

IS UNDER CONTROL

Yellow Fever Situation Said to Be in Hand.

QUARANTINE CONCERNS PEOPLE

All Surrounding States Have Established Strict Regulations Against the Fever Infected City.

New Orleans, July 29.—The health authorities who are handling the yellow fever situation here have now so thoroughly perfected their organization that they feel confident every case of fever, though not thoroughly developed, will be promptly reported, and will go upon the official records. So thorough has been the inspection of the city that it is believed that every existing case has been found, and is now included in the 206 cases which have been announced. Many of these are on the road to recovery, and it is expected that with the perfect scientific treatment that has been arranged for there will be a reduced mortality rate which in the early stages of the disease has been admittedly high.

The most annoying feature of the situation now is the disposition of practically every town in adjoining states to tighten the quarantine against the city. That is due to the feeling beyond the city that 200 cases means a serious situation, and the fact that the escape of Italians from the infected French market center has resulted in the appearance of cases of fever at various points.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF GRAFT

Scientist Recommends Material in Which He Has Personal Interest.

Washington, July 29.—In a hearing today at the department of agriculture, at which Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hayes, Prof. B. L. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, George T. Moore, of that bureau, and two representatives of an agricultural publication, were present, the last two named made charges that the wife of one of the scientists in the bureau of plant industry owned a block of stock in an eastern concern manufacturing a culture for soil inoculation, while the scientist was preparing and revising bulletins regarding enrichment of farms and portraying the culture as containing virulent forms of bacteria for making poor land.

It was alleged that the publications revised by the official tended to direct the farmers to a commercial concern supplying the material because of the exhaustion of the supply by the department.

At today's hearing the scientist involved in the allegations admitted that his wife owned stock, that stock was to come to him in the event that he severed his connection with the department and became the bacteriologist of the concern, but that in the latter part of April he decided to stay.

DENIES DOING WRONG.

Gesner Takes Stand for Defense at Land Fraud Trial.

Portland, July 29.—Defense in the case of the United States vs. Congressman Williamson, Gesner and Biggs, charged with subornation of perjury, yesterday made a complete denial of the charges of the prosecution by putting Gesner on the stand. He denied ever having made a contract with the entrymen to buy land, although he admitted lending them money, and said he had stated to certain entrymen that the claims would be worth, upon final proof being completed, \$500 to him.

Dr. Gesner is old and feeble. He leans heavily on his cane, which is his constant companion. Twenty years of the practice of medicine in the Prineville country has broken his health. Long rides to widely scattered patients at all hours of the day and night over poor roads have ruined his physique.

Shonts Inspects Canal.

Panama, July 29.—President Shonts and a party of canal officers went today to inspect the route from Panama to Culebra. Among the subjects which Mr. Shonts has discussed with Governor Magoon was the construction of quarters and places for the recreation of employees to which much importance is attached. Definite plan will soon be adopted along this line. The great demand for cars for the transportation of material for the canal has caused a serious congestion at both terminals of the railroad.

Many Quarantined at Havana.

Havana, Aug. 1.—Seventy-eight arrivals today from Mexican and Southern state ports again increased the number of passengers detained at the Tricornia station. Of 19 passengers on the Excelsior from New Orleans, 14 were detained as well as were all the 28 passengers on the Martinique, from Miami, Fla. The Yucatan, bound from Vera Cruz to New York, brought one feverish passenger, who was isolated and taken to the fever hospital.

Yellow Fever Case at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., July 29.—Dr. Joseph Porter, state health officer, has issued an official statement to the effect that Victor Vitello, an Italian who arrived here last Saturday from New Orleans, is suffering from a mild attack of yellow fever.

WAR PARTY GAINS RECRUITS

Claim of Indemnity Causes Vigorous Action in War Office.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The intimation of Mr. Sato, Baron Komura's secretary, that Japan will claim full indemnification for the cost of the war beside the Island of Sakhalin, has gained recruits for the war party from among the class which had hoped Russia would be able to offer the railroads to Port Arthur and Dally, the island of Sakhalin, and other valuable considerations in lieu of a direct cash indemnity.

The war office is not slackening preparations for continuing the war in case the peace negotiations are unsuccessful. The gap in general Linievitch's army caused by the losses at Mukden has been filled and the railroad is working to its full capacity, carrying reinforcements to form fresh corps.

A dispatch from Irkutsk announces the completion of work on the trans-Baikal line. In order to relieve the traffic on the railroad, Prince Hilko, minister of railroad communications, has sent three steamers loaded with rails and a flotilla of river steamers by way of the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Yenisei river, whence they will be transported by that river to Krasnoyarsk, which is within 400 miles of Lake Baikal.

CHINA WANTS INDEMNITY TOO.

Russia Must Pay for Illegal Occupation of Manchuria.

Berlin, July 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with a prominent Chinese diplomat, evidently the Chinese minister at Berlin, who says that the dowager empress and the emperor have sent a circular letter to all viceroys and governors and to Chinese ministers abroad, asking them to state fully their views as to what attitude China should take in the settlement of the Manchurian question.

The diplomat further states that China, in determining what indemnity to demand from Russia, will include not only the reduction in public revenues during the war, but a sum sufficient to cover damages suffered through years of illegal occupation of that country. He assumes that Japan will keep her word and hand over Manchuria to China, but thinks it will be impossible for China to install the old form of government there, since the improvements the Russians and Japanese have introduced make a modern system of administration necessary. The diplomat concludes:

"China will not longer play the role of a mere spectator, but will assert her claims with energy in the Portsmouth negotiations and interesting developments will certainly follow."

INSPECT ON OTHER SIDE.

Proposed That Chinese Be Scrutinized Before They Start.

Washington, July 31.—A new way out of the perplexing difficulties surrounding the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law is being considered by the department of Commerce and Labor. It is proposed to put the regulations into more practicable form and at the same time throw a sop to Chinese susceptibilities by having the inspecting and regulating done on the other side.

This can be managed by establishing representatives of the state and immigration services at ports in China with a view to examining the claims of Chinese desiring to come to America, and if the examination proves that they are exempt, to issue credentials to them, which will be accepted without question at American ports. By this plan the investigation will be much more simple and satisfactory.

Defense of Columbia River.

Washington, July 31.—A board of army officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Murray, Artillery corps; Major Langfitt, of the engineers, and the district artillery officer on the Columbia river, will meet and collect data for the submarine defense of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia river, and also report on existing mines, buildings and structures in connection with harbor defense and recommend new works deemed necessary to complete submarine work at the entrance to the river.

July Deficit is Smaller.

Washington, July 31.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued by the treasury department on August 1, will show the receipts for July, 1905, to have been approximately \$49,180,000, and the expenditures about \$62,960,000, leaving a deficit for the month of \$13,680,000. The deficit last July was \$17,300,000. There was no extraordinary receipts or expenditures, and none will appear in July, 1905.

Yaquis Will Surrender.

Nogales, Ariz., July 31.—After six years of continuous fighting, the Yaqui Indians in Mexico are suing for peace. A peace conference is being arranged for, and if there is no hitch in the present plans, Yaqui leaders will meet representatives of the Mexican government at Urez, Solano, Mexico. No date for meeting has been made public, but the Indians are already reported to be gathering in the vicinity of Urez.

British Ship is Seized.

Seattle, July 31.—The British ship Josephine, Captain J. P. Heffler, from Vancouver, B. C., has been seized by the United States marshal at Ketchikan, Alaska. The captain and crew are in jail. The vessel landed a cargo from a Canadian port at an American port without a permit.

SERIOUS CHARGES

Land Fraud Defendants Accused of Changing Applications.

DONE BY COMMISSIONER BIGGS

Mysterious Note Signed by Witness Also Has Place in Proceedings of the Trial.

Portland, July 27.—Prosecution in the trial of Williamson, Gesner and Biggs on a charge of subornation of perjury in the Federal court scored yesterday and added important evidence to its case. The striking features of the testimony were the admissions of Jeff D. Evans, the first witness called in the morning, that the numbers of his claim in the original application he filed before United States Commissioner Biggs had been changed at the Dalles land office upon the receipt of a letter by the officials from Biggs, in which the latter said the change would save trouble, and was at the request of Evans. Evans testified that he had never requested the change nor did he know of the change until he was shown the application at the former trial, with the original number scratched out and others written in.

A further feature of his testimony was the identification of a promissory note, made in favor of Gesner and signed by the witness, for \$426.10, the money advanced by Gesner to make final proof. Evans testified that, although the signature was unquestionably his own, he had never, to his knowledge, signed any note for the money advanced by Dr. Gesner, and had been told by Biggs, who handled the whole affair, that, while a note would be required from some entrymen, it was not to be asked of Evans.

Bennington in Condition to Tow to Mare Island Yard.

RIGHT SIDE UP.

San Diego, Cal., July 27.—The gunboat Bennington is again afloat on an even keel, and will be towed to the Mare Island navy yard to be thoroughly examined and repaired. She will be taken up by the Iris, escorted by the powerful naval tug Fortune, but it is now doubtful if she will get away before the arrival of the Chicago.

Admiral Goodrich is expected to arrive on his flagship tonight or early tomorrow, when an investigation of the disaster will be begun. Much interest centers on the question of what was the steam pressure on boiler B at the time of the explosion, it being understood that the safety valve had been set to blow off at 140 pounds. Examination of the inside of the ship shows that the hull has been damaged but little, if any. The water which poured in and caused the listing came through the blow hole, which had been broken by the force of the explosion.

JUDGE COTTON DECLINES.

Decides to Refuse Bench After Conference With Harriman.

Portland, July 27.—William W. Cotton, with a commission already in his possession, has concluded to decline the appointment as United States judge for the district of Oregon. Private advice to this effect have been received and the fact has been absolutely confirmed. Mr. Cotton left New York for Oregon last night, after a conference with the Eastern officials of the Harriman lines, and today the fact of his intention to decline the judicial position offered him by the president became known.

While no information has been received giving a reason for this action on the part of the Federal judge-appointee, it is generally believed that inducements have been offered him that by the Harriman system that make it worth while for him to decline the bench and remain where he is with additional powers and financial consideration.

Thirty-Six Have Died.

New Orleans, July 27.—Two additional deaths from yellow fever were officially reported to the city board of health today, making 36 in all since July 13. No reports of new cases were received. The report of cases to date made at the city board indicate a slow spread of the fever. There are now 14 foci, one of them at Bunkeye, in North Louisiana, of an Italian escaped from the French market section. His case has proven fatal. There are also three foci above canal street and one in Algiers.

Start for New York.

Paris, July 27.—M. Witte, Professor de Martens and a number of officials making up the Russian peace plenipotentiaries left the St. Nazaire railroad station at 9:30 this morning for Cherbourg, where they will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this evening. Many officials and diplomats gathered at the depot, including Ambassadors Nelidoff and Cassini and M. Rontkowski, Russian financial agent.

Only Impartial Inquiry.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, when asked today for a statement of the disaster to the Bennington, promised the public that there would be no whitewash and that, so far as the service itself was concerned, he would make a scapegoat out of no one.

UNITE AGAINST BRITAIN.

Czar and Kaiser Plan to Combine Naval Forces.

Chicago, July 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says:

"Germany and Russia may join hands to make a strong naval front against England. It is said that the meeting of the czar and kaiser has been mainly occupied with the question of the reconstruction of the Russian navy. The czar is anxious to co-operate with Germany by establishing a strong defensive combine against the English naval forces. Russia's new Baltic squadron is intended to supplement strategically the German Baltic fleet."

"Captain Hintze, who accompanied the kaiser, is supposed to be the coming man. It was he who had the dangerous squabble with Admiral Dewey in 1898. Admiral Diederichs was a mere figurehead."

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Daily News says:

"As an immediate result of the meeting of the kaiser and the czar, two army corps will be withdrawn from Poland. Their arrival at the front in September will give General Linievitch a superiority over the Japanese of 150,000 men. His numerical superiority today is estimated at 70,000. This news makes the war party exultant." The Novoe Vremya says:

"Not a kopeck must be given to Japan, not an inch of territory, not a mile of railroad. There must be no Japanese protectorate over Korea."

"The general staff is sure Linievitch will begin an attack shortly. He has 600,000 men and 2,000 guns. The bureaucracy has changed its tone. Repression is announced, and there is little prospect of reform."

STAND ON DIGNITY.

Pekin Government Would Turn Down Exclusion Treaty.

Washington, July 28.—Some doubt is expressed in official circles whether it will be possible to obtain China's consent to another treaty with the United States providing for even the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country. The State department is aware of ill feelings throughout China on the whole subject, and now that the immigration treaty with China has been allowed to lapse without the negotiation of a new agreement, reports have reached here that China is inclined hereafter to refuse to sign any similar convention.

China's position appears to be that the exclusion of the Chinese citizens from a friendly country is in itself a disgrace, and while she cannot ignore the laws of a foreign power providing for such exclusion, she can refuse to sanction it or become a party to it by concluding a treaty involving such restrictions. A year ago, it is said, it would have been easy to conduct negotiations with China for the exclusion of Chinese laborers only. Now, however, it is understood the Chinese officials are disposed to regard the signing of such a treaty beneath the dignity of their government.

WAS IN PRINEVILLE.

Prosecution Proves Williamson Was There in June, 1902.

Portland, July 28.—Testimony yesterday in the trial of Williamson, Gesner and Biggs for alleged subornation of perjury, established beyond question that Williamson was in Prineville from June 14 to 24 in 1902. This point was disputed by the defense at the former trial, but yesterday morning Judge Burnett said Williamson had investigated his whereabouts in June, 1902, had found that he was in Prineville then and is quite willing to admit it. However, the prosecution put on witnesses to show that the defendant was there on the above dates. Examination of witnesses by the prosecution in the morning was a gathering up of the details of the case preparatory to submitting it. The government finished with its witnesses in the afternoon. On the whole, the case of the prosecution shows stronger than at the former trial, and every effort is being made to avert the possibility of a hung jury by the presentation of every bit of evidence in the hands of the government.

Cowes With Revolver.

Panama, July 28.—A mutiny took place among the police force here today, but it was quelled almost at the beginning by Santiago de la Guardia, secretary of war, who faced the mutineers with a drawn revolver and, backed by the officers of the force, brought it to submission. The principal leaders were chastised severely and the other mutineers were placed in irons. Politics had nothing to do with the mutiny. The chief of police, Leonidas Pretelt, is in Angu Dulce, inspecting the police force there.

New Focus Is Discovered.

Shreveport, La., July 28.—A special report to the Marine Hospital service tonight from Bay St. Louis, Miss., states that ten suspicious cases of yellow fever have developed at Black Bay, in that section. A Federal surgeon will be sent there early in the morning. It is said a lugger load of Italians escaped from here and went to the bay, where they developed fever.

Sigsbee Will Carry Peace Envoys

Washington, July 28.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the third division of the North Atlantic fleet, will come to Washington tomorrow by direction of the Navy department to receive full instructions as to the program for conveying the peace envoys of Russia and Japan to Oyster Bay.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

The principal features of the National Irrigation or Reclamation act, as concisely stated by Congressman C. D. Van Duzer of Nevada, are as follows:

First. A reclamation fund in the treasury, consisting of all moneys received from the disposal of public lands in sixteen arid and semi-arid States and territories (including California and Nevada).

Second. Investigation and report as to irrigation projects by the Interior Department through the geological survey.

Third. After the approval of such projects by the Secretary of the Interior construction to commence under contracts made by him. No contract to be made unless the money necessary for the completion of the project is available in the reclamation fund.

Fourth. Compensation to the fund of the actual cost of each project by the sale of water rights, to be made in a series of installments running over ten years.

Fifth. The holding of the public lands for actual settlers under the homestead act; holdings to be limited to small areas, sufficient for the support of a family; no commutation.

Sixth. Sale of water rights to private land holders, but not for more than 100 acres, thus discouraging land monopoly and promoting the breaking up of large tracts.

Seventh. The ultimate control of irrigation works, except reservoirs, by the settlers under a system of home rule. This plan will enable the West to reclaim itself without calling upon the taxpayers of the country. It entirely relieves the irrigation agitation of the charge that it is intended to tax the East for the improvement of the West. The government simply puts its government lands in condition for settlement by storing and making available the floodwaters which are essential for reclamation.

In addition to the government work on the use of water in irrigation, which is being carried on in all the arid or semi-arid States, the work in California, according to an official statement, includes a comprehensive study of the whole irrigation situation, looking to the remedying of the evils which are checking development along this line. The work is under the general supervision of Elwood Mead, the expert in charge of irrigation investigations. The work being done on the streams and irrigation systems selected for investigation includes study of the following:

1—Abstracts of the records of claims to water, character of those records, number of claims, total volume claimed, places where recorded, and the ease or difficulty with which the validity of any claim can be determined.

2—Rights to water for purposes other than irrigation, namely, mining, power and domestic purposes.

3—Methods by which the amount and character of water rights are determined, accessibility and completeness of the record showing the nature of the established rights.

4—Character of litigation over water rights, its causes and cost, its influence on irrigation development, and the principles established by decisions rendered.

5—Rights for storage and underground waters, how acquired and how affected by rights to the surface flow of streams, and the influence of the underground waters on the stream's discharge.

6—Nature of an appropriation of water. To determine who is the appropriator, the ditch builder or the owner of the land on which the water is used; or is the land itself the appropriator. Also, to determine the true measure of its amount, the size of the claim, the capacity of the ditch, or the area irrigated.

7—The volume of return or seepage water, and its availability for being again diverted, and influence on value of irrigator's rights.

8—Size, number, location and capacity of ditches and other distributing works established, and irrigation duty of water.

The work also includes collection of data showing how water is divided among different ditches from the same stream; how it is distributed among users; the nature of water-right contracts between canal owners and water users; what contracts have proven satisfactory; and what forms of contracts have given rise to controversy, and the reason therefor. Facts showing rates for sale or delivery of water and the methods by which these rates have been established will also be collected.

JOHN HAY.

Late Secretary of State Regarded as Greatest Diplomat of the Day.

By the death of John Hay the life of the leading diplomat of the day has ended. Not only had he established himself in such exalted position, but he had formulated, developed and completed what has of late been known as American diplomacy, the direct method of pursuing negotiations regarding matters in controversy between nations. So successful had become this method that he had employed it not only in controversies between this country and others, but in matters between other countries when questions arose which only indirectly affected the interests of the United States. In short, John Hay has made

the United States a factor in the politics of the world to be reckoned with on every occasion in which, by its interests, the United States can be regarded as a participant. John Hay was regarded as not only the leading diplomat of the day, but the greatest diplomat that ever occupied the office of secretary of state.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. He was the son of Dr. Charles Hay. He was educated at Warsaw and Springfield, Ill. He was graduated at Brown University in 1858.

In 1861 he went from Springfield, Ill., to Washington to become President Lincoln's secretary and later he served in the civil war. He reached the rank of colonel and was at Lincoln's bedside when the President died. He then went to Europe and filled subordinate diplomatic positions at various capitals. In 1896 he was appointed ambassador to England.

In the seventies, when Mr. Hay was acting editor of the New York Tribune, he wrote fanciful verse of the soil, which became more celebrated than his more serious literary efforts—one of which is a life of Lincoln, for which



JOHN HAY.

he received \$50,000. Mr. Hay's house in Washington was one of the most beautiful residences in the city, and his library was filled with rare pictures and rarer books.

As a literary man John Hay would have won fame sufficient for the most ambitious. His life of Lincoln is an able work and his poetry was of a high order. But as secretary of state under McKinley and then under Roosevelt, Mr. Hay brought the diplomacy of the United States into the first rank. His ability was splendidly shown during the Boxer troubles in China. Hay alone kept China out of the Russo-Japanese war. Limiting the zone of conflict was one of his greatest diplomatic victories.

TROTTER OR GALLOPING?

What Do Fish Do, and Seals, and Insects and Worms?

Here is a problem for people with sharp eyes! As we all know, a horse when walking or trotting advances only one leg of each pair at a time, but when galloping lifts both fore feet together and then both hind feet. Now the question is how other animals manage this matter. The birds, of course, flap both wings together, but which birds run and which hop? We human beings "trot" when we walk, and "gallop" when we swim—that is, if we are using the plain breast stroke. The dog, however, "trotts" for both. Now, do the amphibious animals—the seals, otters and the rest—swim like men or like other four-footed creatures?

Then there are the fish. One would rather expect that, as they move their tails from side to side, they would flap alternately with the fins, which are their hands and feet. Who can tell whether they do or not, and whether all fish at all times follow one rule? By the way, how does a frog use its "hands"?

The great anatomist, E. Ray Lankester, has lately pointed out that while the "thousand legs," such as our common gully worm, advance two feet of a pair together, the centipede, which are much like them, do exactly the opposite; and the swimming worms also alternate the stroke of each pair of paddles. I doubt if many people can tell on which system the caterpillar manages its dozen or so legs, or whether the adult insect walks, trots, paces, or gallops on its six. How does the spider use eight?

Altogether this is a large field for observation, a field, too, where any one may discover new facts as yet unrecorded, and thus add to the store of knowledge.—St. Nicholas.

Shaking.

Northerner—And you have some earthquakes down in your country, do you not?

Southerner—Oh, yes, but they're very slight. When they come we can't always tell whether it's a real earthquake or if it's another attack of chills and fever coming on.—Yonkers Statesman.

Laying the Blame.

"I want to complain of the flour you sent me the other day," said Mrs. Newlind, severely.

"What was the matter with it, ma'am?" asked the grocer.

"It was tough. My husband simply wouldn't eat the biscuits I made with it."

That New Hat.

The picture of Innocent! That's how she looked.

But there was a price on her head. All the people could see it—\$3.75. Reduced from \$5," it said.

—Philadelphia Press.

Never judge a man's dishonesty by his political affiliations.