

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.

News of riots in Russia is causing disaffection in Kuropatkin's army.

The new Excelsior Roller mills at Marysville, Kan., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

The New York chamber of commerce has asked the legislature to spend \$100,000 on the Lewis and Clark fair.

The bursting of a large water tank on the roof of the Denver dry goods store, a large department store, caused damage to stock estimated at over \$50,000.

Professor H. Cole, of Chicago, has discovered what is believed to be the largest spot on the sun. It covers one-tenth of the sun's surface, is egg-shaped, and can be seen through smoked glass.

Fire in the Cramp shipbuilding plant at Chester, Pa., destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts, including plans of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, and the cruiser Tennessee, but work on these ships is not much delayed.

Extreme cold weather is prevailing throughout the Eastern and Middle states. The entire country from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains is in the grasp of a blizzard and the temperature ranges from 5 below at Kansas City to 53 below at Glendive, Mont.

The annual report of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, for the year 1903-04, shows a deficit of \$10,000, and he predicts an annual deficit unless tuition fees are raised or a large endowment created. He says \$2,500,000 is needed for reasonable objects in view.

Three would-be assassins of the czar have been captured.

A number of senators are opposing the Malheur irrigation bill.

The Japanese have captured another vessel bound for Vladivostok with contraband of war.

The federal grand jury working on Oregon land fraud cases is still grinding out indictments.

Thirty-six Russian refugees from Port Arthur on their way to Chefoo in a junk were caught by a storm and drowned.

Grand Duke Vladimir defends the action of the Russian government and says she has not deserved the fierce exactions of the world.

Russian officers declare before the North sea commission that they saw torpedo boats of a foreign country among the fishing boats.

Governor Deneen urges the Illinois legislature to appropriate sufficient money for the Lewis and Clark fair to enable a building to be erected.

In the Colorado election contest case Peabody urges that all fraud-tainted precinct returns be thrown out. A number of ballots from precincts outside of Denver have been examined and found to have been made out in the same handwriting.

Russians accuse British of inciting the riots and Great Britain has asked for an explanation.

A canvass of the Denver vote in the Colorado contest shows one-third of the ballots to be fraudulent.

The thermometer in Manchuria where the fighting is now in progress registers 20 degrees below zero.

The residence of Governor Treppoff, of St. Petersburg, was almost demolished by a bomb. The governor was absent.

It is believed that Kuropatkin received orders from St. Petersburg to assume the offensive or else he would not have moved against the Japanese at present.

Twenty members of the Chicago Commercial club have gone to Cuba, where they will devote two weeks to studying the commercial possibilities of the island.

The provincial council has warned the czar to grant freedom or lose his crown.

Edwin Stone, of Albany, manager of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, was assaulted and the room in which he was asleep set on fire. The flames were not discovered until, with the injuries received from the assailant, they proved fatal. There is no clue to the murderer.

The naval appropriation bill provides over \$100,000,000.

The Prussian government has appointed a commission to investigate the coal strike.

Chile has refused to sell war vessels to an American firm, presumably for one of the nations now at war in the Far East.

Secretary Taft wants a reduction of tariff on Philippine products and declares the islands will ultimately be given their independence.

Sympathizers with the Russian strikers marched through the streets of Boston with a red flag, but they were not allowed to make speeches.

BURTON TO GO UP.

Will Probably Be Head of New Appropriations Committee.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Never before in all the time he has been chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors has Representative Burton held out so strongly against unworthy projects for waterway improvements as he has done this session. Burton has, from the first, fought projects which had no merit, but he has heretofore been compelled to consent to the incorporation in river and harbor bills of many items which he did not personally approve.

This year, however, he has been firmer, and has carried his point. He has succeeded in keeping out of the river and harbor bill every item that was of a "log rolling" nature. He consented to no appropriations except for projects that have been indorsed by the war department.

There appears to be method in Mr. Burton's course. When the next congress organizes, Speaker Cannon will have to select a chairman for the committee on appropriations. This chairman ought to be a man of discrimination, a man of force and a man of highest integrity. He must be the "watchdog of the treasury." He must be a man who can dominate his committee and hold out against all appropriations which are not necessary. He must be able to withstand the personal appeals of members.

There is not a single member of that committee today competent to become its chairman. And from the speaker's viewpoint, there is not a member in the house better equipped for that place than Mr. Burton. Perhaps the chairman of the river and harbor committee had the future in view when he took the radical course he did in dictating the terms of the present river and harbor bill.

ALASKA HAS A POOR SHOW.

Senators Pay Little Attention to Interests of Big Territory.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The determination of the senate to dispose of the Swayne impeachment case means, according to senate leaders, that most of the time between now and March 4 will be taken up in court duty, to the exclusion of legislative matters, save only the necessary supply bills. All legislation which encounters objection will have to go over.

This means not only the defeat of the ship subsidy, interstate commerce and statehood bills, but the defeat of all legislation relating to Alaska. It had been hoped that several Alaskan measures might be passed before adjournment, but that hope has been dispelled. Plans had already been laid for bringing forward the Alaska delegate bill, passed by the house last session. But Alaska will get no delegate by the grace of the 58th congress. Neither will Alaska get much else, save what is provided in the regular appropriation bills.

Alaska is weak in the senate for two reasons: All Alaskan legislation encounters opposition from a few men, but what is more significant, few senators have any real interest in the great district, and not more than half a dozen men make any effort whatever to push through legislation which Alaska seeks. There is more opposition to the delegate bill than to any other Alaska bill now pending, and this opposition will be able to put a quietus on the Cushman bill, in the present session.

FOR BREMERTON NAVY YARD

Amounts Provided in Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The naval appropriation bill as reported to the house carries \$233,500 for the Puget sound navy yard. Following are the items: Extension of construction plant, \$20,000; sewer system, \$500; grading, \$20,000; fire protection system, \$10,000; electric light plant, \$10,000; telephone system, \$1,500; railroad and equipment, \$6,000; boat shop for construction and repair, \$20,000; water system, \$3,000; heating system, \$3,000; locomotive and crane track about dry dock, \$30,000; dredging, \$10,000; quay wall, \$25,000; roads and walks, \$5,000; joiner shop for construction and repair, \$5,000; machinery for yards and docks, \$2,000; additional piers, \$50,000.

Waved the Red Flag.

Kansas City, Jan. 31.—Two hundred men and women members of socialistic societies rose to their feet and cheered a red flag at a mass meeting held here tonight. The meeting was called for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid of the working classes of Russia. The czar and aristocratic class of Russia were condemned in the strongest terms at command. One speaker compared the czar to ex-Governor Peabody, of Colorado: Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the oppressed and denouncing the czar.

Bombs in Barracks.

Vienna, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Czestochow, Poland, reports that a bomb was thrown in the cavalry barracks there today and that many soldiers were wounded. The act is supposed to have been in revenge for brutality in dispersing a workman's meeting. Other dynamite outrages are reported to have occurred in the neighborhood of Lodz. A gendarme is reported to have been killed and a number wounded.

Arrests by the Hundred.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Sevastopol says: "In consequence of the gravity of the situation here, the government has invested the naval and military commanders with full powers to repress disorders. Over 900 arrests have been made."

FIGHTING IS BEGUN

Kuropatkin Claims to Have Won Decided Victory.

DRIVES BACK JAPANESE FRONT

Amid Bitter Cold Weather Hostilities Are Resumed with Vigor—Several Villages Captured

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Additional dispatches were received by the general staff from Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian army south of Mukden. They supplement the earlier advices of Russian successes on the right of the Russian army, and seem to indicate that the movement now in progress along the Hun river is extending in area and assuming considerable proportions. The text of Kuropatkin's message, which is dated January 27, is as follows:

"In the capture of Chaun Lutoto (Khalitosa), Tutaike and Cheigotai (Kheigoutaya), we took about 100 prisoners. We have also occupied Tehtaitse on the Hun river after a stubborn fight, which resulted in a loss of 50 men to us. Our positions near Sandepu (Sandy Pass) were attacked today by Japanese columns moving from the south and southeast, but they were repulsed. Our cavalry partook in the maneuvering against the Japanese left flank, attacking the enemy from the rear. Our troops then continued the attack on the Japanese position near Sandepu. After a desperate fight, which lasted until 7 o'clock Thursday evening, we entered Sandepu, which is a large village and was strongly entrenched."

Military experts here, while not attaching too much importance to the reported successful movements of the Russian right, express the opinion that a determined effort will be made in the near future by General Kuropatkin to deprive the Japanese of several villages which are serving as winter quarters.

The operations of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are no doubt the beginning of the program, but opinion is divided as to whether it marks the commencement of the Manchurian campaign of 1905. Many believe that weather conditions will not permit of prolonged operations and that the original plan of waiting for warmer weather before precipitating decisive engagements will be adhered to by both armies.

NO CHANCE FOR SHIP SUBSIDY.

Report of the Commission Has Fallen Flat in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 28.—It is scarcely probable that any attempt will be made at this session of congress to pass the ship subsidy bill. It will die on March 4, along with hundreds of other less important measures. The object of the bill probably has been accomplished in showing that this congress at least is not in favor of a subsidy measure.

In fact, nothing has fallen so flat as this production of the merchant marine commission. The most earnest advocates of the bill soon realized after the report of the commission was presented that it was useless to attempt to pass it. This was not because a filibuster in the senate would cause its defeat, but it had been plainly shown that there was not a majority in either house or senate for the bill. The report of the commission was a great disappointment. That it should result in bringing about a subsidy measure when subsidies were so unpopular during the time that they were pushed by Hanna, was a surprise, and straightway the men who have charge of affairs in congress set about to defeat it.

Of course the advocates of the scheme will try to make it appear that the reason why the bill was so unpopular at this session of congress was because the leaders did not want to increase appropriations at a time when rigid economy was necessary. But such is not the fact.

To Demonstrate in New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—If the plans of Russian Socialists in this city are not interfered with by the police, Madison Square garden will be the scene tonight of a great demonstration by sympathizers with the Russian revolutionists. It was decided to turn the masquerade ball of an East Side association into a meeting. Several of the most eloquent speakers among the Russians of this city will make addresses. Small red flags will be distributed to those in line, and to the music of patriotic airs a march will begin.

Give Coeur d'Alene an Agent.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Heyburn has prepared and will offer an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill segregating the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho from the Colville agency in Washington. At present 500 Coeur d'Alenes are under the control of the Indian agent at Colville, but their affairs are not satisfactorily managed. Senator Heyburn proposes to give the Coeur d'Alenes a superintendent of their own.

Ladrones Want Money.

Manila, Jan. 28.—The leaders of the band of ladrones which recently attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon and captured the wife and two children of ex-Governor Trias, now demand a ransom for the release of their captives.

FIRE IN OMAHA.

It Eats Up \$700,000 Worth of Property in Wholesale Houses.

Omaha, Jan. 30.—A fire which destroyed property estimated at approximately \$700,000 started at 10:30 o'clock last night from what is believed to have been an overheated stove in the great commission house of C. H. Mullen & Co., at Eleventh and Howard streets. The flames spread so rapidly that Chief Salter, of the fire department, at once turned in a general alarm, which brought the entire department of the city to the scene, not, however, until the flames had gotten quite beyond control.

Five commission houses were located in the building where the flames started, and all of these were enveloped in a very short time. In the four stories above and covering a quarter of a block was located the stock of a wholesale dry goods concern, which furnished the flames with inflammable material and added to their fury. Before the firemen were organized the entire building, covering a quarter of a block, was a mass of flames. Adjoining buildings occupied by other concerns of considerable importance were in the path of the fire, and were soon ablaze. Across the alley to the north a five-story building, occupied by a large manufacturing and jobbing shoe concern, caught in the upper stories, and the fire soon spread to the lower floors and the entire stock was destroyed.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Germany Does Not Give America Benefit, but Wants Reciprocity.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The government this evening published an abstract of the new commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Roumania and Servia, which are expected to deeply affect Germany's foreign trade for the next ten years, the term for which the treaties run. The new tariff, which is not yet in force, will go into effect on the same date as the treaties, in 1906.

The treaties affect the United States adversely only in case they are defined by Germany as not coming under the most favored nation clause. The government is determined not to raise the question of the most favored nation clause until the treaties go into effect, and the correspondent's inference is that the German government is reluctant to give the United States the benefit of these bargains.

The German government would gladly negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the United States. Germany has collected expressions of American government officials on the Cuban-American reciprocal treaties that make, the government thinks, a strong argument against admitting the United States to the benefits of the new treaties.

RIVER AND HARBOR SURVEYS

Bill Provides for Work in Northwest—Ankeny's Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The rivers and harbors committee has adopted an additional section to its bill authorizing surveys of proposed improvements, to determine their merits and estimated cost. Such surveys are always made before appropriations can be allowed. Among the surveys authorized are the following:

Columbia river and tributaries above Celilo, Columbia between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls, Astoria harbor, Clatskanie river, Everett, Olympia and Ilwaco harbors, inner Grays harbor, South Bend to Raymond, Swamish river, Swinomish slough, and Clearwater river, with a view to opening it to large navigation.

Senator Ankeny has prepared and will offer two amendments to the river and harbor bill, one appropriating \$50,000 for improving the Columbia river between the mouth of the Okanogan and Kettle Falls, another appropriating \$25,000 for improving Olympia harbor.

Can't Get Enough Vessels.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The navy department is having much trouble in the transportation of coal to the Asiatic station on account of the statute which requires such shipments to be made in American bottoms. Rear Admiral Manney, chief of the bureau of equipment, has again recommended that authority be given for making such shipments in foreign bottoms until the supply of fuel in storage at Cavite shall be sufficient to justify the delay caused by the difficulty in obtaining American bottoms at reasonable rates.

May Cut Off Supplies.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Japanese officials have remarked to members of the diplomatic corps that the Russian strikes might have an important influence on the war in interruption of communication over the Siberian railway. It is said, if the strike spreads, it will involve the railroad workers, making the strikers more effective in cutting off General Kuropatkin's communications and supplies than the Chinese bandits have been.

Italians Send Funds to Strikers.

Rome, Jan. 30.—Manifestations of sympathy with the strikers in Russia are going on throughout Italy, and funds are being collected for them. The Roman Socialists have decided to hold a procession, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, and the government has taken extraordinary measures to maintain order. The garrison has been reinforced by 1,200 men.

To Aid Railroad to the Yukon.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Dietrich has introduced a bill providing government aid for the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Valdez to Eagle City, Alaska.

SILENCED.



AN EPISODE IN THE DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR.

There were days when the Japanese guns scarcely ceased to shell the fortress from dawn till night. The gallant defenders stuck to their work in spite of the terrific bombardment. Sometimes, indeed, a gun was only silenced because, as in the illustration, there was none left alive to man it. The picture was drawn from a sketch by a correspondent of the London Graphic.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.



WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid, chosen ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Joseph H. Choate, is known to two hemispheres as a man of affairs with wide experience of the world, having extensively traveled; accustomed to dealing with eminent people and a thoroughly schooled master of diplomacy. Tried as United States minister to France, he made an enviable reputation for himself as a diplomat and statesman. Covering so many fields in his busy career, Mr. Reid is credited with the ripe judgment that makes him valuable in any mission selected for him by his country.

Born Oct. 27, 1837, near Xenia, Ohio, he was graduated when still young from Miami University, taking scientific honors of his class, and subsequently given degrees by several universities. Entering the political field, he soon assimilated a great knowledge of editorial work, which later, when he became the principal owner of the New York Tribune after Mr. Greeley's death, brought him into international prominence. Mr. Reid took the stump for General Fremont. In the Civil War he was volunteer aid-de-camp to General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign; was war correspondent with the armies of the Cumberland and of the Potomac, and witnessed the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg.

From 1863 to 1866 he was librarian to the House of Representatives and correspondent at Washington for the Cincinnati Gazette, of which paper he subsequently became a part owner, after trying his hand in the fields of Alabama and Louisiana as a cotton planter. In 1868 the literary and newspaper work of Mr. Reid came so favorably to the attention of Horace Greeley that this famous editor invited Mr. Reid to come to New York and associate himself with him on the Tribune.

When Mr. Greeley was candidate for President he placed the paper in Mr. Reid's charge. In 1892 Mr. Reid was candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket with Mr. Harrison.

As minister to France and when special ambassador to Great Britain for the jubilee of Victoria, and later to the coronation of King Edward, as well as commissioner to Paris for the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, Mr. Reid received warm welcomes. His list of publications, including works on war and expansion, have made him famous among savants.

THE COMMUNISTIC CHICKEN.

Mr. Sanderson and his wife were picking their way across the small plot of ground which separates their home from that of the Mitchells, at whose house they had just had dinner. "Most agreeable people," commented Mr. Sanderson, genially, "and an excellent dinner."

"Yes," said Mrs. Sanderson, not very enthusiastically. "Those brothers were perfect," continued Mr. Sanderson. "I wonder why we can't have such chickens? Oh, I believe he said they were of his own raising, didn't he?" "Yes," Mrs. Sanderson replied with awakening spirit, "that was what he said, and it vexed me so I could hardly keep still."

calmly as if they really belonged to him! "It think it was very poor taste," Mrs. Sanderson concluded, with dignity, "with us right there at the table. It would have been merely decent to have bought chickens when we dined there."

The Baby Beetle's Cradle.

—If, at almost any time of the year, we walk through the woods where the red, scarlet, black or pin oaks are growing—that is, where we find those that ripen their acorns in two seasons, and therefore belong in the pin-oak group—we shall probably find on the ground fallen branches that vary in size from that of a lead pencil to that of one's thumb, or even larger. These, at the broken end, appear as if cut away within the wood, so that only a thin portion is left under the bark. Within the rather uneven cut, generally near the center of the growth, is a small hole tightly plugged by the "powder post" of a beetle larva. Split open the branch or twig, when a burrow will be seen, and the little, white, soft, hard-jawed larva that made it will be found, or perhaps the inactive pupa.—St. Nicholas.

That Explained It.

Proud Parent—And just think—she plays that away an' never tuck a lesson in her life! Bored Guest—Oh, that's what's the matter, is it?—Baltimore American.

It is better to keep in the old rut than to climb out only to fall in the ditch by the wayside.

A man can get sick now almost as easy as he can sin, and you all know how easy that is.