and but shortly before the milk is used, care being taken not to go above the temperature necessary to kill the pathogenic germs.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, in announcing recent successful experiments in sending code words across the Atlantic from Coney Island to a receiving station in the south of Ireland, calls attention to an interesting peculiarity connected with the varying distances to which wireless signals are sent. It seems that every specific distance has, to use the analogy of sound, a key, pitch, or tone of its own, which can only be determined by experiment. Thus, if the operator at Coney Island should send the same message simultaneously to Boston and Philadelphia, using the Philadelphia "pitch," the receiver in Boston would get the message in bad shape. But if the Boston "pitch" were used, Philadelphia and all near-by points might intercept the message. In the transatlantic signaling a great variety of pitches were tried in the search for the proper one. The signals could not be returned from Ireland because no sending station yet exists there.

When Gladstone Was Wrong.
Mr. Gladstone knew how to admit that he was in the wrong. On one occasion he did so, candidly and handsomely, as became a gentleman. But he preferred to keep clear of the necessity for apologies and had scant belief in their efficacy.

"You can't unpull a man's nose," he once said to his private secretary.—Exchange.

There are plenty of good people in the world; it is one of the mistakes of the people that they talk too much about the few bad ones and not enough about the many good ones.