

OF THE WEEK
Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.
EVENTS OF TWO CONTINENTS
Less Important but Less interesting Events of the Past Week

German Hoar, a son of the late Hoar, is dead.
Hoar is badly in need of hospital care.
Prices of meat in Germany are lower than in Germany.
Building constructors in New York are to deal with the unions.
Leaders of the recent Russian revolution have been sentenced to Siberia.
Boat refusee to believe his wife really intends to divorce him.
Sweden and Norway are disputing the ownership of the island of Jan Mayen.
War Taft addressed a conference at Potomac, Idaho, on Monday.
A storm has swept over New York accompanied by heavy snow and high winds.
The car is practically a wreck. The grand dukes, who force the emperor to their orders.
November 1 the number of passengers in Chicago for the quarter was 129 less than six months ago.
Finger prints of a soldier in a penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, has been discovered to be the same as that of a murderer from England.
Storms have dislodged large quantities of mud from the sides of Vesuvius, causing damage to farms and farms on the mountain slopes.
The prosecution has made Mayor Schmitz and Boss McHugh of San Francisco, made over a million dollars from graft on building contracts.
The person is torn by anarchists of diffeent and beliefs.
Panama Canal commission is at hard time to find laborers.
Independent telephone company has a right of way in Chicago.
The ship collided with a motor steamer and sunk, 23 of her crew were drowned.
The princess of royal blood has been sentenced to prison for a recent daring robbery in New York which was executed.
Anarchist speakers and leaders were arrested in New York charged with plotting to riot and disorderly conduct.
The developer that San Francisco which bought their supplies from certain firms got their licenses cancelled.
C. T. U. speaker says there are 10,000 women and girls in Chicago for \$5 a week or less, and 1,000 saloons.
The Indian nation, numbering at 100 fighting men, will go on the march.
The approaching in the Northwest.
President Fairbanks is drawing Nevada in Kentucky.
The oil company is fined \$5,000 when law permitted a million.
The widows of Chicago have a fund of \$1,000,000 or more by a bank.
The transports in Russia are now being taken by strong forces of Cossacks in the mountains.
The roads for a shorter work day and scale have been made on all the Pennsylvania railroad.
The consignment of 100 laborers from Vigo, Spain, has arrived at work on the Panama canal.
Russell Sage gives \$50,000 for a schoolhouse at Sag Harbor, in memory of her grand parents.
The bodies have been taken from the wrecked street cars at Atlantic City. It is believed this is all.
The English horse of lords has a compulsory in the English.
The plain for tariff revision. The bodies have been recovered from the French submarines.
The reported that one of the accused supervisors in San Francisco has a full confession of the illegal graters.
The more bodies were found in the burned tenement house in New York. This makes 13 dead and 130 still missing.
The 100 Crow Indians is on a runaway Utes in Wyoming. They are peaceful and will persuade the Utes to return to reservation.

JAPANESE PROBLEM SERIOUS.

Think the United States is Thoroughly Prejudiced Against Them.

Washington, Oct. 31.—While nothing of an official nature has been allowed to leak out, it is nevertheless a fact that President Roosevelt and the State Department are deeply concerned over the growing anti-American sentiment that has apparently taken deep root in Japan. Private advices and confidential telegrams to the State Department confirm press reports telling of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese and add to the uneasiness of administration officials.

It can be stated on authority that the administration is anxious to avoid a rupture with Japan. The East appears to be in entire sympathy with this view, but in the West a different sentiment prevails, and it is the enmity of the people of the West that is largely responsible for the present delicate situation.

The Japanese have come to the conclusion that their people are not more welcome in the United States than are the Chinese, and while no bar has yet been raised against them, they fully expect that in the near future the Chinese exclusion act will be extended to cover all subjects of the Mikado. If such a move is made by the American congress, it will certainly give affront to Japan, and serious consequences would most certainly follow.

The people of the East do not look upon the Japanese with that same contempt that is shown west of the Rocky Mountains. In this part of the country the Japanese are viewed sentimentally; they are known principally for their deeds in war and for their recent defeat of the great Russian army and navy. In the West the Japanese are viewed from a practical standpoint, for there they are known intimately. The difference is that the West is flooded with Japanese laborers; in the East there are none. The East judges the Japanese by the few people of that race who live here. They are principally diplomats or students; citizens of the highest type. There are no Japanese laborers in the East. On the other hand, the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain region knows little of the Japanese diplomat, but has an intimate knowledge of the Japanese laborer, and he is a very different type of man.

The East, knowing nothing of the Japanese labor problem, is at a loss to understand the unfriendly attitude taken by the people of the West, and if the Western contingent in congress attempts to extend the Chinese exclusion law to embrace the Japanese, the issue will meet with determined opposition from this end of the country. The further fact that the administration is anxious to preserve friendly relations with Japan will be another great obstacle in the way of the advocates of Japanese exclusion, and the fight, once begun, will be vigorous and protracted.

The bulk of Japanese in this country being confined to the Western states, it is natural that the current opinion in Japan should reflect the sentiment of the Japanese hordes in this country. The Japanese laborers, being made aware of the unfriendliness of the white laborers in the West, as well as the unfriendliness of the employers of labor, very naturally conclude that this sentiment is general throughout the United States, and having reached this conclusion, it is to be expected that their views would reach their home country. Their animosity crops out at frequent intervals, notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese government to keep it down.

That the Japanese are in an ugly mood is manifest by their readiness to make much out of little incidents that occur in the United States. Only a few days ago Asahi Kitagaki, the only Japanese midshipman at the Annapolis Naval Academy, voluntarily resigned because he was deficient in his studies and unable to keep up with his class. He took this action on the advice of the Japanese Embassy in this city. Any other midshipman would have been dropped without the privilege of resigning. It was promptly announced that no other Japanese would be appointed to the vacancy, and immediately the report was spread that the United States government was displaying discourtesy to the Japanese government, when, as a matter of fact, the announcement was made in accordance with a recent act of congress, which stipulated that no more foreigners should be admitted to the Naval Academy. The incident stirred the Japanese in the United States and caused another ripple at home.

In like manner the Japanese took offense because John D. Rockefeller made some caustic remarks on the treachery of the Japanese in business.

M'Creery to Be Minister.

Mexico City, Oct. 31.—It was stated here last night that Fenton R. McCreery, who for the past nine years has been secretary of the United States Legation and Embassy here, would be appointed United States Minister to Columbia to succeed Minister Barrett, who is to be made United States Minister to Brazil. Lloyd C. Griscom, present United States Ambassador to Brazil, will succeed George von L. Meyer as Ambassador to Russia, who will become Postmaster-General in March 1907. Mr. McCreery said he had no official knowledge of his promotion.

Utes Still Traveling.

Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 31.—Luther Dunning, a man living on Otter Creek, has just arrived from the Indian camp where he met and talked with Chief Kannaph, who says his people are prepared to fight before they will be taken back to Utah to starve. When Dunning visited the camp the Indians were on Bear Creek.

SOONERS GET PICK

Indian Police Powerless to Stop Breaking of Rules.

LAW IGNORED BY PROSPECTORS

Great Rush Occurs into Walker Lake Reserve, but All Claims Are Found Taken.

HAWTHORNE, Nev., Oct. 30.—Walker Lake Indian reservation was opened at noon yesterday and half an hour after the signal admitting thousands of prospectors had been sounded countless mining claims had been located, townsites established and mushroom cities are now springing up at the mouths of Dutchman and Cottonwood Creeks, in the vicinity of which the richest mining territory is supposed to lie.

Although many preferred to locate claims according to the law surrounding the opening of the reservation and waited at the boundary lines, numerous men had rushed into the coveted land the night previous. As a result the race from the boundary was a farce. J. P. Miller, who started from Hawthorne with about 500 men when the dynamite signal was fired, beat automobiles and vehicles with his feet horse, covering the distance of seven miles in 29 minutes. He secured as locations valuable mining property. George Green, with A. Nye and P. O'Brien, of Tonopah, in the race from Walker Mountain from the Yerrington side, covered four miles of precipitous country in 21 minutes. They also secured 14 Arastra properties. George Nagle, supposed to be acting for United States Senator Nixon, staked out a townsite at Dutchman Creek.

Holders of claims immediately patrolled them with Winchester, but, as nobody cared to dispute their location, there was no bloodshed. It is feared, however, that when surveys are commenced tomorrow there may be disputes which may cause trouble. Half a dozen participated in the struggle for mining land, and in some instances succeeded in securing rich properties.

As a rule the people who waited until the regular time before rushing into the territory did not secure anything for their efforts, and many honest prospectors who had spent all their savings to participate in the opening turned back defeated.

So great was the rush across the desert from the line nearest Thorne that a number of persons narrowly escaped being trampled over, and in numerous instances injuries were reported. Horses were ridden until they dropped, and men recounted their ill fortune when their automobiles became stalled in the deep sand.

Jaded and overcome by thirst, numbers of prospectors barely summoned enough strength to make their locations. Those who had waited for the signal from the top of Mount Grant before rushing into the reservation, found that all the most valuable claims in the vicinity of the rich Dutchman, Cottonwood and other creeks emptying into the southwestern portion of Walker Lake had been taken up by men who had rushed in the night before. Even men who employed launches to take them across Walker Lake from the eastern side found that their efforts were of no avail, as they were much too late to be on an equal footing with the men who had disregarded all law.

Special Land Agent Frank Parks has received no reply from Washington to his recommendations that the present opening be annulled on account of irregularity. He asserts that today's proceedings are an injustice to those who sought to obey the laws regarding the opening and whose efforts were baffled by those who rushed through ahead of time because the boundary lines were not properly guarded. Had it not been for the work of private citizens, who assisted the 14 Indian police, there would not have been the slightest semblance of regularity in the opening.

English Landlords Won't Sell.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—John E. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House of Commons today in order to call attention to the lack of progress in reinstating evicted tenants in Ireland owing, as the speaker alleged, to the landlords hindering the operation of the land act by refusing to sell untenanted land. The land commissioners were consequently unable to provide farms for evicted tenants.

Mr. Redmond said it was obvious that the government must resort to some system of compulsion.

Bracelets Are the Rage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Jewelry manufacturers are busy trying to fill orders which have rushed upon them to an extent never before remembered in the trade. A canvass of the shops shows that with most of the plants running day and night the demand cannot be supplied. The demand for bracelets is said to be the direct cause of the strain upon the capacity of factories. The output of these articles is said to exceed all the others put together.

Reds Make Another Rich Haul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A party of revolutionists numbering 20 held up a convoy of three vehicles on the way to Kazan and secured 20,000 rubles. The robbers escaped.

Cuba Has Tranquil Day.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Reports received by telegraph this morning from the commanders of the garrisons in all parts of Cuba show that complete tranquillity prevails.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Three Loaded Trolley Cars Leave Track and Go Through Trestle.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 30.—By the wrecking of a three coach train on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Sunday afternoon at least 50 passengers perished and the list may reach the total of 75 when all is known. While crossing the drawbridge spanning the waterway known as the "Thoroughfare," which separates Atlantic City from the mainland, the train left the tracks and plunged into the water.

The passengers in the first two coaches, with one or two exceptions, were drowned. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and it is expected that at least 25 and possibly 50 more bodies still are in the submerged coaches.

The accident was witnessed by many persons on shore, and assistance was promptly sent from Atlantic City. Little could be done, however, toward saving the lives of those imprisoned in the submerged coaches. The water at the point where the train plunged in was not deep enough to cover the coaches at first, but as the tide rose they were soon gone from sight.

Late in the evening a wrecking crew arrived, and with their aid and with the use of a derrick, a dozen or more bodies were taken out and brought to this city. Of the 25 bodies about 20 have been identified and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in establishing the identity of the others.

The trestle is about a mile long and 15 feet above the water, and the drop to the water required several seconds, giving time for the passengers to see and calculate their fate.

The accident was due to a rail "turning in." It appears that the rail which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric caught this and twisted it inward. This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it and while the third car was descending the rear portion struck a piece of the abutment, hung there for a short time and then slid into the water. This brief stop saved several lives. A number of men and women leaped out of windows and the rear door either into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued.

It was stated that fully 80 to 100 passengers were aboard, mostly all crowded into the first and second cars. These are engulfed. Among the passengers were 20 members of the Royal Artillery band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band were recovered early in the afternoon.

CLOSING IN ON THE UTES.

Wyoming Militia May Be First in Touch and Battle May Be Fought.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Soldiers are now approaching the band of renegade Utes from five different points, and it is only a question of time until the redskins are either forced to surrender or are annihilated by the cavalry from Fort Keogh, approaching from the north, two more troops from Fort Meade from the northwest, two from Fort Robinson, out of Gillette, closing in from the southeast, two from the same fort advancing from Arvada, from the south, and two companies of infantry from Fort Mackenzie, from the west.

The Utes are traveling northwest, and according to a report have not yet passed the Big Powder. The band is making direct for the Cheyenne agency, across the river. It now looks as though the several bodies of Wyoming militia will be able to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland, 60 miles north of here, by Monday at least, in which event a battle will probably be fought in the valley of Tongue River, near that place.

Ashland is 12 miles from the Cheyenne reservation, and the Utes have already sent couriers to the Cheyennes for help in case they decide on resistance to the regulars. Squads of infantry from Fort Mackenzie left Sheridan for Arvada, where they will guard the supplies in order to release the full strength of the cavalry.

Election Approaching.

New York, Oct. 30.—A week from Tuesday there will be elections in 42 states and three territories. Oregon Maine and Vermont have already elected state officers and members of the Sixtieth Congress. In 23 of the states a governor and other state officers (in 20 of them also a legislature); in ten, minor state officers or justices of the supreme court; in two, congressmen only, are to be elected. Oklahoma is to vote on a state constitution, and Arizona and New Mexico on joint statehood.

Clash With Red Men.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A Minor special from the north states that meager advices have been received at Fort Benton of a stabbing and shooting affray in the Sweet Grass Hills, 60 miles distant, between Indians and whites, as the result of which two men are dead and two badly wounded. It is impossible to learn the names of the principals in the trouble. A priest has left Fort Benton for the scene. Officers are also preparing to leave for the hills.

Mutinous Cossacks Sentenced.

Yekaterinodar, Oct. 29.—The trial of the Cossacks who mutinied last winter and withdrew to the mountains, where they proclaimed a Cossack republic has come to an end. Some of the men have been sentenced to from 15 to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Fleet of Fishers Destroyed.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—As a result of the recent storm, the Goto Island fishing fleet was practically destroyed, 228 vessels having been lost and 822 fishermen drowned. Of those saved, 100 were injured.



GOOD ROADS

Good Roads in the South.
In an address by John Craft of Mobile it was stated that the cost to the farmers of the South is 50 cents per bale of cotton for an average haul of eight miles.

If there were good roads the cost would be reduced to 16 cents a bale. Estimating a crop at a million bales this would mean a saving of \$340,000 annually.

It costs under present road conditions 25 cents to haul a ton of fertilizer a mile. With good roads the cost would be 8 cents a ton.

"I have studied for some years the problem of working convicts on our public roads," said Mr. Craft, "and they have proved to be the most economical road builders to be had. The convict has long passed the experimental stage for road-making.

"Judge Eave of Georgia, who has had twenty years' experience in working convicts as road builders, says: 'They are the best and cheapest road builders. While working convicts, not a single overt act was committed, or a single child, woman or man molested, or one dollar's worth of property depreciated on.'

"Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, has the finest macadamized roads, and it is being done with convict labor. It costs an average of 25 cents a day to guard, feed and care for convict labor when it is managed on business principles.

"As for the convict himself, statistics show that 90 per cent of those who are worked in the open air, properly fed and guarded, return to their families and cease to be charge or a menace to the State, while of those who are kept in prison or are worked in mines, sawmills or similar places, 85 per cent become hardened criminals.

"Nor do I think it right to put the honest wage earners in competition with convict labor, or the manufacturing industry in competition with the one that hires cheap convict labor.

"Indiana has more than 17,000 miles of good gravel roads. I remember when Indiana was considered one of the illiterate States in the Union. To-day she is prosperous, and her people are no longer ignorant, but the State is dotted with the finest schools and colleges.

"Massachusetts spends more money than any other State on her public roads. New York has just voted to issue \$50,000,000 for her roads to be spent in the next ten years. New Jersey has fine roads, which have been of great benefit, and are the best investment the State has. Missouri is agitating a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for her public roads. The Province of Ontario, Canada, has 60,000 miles of good roads, and from that phenomenal improvement have been the results of prosperity to its farmers."—New York Sun.

Everybody Drag!
When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear;
In the winter cold and drear;
Every season in the year;
Drag—the roads!

Rabies from Dog's Paw.
The popular notion that rabies only follows the bite of a mad animal or, by exception, the licking of a superficial wound is incorrect. P. Remlinger, director of the Imperial Bacteriological Institute of Constantinople, has brought forward three observations, which show the possibility of a third method of contamination.

A certain number of animals, particularly the dog and the cat, have the habit of licking their paws. But Roux and Nocard have shown that the saliva becomes virulent in a few days after the first appearance of the symptoms of rabies. When the rabid animal is confined in one place the saliva drips upon the ground and soils his paws, which are also contaminated by licking with his tongue.

Wounds, therefore, made by scratching with the claws of a rabid animal are necessarily infected wounds. In scratching the human skin the animal lays bare a number of nerve filaments, upon which the virus is deposited. Persons who are scratched by animals thought to be mad should, therefore, submit themselves to appropriate treatment without loss of time.—Le Bulletin Medical.

An Afterpiece.
Everybody wondered why pretty, American-born Selma Carlson married Olaf Jonsson, who was only six months out of Sweden, and seemed stupid. But Olaf was steady, thrifty and kind-hearted, and made Selma an admirable and easily managed husband.

Sometimes, however, Olaf proved amusing, even to Selma. She tells of one occasion when she sent him with some aching teeth to the dentist.

After the teeth were extracted, Olaf, instead of leaving the office, hung about expectantly.

"Is there something more you want done?" asked the dentist.

"Veil, my dunno," returned Olaf, looking doubtfully at the chandler.

"My tank maybe my like leedle gas. My meesis sees tole my how to take some for my toots. Eef she don't hurt too much, my tank maybe my better hov about twenty-f' cent wort."

As soon as you eat, it's all over at a picnic.

WEALTH IN WEEDS.
Profitable Field Which the American Farmer is Neglecting.

I have often wondered, says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, why some of our wideawake and resourceful farmers have not gone in for drug plant cultivation. The United States last year bought \$64,000,000 worth of drugs and dyes and nearly every dollar's worth of this material could have been secured from plants and weeds grown in the United States. A large and promising field here has been neglected by our people.

Some of the experts of the Department of Agriculture have been investigating the question of the extent to which drugs now imported from abroad at high prices may be grown in the United States. Their studies have produced facts calculated to encourage the

cultivation on a large scale of shrubs and weeds which are now looked upon as worthless and troublesome, while in reality they possess great value if properly treated.

In fact, the average farmer has rich es lying unnoticed about his fields in the shape of noxious weeds, which instead of being utilized, remain to incubate the land and impoverish the owner. The value of certain of these native drug plants has been recognized by some collectors with the result that they have been well nigh exterminated.

Belladonna is a standard drug, widely used, and a very considerable sum is paid annually for the products of this plant. Experiments with belladonna have been in progress at the Washington gardens of the government for about four years, and it has been found to do well in a good garden soil. After the first year the roots become valuable and may be dug in the late autumn or early spring. It is desirable that they should not be allowed to become too woody before digging. They are cut and cured. The cultivation of belladonna on a commercial scale has been taken up successfully during the past two years by an American firm using this drug.

At the present time a small but growing market exists in this country for ground paprika pepper, prepared from the pods of a slender fruit grown especially in Hungary. This product is imported in both the whole and the ground condition, chiefly in the latter state. During the last two seasons small experimental plantings have been made by the government at Ebenezer, S. C. Three acres grown during the last season have yielded between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds of dried pepper pods, for which a profitable price has been received. In spite of the fact that the ripe fruit was picked weekly and cured out in a tobacco barn over artificial heat, the profits resulting have been satisfactory. There was imported last year 3,500,000 pounds of pepper, valued at more than \$4,000,000. The government experts say that this entire demand can be met by American products provided proper attention is given to the business.

If the advice of the plant specialists of the government be followed many new industries may be established on land that is now considered worthless. Weeds regarded as nuisances, which may be found along the wayside, in fence corners, and waste places, contain valuable drugs. Among these are the so-called American wormseed, which is used as a vermifuge. Some land in Florence, S. C., was devoted to the cultivation of this weed and yielded 500 pounds to the acre. The crop gave a better return, acre for acre, than cotton on the same kind of land for the same season.

The despised Jimson weed supplies drug dealers with both leaves and seeds. If cultivated this ungainly ill-smelling weed will pay better than wheat and other staple crops. Poke root has a commercial value, and on the shelves of the apothecaries it is labeled Phytolacca Americana. Burdock, and yellow dock roots are now imported because no American farmer takes the trouble to dig and send them to market.

Among the wild drug plants now rapidly disappearing are seneca snake root and purple cone-flowers. This drug has come into special prominence in the last few years and is much in demand, an increasing foreign consumption being noted in addition to the quantity necessary to satisfy home demands.