

# OF THE WEEK

Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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## FAIR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

### Citizens Desire to Show That Metropolis Has Not Lost Grip.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—A very ambitious scheme has been put forward here this week in the form of a proposal that San Francisco hold a world's fair in 1911. The idea had been suggested early in the year, but nothing was heard of it following the fire until this week, when W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific, in a letter to James D. Phelan, revived the plan. It was originally intended that the exposition should be commemorative of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa in 1513. The date 1911 has been suggested for the exposition, as it follows so closely on the world's fair to be held in Paris in 1910, and would enable San Francisco to have the exhibits transferred as they were from St. Louis to Portland.

The suggestion of Mr. Mills has been well received. Mr. Phelan in a cordial reply suggested that Mr. Mills consult with others who are known to be interested in such a project. If sentiment warrants, it is understood that preliminary steps will then be taken to form a corporation to finance the undertaking.

It is the general opinion that such an exposition more than anything else would contribute to the future welfare of San Francisco. It is not intended to operate on any such scale as the St. Louis fair, but to use the Portland exposition as a model and build on lines unique and artistic. As a site for the necessary buildings, the burned area and Golden Gate park have been suggested.

## MANY ASSETS OVERLOOKED.

### Illinois Bank Examiner May Be Asked to Resign.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Depositors in the looted Milwaukee Avenue Savings bank, of which Paul O. Stensland was president, will make a demand on Governor Deneen this week for the removal of Bank Examiner C. C. Jones. How the state examiner overlooked for 10 years such gross frauds as those continually perpetrated in the Stensland bank was a subject of comment among the members of the depositors' committee immediately after the failure.

This oversight may have been overlooked, however, had it not been discovered yesterday that \$340,000 in assets passed unnoticed when the examiner made his last investigation into the institution's condition. Of this sum, \$81,000 is in actual cash, and perhaps the most startling feature of the case is the fact that had any one cared to pocket this money no one would have been the wiser.

Receiver Fetter will report the discovery to Judge Brentano tomorrow, and the report will be followed by a request from the depositors for an explanation or a resignation from Examiner Jones.

## TWENTY BODIES EXHUMED.

### More Victims of the San Francisco Disaster Found.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Another tragedy has been brought to light through the finding of the remains of a score or more of bodies in the ruins of a lodging house at the corner of Fifth and Mina streets.

J. E. Armstrong, a contractor, made the gruesome find while clearing away debris which choked the thoroughfare. The lodging house, which was a four-story frame building, was tossed bodily into Minna street in a heap by the earthquake and immediately took fire. It is said that the fire south of Market street originated here.

Fifty people were in the place at the time of the quake, only seven of whom have been accounted for. Mrs. Murray, the landlady, has never been seen or heard from and it is thought that her remains are among those found. She is said to have a wealthy daughter residing in New York city and a brother-in-law in Vallejo.

Armstrong positively identified one body as being that of a young man named Woods who was employed by the Risdon Iron works.

## Standard Oil Plant Besieged.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Angered by a report that further demonstrations of force by pickets which the Firemen's union has thrown around the Standard Oil company's plant at Whiting, Ind., will bring militia, martial law and a practical cessation of business, merchants of that town have come out boldly in the strikers' favor. The Standard Oil plant is practically under siege by the strikers and it is feared that the management's threat to import men will be followed by riot and bloodshed.

## Decisive Battle Imminent.

Washington, Sept. 25.—According to information which reached Washington from San Domingo, a battle between the government troops and rebel forces is imminent and the forthcoming engagement is expected to be a decisive one. The contending forces are assembled in the vicinity of Monte Cristi, where the battle is expected to be fought. It is said that should the government gain a victory over the rebels it may end the rebellion.

## Up in the Billions.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The foreign commerce of the United States has crossed the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In the 12 months ending with August the imports were \$1,254,399,735 and the exports \$1,759,417,898, a total for the 12 months of \$3,013,817,633. These figures are supplied by the bureau of statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor.

# TALK WITH REBELS

## Mediators Agree With One Side and Submit Plans to Other.

## UNWILLING TO SWALLOW DOSE

### Taft and Bacon Tell Government of Terms Arranged With Leaders of Liberal Party.

Havana, Sept. 25.—An unsatisfactory conference was held at the palace last night by President Palma, Secretary of the Treasury Fontey Sterling, Secretary of State O'Farrill, Freyre Andrade, speaker of the lower house, Secretary of War Taft and Mr. Bacon, Consul General Steinhart and Captain McCoy, when the mediators called the attention of the Cuban administration to the status of the peace negotiations with the Liberals and insurgents. The conference adjourned at 11 o'clock to be resumed today.

The peace terms proposed are known to be against the government. The visit to the palace of the American commissioners was therefore not particularly pleasant. On departing, Mr. Taft announced that the conference had resulted only in exchange of opinions and that another meeting was necessary. The big doors of the palace closed as usual at 11 o'clock, but the president and members of the cabinet remained in conference long after that hour.

At the conclusion of a long conference between a committee of the insurgents of eight members and the American peace commissioners, the insurgent committee announced that there was practically no difference remaining between it and Messrs. Taft and Bacon, and that they would receive a draft of the peace terms today. These probably would be agreed to at a meeting to be held in the Presidio, where the prisoner members of the committee are confined.

Mr. Taft said he could give no details of what transpired at the conference, for the reason that it was necessary to treat with the government leaders and that the publication of the peace proposals might interfere with their prompt acceptance.

## LUMBER TRUST ALARMED.

### Federal Investigation Expected to Result in Reduction of Prices.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The Federal grand jury will commence its investigation of the lumber trust October 2. United States District Attorney Devlin has completed his investigation of the great combine and its methods, and he is satisfied that a trust does exist. All the information in the possession of the government prosecutor will be turned over to the jury. There are many witnesses to be examined in the case, and these will be subpoenaed to appear before the body during the course of the investigation.

Lumbermen state that the price of timber has reached its highest mark and the action of the government will probably cause a decline. An authority on the situation this morning stated that lumber prices will drop November 1, and the succeeding months will see a gradual decline in all grades of building material. This lumberman states that the decrease is partially due to the settlement of the sailors' strike. He says that timber can now be brought into San Francisco at much lower rates than heretofore, and can also be handled much more rapidly.

## New Route for Chinese.

St. John, N. F., Sept. 25.—An American yacht, claiming to bail from New York, left Placentia Sunday having aboard 42 Chinese, whom it is supposed she is trying to smuggle into Canadian or American ports. The Colonial cruiser Neptune has been dispatched in quest of her, and has been instructed to seize her for alleged violation of the Colonial laws in embarking passengers without a permit. This is the third yacht in these waters during the present summer to be suspected of this practice.

## Investors Trust Uncle Sam.

New York, Sept. 25.—Cuban obligations have lost only 4 1/2 points since the early days in August. At the bottom of this confidence here and abroad is the knowledge that the United States government, under the provisions of the Platt amendment, is the responsible guardian of the Cuban peace. Financial interests have supreme confidence in this government's ability to put an instant quietus to the fighting as soon as intervention is necessary.

## Soldiers Induced to Desert.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—A grave problem is said to be facing the military authorities in this city. Soldiers are reported to be deserting in large numbers, and the reason given for the increase in abandoning the colors is said to be due to the fact that employment agents are luring men from the service by offers of big pay for small service in civil life.

## STANDARD EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

### Conflict at Whiting, Ind., May Spread Throughout Middle West.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Warfare between the Standard Oil company and the labor unions of the country was begun last night, when the Whiting, Ind., employees of the company quit work to force their demand for an increase in wages. The strike, which already threatens to tie up the business of the big corporation in the Middle West, is likely to assume gigantic proportions before it is ended. It was predicted last night it might involve all the employees of the company in the country.

Already the Chicago labor unions are preparing to seize the opportunity presented by the Whiting strike to make more trouble for the company. They were wholly unprepared, because the employees there were not members of a union, but after a hasty conference last night it was said that they would support the men who went out and that no one from Chicago would take their places. Three hundred firemen employed by the Standard Oil company left their places yesterday. More than 5,000 employees who are working with the firemen are scheduled to leave their places today. These include engineers, skilled mechanics, laborers and others, the officials of whom said last night that they would refuse members of the organization work when new members might be put to work in place of the strikers.

The firemen were called out because the representatives of the Standard Oil company refused to advance wages from 22 1/2 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour, and agree to grant all the workmen the eight hour day. They also refused to recognize the union.

## RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

### Parties Hold Muzzled Conventions—Reaction in Treppoff's Favor.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—Active work in the autumn electoral campaign was inaugurated by the Octoberists, who today opened the Kazan congress with delegates from 12 of the Volga provinces and the vast central districts of Russia in attendance. Alexander Guchkoff, the Octoberist leader, was present, laboring tooth and nail.

Owing to failure of the Octoberists to obtain official sanction, the congress was held behind closed doors and members of the press were excluded.

In pursuance of the decision of the government to permit the national congress of the Constitutional Democratic party anywhere except in St. Petersburg, the administration has permitted the reopening of Constitutional Democratic clubs in Moscow and elsewhere, but persists in its determination to suppress political agitation in the capital. The most remarkable development of the week has been the change in sentiment concerning the late General Treppoff. The universal chorus of malediction and condemnation has given place since his death to a non-partisan appreciation of his real merits and defects, and his career has been the subject of fair and even laudatory criticisms in nearly all circles. M. Memchinski, a prominent writer and publisher, who was recently suppressed, but who is now a contributor to Hereford, gives the following verdict on the basis of lifelong acquaintance with the dead man:

## Will Pay No Blood Money.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—In response to representations with regard to the murder at Riga September 15 of Herr Busch, a partner in the Busch Hinge company and a leader of the German colony at Riga, the Foreign office today informed Dr. von Mique, first secretary of the German embassy, that, while Russia made every effort to discover and punish murderers, it cannot consider the question of paying a cash indemnity and the laying down of a general rule applicable to all foreigners in Russia.

## Counterfeit Bills at Moscow.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 24.—Ten dollar counterfeit bills are numerous in Moscow. They are all new and bright, which has led the police to the conclusion that the city is infested with a gang of green goods men. The bills are well engraved and printed, requiring almost expert knowledge to detect them. Suspicion points to two men, giving their names as W. A. Remington and Frank Clark, but they have succeeded in eluding the police.

## Newfoundland Angry at Parent.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 24.—The reported determination of the Imperial government to override the colonial authorities and concede to the American commission a more liberal construction of the herring fishery laws asked on behalf of American fishermen, has evoked much criticism here. Canada, it is said, may be a factor in the dispute, as she has for years enforced against Americans the laws that Newfoundland now seeks to make effective.

## Monster Meteor Seen.

Stockton, Sept. 24.—At 6 o'clock last evening a great meteor fell in the north western heavens, and many persons declare that an explosion occurred which was felt in this city. A monster tail of smoke followed the falling body, which seemed to go in a zigzag course.



## CONCLUSION.

The heart of London is surrounded by weak lungs. The latest expert investigations show that within a radius of two miles from Charing Cross, near which the Hotel Cecil is, there is no ozone in the air whatever. The device suggested by Dr. Ves Vieux, the lung specialist, last year, that fresh air be brought into the city by means of tube railways, and the bad air pumped out by the same channels, has not as yet been put into operation. The city still deserves the name of "Smog," which he gave it, telescoping the two words, "smoke" and "fog," together ingeniously. This "smog" is a good deal noticed as the stranger starts out to see London by way of the Strand.

In Fleet street is a hairdresser's shop which elicits attention by its claim, inscribed upon its facade, that it is the former palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey. There are newspaper offices innumerable in Fleet street and in the narrower streets that lead away from it. Near by is Chancery lane, the chief legal thoroughfare of London. Hidden off here, on the right, is the Temple church, which the Knights Templar built in the twelfth century in imitation of the Round church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, when they returned from their first two crusades.

On this side is Fetter lane, where the White Horse Inn once stood, most famous among old coaching houses. Down Bouverie street to Whitefriars, formerly crowded with thieves and debtors, who sought the privilege of sanctuary which the old church conferred.

A ride on the top of an omnibus gives the tourist the proper idea of busy London. Not only does he see much, but he gets in touch with an interesting phase of life. From whatever cause it happens, the pride in race and country which these old drivers feel, their respect for royalty and government represent pretty fairly the highest patriotic spirit of England's lower middle class whom misguided foreigners sometimes pity. There is a sturdiness and independence about them which marks them as belonging to a ruling people, and what is yet more to the point, their respect for their sovereign is like an extension of their own self-respect. They speak of the king as if he were an elder brother, the head of their family, whom they affectionately revere.

## After a Day in London a Visit to the

three and four-pound trout are quite common and seven and eight-pounders are not phenomenal. In all these waters crustacea do not abound; there are no small fish of any kind except small trout. All the fish are pure fly feeders. At some places, it is true, frogs abound, but, taken as a whole, the difference in food supply is not an adequate explanation for the difference in growth.

There is no substantial difference in the waters as to temperature, size, origin and course. Climatic conditions are the same. The small trout taken to virgin lakes in which there are no fish have sometimes grown to a great size, have sometimes remained small and sometimes have not thriven. The anglers who haunt these waters have not yet found a satisfactory explanation of this peculiar condition of things. It is one of the mysteries which lends fascination to the art. "You never can tell what is going to happen when you go fishing."

## MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

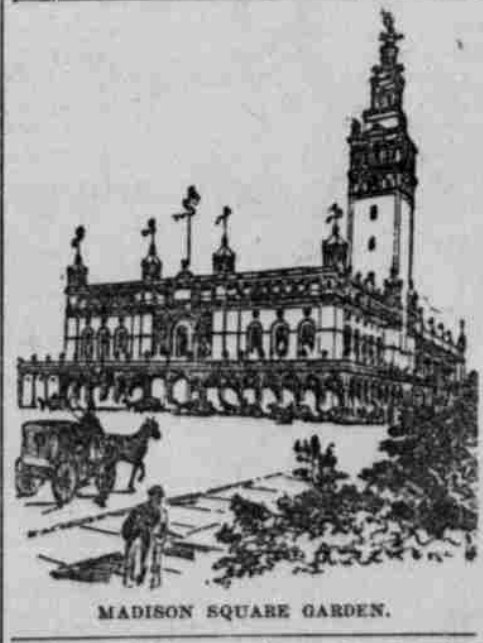
Madison Square Garden, where William J. Bryan spoke in New York, is one of the notable structures in the city. It stands at 23d street and 5th avenue and looms up in what architects call "warm tones" and is surmounted with a tower planned after the historic Giralda at Seville, Spain. It is capable of housing anything from a circus to a chamber concert, and in it have been held many notable meetings. The annual horse shows are held within its walls, and the number of sporting events that have taken place under its roof are almost without number. The roof of the garden is crowned with artistic domed turrets and the main corner of the structure has an imposing colonnade that is beautiful in design. The architect of the building was the late Stanford White, who on the night of the 25th of June last was shot and killed by Harry K. Thaw in the roof garden surmounting the structure. The statue of Diana, which stands on the pinnacle of the Giralda tower, was designed by the celebrated sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies.

## GROWTH OF TROUT.

### Age, Food and Temperature Seem to Have No Bearing on Size.

The salvelinus fontinalis, which is currently but inaccurately called brook trout, was supposed for many years to be a small fish. Agassiz was largely instrumental in exploding this fallacy, says the St. Paul Dispatch. It is not an uncommon thing for an angler with ordinary luck to get a six or seven-pound trout of this variety. It is known that a trout may grow to weigh eleven or twelve pounds. There is, however, great difficulty in accounting for its variation in size.

In Northeastern Canada there are large streams and lakes in which only fingerlings have ever been found. In the immediate vicinity of such waters



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

country is a dreamy contrast. It is a wandering through charming fields and winding country lanes confined by hedge rows and ancient stiles, where the lark's wing song of ecstasy echoes amid infinite variety and pastoral repose. The traveler crosses the battlefield of Shrewsbury, passes a village that contains the remains of a British hill fort, crosses a dike built by the early Saxons. He comes into Wales, land of curious names, crossing by the high viaduct the lovely valley of the Ceirng. The massive round tower of Chirk castle comes into view, then by a second lofty viaduct the river Dee, and the magnificent oaks of Wynnstay Park. Chester is reached across a great iron bridge. This, the capital of Cheshire, is the quaintest of all old English towns, and most mediaeval in aspect. Here almost every American stops first, and wanders around wide-eyed and admiring. Every stone of the old walls is interesting. Phoenix tower has its tragic memory graven on it. Its inscription tells how Charles I. stood here watching the defeat of his troops on Rowton moor some 261 years ago. Where the canal runs along the north wall there was once a moat.

The tourist who takes a rapid scurry over the island wishes always to take in as a last reminder of merry England the beach of Margate. Margate has all kinds of Coney Island attractions. In fiction its name is mentioned with far greater frequency than Coney Island is. In English stories people are always running down to Margate, provided they do not go to nearby Ramsgate, which is a notch or so higher up the social scale. Of these two resorts Margate is the smaller, and to this fact probably is due the effect which it gives of having the larger number of temporary guests. It has for the entertainment of its visitors a "Hall by the Sea," where concerts are held. It also has two theaters, a kursal, a grotto, and an open air theater with promenades and a hand stand. Bath houses are scattered along its beaches.

Liverpool is stamped all over with the word "America." There are American ships in the harbor, and American goods on the docks. There are carts piled high with American cotton, and, best of all, upon the mainmast of a great liner inviting to a homeward journey, the stars and stripes float proudly, as the giant steamship rides down the Mersey towards the sea.

## Leighton and His Critic.

The late Lord Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, once had a chance to learn something about himself that perhaps he had not suspected. His chance came to him at a picture gallery where his painting, "Helen of Troy," was on exhibition.

He joined the group of ladies who were standing before it just in time to hear one of the number say:

"It's a horrid picture—simply horrid!"

"I'm sorry, but it's mine!" Lord Leighton exclaimed, involuntarily.

"You don't mean to say you've bought the thing?" questioned the same lady.

"No, I—painted it," the artist humbly replied.

## Ate Them.

A young New Yorker had made his first ascent in his new air-ship, under instruction from a professional aeronaut. After an hour's gyrations, his car came tumbling to the ground. When he was picked up and found to be not much hurt, the professional demanded to know what was wrong.

"Why did you not throw over the sand and save yourself?" he asked.

"I did—the whole ten pounds of it."

"Well, then, why did you not sacrifice the sandwiches you were carrying?"

"I did, Mr. Smith," sobbed the jarred young balloonist. "I knew they were extra weight, so as soon as the car started down I ate every one of them."

## When you try to be funny what an awful mess you make of it!