

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

The insular government will buy the docks at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Independent packing companies of Chicago are giving their plants a thorough cleaning up.

All seems quiet in the Panama republic. American marines still remain stationed at various places.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, and Miss Minnie Reid were married in London June 25.

The secretary of the Indiana board of health reports finding chemicals in fresh meats on sale at Indianapolis.

Nearly 3,500 tons of hay and 1,000 bags of grain were destroyed in a fire on San Francisco's water front. Loss, about \$50,000.

The treaty with Mexico concerning the division of the waters of the Rio Grande river for irrigation purposes has been ratified by the senate.

Hill has secured the old U. P. grade between Portland and the Sound and construction work has commenced. Steam will be used for freight trains and electric power for passenger.

Timothy D. Swift has been convicted of accepting bribes in connection with the award of certain contracts for postal supplies while at Boston post-office. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and be imprisoned 15 months.

James Wickersham will be reappointed judge in Alaska.

The Russian government is fearful of an uprising in the army.

A plot to kill the king and queen of Italy has been discovered.

Rockefeller's money has been refused by the National Juvenile Improvement association.

Governor Chamberlain has declared all laws ratified by the June election to be in effect.

Senator Tillman declares that Standard Oil interests have been at work on the rate bill.

San Francisco earthquake sufferers complain bitterly of the sale of flour by General Greely.

The trial of George Mitchell for the killing of "Holy Roller" Crefield has commenced at Seattle.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing St. Louis to erect and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi at that city.

The secretary of the interior rejected the bids recently opened in Portland or cement for the Umatilla and Okanogan irrigation projects. The price was too high.

Five ice men at Toledo, Ohio, have been found guilty of combining for the purpose of raising the price of ice and sentenced to one year in the workhouse and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

General Greely has reorganized the relief work in San Francisco.

The friendship of Russia and Great Britain has been cooled by the Jewish massacres.

The sultan of Morocco has signed the treaty promulgated by the Algerians convention.

Political signs in the East point to Roosevelt as the candidate to run against Bryan.

Cross Creek, a small Pennsylvania town, has been wiped out by fire used by an electric storm.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in Michigan has been ended by the men accepting the 1903 wage scale.

The president will likely visit the canal zone next fall and see for himself the progress being made on the canal.

Canada proposes laws which will stop business of every kind on Sunday, even if by train. No games or performances will be allowed where an admission is charged.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors of San Francisco city and county a tax levy was fixed at \$1.322 per 100. The new levy is 16 cents and 2 mills higher than last year.

King Haakon and Queen Maud have been formally crowned as rulers of Norway.

The Russian douma blames the government for the recent massacres and calls on the cabinet to resign.

Experiments are being conducted in Texas to ascertain the result of meat preservatives. Dogs are the subjects.

General Greely says at least 50,000 people in San Francisco are still dependent on the supply camps for food.

Formal announcement has been made Attorney General Moody that he will prosecute the Standard Oil for accepting rebates.

The Transcontinental Insurance company is reported to have only assets sufficient to pay 10 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

TRADE OF UNITED STATES.

Foreign Commerce is Greatest With European Countries.

Washington, June 26.—An analysis of the foreign commerce of the United States, contained in a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor, says that in the fiscal year 1905, 48 per cent of the imports into the United States was drawn from Europe, 20 per cent from North America, 13 per cent from South America, 14 per cent from Asia. Of the exports from the United States in the same year, 67 per cent went to Europe, 17 per cent to North America, 4 per cent to South America, 8 per cent to Asia, 2 per cent to Oceania and 1 per cent to Africa.

A comparison with the figures for earlier years shows a gradual decline in the share of our imports supplied by Europe and in the share Europe takes of our exports. This is due largely to the enlargement of our trade with the Orient.

Imports from Europe have grown from \$384,000,000 in 1895 to \$541,000,000 in 1905; from North America, \$134,000,000 in 1895 to \$227,000,000 in 1905; from South America, from \$112,000,000 to \$151,000,000, but the bulletin adds that in 1906 they will fall about \$14,000,000 below those of 1905, chiefly on account of a reduction of the quantity of coffee and India rubber imported. From Asia the imports have grown from \$78,000,000 to \$163,000,000 in 1905.

Exports to Europe have grown from \$628,000,000 in 1895 to \$1,021,000,000 in 1905; to North America, from \$108,500,000 to \$260,500,000; to South America, from \$33,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and to Asia from \$17,330,000 to \$128,500,000.

MARINES ARE READY.

May Be Called Upon to Quell Incipient Revolution at Panama.

Panama, June 26.—The administration of President Amador has been perpetuated as the result of the elections here today, but the conditions are now such on the isthmus that were it not for the presence here of a large body of American marines, well armed and equipped, and several galling guns mounted along the canal strip, a revolution would already be in progress. As matters stand there is a feeling of sullen discontent among the more progressive of the inhabitants of the Panama republic, which may yet break out in open revolution.

Threats of assassination are freely made and it is openly asserted by the Liberals that Dr. Amador will hardly live much longer.

Today's election, while only for members of the Municipal council, was admitted to be a test, and upon its outcome depended the result of the general elections to be held later.

It is rumored that a large number of Guatemalans are on the way here for the purpose of aiding in an attempt to overthrow the Amador administration. Color is lent to this report by the presence on the outskirts of the city of a detachment of 300 American marines with galling guns. They were sent by Governor Magoon, who has so far declined to explain their presence.

IMPORTED YELLOW FEVER.

Single Case is Reported at Mississippi Quarantine.

New Orleans, June 26.—One case of yellow fever was reported today at the Mississippi river quarantine station, 95 miles below New Orleans. This is the first case of yellow fever reported in Louisiana this year by the state board of health. The patient is a Cuban sailor who arrived at quarantine June 18 on the steamer Holstein from Havana. The Holstein is still detained at quarantine, having been disinfected. No other cases of elevated temperature have yet appeared on the Holstein.

Dr. C. H. Iron, president of the state board of health, said to the inspecting party that he does not believe yellow fever is epidemic in New Orleans or in Louisiana. The existence of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro and also of two cases of bubonic plague at that port were reported to the state board by officers of the steamer Sallust, arriving here today. The Sallust was disinfected at quarantine.

REBELS GAINING GROUND.

Mexico City, June 26.—Several travelers from Salvador arrived here tonight. They report that the Guatemalan ports of Champerico and San Jose are well fortified and provided with the best artillery. They state that the revolution has by no means ended, and that the revolutionary leaders are popular in Guatemala. The defeat suffered at Manguay by the revolutionists has not discouraged them. It has brought about reorganization of their forces and they have received additional artillery.

TRACK CAST INTO SWAMP.

Salt Lake, June 26.—A gang of 100 men in the employ of the Oregon Short Line picked 60 feet of Rio Grande Western track at 3:30 this morning and threw it into a swamp. Ignoring a deputy sheriff who attempted to serve a writ of injunction from the District court, the men put down Short Line steel and ran a train of flat cars on the new track. The contested right of way is in the northern part of the city and gives access to a factory.

Governor Harris Ill.

Chicago, June 26.—A special to the Record-Herald from Cleveland says: Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Ohio, is ill at his home in Eaton, Preble county. He is suffering from exhaustion and acute indigestion and it is doubtful if he will be able to return to Columbus to take up his duties.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, June 26.

Washington, June 26.—After two or three more speeches on the conference report on the railroad rate bill, the senate today sent the bill back to conference, again designating Senators Tillman, Elkins and Cullom as conferees.

During the day the naval appropriation bill, which has been in conference for several weeks, was finally passed, the senate reading from its amendment concerning the naval training station at Port Royal, S. C., which was the only item remaining in controversy. The most interesting incident was a conflict over a motion by Senator LaFollette to enter upon the consideration of the bill limiting to 16 years the time railroad employees engaged in the movement of trains may be employed consecutively.

Washington, June 26.—A bill recently passed by congress providing for the opening to settlement of the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana probably will be recalled by resolution of the house. President Roosevelt hesitates to veto the measure, but he has been informed by the bureau of Indian affairs that the bill does not sufficiently protect the water rights on the land subject to allotment to the Indians. It is likely the measure will go over until the next session of congress.

The house passed the senate bill which allows live stock to be carried 36 hours instead of 28 without stop. The omnibus public building bill was also passed.

Monday, June 25.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today passed Senator LaFollette's joint resolution extending the scope of the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, so as to have it include the transportation and storage of grains.

In support of his contentions, Senator LaFollette said that testimony taken by the commission indicates a joint ownership between the railroads and the elevator companies to the detriment of the farmers, who are entitled to a free and open market.

About 300 private pension bills were passed. The senate held a night session and at 9:45 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, June 25.—Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours today in the house and passed, without an aye and no vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts lining up generally against the head tax of \$5, which was defeated, and against the educational test.

After a very interesting contest a substitute for the educational test, providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission, was adopted by a close vote. The most important feature of the bill were thus eliminated and the bill was passed without division.

At 5:35 p. m. the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening to devote three hours to oratory.

Saturday, June 23.

Washington, June 23.—Shortly after noon today Senator Cullom signed the conference report on the railroad rate bill, adding his name to that of Senators Elkins and Representatives Hepburn, Sherman and Richardson. Senator Tillman did not sign the report, and it was turned over to Representative Hepburn to present to the house. It is expected the refusal of Senator Tillman to subscribe to the agreement in regard to the McLaurin commodity amendment, which would permit pipe lines to carry commodities they produce, will result in debate in the senate when the report is presented there for adoption.

Senator Tillman, in refusing to sign the conference report, says he will give his reasons in the senate and will ask the senate to vote whether or not it will yield to the house conferees.

Washington, June 23.—The pure food bill was passed today by the house and the conference report on the railroad rate bill adopted.

Nearly the entire day was taken up with the consideration of the pure food bill under five minute rule, and, while many amendments were offered, most of them were voted down. Those that

Varied Language in New Mexico.

Washington, June 26.—The senate today passed a bill regulating jury service in New Mexico after Senator Spooner, on behalf of the judiciary committee, had withdrawn the amendment which made it necessary that all jurymen in that territory should speak the English language. Senator Spooner is author of the amendment. He stated today that the attorney general had told him that in 10 out of the 25 counties of the territory it would be utterly impossible to secure a jury if the amendment should become a law.

Bill for Government Buildings.

Washington, June 26.—The omnibus public building bill, as agreed upon by house committee on public buildings and grounds, was presented to the house today by Chairman Bartholdt. Some of the appropriations are for additions and repairs. The buildings authorized, together with the amounts to be expended, include: Idaho—Moscow, \$100,000; Washington—Spokane, \$100,000; Tacoma, \$100,000; Bellingham, \$25,000; North Yakima, \$20,000.

were adopted were corrections and changes in verbiage. The pure food bill was passed by a vote of 242 to 17.

The conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up, and while there was discussion of the anti-pass agreement, the previous resolution was adopted by a vote of 121 to 97, the conference report being agreed to, 216 to 4.

Friday, June 22.

Washington, June 22.—The opposition in the senate to the committee amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$25,000 annually for the payment of the traveling expenses of the president, which was begun by McLaurin, resulted today in the withdrawal of the amendment by Hale, in charge of the bill, and the subsequent passage of the independent bill providing practically for the same appropriation, which was recently passed by the house of representatives.

Washington, June 22.—Pure food held the attention of the house throughout today. The constitutional features of the pure food bill were debated by the leading lawyers of the house, the Democrats splitting wide on the question whether the bill took away from the states their police powers. Various features applicable to localities and interests were discussed earnestly, but it was early apparent that the bill will be adopted practically in the form in which it came from the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

General debate was closed at 3:30, when the bill was read and amendments offered.

The so-called "package" section was passed over, it being evident that this amendment will create much discussion. The bill was laid aside until tomorrow.

Thursday, June 21.

Washington, June 21.—The senate today took a position in accord with the president and the house of representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the isthmus of Panama. The result was reached after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident. There was only one record vote, and that was negative in character, coming on a motion to lay on the table the lock type substitute for the sea level bill. This motion was made by Kittredge, and was voted down, 31 to 36.

Washington, June 21.—The space in front of the speaker's desk of the house today resembled a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery, with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, bottles of whiskey and wine, imported sausages, brandied cherries and other edibles and drinkables scattered over the tables. To complete the picture, there were a standard scales with weights, a graduate and a funnel. These were used to demonstrate the contention of the majority of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce that a pure food bill is necessary for the protection of the people.

The house spent the entire day in consideration of the bill and had not completed it at adjournment. It will be taken up again tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 20.

Washington, June 20.—The meat inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill was today made the subject of discussion in the senate. The question came up on motion by Proctor to grant the conference requested by the house. The bill went over without action.

There were two speeches on the Panama canal, one by Morgan in support of the sea level plan and the other by Perkins in opposition.

The senate held its first night session, which was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Washington, June 20.—Twenty bills of more or less general interest were passed today by the house under suspension of the rules. Among them were measures appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the president, which excited considerable debate; providing for the subdivision of land entered under the reclamation act; increasing the efficiency of the bureau of insular affairs by conferring the rank and pay of a brigadier general upon the chief; and regulating the checking of baggage by common carriers.

The joint resolution increasing the terms of representatives to four years failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Two Contests Decided.

Washington, June 25.—The house today adopted unanimously the report of the committee on elections No. 2, that Ernest E. Wood was not elected to membership in the house of representatives in the Fifty-ninth congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Missouri, and that Harry M. Coudrey was elected. Coudrey presented himself to take the oath. The house adopted a resolution that A. J. Houston was not elected from the Second district of Texas. The sitting member, M. L. Brooks, therefore retains his seat.

Schools in Canal Zone.

Washington, June 25.—Twenty-three public schools, with an attendance of 1,128 pupils and with 26 teachers, have been established on the canal zone by the various municipalities under the direction of the canal zone government. Five of the six municipalities have adopted compulsory education laws and well attended schools are developing rapidly in a country that knew nothing of free schools before the establishment of the canal zone government.

WHIPPED INTO LINE.

Few Insurance Companies Have Failed to Comply With Law.

San Francisco, June 25.—That the insurance companies fear the weight of official displeasure is shown by the fact that there are now but five or six companies which have neither furnished their lists of policy holders nor extended time for proof of loss. Assistant Attorney General George Sturtevant said today that his office is now ready to commence action against the companies which have not been dealing fairly. He added:

"We have found a way to reach both the six-bit concerns and the outlaw companies, as we term those who have neither filed lists of policy holders nor granted extension of time for filing proof of loss. Wherever it is found necessary, both penalties under the statutes will be enforced— forfeiture of bond and ejection from the state."

The financial condition of practically all of the companies involved here will, it is stated, be disclosed on July 1, when the companies will be compelled to file in the state of Georgia semi-annual statements of their condition. Georgia is said to be the only state in the Union requiring semi-annual statements.

Chairman Spencer, of the "dollar for dollar" committee of the board of underwriters, said today that the outlook is dubious.

"There are undoubtedly a large number of companies which must go to the wall soon," he said. "I do not want to specify, nor would I say that all the honest and solvent companies are in the 'dollar for dollar' class. I do not want to impugn the motives of any of the companies that propose a compromise. Some of them undoubtedly cannot pay and are offering the best they can."

"Some of the companies are now making a delay to learn the extent of their liabilities and will then pay what they owe. Others are delaying in bad faith. These will have to wait and go out of business, unless they can make good soon."

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Murder Two Rural Police for Killing a Cow.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The peasants of the village of Krutyagorsk, enraged at the killing of a cow by two members of the rural police, called a commune meeting, formally condemned the two men to death and executed the sentence.

At Kiev messengers on the Southwestern railroad, who were carrying \$125,000, were attacked yesterday by four robbers who killed one messenger, wounded a second, seized the money and drove away in a gallop in a cab. Two of the messengers pursued the robbers and wounded the robber who was carrying the money, with the result that he fell from the cab and the money was recovered.

At Ufa, Prince Manveloff, an extensive landed proprietor and a former officer of the guards, was killed on the streets yesterday. The crime, it is supposed, was committed for political reasons.

Dispatches from Bialystok report that the citizens there are panic stricken owing to unconfirmable rumors that the excesses would be revived today. Patrols are to be seen everywhere, and strict martial law is enforced. Three men, two of whom were Christians, were recently shot for failing to obey orders to halt.

NO PRISON FOR JOHN D.

Government Not Likely to Indict Big Oil Trust Men.

Washington, June 25.—Although the department of Justice has announced that it proposes to begin criminal proceedings against the officials of the Standard Oil company, the intimation is given out that it is doubtful if indictments may be found against such men in the Standard Oil company as John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold. An official in the department of Justice indicated today that while the government would press the prosecutions vigorously, he did not have an idea that the officials of the Standard Oil company would be reached in the criminal proceedings any more than the presidents of railroads, personally, are reached through similar proceedings.

Rush for Saloon Licenses.

San Francisco, June 25.—The license bureau of the police department was besieged today by applicants for the renewal of saloon licenses, and that the higher license had little deterrent effect is shown by the fact that by noon over 400 applications had been filed. Indications are that the police commissioners will have their hands full if any attempt is to be made to limit the saloons to one to a block. Now that the time for opening saloons has been announced—July 5—there is great activity in putting up temporary quarters.

House Built With Cactus.

Pasadena, Cal., June 25.—Luther Burbank, the California wizard, is building himself a \$5,000 residence at Santa Rosa. Two cactus leaves which he raised on his own land will pay for it. This is the interesting statement made by Burbank to D. W. Coolidge, secretary of the Pasadena board of trade, who has just returned from a visit to the Burbank home. It means that \$5,000 is the reward for producing his new spineless cactus.

Roosevelt Signs Traveling Bill.

Washington, June 25.—Late this afternoon President Roosevelt signed the bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the traveling expenses of the president.

WILL NOT PAY LOSS

Williamsburg Insurance Company Notifies Agents.

A PRECEDENT IS SET AT LAST

Will Take Advantage of Earthquake Clause in California Policies—Others May Follow.

San Francisco, June 26.—The limit in the maze of insurance hypocrisy was reached today when the agents of the Williamsburg City Insurance company received notice from their New York office that the company did not intend to pay any of its losses on policies containing the earthquake clause.

The Williamsburg company writes policies of two forms. One contains reference to earthquakes, and it is this which the corporation will use as a shield against payment of its obligations.

The company has written insurance in this city to the extent of \$500,000. Of this amount one-half, or \$250,000, comes under the earthquake restriction. The home office has sent word in positive terms that it does not intend to pay any part of this \$250,000.

This is regarded as the most important step yet taken by any of the insurance companies. Fourteen other companies which have a total of \$25,000,000 in insurance in the burned area of the city have outstanding policies with earthquake clauses similar to that of the Williamsburg. It is stated that they have been awaiting a precedent before taking any definite action. Now that the Williamsburg has acted positively in the matter, it is believed that the 14 other companies will also repudiate their obligations.

The action of the Williamsburg company completes the insurance game, for there are companies which are paying all the way from nothing at all to dollar for dollar.

LAND FRAUD TRIALS JULY 9.

Judge Wolverton Makes Announcement—Hunt Will Preside.

Portland, June 26.—Monday, July 9, has been definitely decided upon by the Federal authorities as the date upon which the land fraud trials will begin. Announcement of this fact was made last night by Judge Wolverton, who will exchange benches at the time specified with Judge Hunt, of Montana, and the latter will preside during the pendency of the land fraud cases.

It has not been decided officially as to which case shall have precedence, and until congress adjourns there is no way of compelling Binger Hermann to go to trial, as it is understood that he intends to stand upon his prerogative in that respect and decline to face criminal proceedings while still a member of congress. After adjournment of the body his term will have expired, and nothing will then stand in the way of bringing the ex-commissioner of the general land office into court in response to one of the numerous indictments pending against him.

MUST LABEL THE SAUSAGES.

New York Board of Health Insists That Preservatives Be Named.

New York, June 26.—Within the last two weeks, it is learned, about 50 manufacturers of sausages have been called before the board of health and warned that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if they do not at once comply with the provisions of the sanitary code and label their product with a description of any preservative used.

Investigations made by inspectors and analysis made by the department chemists have shown that practically all the sausage manufacturers use preservatives. While it is not claimed that all these preservatives are deleterious, the health department will take no chances and will insist that the purchaser shall know just what he is buying.

Storm in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., June 26.—Two killed, extensive damage done to crops, houses demolished and a heavy loss among live stock constitute the sacrifice demanded by one of the worst general windstorms in years that swept over Oklahoma and Indian Territory yesterday afternoon and last night. Thomas Graham, who lived near Roosevelt, Okla., was struck by lightning and instantly killed and the scorched body of Mrs. Tobin, near Perry, Okla., was found in a barn during the electrical storm.

Flood in California.

Stockton, Cal., June 26.—Union Island, containing ten square miles of the richest reclamation land in California and bearing heavy crops of potatoes, beans and asparagus, is being rapidly flooded from a break in the levee on Old river, which occurred at 1 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock the break had widened from 50 to 2,000 feet, and though a fleet of dredgers hastened to the scene, the situation seems hopeless. The damage cannot be estimated yet.

Assistant Secretary to the President.

Washington, June 26.—M. C. Latta, of Oklahoma, has been appointed assistant secretary to President Roosevelt to succeed Benjamin F. Barnes, appointed postmaster at Washington. Mr. Latta has for several years acted as the president's personal stenographer.