

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

The provincial governors of the Philippines have petitioned the commission for home rule.

Roosevelt is said to be working to secure Platt's place in the senate when his term as president expires.

Attorney General Moody will fight the railroads in their effort to break down the employers liability law.

The Ute Indians in Wyoming, on returning troops have been sent after them, have broke camp and headed for Montana.

By the verdict of the jury in the Standard Oil case at Findlay, Ohio, the company is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$55,000.

Russia is in terror lest worse reactionary outrages than the country has known follow the congress of "Black Hundred" organization at Yef.

A grand jury at San Francisco in its report finds that the police of the bay have been lacking in discipline and recommends that a new chief be appointed.

The New York Central railroad has been fined \$102,000 for granting rebates to the sugar trust and F. L. Pomroy, traffic manager, must pay \$6,000. An appeal has been taken.

Taft has reported in person to the president on Cuban affairs.

The sunken French submarine has been located and all on board are dead.

The gunners of the battleship Maine are broken rail previous records in target practice.

The president will soon appoint a vice governor of the Philippines and a supreme judge.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop a famine is threatened in West Ireland this winter.

Republicans claim Hughes is gaining over Hearst in the New York gubernatorial fight.

Chief Wilkie, of the United States coast service, is investigating the alleged shortage at the sub-treasury in St. Louis.

British stockholders of companies whose money is invested in Cuba feel now that the United States should intervene there.

In the tests of the British battleship dreadnaught all eight of her 10 and 12-inch guns were fired at once with no damage to the vessel.

William Scully, the greatest landowner in America, is dead. His fortune is estimated at about \$50,000,000, including 200,000 acres of land in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska.

Russia is preparing for another general strike.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany hall, New York, will soon visit his old home.

Should Hughes be elected governor of New York, he may use the office as a stepping stone to the presidency.

The president of the Chicago elevator trust has admitted grain men only technically obey the spirit of the law.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad for the year ending June 30 showed an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the previous year.

In the trial of the Standard Oil for conspiracy at Findlay, Ohio, one of the company's lawyers declared the corporation to be the only good trust in existence.

Cuban rebels have petitioned for the resignation of Commander Colwell in Havana, as he is liked by all and a good officer. Colwell is commander of the U. S. cruiser Denver.

A Federal grand jury at Jackson, Tenn., has indicted the Standard Oil company on 1,524 counts. The maximum fine would be \$30,480,000 and the minimum \$1,524,000.

Wholesale dealers in diamonds have announced an advance in prices of 20 per cent.

Congress is very likely to approve a plan to advance the salaries of postal employees.

Chicago commission men have lodged protest with Secretary Wilson, claiming the new meat inspection law creates a monopoly.

The threatened lockout in the building trades at Oakland is on. Nearly all the mills are closed and building is almost at a standstill.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, has been granted a rehearing by the Supreme court and will have to go to jail for six months and pay a fine of \$2,500.

Independent grain dealers of Chicago have told the Interstate Commerce commission how they have been ruined by rebates being given the favored.

Sam Jones, the well known evangelist, dropped dead of heart failure on his way from Oklahoma City to his home in Georgia. Death came on his fifty-ninth birthday.

URGE ONE BUILDING.

Oregon Men Want United Northwest at Jamestown Exposition.

Portland, Oct. 16.—A movement for a joint Northwest building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition was launched at a recent meeting of the Oregon Jamestown Exposition committee at the Portland Commercial club. President Jefferson Myers and Secretary John H. Stevenson, of the commission, were directed to write an official letter to the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana, notifying them of the attitude of the Oregon commission, and asking them to take action in their official capacities to bring about participation in the plan on the part of their respective states.

The plan is conceived by the Oregon commission is for joint action on the part of the four Northwestern states in the erection of one magnificent exhibit and headquarters structure, in which each state shall have a department of its own, the expense to be borne equally by the several states. It was pointed out at the commission's session that such co-operative action would have the effect of impressing the East with the unity of Northwest interests and of exerting both a political and commercial significance. It also seemed apparent that with the combined capital of the four states a building of such imposing size and beauty could be erected that it could not fail to attract wide attention, while a building by any one of the states, singly, could not have this effect, and, besides, joint action could reduce the expense of putting up individual buildings.

President Myers was authorized to go to the scene of the exposition and negotiate for a site for an Oregon building, in the event it is desired to erect one, and also keep in mind the possibility of a joint state building. He will defer his departure for the East until he has had time to hear from the governors of the Northwest states on the plan suggested. In the event the other states do not show a disposition to adopt the plan proposed, this will not be allowed to interfere in any degree with Oregon's plan to make an exhibit, should the legislature warrant it. Upon his return from the East President Myers will make a report to the commission, and Governor Chamberlain on the result of his investigations, and this report, setting forth in detail the cost of making an exhibit and the facilities for erecting a building and installing an exhibit, when delivered, will be used as the basis for appearing before the legislature to ask such an appropriation as shall be necessary to make a creditable showing.

FARMERS MUST DRAIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin of Instruction.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the guidance of the great number of people from humid regions who settle on the immense areas of Western lands opened to settlement, the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

There are several million acres open for settlement in the United States, and irrigation works built by private enterprise and works being constructed by the national government will provide a water supply for more than 1,000,000 acres of arid lands. The report discusses arid soils and water supplies generally and describes how to locate and build farm ditches, prepare land to receive water, irrigate staple crops and how much water to apply. "Experience throughout the arid region," the report says, "is demonstrating that the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil; capillarity brings this water to the surface, where it evaporates, and the salts accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything like economy in the use of water and thorough cultivation, which will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation, will decrease the danger."

Battling With a River.

Imperial Junction, Cal., Oct. 16.—Seldom has a more desperate battle with nature been waged than that for the turning of the Colorado river. Rockwood gate went out last Thursday, and a great disappointment was occasioned, but the outlook is much brighter. Yesterday the trestle below the gate was prepared, 100 cars of rock being dumped as an experiment. This morning the rock was found in the same position, indicating that the soil was firm enough to support it. Another trestle is being built.

Big Travel to California.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The past month has seen a steady flow of population into California from the Eastern states. The figures of the railroads and the California Promotion committee state that 14,000 settlers have come here in that time. Many of these have gone to the country, but a fair proportion have remained in San Francisco. It is believed that this is simply the vanguard of an army of immigrants who are coming to locate in California.

Silver Advances to 70.13.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The director of the mint yesterday purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at 70.13 cents per fine ounce, delivered at the mint in Denver. For the convenience of bidders it has been decided to open bids for the sale of silver on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, instead of on Wednesdays only, as heretofore.

ONE MORE CHANCE

Annexation Sure to Follow Next Failure of Cuba.

SELF GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Sugar and Tobacco Men Will Object to Free Competition, But It Must Come.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Republican senators and congressmen who have been in Washington recently and officials closely identified with the administration agree with the president that Cuba shall have another opportunity to try self government, but the opinion is almost universal that annexation is only a matter of time. Little is being said publicly about the probability of annexing Cuba to the United States, but the subject is receiving a great deal of attention in Washington and public men are seriously discussing the best method of bringing the island under the protecting arm of the United States.

President Roosevelt is absolutely sincere in his declaration against the present annexation of Cuba and he has hopes that the Cuban people, on their second attempt, will be able to form and maintain a satisfactory government. He does not want the island made a part of the United States if, by any possibility, the Cubans can conduct their own affairs and protect the lives and property of all their citizens. He does not believe that the United States at this time would be justified in taking over the island, merely because vast amounts of American capital have been invested. But if the words of other administration officials can be held to be authoritative, it is to be inferred that the president will interpose no further objection to annexation in case the second Cuban government is a failure.

While annexation is generally expected, no one looks forward to it with enthusiasm. Rather, the Cuban problem is regarded in the light of one of the unpleasant outgrowths of the Spanish war, as perplexing in some respects as the Philippine question. Southern men would like to see Cuba made American territory, but they want the tariff wall kept up against Cuban sugar and tobacco, and some bar erected against the immigration of native Cubans into the United States. The South has more than its share of dusky citizens.

It is probable that the men in congress who are fighting a reduction of the duty on Philippine sugar and tobacco would join the South in demanding the retention of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from Cuba in case of annexation. If Philippine sugar is a menace to the beet sugar industry of the West, it will be argued that the sugar from Cuba, closer and much more abundant, would be a still greater menace.

STORM SPOILS BANANAS.

Hurricane Sweeps Through Central America, Wasting \$1,000,000.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—Damages of fully \$1,000,000, including the partial demolition of one town, was done by the hurricane on the coast of Central America which was reported by a brief wireless message received here last night. Wireless and cable advices today to the United States Fruit company say that probably no loss of life occurred.

The hurricane appeared to be central near Bluefields, on the east coast of Nicaragua. It swept in from the sea, its first fury striking Little and Great Corn islands, which were swept bare of vegetation and their topography even altered by the waves. On the mainland the storm's damage was confined mostly to a path about 30 miles wide, in which banana and rubber crops were destroyed and plantations blown down. Great damage is reported from Rama, a town on the coast about 40 miles from Bluefields.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Dying.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederate states, is dying of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic here. It is believed she cannot survive more than a few hours. Mrs. Davis has been ill for several days, but it had been believed she would recover up to last night, when a sudden change for the worse was noticed. Mrs. Davis went to the Majestic a short time ago on her return from the Adirondacks, where she spent most of the summer for her health.

Trial of New York Central.

New York, Oct. 16.—The trial of the New York Central Railroad company for the alleged giving of rebates of some \$26,000 to the American Sugar Refining company on sugar shipments to the West is the first trial for the infraction of the Elkins law ever undertaken in this city. With this action is inaugurated a sitting of the Federal Criminal court that may be expected to last with its successive terms for at least a year and probably much longer.

Army in Cuba Given Name.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Brigadier General Barry, acting chief of staff, today issued a general order by direction of the president stating that the military forces now assembled in Cuba or to be assembled there are constituted an army to be known as the Army of Cuban Pacification.

NEXT POPE NOT A SAINT.

Need of a Pallidian at the Vatican is Widely Recognized.

Rome, Oct. 16.—In spite of the fact that the pope is enjoying perfect health, the matter of possible results of the next conclave, whenever it does occur, is being discussed among the cardinals, and this with no desire to anticipate the election or to be disrespectful to the pontiff. The feeling among the cardinals has changed greatly since August, 1903, and today there exists a tendency quite opposite to that which triumphed three years ago. In view of the Vatican's experiences with France, the cry this time will be not for a merely religious pope, but a political pope; not for a saint, but for a statesman.

Even the strongest opponents of three years ago of Cardinal Rampolla now favor his election. Rampolla failed in 1903 chiefly because he was vetoed by Cardinal Puzyna, in the name of Austria, speaking for the entire Triple Alliance.

Although Pope Pius has suppressed the right of veto abrogated by certain powers, the reason which induced the Triple Alliance to oppose Cardinal Rampolla still exist, and the church today is less able to afford displeasing the Central Empire. Consequently there are rumors of an experiment with a foreign pope, in spite of the disfavor of the Italians. For the last four centuries all the popes have been Italians.

FOOTPADS HARD AT WORK.

Police Round Up All the Suspicious Characters They See.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—Despite the energetic measures taken by the police in rounding up all ex-convicts and suspicious characters yesterday and today, the activity of the footpads and highwaymen continued. Several reports of robberies and attempted hold-ups were made to the police.

Carl Wilson, a laborer, was held up and robbed of \$6 by two men, while walking on Rush street, near Kearney, about 10 o'clock tonight. As the footpads stopped him Wilson fired a shot at them in the darkness. In their haste in searching him, the robbers overlooked the pistol which he had. Attracted by the shot, a nightwatchman came running up and also began shooting at the fleeing men.

Edward Lang, a street-car conductor, reported to the police today that he was held up by two masked men at the north end of the Ferry building shortly before 12 o'clock last night. While one of them held a pistol against Lang's head the other footpad went through his pockets, and, according to Lang, robbed him of \$50.

An attempted hold-up was reported from Golden Gate park. The approach of some pedestrians frightened away the highwaymen.

BIG GUNS NEEDED.

General Wood Also Wants Cavalry Sent to Philippines.

Washington, Oct. 16.—An argument against the reduction in the number of troops in the Philippines is made by Major General Leonard Wood, commanding that division, in his annual report. The total garrison, on June 30 last, numbered 20,043 men.

"We are far from home," says General Wood, "and in case of foreign disturbances, even with all our troops concentrated at Manila, the force available would be scarcely sufficient to defend it from a serious attack. Moreover, a strong garrison should be maintained here until conditions pertaining to the civil government are well established and the animosities and disappointments incident to the building up of a local government under new and perhaps strained conditions have passed away."

General Wood suggests adding some artillery to the present garrison and sending to the Philippines one squadron of each of the cavalry regiments in the United States.

Public order has greatly improved in Mindanao. The rice output there is said to exceed any previous year and the people have gone to work. As there is a large Mohammedan element there, and unexpected disturbances may occur as the result of action of religious fanatics returning from Mecca, the report says the garrison should be concentrated.

Fiscal Deficit Less.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has given out an advance statement of the receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. It shows a reduction of the annual deficit from \$14,572,584 for 1905 to \$10,516,996 for 1906, over \$4,000,000, or 27.532 per cent. The total receipts for 1906 were \$167,932,783, an increase over 1905 of \$15,106,198, which is the greatest increase for any year in the history of the service. The per cent of increase in receipts for 1906 is 9.88.

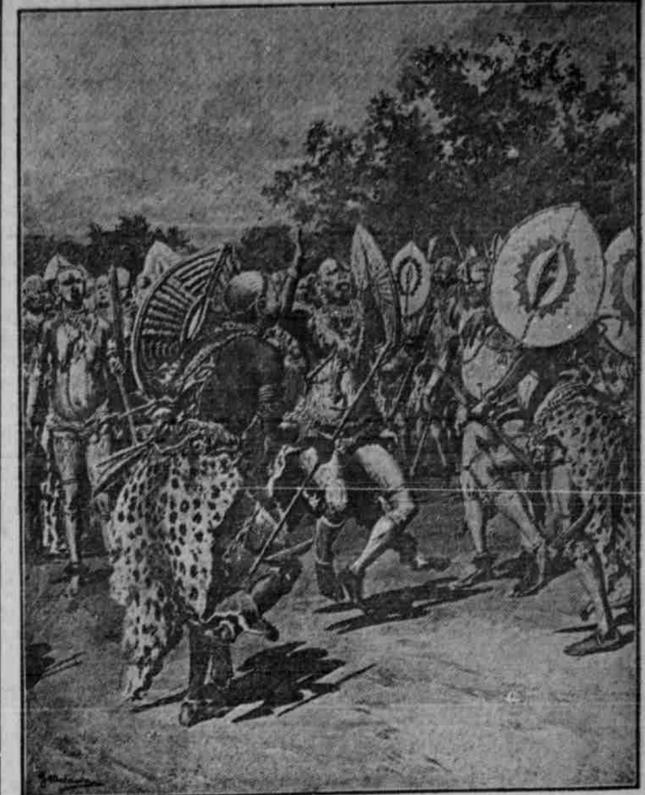
Economy in British Navy.

London, Oct. 16.—The Standard this morning says the government purposes, before the end of the year, to remove 20 efficient ships from active duty, in order to economize for an active fleet. Six battleships of the Majestic class will be removed. All of these will be placed in the home reserve. The entire Royal Sovereign class, eight fine vessels, will be placed in reserve without crews, and four armored cruisers will be paid off.

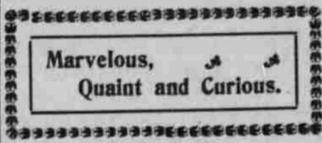
Rain Damages Cotton.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 16.—A heavy rain has fallen over the ground in part of Texas the past 24 hours, doing considerable damage to the cotton crop. There will be a heavy loss in rice.

DANCE BY THE WAKIKUYU IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



The Wakikuyu are known as the Kikuyu and Akikuyu, and they inhabit the Kikuyu hills, one of the most beautiful, fertile and economically important parts of the British East Africa Protectorate not far from Nairobi. Sir Charles Elliot says that they are intelligent and fairly industrious, and live a semi-settled agricultural life; that is to say, they burn a clearing in the forest, build a village and cultivate for a few years. As soon as the soil shows any sign of exhaustion they move on, burn another clearing, and repeat the same process. Sir Charles says that the Kikuyu are almost a comparative recent hybrid between the Masai and a Bantu stock, and there is no reason why such hybrids should not continue to be formed in the future, to the great advantage of the country. It is estimated that the natives of the Kikuyu country number some 300,000. Kikuyu is said to be derived from Kuyu, which means a fig, fig trees of various kinds being abundant in the country.



Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

Helmet of Crosby.

We here present our readers with a sketch of the helmet of Sir John Crosby, as it originally appeared when suspended over his tomb in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. He was an eminent merchant of London; but is represented upon his tomb in a full suit of armor. He died in 1475. The extreme height of the crown of the helmet resembles that on the tomb of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick; and was intended to support the crest of the wearer, the holes for affixing it being still visible.

Arch of Trajan.

Triumphal arches were among the most peculiar forms of art which the Romans borrowed from those around them, and used with that strange mixture of splendor and bad taste which characterizes all their works.

These were in the first instance no doubt borrowed from the Etruscans, as was also the ceremony of the triumph with which they were ultimately associated. At first they seem rather to have been used as festal entrances to the great public roads, whose construction was considered as one of the most



ARCH OF TRAJAN.

important benefits a ruler could confer on his country. There was one erected at Rimini in honor of an important restoration of the Flaminian Way by Augustus; another at Susa in Piedmont, to commemorate a similar act of the same Emperor. Trajan built one on the pier at Ancona, when he restored that harbor, and another at Beneventum, when he repaired the Via Appia, represented in the woodcut here given. It is one of the best preserved as well as most graceful of its class in Italy. The arch of the Sergii at Pola in Istria seems also to have been erected for a like purpose. That of Hadrian at Athens, and another built by him at Antioch in Egypt, were monuments merely commemorative of the benefits which he had conferred on those cities by the architectural works he had erected within their walls. By far the most important application of these gateways, in Rome at least, was to

commemorate a triumph which may have passed along the road over which the arch was erected beforehand, for the triumphal procession to pass through, of which it would remain a memorial.

PIETY HAS COST HIM \$500,000.

But Wilcox Still Refuses to Run His Railroad on Sunday.

Denver is the home of a man the courage of whose convictions has been tested to the extent of \$500,000. And he still holds steadfastly to his principles, in spite of the fact that his friends have warned him that the pursuance of his policy will injure him financially.

The man is Edward J. Wilcox, builder and sole owner of the Argentine Central Railway, in Colorado, and he has displayed his courage by not permitting a train to run over his road on Sunday. Neither will he permit the insertion of a line of advertising concerning his railroad or other business interests in the Sunday issue newspaper, although a great believer in advertising and spending a liberal allowance with the dailies of Denver every other day in the week.

The Argentine Central Railway cost Mr. Wilcox more than \$450,000, and he built it entirely with his own money. Yet he believes that no man should do business on Sunday, and he insists that his road will pay expenses and be a winner in due time if he strictly observes the Sabbath. Strict adherence to religious and business principles has marked the career of Mr. Wilcox, who went to Colorado penniless and is now reckoned a multi-millionaire, his fortune being estimated at about \$5,000,000. He was born in Creedmore, Ont., Canada, and when 21 years of age went to Colorado, with no advantages to place him at the top rung of the ladder of financial success beyond the possession of good health and a strong pair of arms. He became a mining engineer and saving as much of his salary as possible, invested it wisely.

Different. "Young Dr. Walker always impressed me as having nerves of iron, judging by the cool way he performed the most serious operations," remarked his friend, "but yesterday when I met him in consultation he was the most excited man I have seen for a long while." "It must have been a most unusual and extraordinary case." "No, one of the doctor's own children had a mild attack of measles."—London Tit-Bits.

Deliberate. "My!" exclaimed Mr. Klunnsay, at the summer hotel hop, "this floor's awfully slippery. It's hard to keep on your feet." "Oh!" replied his fair partner, sarcastically, "then you were really trying to keep on my feet? I thought it was accidental."—Philadelphia Press.

Every father argues that because the baby is his is no reason why he should enjoy caring for it when it cries. When a man doesn't feel like talking he calls on some woman and listens.