

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

A strike of all workmen in St. Petersburg is threatened.

President Loubet is trying to patch up the trouble between members of the French cabinet.

More coal miners in Germany have struck. The sympathy of the public is with the strikers.

Britain and Russia are giving their side of the Dogger bank affair to the North sea commission.

The Woman's Army and Navy league favors the army caution and will make an effort to have it re-established.

The big guns used by the Japanese at Port Arthur have been sent north and are now turned against Kuropatkin's army.

A charge of grape shot fired by conspirators at the czar narrowly missed him. It was aimed to kill off the entire imperial family.

Secretary Hay has secured pledges from the powers which assure the safety of China from being partitioned when peace is finally restored in the Far East.

Numerous further disclosures are being made in connection with the Colorado election frauds. One man even voted in his dog's name after using his own as often as possible.

Chairman Burton has ruled that the present project for improving the mouth of the Columbia is not under a continuing contract and all money appropriated for this work must be carried in the river and harbor bill.

Stoesel has left Japan for Europe.

Nedringhaus has been elected senator from Missouri.

The ship subsidy bill has small chance in congress.

The Kaiser is attempting to break up the Russo-French alliance.

Japan accuses Russia of seeking to draw other powers into the war.

Russia occupies Kasagar in Chinese territory and threatens to invade northern China.

New Jersey's new governor advises the appointment of a commission to curb corporations.

A Japanese torpedo boat has captured a German steamer with a cargo of coal bound for Vladivostok.

Striking German coal miners routed police and non-union men and troops may be called to restore order.

New United States senators just elected are: Beveridge and Hemenway from Indiana; Knox, from Pennsylvania; Burkett, Nebraska; Sutherland, Utah; Clapp, Minnesota; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Dewey, New York; McCumber, North Dakota; Hulke, Connecticut; Lodge and Crane, Massachusetts; Burrows, Michigan; Hale, Maine.

Marshal Oyama is preparing to advance on Mukden.

Efforts to bring about reciprocity with Canada will fail.

Great strikes are on in the arms factories and iron works of Russia.

The supreme court has ordered a new trial for Senator Burton, of Kansas.

Turks are carrying on a reign of terror in Macedonia and England refuses to interfere.

Robert B. Armstrong, assistant secretary to accept an important business position in New York.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, to be commissioner of pensions.

The entire population of the Visayan village at the St. Louis fair has started on their way home in the Philippines, by way of Seattle.

Unusually cold weather is prevailing throughout Italy. Snow is falling even in Rome, where there has been no snow in the past 10 years.

The coffee crop of Hayti is almost a failure, according to a report to the State department from Minister Powell. He says that not more than 50 per cent of the crop will be saved.

Japan accuses France of favoring Russia.

Bandits held up a whole town in Morocco.

The chances of tariff revision are stronger.

Five persons were suffocated in a New York fire.

Morgan will build a railroad across China, with foreign aid.

More indictments have been issued at Pueblo in connection with the election frauds.

The total deposits of Chicago banks is \$602,000,000. This is \$10,000,000 more than ever before reported.

Russia denies that she has bought any islands in the Indian ocean to use as a naval station on the route to the Far East.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY

Berlin Chamber of Commerce Petitions President.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin considers that the moment is favorable for a movement looking toward a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, and especially so because the new system of reciprocity treaties Germany has concluded most probably will affect American trade adversely. The Chamber of Commerce sent a petition to President Roosevelt, which in part follows:

"The American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, organized with the purpose of furthering good relations between the United States and Germany, especially in the direction of commercial affairs, and including among its members of leading concerns of both nationalities trading between the two countries, pray that you urge upon congress and other authorities the pressing need of prompt action for a reciprocity treaty with Germany and also of new laws and regulations for the appraisal of merchandise, to replace the present very faulty and often unjust system which has been and still is constantly causing much bitterness of feeling among practically all the importers of commodities into ports of the United States."

The American Chamber of Commerce offers its services in the collection of information.

THREAT TO RAILROAD MEN.

Roosevelt's Plan of Regulation to Be Followed by Cut in Wages.

Boston, Jan. 18.—In an address before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 61, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, today, President Lucius Tuttle, of the Boston & Maine railroad, spoke of President Roosevelt's proposal that railroad rates be regulated under congressional supervision and authority.

Mr. Tuttle declared that such a policy, if carried out, must inevitably affect the income of the 1,000,000 persons who gain their livelihood directly from the railroads. He did not think it had been or could be shown that the makers of the constitution ever had any other thought in mind in connection with the delegation to congress of the power to regulate interstate commerce relations than a well defined intent forever to prevent the creation by any state of any customs, tariffs or other barriers that should be an obstruction to the free currents of commerce.

"The railroads of 1903," he said, "were able only to pay their shareholders an average dividend of less than 3 per cent, and any further general reduction of rates must necessarily be followed by a reduction of operating expenses."

IDAHO SURVEY TO BE MADE

Pahsamari Valley Said to Offer Good Field for Irrigation.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The attention of the reclamation engineers has been directed to the Pahsamari valley, in Custer and Lemhi counties, Idaho, where, it is believed by citizens, probably 200,000 acres of fertile land could be reclaimed by water now going to waste in that section.

A careful reconnaissance will be made under the supervision of District Engineer D. W. Ross when the field season opens in the spring. Data now in his possession tends to show the existence of reclaimable lands in small rather than in large bodies. The valley is comparatively narrow, foothills crowding down close to the river on both sides. In order to determine the feasibility of any scheme for the irrigation of these lands, however, a careful inquiry will be made.

Smoke Drives Out Firemen.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Thirty-five companies of firemen tonight fought a fire in the bulk storage department of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company, and when the fire was finally put out not over \$5,000 damage had been done. The fire caught in sawdust and the streams of water poured upon it had no noticeable effect for four hours. The volume of smoke was so dense that the firemen were compelled to relieve each other every few minutes until the fire was under control to escape suffocation by its fumes.

Bloody Riots at Saratoff.

London, Jan. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Leader reports serious rioting at Saratoff, the capital of Russian government at Saratoff. The trouble started some days ago, when the reservists were called out, and the police were sent into the homes of those who did not report on time. On Friday and Saturday several minor excesses occurred and on Sunday 200 reservists gathered in a saloon and listened to revolutionary speeches.

Closed Season for Salmon.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 18.—The Dominion government has been asked by a delegation representing the salmon industries of British Columbia to agree to a closed season of 36 hours each week and an entire closed season in 1906 and 1909, so as to prevent the depletion of the fisheries. The state of Washington has agreed to the proposal and Canada will probably do so.

Prize Vessel Taken to Japan.

Nagasaki, Jan. 18.—The British steamer Rosely, which was captured January 11 by the Japanese cruiser in the Sea of Japan, has arrived at Saeco, where she will be tried by the prize court on the charge of attempting to carry coal to Vladivostok.

SPLIT IN ITS RANKS

Livestock Association Has Civil War and Cattlemen Secede.

THEY FORM A RIVAL ASSOCIATION

Admission of Packers and Railroads the Issue—Sheepgrowers Stay With Old Association.

Denver, Jan. 16.—The National Livestock association was rent in twain today by the adoption of a new constitution which admitted the packers to membership and provided an open door through which the railroads of the country might at any time become factors in the control of the organization.

The cattlemen, horse and swine growers, together with representatives of some of the affiliated industries, refused to agree to the new constitution, withdrew when they considered its adoption probable, and this afternoon formed a new organization under the name of the American Stockgrowers' association, whose aim it will be to wield a dominating influence in the interest of the cattlegrower.

Roughly speaking, the sheepgrowers, commission men and stockyards interests remained with the National Livestock association, and the actual growers of all other animals for the market have gone with the new association.

The cattlemen have from the first strongly opposed the admission into their organization of the packers and especially of the railroads. They maintained that these two influences would ultimately dominate the cattlegrowing industry of the country to the detriment of the individual grower, and they refused to remain in an organization which included their representatives among the members of its controlling body.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

British Government May Call Election About End of March.

London, Jan. 16.—King Edward, at today's meeting of the Privy council, signed a proclamation convening parliament for February 14. The session will be opened by the king personally, with full state ceremonies. The unusual lateness of the date of the opening is interpreted to mean that the government does not propose to press any redistribution bill, but to give the aliens bill, which Premier Balfour had definitely promised, the first place in its legislative program.

Recent speeches of ministers confirm the belief in an early dissolution of Parliament, and it seems likely that unless previously defeated, possibly through the intentional absence of the Chamberlainites, the government will find pretext for voluntarily dissolving parliament towards the end of March and hand over to the opposition the seemingly thankless task of formulating the budget.

REBUILD BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York, Jan. 16.—Fearful lest the strain to which the Brooklyn bridge is being subjected will weaken it to service to the extent that a great catastrophe might be possible, engineers of the Department of Bridges are reported to have determined that the structure must be almost completely rebuilt. To do this it will require at least two years, and meanwhile traffic between New York and Brooklyn will have to be diverted to the Williamsburg bridge, the new Manhattan bridge and to the Brooklyn subway tunnel now in course of construction.

LOCATING THE WRECKS.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Commander Thaka, of the Japanese naval staff, detailed to examine the Russian war vessels at Port Arthur, reports the condition of the unprotected cruisers Djidjid, Razboynik and Zabiaka, hitherto unaccounted for. The Djidjid is at the mouth of a small inlet east of the torpedo storehouse and inside the western harbor. Evidently she was sunk. The Razboynik is sunk near the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor. The Zabiaka is about 300 yards east of the bend in the Tiger's Tail peninsula.

COMBES MAY RETIRE.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Consideration is being given in the highest quarters to the eventuality of the retirement of the cabinet, as the result of the election of M. Doumer as president of the chamber of deputies. It is expected that M. Millerand or M. Rouvier will form a cabinet in the event of the retirement of the present ministry. M. Doumer assumed the presidency of the chamber this afternoon, amid disorder which threatened to precipitate a crisis.

LOWER RATES OF DOCKING.

Washington, Jan. 16.—On recommendation of Representative Humphrey the Navy department has reduced the charge for docking commercial vessels at Bremerton dry dock from 10 to 5 cents per ton in order to permit Puget Sound shipyards to compete with yards in British Columbia.

ACTION ON RATES.

Representative Hepburn Has Freight Rate Bill Ready for Congress.

Washington, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt had a conference today with Secretary Taft and Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house, regarding railroad freight rate legislation. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hepburn said he had prepared a bill on the subject of freight rates which embodied the recommendations of the president so far as they went.

Mr. Hepburn added that in a few days a conference would be held, probably at the White House, for the consideration of the measure he had prepared. The president, Secretary Taft, Attorney General Moody, "and others," said Mr. Hepburn, "who are especially interested in the legislation will participate in the conference."

"Do you think rate legislation will be enacted at the present session?"

"I do most certainly," replied Mr. Hepburn. "I believe the house will pass a measure before the end of this month, and there is no reason why it should not be crystallized into law before the session ends."

There were some informal conferences among senators on the question of railroad legislation after the senate adjourned today. The general opinion expressed was that there is not sufficient time left to accomplish anything in that line during the present session of congress.

JAPAN WILL FOLLOW SUIT.

If Russia Violates Neutrality of China So Will She.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, had a long talk with Mr. Loomis, acting secretary of state today, about the Chinese neutrality and Russia's circular note to the powers on the subject. So far as the press dispatches show, there are no alleged instances specified in the latest Russian note of violation by China of neutrality that have not been mentioned in previous notes on the subject, and replied to by Japan. Whether the Japanese government will see fit further to reply probably will not be determined.

The official text of the note has become generally known. It can be stated that the attitude of Japan regarding China's neutrality remains unchanged. The Japanese government was quick to respond to Secretary Hay's note to the powers urging the respecting of the neutrality and "administrative entity of China," and it is believed that Japan will be opposed to the suspension of the agreement of the belligerents to limit the zone of operations in the effort to adhere to Secretary Hay's request. In the event, however, that Russia determines to withdraw her adherence to this principle, it will be necessary for Japan, as the other belligerent, to follow suit, and she will probably do it quickly if Russia reaches this decision.

AMMUNITION ALL DUMMIES.

Russian Officer Says Booty of Port Arthur is Worthless.

Chefoo, Jan. 17.—Midshipman Klieorich, the Russian officer who commanded a launch which reached here from Port Arthur January 3, in commenting today on General Nogi's report of January 12, giving details of the Russian property which had been transferred to the Japanese after the surrender of the fortress, said that the 2,266,800 rounds of rifle ammunition mentioned as among the booty, were unloaded shells, relics of the Chinese occupation of Port Arthur and not fitted for use in Russian rifles. The 82,670 large shells mentioned by General Nogi, the midshipman said, were also Chinese and were of no use to the Russian artillery. Midshipman Klieorich further says that the locks of the 35,252 rifles turned over to the Japanese were broken before the fortress capitulated.

TO HELP JEWISH REFUGEES.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Jewish citizens of Chicago are taking steps to give aid to and find homes for the hundreds of Jews who have fled from Russia to escape service in the army and are now flocking to Chicago. The Jewish Agriculturalists Aid society has been formed, and has undertaken on a large scale a scheme of colonization of these refugees on the fertile lands of the middle western states. Adolph Loeb is president of the society. Out of its loan fund it has advanced money to Jews willing to establish themselves as farmers.

OBJECT TO BARRATT'S SCHEME.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Panamans are opposed to the recommendation of Mr. Barrett, American representative to the isthmus, that the offices of minister and governor of the canal zone be merged into the office of governor-minister. This news comes in a cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs to the Panamanian minister at Washington, M. Obaldia, who called at the state department today to inform the officials of the fact.

WOUNDED SUFFERED TERRIBLY.

Chefoo, Jan. 17.—Japanese who visited Port Arthur January 10 say that the Russian wounded were in a terrible state, owing to neglect which could not be avoided when the Japanese entered Port Arthur. Everything possible, they say, is now being done for their relief.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

Gen. Winfield Scott has become so well known as a very old man, probably on account of his portrait having been taken when he had reached an advanced age, and that most of us seem to forget that it was in youth rather than in his old age that he performed those services for his country which distinguished him above his fellow-soldiers.

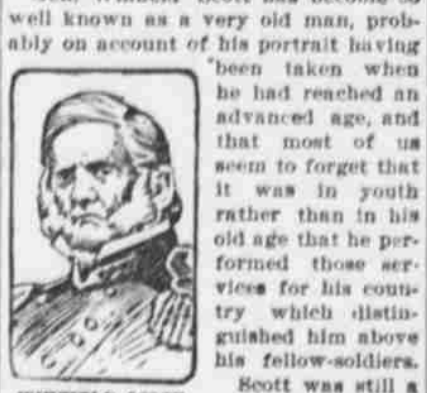
Scott was still a young man when in the war of 1812 he directed at Queens-town, on the Niagara River, a series of engagements in which were blended, according to one historian, the most perfect plan of arrangements, the most undaunted courage, the most disastrous defeat and the most triumphant success.

The battle of Lundy's Lane brought Scott into action again. Although he was wounded early in the engagement, he fought on, gallantly charging the enemy as they advanced.

War after war followed in the career of the soldier until finally the Mexican war brought to him his greatest glory. It was one of the most picturesque campaigns of history, daring in conception and execution.

Despite his years, Gen. Scott served in the Civil War until he was no longer able to bear the hardships of the camp and the field. Few men can show such a long record of service for their country as can he. He served from 1812 until November, 1861.

His entire life was devoted to the cause and the welfare of the United States. In defense against foreign invaders, in advances into the enemy's country, in protection of the frontiers, in the struggle to preserve the Union, Winfield Scott was ever ready to do all in his power for the sake of the country he loved.—Chicago Journal.

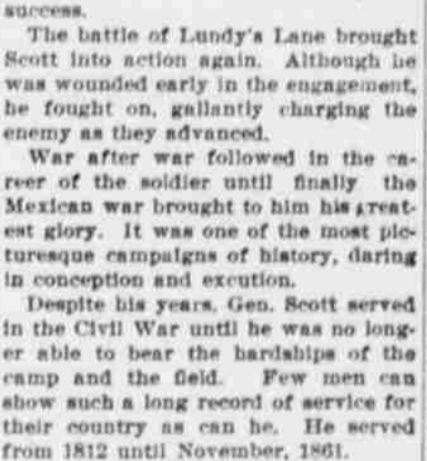


WINFIELD SCOTT.

CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

View Looking Directly Down into the Great Seething Cone.

The illustration gives a view of the crater of Vesuvius looking directly into its seething core. Its recent eruption brings this great volcano into the public view again and recalls the fact that since the overwhelming of Pompeii, A. D. 79, there have been sixty tremendous convulsions of the natural



LOOKING INTO VESUVIUS' CRATER.

SHE DIDN'T CHEW TOBACCO.

Girl Who Couldn't Become a Fisherman in All Things.

At one of the Long Island resorts there is an old man who is something of a character. He spends a large portion of his time fishing from the dock, and it is noticed by everyone that he hardly ever fails to catch something, even though everyone else in the vicinity is having bad luck. Recently a young woman approached this man and said in a coaxing way:

"Mr. F., won't you show me how you bait your hooks, so I can do mine that way, and then perhaps I can catch something?"

The old man paused in his fishing long enough to explain exactly how he placed the bait on the hook. The girl went away and fished and fished and fished, occasionally rebaiting her hooks in the manner shown. But she didn't catch anything. So again she went to the old man.

"Oh, Mr. F.," she said, "there must be some other reason why the fish won't bite on my bait. I wish you'd tell me what it is."

The old man looked up.

"Maybe," he said, in a drawing tone, "you didn't spit on your bait."

The girl looked a little bit disgusted.

"Is that what you do?" she asked.

"Sure," answered the old fisherman. The girl went away and the old man had ten minutes' peace. Then she came back again.

"Now, Mr. F.," she remonstrated, "do tell me why I don't catch any fish. I've baited my hooks just the way you bait yours. I even spat on my bait, and I've fished faithfully, just the way you do. And I haven't caught anything. Will you tell me just how it is I don't?"

The old man looked at her reflectively.

"I don't know, miss, I'm sure," he observed, after considering the question for a few minutes. "If you bait your hooks just so, and if you spit on your bait, I don't know why you don't catch fish, less'n it's cause you don't chew tobacco."

And then the girl gave it up.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SAME OLD STORIES.

When Adam cursed Eve, they say With certain jests they whiled the hours Of blissful innocence away Amid the zephyrs and the flowers.

And Noah would those stories tell Unto his sons when it grew dark, The gloomy tedium to dispel Which sometimes settled o'er the ark.

And 'round full many a campfire bright Those yarns have sent a merry thrill; They were recited with delight At Troy and likewise Bunker Hill.

And now the Congressman comes out And cuss them o'er with guileless glee, And scatters them around about And all is blithe as blithe can be.—Washington Star.

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Value of Young Woman of 106 Pounds Would Be \$28,647.

"The weight of money is very deceptive," says an employe of the sub-treasury to a writer in the New York Mail and Express. "For instance, a young man came in here one day with a young woman. I was showing them through the department, and happened to ask him jokingly if he thought the girl was worth her weight in gold. He assured me that he certainly did think so, and after learning that her weight was 106 pounds we figured that she would be worth in gold coin \$28,647. The young man was fond enough of her to think that was rather cheap."

"Another thing that deceives many people," he continued, "is the weight of paper money. Now, how many \$1 bills do you think it would take to weigh as much as a \$5 gold piece?"

On a guess the writer said fifty, and the clerk laughed.

"I have heard guesses on that," he said, "all the way from fifty to 500, and from men who have handled money for years. The fact of the matter is that with a \$5 gold piece on one scale you would have to put only six and one-half bills in the other to balance it."

The question afterward was put to several friends of the writer and elicited answers ranging all the way from twenty to 1,000, the majority guessing from 200 to 500.

Taking the weights of gold coins and bills given at the sub-treasury, it was figured that a \$5 gold piece weighs 296 of an ounce of avoirdupois. The employe of the treasury who handled the paper money said that 100 bills weigh four and a half ounces. That would make one bill weigh .045 of an ounce, and between six and seven bills would balance the gold piece.

On the proposition of how much money one can lift, figures were obtained at the sub-treasury, where certain numbers of coins were placed in bags and weighed as standards. For example, the standard amount for gold coins is \$5,000, which weighs eighteen and a half pounds. Five hundred silver dollars weigh thirty-five and a half pounds, while \$200 in halves, or 400 coins, weigh eleven pounds.

Two hundred pounds of coin money of various kinds is made up as follows: Silver dollars, \$2,617; half dollars, \$3,636; quarter dollars, \$3,657; dimes, \$3,615.80; nickels, \$917; pennies, \$226.61.

In \$1 bills the same weight would amount to \$71,111.

CITY WITHOUT TAXES.

In the Black Forest of Germany is the little city of Freudenstadt, with about seven thousand inhabitants, a busy industrial place with iron and chemical works of some importance.

Small as it is, Freudenstadt is a full-fledged city, with a mayor, aldermen, half a dozen policemen and a fire engine. The public business is conducted on an economical basis, and the total expenses do not exceed twenty-four thousand dollars in a year.

Freudenstadt has the distinction of being the only city in Germany, and perhaps in the world, which does not tax the citizens a shilling for municipal expenses. The yearly net revenue from the public property covers all the expenditure.

This property consists of about six thousand acres of fine forest, which, being managed under the best forestry methods, is a permanent source of income. One or more trees are planted for every one that is cut down. No tree is cut till it can yield the maximum profit.

After deducting all the expenses of the industry the annual profit to the acre is about five dollars.

Salvation with Food.

Fourteen-year-old Emma, who had come home from her first day's schooling in elementary physiology, was questioned by her parents as to what she had learned.

"Papa," she complained, "I don't think I like physiology."

"Why not, my dear?"

"Well, teacher was explaining digestion to us to-day, and she said we had to mix salvation with every mouthful of food."—Harper's Weekly.

SOME MEN BELIEVE IN LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

Some men believe in long engagements, but the average girl is willing to take chances on any kind.