

NEWS OF THE WEEK
Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.
EVENTS OF TWO CONTINENTS
Some of the Less Important but Less Interesting Events of the Past Week
Police is again in active eruption
Unions cause a threat of building lockout in Chicago.
University student was the killed by football this season.
He says that, while he has no ill against the car, he will never serve him.
Atlanta grand jury has indicted men for complicity in the re-against negroes.
Taft told the United States will not fair elections are assured.
Taft has informed a delega- of Pine citizens that it is to think of separation from
Chilean congress, city and prop- of Valparaiso, will com- rebuild the city destroyed by
Barrett, now minister to Co- is slated for a better position, ambassador to Brazil or vice gov- of the Philippines.
Department of Justice is gaining evidence that hundreds of men, white and black, are held in vir- in Southern Florida by the
Liberals hail Taft and Bacon
Vice President Fairbanks
Pittsburg girl.
Isle of Pines is not affected by intervention in Cuba.
is expelling all Japanese from of Manchuria controlled by
highwayman held up a stage, Tonah, Nevada, district, and nearly \$5,000.
Newfoundland cabinet is still over the fishing privileges the United States.
Washington in an address strongly advised them to re- calm during the present trouble South.
wants American engineers to charge of her railway construc- will pay \$25,000 a year on a contract.
suit against the Standard in Ohio it has developed of the large English oil com- owned by Rockefeller in-
upon the return of Taft a vice governor of the Phil- will be appointed. This is the originally intended for Magoon, governor of Cuba.
negro has been killed in
has succeeded in breaking up
hold robberies are occurring in San Francisco.
political campaign in New York being a very warm one.
will make a hard fight awarded to America.
Hundreds of Russia are spread- especially in Odessa.
Big British battleship Dread- has developed a speed of 22 1/2
second tube of the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson river in New York has been completed.
bound Union Pacific passen- was wrecked near Evanston, No. one was seriously hurt.
Mexican government has arrange- the United States mint at Mexico coin 2,500,000 Mexican
floods in the states of Colima, Mexico, have resulted in destruction of property and the at least 123 lives.
British papers accuse the gov- of making a complete surren- the United States in the New- fisheries question.
of the Standard Oil in Ohio
are again in control of the Democrats.
has fallen for the first time this Minneapolis.
will heal old feuds in Cuba be- claiming amnesty.
Funston will use consider- of mounted infantry in
triple alliance between Ger- Austria and Italy is to be re-
schooners returning to Vie- C., all report the seal catch as

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Establishment of Bank Part of Game to Get Control of Persia.
Berlin, Oct. 9.—The efforts of Germany to establish a bank in Persia are only a part of a very deep game being played now for the ultimate control of the Persian gulf by the German government. The statement that this bank will be purely commercial is one that causes amusement in diplomatic circles in Europe, where it is felt that the foreign office will have to take energetic steps to prevent the bank being established.
German influence in Teheran is very strong and cautiously but surely Germany is pushing its policy forward. First came the building of the German railroad to the shores of the gulf, and the intrigue that has since been taking place to secure the shah's permission to make Kowest the terminus. Then only a month or two ago came the establishment of a German line of steamships to trade along the gulf, a line heavily subsidized by the German government.
Now comes a proposal for the establishment of the bank. There is good authority for the statement that the Indian government is watching every move very carefully, but the English foreign office so far has remained supine.

LEAGUE FORMED AT HAVANA.

Promoting of Stable Government is Given as Object.
Havana, Oct. 9.—The preliminaries of an organization to be called the Good Government league of Cuba were begun this afternoon at a meeting of Americans, Cubans and others, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the purpose of the association should be the "promoting of all legitimate means, the establishment of a permanent, stable and lawful government, competent to administer justice, insure democratic tranquility, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants of the island."
It was declared that the league intended to adopt whatever means to this end were deemed wisest by a majority of the membership, which is intended to be representatives of all nationalities and sections, and not to be committed to any line of action until it is decided what is most conducive to the objects named.
While there was no expression to that effect, the movement generally is regarded as pointing eventually toward some more definite degree of American control or oversight in Cuban affairs than is vouchsafed by the Platt amendment.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS LET OUT.

Result of 4,596 Courts Martial During Past Year.
Washington, Oct. 9.—During the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, issued today, 4,596 trials by general court martial were held. Fifty of these trials were of commanding officers, 42 of whom were convicted and eight acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations, "for the good of the service," were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disapproved.
About 50 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge and about 5 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions.
The trials by general court martial during the year showed a decrease of 204, as compared with the previous year.

Rebels Waving Machetes.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Reports received here late tonight from Guines and Alquinar declare that disbanded rebels are riding about these towns and waving their machetes in a threatening manner. General Funston will go to Guines tomorrow. The members of the disarming commission for Santa Clara, accompanied by Jose Miguel Gomez, Garcia Canisares, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and others arrived at Casilda, the port of entry to Trinidad, this evening. They were met by a large crowd.

Steads From the Desert.

New York, Oct. 9.—Twenty-seven Arabian horses were landed today from the steamship Italia. They have been on the way from Syria since August 14. This importation is said to be the largest of the kind ever made and is the result of the only trade ever issued to an American. Homer Davenport negotiated the purchase. The animals, he says, represent the only strictly desert bred thoroughbreds ever brought to this country.

Accepts China's Word.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular to the foreign colony here, saying that he has received assurances that his status with regard to Chinese customs will not be changed and that he is satisfied there will be no undue interference with foreign control of the customs.

Ministry to Resign in Protest.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 9.—It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intended to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States, by the provision of which American fishing fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of New Foundland.

WILL LET CONTRACT

Roosevelt and Shonts Agree on Method of Digging Canal.

WILL SOON MAKE PUBLIC TERMS

Chinese To Be Turned Over to Contractors—Taft To Have Hand in Contract.

Washington, Oct. 9.—It has been finally decided that the Panama canal will be completed by contract. In a few days the commission will make public a statement setting forth its reasons for favoring the contract system, and at that time a form of contract will also probably be published showing exactly the sort of document believed by the commissioners to be necessary for safeguarding the work.
President Roosevelt is known to support the commission in its position that the work can be done more satisfactorily by contractors than by the government. He had a long conference with Chairman Shonts today on the subject and the various arguments in favor of the contract system were discussed fully.
This change in building the canal will in no way affect the employment of Chinese labor. Proposals for furnishing the Chinese labor were made under such conditions that they can be transferred to contractors and the terms can be fulfilled in such a manner that the government can give the coolies just as much protection as it could if the government were the direct employer. It is likely that no disposition will be made of the bids for supplying Chinese labor until after the return of Secretary Taft from Cuba, as he assisted in drawing the specifications under which proposals were offered and is much interested in the conditions under which the Chinese are to be taken to the isthmus.
The president still intends to visit the isthmus this fall and, unless there be some change for the worse in the Cuban situation, will probably leave for Colon a short time after the election.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TERMS.

Real Fishermen of Newfoundland Concede American Rights.
Washington, Oct. 9.—The news that the modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries had finally been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid today, advising him that the British government had accepted the terms. No information has been received at the State department concerning the proposed resignation of the officials of the Newfoundland government on account of the new agreement.
Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated, in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with any arrangement that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.
The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and allowing the fishermen to take employment on the American fishing vessels. The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government.

Joint Salmon Fishery Regulations.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—An Ottawa dispatch says recommendations for amendments to the fishery regulations have been made by the joint fishery commission of British Columbia and Washington. The Americans asked that fishing be prohibited in the Fraser river above New Westminster, but the Canadian commission did not agree to this. The American commissioners will recommend to the Washington legislature a series of resolutions with the object of protecting certain salmon schools.

Hard on Veal Shippers.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Commission men in this city today prepared a petition to the government that the time for the use of a new quality of paper on shipments of veal be extended from October 1 to November 1, the date by which the stockyards packers are to change the labels. The express companies are refusing to pick up shipments not wrapped in the legally specified paper and the loss to the Chicago market alone is thousands of dollars.

Plot to Destroy Nome.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—A report reached this city today to the effect that a plot was discovered to destroy the city of Nome by fire September 24. One fire was started, but timely efforts prevented its spread. It is understood that important arrests are to be made.

ST. JOHN SET FREE.

Not Sufficient Evidence to Hold Great Miners' Leader.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 8.—Vincent St. John, ex-president of the Telluride Miners' union and prominently identified with the Western Federation of Miners, is again a free man, all charges against him having been dropped by the state.
"We were unable to verify certain evidence against St. John, and rather than go to trial with a weak case we decided to abandon further prosecution," is the way District Attorney Selig put it. District Judge Stevens promptly ordered St. John released.
St. John had been out on bonds under the charge of being responsible for the strike riot of 1900 at Telluride, when a man named Burnham was killed. St. John, after leaving Telluride, went to Idaho. He was arrested for complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, but later released and immediately re-arrested, charged with the murder of Burnham in Telluride, and brought to Colorado. He was placed in jail and a strong guard thrown around the jail to prevent what was alleged to be an attempt to rescue him.
Three weeks later the evidence did not appear to be so strong and he was released on a \$10,000 bond. His case dragged along until at this term of court the prosecuting attorney announced that he had not evidence upon which to hold him, and he was released.

LOSES MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

Congress Must Reform Second Class Mail Rate Law.

New York, Oct. 8.—The congressional committee which has been investigating the carrying of second class mail matter by the Postoffice department decided today to adjourn the hearing to Washington, where representatives of the Periodical Publishers' association will be heard on November 26. F. C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, said:
"I think that beyond question the Postoffice department has established its case—namely, that the present laws regulating second-class matter are out of date and practically nullified by present practices beyond the control of the department as now equipped, and that a real and effective enforcement would be injurious to the publishing interests. There are now many persons enjoying the privileges of the second-class rates in violation of the intent and purpose of the statutes to the detriment of the postal revenues amounting to millions annually."
"From the hearings, the correctness of this is specially conceded by the publishers themselves. They seem to be substantially agreed that a reformation of the laws is imperative. Just what view the committee will take or what action it will propose, if any, no one at this time can say."

POLICE AT LOGGERHEADS.

Criminals Allowed to Go Unpunished in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—It is charged by newspapers here that politics in the Police department is seriously handicapping the efforts of the force to apprehend the two murderous thugs who looted the Japanese Golden Gate bank, slew the vice president and pounded the cashier over the head with an iron bludgeon until he was almost dead. The department seemed demoralized over the struggle now progressing as to who shall head the detectives, and within 12 hours not an arrest has been made, nor is there the shadow of a clew to promise one.
Ed Wren, whom Chief Dinan wants to make inspector of police, appears to be unable to handle the situation, and matters in the upper office are at a standstill, with Acting Mayor Gallagher demanding Captain Duke to take command and infuse a mild solution of brains into the work, while Dinan is equally determined not to accept the program.

Will Withdraw Coal Land.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is understood that the president has finally made up his mind to withdraw all coal lands not already taken up under the land laws of the United States. The expectation is that he will, by a special message, request congress to change the statutes, but that meanwhile he will himself temporarily withdraw the coal lands from further entry. It is stated, however, that before the withdrawal can take place the Geological survey must determine exactly which are the coal lands, as a basis for the order.

Has Found Cancer Cure.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Promise of a cure for cancer in extreme cases was held out to physicians and surgeons attending the surgical congress here by Dr. Doyen, the expert on that disease, in an address. Dr. Doyen spoke at some length on his serum treatment of the disease. He announced that of the 19 cases he has treated during the first year of the tests, death resulted in only three cases and these were of the most desperate character.

Rumor Platt Will Resign.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is reported in Washington that Senator Platt intends to resign his seat in the senate, partly because of failing health, but more particularly on account of the unpleasant notoriety he recently received on account of domestic troubles.

Channel to Stranded Vessels.

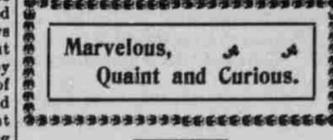
Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 8.—The Navy department will make an effort to save the war vessels stranded at the navy yard during the recent hurricane by dredging channels from deep water.

VAST IRRIGATION PROJECT WELL UNDER WAY.



Work is being pushed on the vast Klamath, Ore., reclamation scheme. well under way, to make productive 230,000 acres of land now useless. Of that area there will be 15,000 acres ready for the plow of the irrigator next spring, says C. M. Hystell in the Portland Journal.
The main canal, which leads from the lower end of the upper Klamath lake to a point in the desert nine miles east of the town of Klamath Falls, is being rapidly constructed. The water is carried from the upper lake through a tunnel under a hill just north of the town. This tunnel is being rapidly constructed. It is being driven from both ends, and also by drifting from shafts sunk along the right of way. The tunnel will be completed during the coming winter. It will be 3,300 feet long, 13 1/2 feet wide on the bottom and 14 feet 4 inches high, with an arched roof. Through it will flow a volume of water 11 feet high.
The nine mile section of the main canal to be completed in next February

will cover about 13,000 acres of first-class agricultural land that is now semiarid, excepting for one-third of this area that is already susceptible of irrigation from an old project, known as the Ankeny canal, now owned by the government. A large part of the remainder is covered with sage-brush and still held in private ownership, although subscribed by the present owners to the government project and subject to sale under the formula prescribed by the irrigation law. Each private owner is allowed to retain 100 acres. He must sell the rest of his holding or ultimately submit to having the Water Users' Association sell it at public sale.
Ultimately there will be hundreds of miles of canals and ditches.
Through this whole project and extending from Klamath Falls to Tule Lake, will run the channel of the Klamath river, providing perpetually water transportation for the farmers. While the lakes will be lowered nearly 15 feet by the irrigation plan, the present river channel will be dredged and deepened, forming a canal for navigation uses.



Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

Styles of Long Ago.
The monstrous appearance of the ladies' hoops, when viewed behind, may be seen from the following cut, copied from one of Rigaud's views. The exceedingly small cap, at this time fashionable, and the close upturned hair beneath it, give an extraordinary meanness to the head, particularly when the liberality of gown and petticoat is



HOOPS IN 1740.

taken into consideration; the lady to the left wears a black hood with an ample fringed cape, which envelops her shoulders, and reposes on the summit of the hoop. The gentleman wears a small wig; the skirts of his coat are turned back, and were sometimes of a color different from the rest of the stuff of which it was made, as were the cuffs and lapels.

Egyptian War Chariot.

This chariot, which is mentioned in various parts of scripture, and more especially in the description of the pursuit of the Israelites by Pharaoh, and of his overthrow in the Red Sea, was a very light structure, consisting of a wooden framework strengthened and adorned with metal, and leather binding, answering to the descriptions which Homer has given of those engaged in the Trojan war.
The sides were partly, and the back wholly, open; and it was so low that a man could easily step into it from behind; for there was no seat, the rider always standing in war or hunting, though when wearied he might



WAR CHARIOT OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

occasionally sit on the sides, or squat in eastern fashion, on his heels. The body of the car was not hung on the axle in equilibrium, but considerably forward, so that the weight was thrown more upon the horses. Its lightness, however, would prevent this from being very fatiguing to them, and this mode of placing it had the advantage of rendering the motion more easy to the driver. To contribute further to this end, the bottom or floor consisted of a network of interlaced thongs, the elasticity of which in some measure answered the purpose of modern springs.
The Egyptian chariots were invariably drawn by two horses abreast, which were richly caparisoned. The chariot of Egypt ordinarily carried two persons, one of whom acted as the warrior, the other as the charioteer. Oc-

asionally we find three persons in a chariot, as when two princes of the blood, each bearing the royal scepter, or flabellum, accompanying the king in a state procession, requiring a charioteer to manage the reins.

Pre-Adamite Bone Cave.

Among the wonders of the world, the bone caves of the pre-Adamite period deserve a prominent place. It is to this period that the extensive remains of Mammifera found in the strata of the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and in the caverns which are scattered in such vast numbers over the continents of Europe and America, and even in Australia, are to be ascribed. Of these caverns, a most extensive one, and among the first which attracted attention, is situated at Baylenreuth, in Franconia, and the engraving which we here give represents a section of it.

The entrance of this cave, about seven feet in height, is placed on the face of a perpendicular rock, and leads to a series of chambers from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and several hundred feet in extent, in a deep chasm. The cavern is perfectly dark, and the icicles and pillars of stalactite reflected by the torches present a highly picturesque effect. The floor is literally paved with bones and fossil teeth, and the pillars and corbels of stalactite also contain osseous remains. Cuvier showed that three-fourths of the remains in this and like caverns were those of bears, the remainder



PRE-ADAMITE BONE CAVERNS.

consisting of bones of hyenas, tigers, wolves, foxes, gluttons, weasels, and other Carnivora.

Arabi Pasha.

In a little house up a by-street of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendless, broken, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt.
If you ask twenty people in Cairo today, "Where is Arabi Pasha?" fifteen will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria he was sent to exile for life in Ceylon, but was allowed some four years ago to return to his native city.

It was only after a week's hard fretting that I discovered, through a native journalist, the whereabouts of the great man.

Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, surrounded by the Turkish tarboosh; kindly eyes, dulled a little by age but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity. Though the day is warm, he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.—Fall Mall Gazette.

When you pass a pig in a pen it is hard to imagine how good pork will taste next winter.

After a family has kept a cow in town a few years, it begins to look around for a parrot.