

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.

Black Hand murders continue in Chicago.

Japan is diverting many emigrants to South America.

A new cabinet opposed to Franco has taken office in Portugal.

A plotter against Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has been captured.

The steamer St. Cuthbert was burned off the coast of Nova Scotia and 15 of her crew drowned.

The higher officers of the battleship fleet have been given a banquet by officers of the Chilean fleet.

Heinze has been sued for \$97,500 on account of alleged irregularities in the management of the Butte bank.

Japanese militarists are said to be losing power, as the middle class is rebelling at the increased taxation.

Dynamite has been found in the coal of one of the warships. It is believed to have been left there by the miners.

It is claimed by officers of the Ohio National guard that inquiries have been made regarding the number of militiamen that could be dispatched to the Pacific coast on four hours' notice.

Bryan says Roosevelt is an honest reformer.

The entire middle West is suffering from a blizzard.

The Heinze savings bank at Butte will be reopened.

Senator Forsaker says Roosevelt is the champion muckraker.

The new battleship Mississippi has been placed in commission.

The government has brought suit to dissolve the Harriman merger.

The English expect a visit from Roosevelt as soon as his term is ended.

Two of the smaller street car systems of New York have gone into the hands of a receiver.

A New York newspaper man claims William A. Rockefeller, father of John D., died in 1906.

Most French newspapers commend the recent special message of the president to congress.

A Kansas city jury grand has just returned 200 indictments for violation of the Sunday closing law.

It is believed the talk of war with Japan will bring increased appropriations for the defense of the Pacific coast.

Hawaii fears a flood of Japanese coolies.

Bryan praises the president's special message to congress.

The battleship fleet has started through Magellan straits.

The house committee on census wants a census of all standing timber in the United States.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, denies the charges of Roosevelt that his road has granted rebates on oil.

Senator Bourne says Roosevelt's special message is bound to carry him to the White House for another term.

A tornado just north of Wesson, Miss., laid waste a strip three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long. Six persons were killed and a number injured.

Officials of the Japanese government say that they, like other nations, are interested in the fleet's trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as they want to know how the ships stand the strain.

Roef has pleaded not guilty to 14 charges of offering a bribe. The cases will be set for trial February 14. Schmitz, who is also indicted on these same counts, has already pleaded not guilty.

China looks on the movement of the Atlantic fleet as more than a pleasure cruise.

Terror reigns supreme in Lisbon due to the arrest of conspirators against the government.

Roef says he did not negotiate with the graft defendants and that Langdon broke his immunity contract.

Japanese who are supposed to be spies have been at every port where the battleship fleet or torpedo squadron has stopped.

Chinese printers have been excluded under the alien contract labor laws, and New York Chinese papers are temporarily tied up.

The battleship fleet has been sighted at the entrance of Magellan straits.

The government has planned a series of scientific re-seeding experiments on several of the national forest ranges to determine how much damage done by over-grazing can be remedied.

The revolution in Hayti is said to be over.

In the stomach of a coyote killed near Santa Rosa, Cal., 42 chicken heads were found.

NEW LAND POLICY.

Secretary Garfield Aids Entrymen Instead of Hindering.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is the purpose of Secretary Garfield to so conduct the Interior department and so interpret the public land laws as to actually aid every bona fide entryman who is endeavoring to establish a home on the public domain. Secretary Garfield holds that the land laws were enacted for a purpose, and so long as the law is not abused, he intends that the entryman shall enjoy its provisions, and so long as he acts in good faith, shall have the encouragement and aid of representatives of the department. In other words, Secretary Garfield is proceeding on the theory that every man is honest until proven guilty; he is human enough to recognize that honest men may make errors which do not lay them, or should not lay them liable to the law. A reading of Mr. Garfield's annual report, made public yesterday, will convince any man that there has been a phenomenal—an almost incomprehensible—change in the manner of conducting the Interior department.

Under Secretary Hitchcock, the entire force of the Interior department and general land office, on special instructions from the secretary, proceeded on the theory that the public land laws were enacted to prevent men acquiring public lands; every technical failure to comply with the law was regarded as ground for criminal prosecution; every obstacle was placed in the path of the honest, as well as the dishonest entryman, and Mr. Hitchcock retired from office with the astounding record of having actually deprived hundreds of honest settlers of their lands, while he permitted shrewd thieves to gobble up large tracts under his very nose. The report of Secretary Garfield will carry encouragement to every entryman who is striving to acquire public land for an honest purpose. It is a most cheering document.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CONTESTS

Fifty Improved Claims of Non-Residents Are Jumped.

Imperial, Cal., Feb. 4.—Out of 1,500 land claims in the Imperial valley, about 50 improved claims belonging to nonresidents have been jumped on the ground of failure to comply with the law. A recent decision of the commissioner of the general land offices reverses the practice that office has held heretofore that any person could take a number of assignments from claimants so long as the total does not exceed 320 acres. It is now held that a person can take but one assignment. Many claims, including scores of well developed farms, are affected by the reversal, and a number of contests are filed. The mutual water companies have combined to send representatives to Washington and lay the matter before Secretary Garfield. An appeal will be taken from the decision of Commissioner Dennet on the ground that the Supreme court holds that an established ruling of a department of the government cannot be annulled by a reversal of the ruling. No apprehension is felt by claimants as to the outcome, but it is considered necessary to present the matter to Secretary Garfield.

WOOD CHIEF MATERIAL.

Small Percentage of Buildings Built of Cement or Brick.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In a report today regarding building operations and the timber supply the geological survey says that the increasing price of lumber and a rapidly increasing use of perfected fire proof systems of construction should do much in holding down the amount which forests are called upon to yield each year, but so far these more substantial materials have not decreased the lumber cut of the nation. Notwithstanding the increased use of cement and other fireproof materials, the last reports of the building operations in 49 of the leading cities of the United States for the year collected by the geological survey, show that 59 per cent were of wooden construction. This does not include the large quantity of lumber used for the construction of dwellings, stores and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns, scattered over the country and not included in the 49 cities on which a reckoning was made.

Filipino Lads Stowaways.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Pedro Jajomera and Isaac Villanueva, Filipino stowaways, after having hidden in the coal bunkers for three days on the transport Crook, which arrived today, were driven by hunger from concealment. They came on deck and announced their willingness to be put to work. Both were bright lads, having gone to the public school at Honolulu and they paid for their voyage by shining shoes, cleaning decks and waiting on table. The Filipinos sneaked on board the transport at Honolulu.

Took Drydock to Manila.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Otto Werner, Charles Bradley, J. H. Van Horn, T. Myers and Walter E. Rudolph, engineers who were in charge of the drydock Dewey on its trip from the Atlantic coast to the Philippine islands, reached here today on the transport Cook and will proceed East tomorrow. The Dewey left the Atlantic coast on December 28, 1905, and arrived at Olongopo, Philippine islands, on July 10, 1906.

Mail From Fleet.

New York, Feb. 4.—The steamer Theopsis which arrived today from Rio Janeiro brought 20 sacks of mail from the American battleships.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Monday, February 3

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow's pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

Friday, January 31

Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has developed. When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

Thursday, January 30

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Sitka Indian reservation and appropriating \$300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employee unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The approaching trial in this city of Hyde, Diamond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of public lands in Pacific coast territory, provoked considerable discussion in the house today in the course of the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries a provision requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be borne entirely by the United States, but it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann, of Illinois.

Wednesday, January 29

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for

Experiment Farm in Umatilla.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Ellis today again took up with the reclamation service the question of establishing an experimental farm in the Umatilla irrigation project to demonstrate the best method of irrigation and the best crops to plant. He was told that 40 acres had been set aside for this purpose. Later he was assured by the secretary of agriculture that his department would at once take charge of the farm.

notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbance. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent. The Seattle exposition bill was given a black eye when it was passed over under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating \$1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticized congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 28

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today ordered that the privileges of the floor be extended to Benito Legarda, and Pablo Ocampo, resident commissioners appointed by the Philippine assembly.

Senator Heyburn's bill, granting leave of absence to settlers on government irrigation projects who have been able to get water, was passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to re-survey the Washington-Idaho line was passed.

Washington, Jan. 28

Representative McGavin, of Illinois, in the house today attacked the custom of American girls marrying titled foreigners. He said he had no particular person in view, but went on to say that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He maintained that every day is a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause. The urgent deficiency bill was the principal topic of debate today, although no great progress was made. This was the longest session of the house.

REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE

Fulton's Bill Regulating Railroads Receives Support.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Northwestern senators who united in supporting Senator Fulton's amendment to the interstate commerce act, prohibiting railroads from enforcing any increased interstate rate prior to the determination of its reasonableness by the Interstate Commerce commission, have been very busy during the past week, so much so that the Interstate Commerce commission has agreed to report favorably to the bill.

When Senator Fulton appeared before the committee early in the week, he was told that the railroads were demanding a hearing and that the committee would not act on the bill until a full hearing could be granted. This meant that the bill would be pushed aside and go unacted upon, at least this session. The Northwest men were determined to get action that they finally induced the committee to waive hearings on condition that the bill be amended giving the Interstate Commerce commission the right to determine what increased rates should become operative without action on their part and what should be investigated before becoming effective. The compromise bill was framed by a subcommittee Saturday afternoon.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Debt Increases in January.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1906, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$392,638,637, which is an increase for the month of \$8,607,806. The decrease in the amount of cash in the treasury for the month was \$3,192,689.

Election Causes Uprising.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Rumors of an uprising or an invasion in Honduras has reached the State department. Details are lacking but it is believed the leaders of the movement are persons who were driven out of Honduras into Guatemala during the last revolutionary outbreak. The revival of the attempt to overthrow the government at this time is believed to have been inspired by the fact that the elections for president are to be held soon.

KING IS MURDERED.

Carlos, of Portugal, and His Heir Killed by Plotters.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince Luiz Philippe, were assassinated Saturday, and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family was driving to the palace, and leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family was returning from Villa Vicosa, where it had been sojourning, and was on the way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of the crime, for it was concealed from the eyes of the party until the vehicle had come into the Praco de Commercio, a large square.

The bodies of the king and crown prince rest in the royal palace, and beside them the queen sat throughout the night, sometimes with her hand pressing the forehead of King Carlos and sometimes stroking the face of the dead crown prince. The condition of the newly proclaimed king, Manuel, is satisfactory to the physicians in attendance. His wounds are not severe, and if there are no complications, of which there are no signs now, he is expected to make a speedy recovery. He carries his arm in a sling, and declares that he suffers no pain.

The bodies of King Carlos and Prince Luiz were embalmed yesterday and will lie in state according to the custom of the court.

The funeral will probably be held February 10.

GOES TO ASYLUM.

Jury Acquits Thaw But Declares Him Insane.

New York, Feb. 3.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw Saturday was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting, and when every one connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

DEATH IN ITS PATH.

Tornado Kills Eight and Maims 100 in Mississippi.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 3.—Extending 40 miles from west to east, the path of destruction made by Friday's tornado just north of here was found to have suffered a worse disaster than at first reported. In the tornado path the known dead number eight, the fatally injured four and the seriously injured at least 100. There are fears that the death list may reach 15 or 20, most of those believed to be dead being negroes who have not been accounted for since their cabins were crushed.

The damage is estimated conservatively at \$300,000 and may reach a half million. In the wreckage lie four churches, six cotton gins and several country stores.

The tornado cut a path about half a mile wide. Relief parties have been sent out. All streams are swollen and the country roads are strewn with fallen trees.

Japanese Spies Have Gone.

Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Feb. 3.—Two Japanese who are reported to have landed here from the British steamer Orita, of the Pacific Steam Navigation company, a little over two weeks ago, and who were supposed to have come to Punta Arenas to observe the passage of the fleet through the Strait of Magellan, would appear to have left this port. Inquiry has failed to shed any light on the movements of the two travelers and their present whereabouts are not known to the authorities.

Wants a Central Bank.

New York, Feb. 3.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the School of Commerce, William J. Ridgeley, controller of the currency, expressed himself as fearful that the political situation is such at present that the prospects of getting legislation to reform the country's banking system are far from bright. "A central bank and a credit currency," he said, "are the things upon which we must rely, and not politics, to prevent panics."

Bank Closed in Erocklyn.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started, did not open for business Saturday. The Home bank is a small institution, located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profits amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

HARD RAP AT UNIONS

Three Adverse Decisions by Supreme Court in a Month.

AFFECTS BOYCOTTING PRIVILEGE

Must Not Interfere With Interstate Commerce or Plaintiff Can Get Three Times Damages.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Yesterday for the third time within a month the Supreme court of the United States promulgated an opinion constraining laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as the employers' liability act, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 23, when the Erlman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered yesterday was the case of Loewe versus Lawlor, the latter a member of the Hatters' union and the former a hatmaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss, if the charge is sustained.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion.

DRAWING TO CLOSE.

Evidence in Hall Land Fraud Case is Nearly All Submitted.

Portland, Feb. 4.—Harry E. Northup last night positively identified government's exhibit No. 7—Putnam's map to Hall showing the alleged unlawful fences of the Butte Creek company in 1900. With this identification Heney considers that the government's case against John H. Hall has been strengthened materially. At last night's session of court Northup testified that from 1899 until 1904 he was employed as clerk in The Dalles land office, and identified the township map offered in evidence by the government as the one he prepared personally for Mr. Putnam in November, 1899.

Final arguments in the trial of John H. Hall will probably begin this afternoon. This morning Francis J. Heney will complete the introduction of rebuttal testimony for the government. Hall may be recalled further to testify in his own defense, but it is believed all evidence will be submitted in time for the closing argument to begin before court adjourns this afternoon.

SOLEMN WARNING TO CZAR.

Russian Paper Hints He May Share Carlos' Fate.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The tragic occurrences at Lisbon have created a deep impression on all sections of society here, and the newspapers that appeared today comment freely on the events that occurred.

The Russ, in a daring style, draws thinly veiled parallels between conditions in Portugal and Russia and warns the government in almost so many words that there is danger of a similar event here.

The Novoe Vremya, although attributing the direct execution of the plot to anarchists, to whom all government is obnoxious, also connects the crime and the dictatorship of Franco, which met with both open and secret resistance from all political parties.

New Attack on Finland.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The emperor today read a sharp rebuke to the Finnish diet, which last session passed an appropriation of 20,000,000 marks to the grand duchy's contribution to the military defense of the empire in lieu of recruits with a rider declaring that this was the final payment under the agreement of 1905 abolishing military service in Finland. The emperor announces that the disposition of the military funds of Finland are exclusively his prerogative and ignores the conditions.

Sealers Must Be Careful.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 4.—Advice were received by the Empress of India that in consideration of the raiding of foreign territory last year by Japanese sealers, official notification has been issued to the sealers about to leave Japan to be careful not to trespass in foreign water. Notification is given by the Japanese Communications department that it has been decided to install wireless telegraphy on the six steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Reassurances From Lisbon.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the Matin from Lisbon, dated February 3, 11:40 p. m., says: The town is very quiet. The new cabinet will repeal all the repressive measures of Franco and act with great indulgence toward the people.