

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.

Jay Cooke, the great financier, is dead. General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," is dead. He was 78 years old. The annual weighing of mail on trains is now in progress on all railroads.

The New York board of aldermen has raised the fine for carrying concealed weapons from \$20 to \$720.

It is now conceded that J. Edward Adkins, of Delaware, cannot be elected United States senator.

The president has appointed Governor Brodie, of Arizona, to be assistant chief of the Record and Pension office.

It is probable that a decisive battle will be fought by the two great armies in Manchuria before a thaw comes.

Susan B. Anthony celebrated her 85th birthday and received greetings from women's clubs all over the world.

The president has ordered an investigation of the business methods of the Standard Oil company, particularly in Kansas.

The Japanese are transporting the heavy guns used by them at Port Arthur to the north to turn on Kurapatkin's army.

Puter will not be prosecuted for his recent attempt to secure state lands near Klamath Falls fraudulently. The money paid by his dupes is to be returned to them.

Ex-Governor Boise, of Iowa, is seriously ill.

Adams has completed his case in the gubernatorial contest case in Colorado.

The fierce cold wave has broken and the weather is moderating all over the United States.

Fire partially destroyed the Brevoort hotel, on Madison street, Chicago; loss, \$100,000.

John W. Gates, in the Chicago exchange, declared that wheat will go to \$1.50 and possibly \$2.

Congress will likely give the Lewis and Clark fair \$30,000 remaining unused from the St. Louis fair.

Signs indicate that a revolution against President Castro may break out in Venezuela in the near future.

Russian strikers continue idle and they are furnishing money from a mysterious source to enable them to live.

The United States revenue collector for the Northern district of Iowa has been asked to resign because of irregularities.

Joe Fiorello, an Italian of Portland, who killed a woman recently because she would not marry him, has committed suicide to escape being captured.

There is now much doubt as to whether the Third Russian Baltic squadron will sail for the Far East. The meat supply order has been countermanded.

Ice has stopped navigation on the Upper Columbia.

Several deaths have been reported in Montana from the severe cold weather.

A proclamation is to be issued granting great liberty to the Russian workmen.

The president proposes the recovery of the body of Paul Jones, who was buried in Paris.

Turkey is preparing for war by hurrying guns and troops to the disturbed districts of Macedonia.

It is stated on what is believed to be good authority that Kurapatkin is to be relieved and General Gripenberg given his place.

The Missouri Pacific railroad is having much trouble with snow blocking its tracks. As high as six trains have been lost at a time.

At the time of the North sea incident war was much nearer than was admitted to the public by either of the nations concerned.

It is announced that as a result of the disturbances at Lada, Russia, 144 people have been buried and that over 200 persons are still in the hospitals.

Senator Mitchell declares he will not give up his seat and that he will be able to explain everything in connection with the many indictments in a satisfactory manner.

The Japs have captured a hill on the Hun river.

The czar says he intends calling a national congress.

J. Pierpont Morgan has gone for a cruise in European waters.

Russian war vessels have been ordered to leave German port in Africa.

Representative Williamson has been indicted on the charge of subornation of perjury.

St. Petersburg strikers keep quiet, but trouble continues in Poland and the Caucasus.

KANSAS UP IN ARMS.

Lawson Has Been Asked to Lead the Fight on Standard Oil.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 14.—Thomas W. Lawson, of "Frenzied Finance" fame, may lead the movement to drive the Standard Oil company from Kansas. The Oil Producers' association, of Chanute, today forwarded an invitation to the Boston man to interest himself in the refining of oil in this state. The association adopted the invitation unanimously and insists that Mr. Lawson will be given the hearty support of the people of Kansas.

The plan of the association is to have Lawson and the Pure Oil company, of Pennsylvania, take up the refining of crude petroleum and the manufacture of its by-products in opposition to the Standard Oil corporation. The Pure Oil company is said to be the strongest competitor of the Standard Oil company in the United States.

Dispatches from the oil fields tonight say the statement of Manager O'Brien of the Standard Oil company, that business in Kansas would be continued, is false, that there is a complete shut-down throughout the oil belt.

This has intensified the indignation of the people and members of the legislature, and the passage of the anti-Standard bill by the house Wednesday is assured. Thousands of letters from over the state have been received by members urging them to pass the state refinery bill.

INTENSE COLD IN COLORADO.

Below Zero Weather Clear Down to Borders of Mexico.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Reports of intense cold, accompanied in sections by snowfall, reached here tonight from Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. In Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico, the worst storm since 1886 is raging. In New Mexico the storm reached the proportions of a blizzard and great damage to stock is reported. In the southern part of New Mexico, where cold weather is rare, the zero mark was reached at certain points.

The cold snap which has prevailed on the eastern slope of the mountains in Colorado for several days became intense last night, the thermometer dropping to 27 below zero in Denver at 6 o'clock this morning. The cold also penetrated the western slope tonight, and Telluride report 20 below zero.

At Fort Collins, in the northern section of Colorado, 22 degrees below was registered today, and at Moonmouth, on the divide south of Colorado Springs, it was 26 below. At Twin Lake, near Leadville, 32 below was reported.

In Wyoming the cold has not abated, and much loss to livestock, it is feared, will result. Railroad traffic in all directions is seriously impeded, and telegraph and telephone wires are being snapped by the cold.

COLDEST IN YEARS.

Great Suffering Among the Poor of Oklahoma as Result.

Kansas City, Feb. 14.—The coldest weather in years prevails in this section tonight. At Kansas City it is 18 degrees below zero; at Concordia, Kan., 22 below; at Lawton, Okla., 6 below, and at Tulsa, I. T., 40 below. In Oklahoma and Indian Territory the weather is the coldest since 1899, and there is much suffering among the poor, who were caught unprepared. Cattle also are suffering.

Great anxiety is felt for the Indian tribes, who are in no condition to withstand the storm, and experts say that dozens of them will die as a result of the blizzard.

Railroad traffic is impeded in Kansas by the high wind, which has piled the snow in the railroad cuts. Most passenger trains are using double headers, and freight trains are carrying only non-perishable freight.

The west bound Santa Fe through passenger train No. 9 today collided with a freight train which was stuck in a snow drift near Newton, Kan. One engineer was hurt and both engines were smashed, but no passengers were hurt.

Tiffin Laborers Return to Work.

Tiffin, Feb. 14.—The workmen here are generally returning to work, and the authorities are taking measures to protect those who are resuming their labors. Trifling disorders are reported at other places in the Caucasus. The civil governor has ordered a meeting of the municipal council to discuss means for the settlement of the labor troubles, but the councilors, finding that the order stipulated that the discussion be held in secret, declined to acquiesce on the ground that it would be impossible to arrive at a settlement.

Hailed as a Reform Measure.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—The news that Emperor Nicholas has indorsed the scheme for the revival of the Zemsky Zabor, or ancient land parliament, has spread through the city and created satisfaction among the liberal classes. The newspapers this morning were filled with articles descriptive of this ancient Russian institution, indicating that word had gone forth that the government had decided to listen to the voice of representatives of the people.

Hard After the Ladrone.

Manila, Feb. 14.—The band of Ladrone which attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in the province of Cavite, January 24, and captured the wife and two children of ex-Governor Trias, are being hard pressed by a troop of cavalry under Major F. W. Sibley. They have released Mrs. Trias and her two children, whom they were holding for ransom.

MORE ARE INDICTED

Grand Jury Turns Its Attention to Eastern Oregon Company.

PUBLIC LANDS WERE FENCED UP

Threats of Violence Used to Drive Legitimate Settlers From Their Lands in the Vicinity.

Portland, Feb. 11.—Two indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday afternoon, by one of which the long-drawn-out investigations into the dealings of the Butte Creek Land, Lumber & Livestock company were brought to a close, while the second added another mark to the list already against the names of Henry Meldrum and his associates.

The indictment against the Butte Creek company and some of its employees charges a conspiracy to prevent and obstruct the free passage over and free use of certain of the public lands situated in Wheeler county. The document also alleges that threats of violence and other means of intimidation were used to drive those legitimate homesteaders already settled on the land from the vicinity. As defendants the indictment names Winlock W. Steiner, ex-state senator; Hamilton H. Hendricks, secretary of the Butte Creek Land company; Clarence B. Zachary, Adelbert C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson and Clyde E. Glass, employees of the company; Binger Hermann, John H. Hall; Edwin Mays, ex-assistant United States attorney; Frank P. Mays; Clark E. Loomis and Edward D. Stratford.

The second indictment is against Henry Meldrum, ex-surveyor general; George E. Waggoner, Meldrum's clerk; David W. Kinnaird, Benjamin F. Min ton and Gustave Klaetsch, deputy surveyors; George Borenson, Livy Stipp and Frank H. Duncan, notaries public. It is brought under the same section of the revised statutes of the United States as the foregoing and alleges that the defendants conspired to defraud the government of the United States by false and fraudulent surveys.

MAY BE WORSE THAN EVER.

Russian Official Says Seed of Revolution is in the Army.

London, Feb. 11.—There is danger of the Russian strike breaking out afresh and in a worse form than the present trouble, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Morning Leader.

The propaganda being carried on by the Russian Progressive party, the correspondent asserts, has been most successful. The police admit that there are no signs of an abatement of the agitation, while a high official in the Russian capital fears the trouble will yet assume the proportions of a general uprising, much bigger than the last.

"The seed of revolution," he adds, "has been sown among the soldiers with apparent success." This last statement is most sinister. Had even a portion of the troops joined the strikers when the trouble first started, Russia would undoubtedly now be in the throes of a revolution equaling, if not surpassing, the French revolution. Even yet, should the disaffection obtain deep root in the army, the outcome would be appalling.

Storm Shuts Off Electricity.

Louisville, Feb. 11.—While conditions resulting from the long continued rain and sleet storm show a slight improvement in the Southwest today, there is no betterment of the situation from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. The telephone and telegraphic companies in this vast area have been practically out of business since last Saturday night. Atlanta has been shut off twice since Sunday and nothing has been heard from there by wire for 14 hours.

He Names Three Scapegoats.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoye Vremya, in a pessimistic view of the first year of the war, in today's issue of his paper, attributes the responsibility for the Russian disasters firstly to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, former Vicenoy Alexioff and Baron Rosen. M. Souvorin declares the reason for the fall of Port Arthur before the complete exhaustion of its means of resistance was the death of Major General Kondratenko, who was the real hero of the defense of the fortress.

High Water Threatens Town.

Yuma, Feb. 11.—The Colorado river has risen 3 1/2 feet in 24 hours. At midnight last night it registered 29 feet, which is the highest water since the 1891 flood, when it was 33 feet and the town was wiped out. Citizens with shovels and scraper teams have labored all day strengthening the weak points. The government levee on the Gila is generally considered to be safe, but the embankments on the Colorado river are causing grave apprehension.

Arizona Glad She is Left Out.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Both houses of the legislature passed a concurrent resolution thanking the United States senate for eliminating Arizona from the statehood bill and asking the house of representatives to concur in the amendment affecting this territory.

CHANCE OF RATE LEGISLATION.

Elkins Bends to the Storm and Newlands Suggests Simple Plan.

Washington, Feb. 13.—As showing the drift of sentiment and the effect of the constant demand from every part of the country for legislation, it is noted that Senator Elkins has felt called upon to deny that he has ever said that there could be no railroad legislation at this session of congress. On the contrary, the senator is very careful to qualify everything he says in this regard, so as to leave it an open question as to whether he opposes or favors railroad legislation. The general impression is that he does not believe in anything being done at this session.

Probably the most optimistic member of the senate committee on interstate commerce is Newlands, of Nevada. He sees no reason why there should be legislation, and he also suggests a plan which might be practicable, and probably would be adopted in an ordinary business institution. He suggests that a number of prominent railroad men, together with Messrs. Bacon and Ferguson, who have been most active in presenting the side of the shippers, meet with the committee on interstate commerce and get down to business and agree upon a measure that will meet all complaints. He thinks that in less than a week these men could frame a bill which would pass both houses, and would be satisfactory to all interests of the country and would not disturb business to any great extent.

Newlands has another idea which might be taken into consideration by those who are fighting all kinds of legislation; that is that it would be better to pass some interstate commerce legislation at a special session rather than have it wait until the long session of congress, when it might be delayed for many months. He takes the view that something is bound to be done within the next year, and it would be better to have it done at once, even from the railroad point of view.

TRYING TO CROWD THE SENATE

House Aims to Reduce Unlimited Debate to an Absurdity.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States senate seems to have embarked upon a well nigh impossible feat, that is, of disposing of the business necessary before the close of the session, and also trying an impeachment case where many witnesses will have to be summoned and a great deal of testimony submitted, to be followed by the arguments of the attorneys for Judge Swayne and the managers of the house who are conducting the impeachment.

There is a suspicion that the house of representatives put the impeachment case into the senate at this session for the purpose of taxing the rules of that body to the utmost, and to show that its unlimited debate is impracticable in a legislative body. But whatever may have been the purpose, it is evident that the house has unloaded upon the senate a job which makes it almost impossible to conclude public business and adjourn at the time congress expires.

Senators say there is no question about this, and that they will be able to get through with the impeachment, and also to pass the necessary legislation, which must be concluded by noon on March 4.

TO SETTLE OLD CLAIMS.

Fulton Secures Amendments to Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Fulton has succeeded in having several of his amendments attached to the Indian appropriation bill by the senate committee, and if they stick, various old claims will be settled next summer.

The principal amendment proposes to pay the Klamath Indians \$537,007 for 621,824 acres of their reservation, which they relinquished to the government. Amendments paying the Clatsop Indians \$10,500, the Lower Chinooks \$20,000, the Klamath Chinooks \$7,000, and the Tillamooks \$15,000, in settlement of claims dating back more than 50 years, were also adopted by the committee. Another amendment quieting titles to lands purchased from Umatilla Indians is attached.

More Factories are Idle.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The strike extended today to Lessners, Tielman and a number of other works. The men remain quiet and determined and declare they will not yield until they win the fight for an eight-hour day. A large number of troops are posted about the Viborg and Newsky quarters. In consequence of the threatening attitude of the strikers in the Viborg quarter of this city the authorities today brought in from Peterhof additional cavalry, which were posted about the Viborg district.

Nobody Will Be Punished.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 13.—Judge Greene today sustained the motion to quash the indictments against Thomas J. Noonan, manager and treasurer of the Iroquois theater, in Chicago, and Cummings, the stage carpenter, which grew out of the theater fire catastrophe. An attorney representing the state attorney's office of Cook county attempted to draw a parallel between the Slocum steamboat disaster and the Iroquois case, but the court refused to allow it.

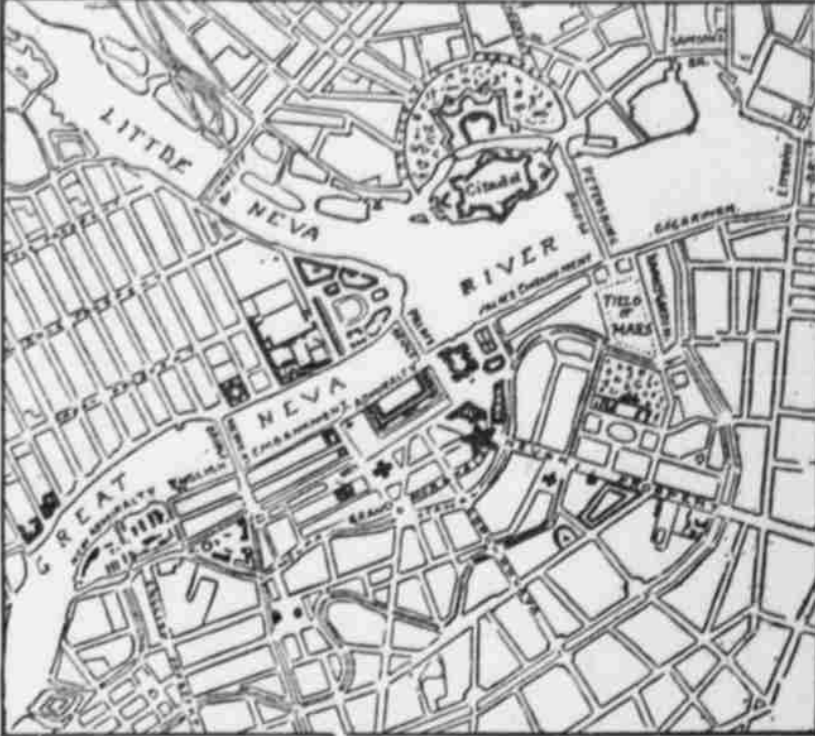
Japanese Buy Dakota Oats.

Minneapolis, Feb. 13.—According to Minneapolis elevator men who operate throughout the Dakotas, over 2,000,000 bushels of oats have just been bought up by the agents of the Japanese government.

WHERE CZAR'S TROOPS SHOT DOWN RUSSIANS.



WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.



Russians marching toward the czar's winter palace in St. Petersburg were fired at first at the bridge over the Moika canal in the avenue leading across the Grand Morskaya to the palace square, where stands the Alexander column. The star indicates the scene of the first massacre. The second charge of Cossacks against the crowd was at the Morskaya entrance to the square. People were shot down, however, in the Nevsky prospect, on the ice of the Neva and in other streets. Vassil Ostrov is the island where the industrial section of St. Petersburg is situated, where most of the workmen live and where the revolutionists, behind their barricades, defied the Emperor.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Russia has 20,000 miles of coast line, but half of it is ice-bound.

The United States has twenty-three times as many factories as Russia.

In Russia there are only ninety daily newspapers, in the United States there are 2,457.

Russia's population in 1903 was 141,000,000; population of the United States, 80,000,000.

Russia produces one-twentieth as much coal and one-sixth as much iron as is produced in the United States.

The United States has 210,000 miles of railways; Russia has only 36,000 miles of railways, two-thirds of it owned by the government.

Russia stands next to the United States as a grain producing country, but the average laborer there gets only one-fourth as much wages as in the United States.

Russia is two and one-half times as large as the United States and Alaska, but America has fifty-three times as many miles of telegraph and sends fifteen times as much mail.

MONEY BURDENS BORNE BY THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

National debt	\$3,500,000,000
Annual interest on debt	80,000,000
Expended on Siberian and Manchurian roads	1,500,000,000
Taxes unpaid by peasants 1900	60,000,000
Loss by industrial depression in three years	300,000,000
Loss by famines in five years preceding 1902	500,000,000
Eight famines, five since 1892	200,000,000
Loss to tolls by 150 to 170 holidays each year	100,000,000
War loss to date	400,000,000
Expenses of holy synod, annually	18,500,000

In relation to these figures a well-known writer says:

"The simple truth is the Russian peasant, 100,000,000 of him, is, under present conditions, slowly starving to death. His average earnings in the central provinces are 17 and 18 copecks (8 to 9 cents) per day throughout the year; during the heaviest harvest time they rise to an average of 27 to 30 copecks (13 to 16 cents a day); during the whole winter he and his family earn nothing. His diet consists of meal, flour and grits, cabbage and potatoes; no meat, excepting three times a year. His diet is insufficient, and less than in any civilized country. The hotel he lives in is two and a half yards long and one and one-half yards high, harboring the whole family and whatever cattle he possesses. These data are taken from official sources. Is it a wonder that the Russian peasant has morally and physically degenerated?"

Dividing the Tips.

Tipping has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at meat with the manager of one of the well known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short-sighted and unobservant," I said, "and as I never know one waiter from another I'm always uneasy lest I've tipped the wrong one." The manager laughed. "Fritz, bring the book," he said. The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures opposite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

"Every penny given in tips was cast into a common fund in charge of a waiter elected by his fellows. At the end of the week the sum was distrib-

ENGLISH DOCTORS' FEES.

They Are Regulated by the Royal College of Physicians.

The specialists must be divided into two distinct classes, the surgeon proper and the pure physician. The former unquestionably gets big fees in ratio to his reputation. The famous surgeon has only to name his fee to the millionaire with appendicitis. With the fear of death before his eyes he will write his check gladly. When he has recovered he will often grumble if he does not boast. A younger and less known man will perform the same operation for a tithe of the cost, but the public, with death staring them in the face, will have the man with the big name, regardless of expense.

But the pure physician is an entirely different matter. His fees are standardized not by act of Parliament, but by that autocratic body, the Royal College of Physicians. His fees for consultation at his own home are fixed at 2 guineas the first visit and a guinea for each subsequent one. For consultations away from home he receives a fee at the calculated rate of two-thirds of a guinea a mile. Elestree, twelve miles out of town, is ipso facto 8 guineas, Liverpool (201 miles) is 134 guineas, and so on pro rata. But it must be remembered that nowadays all the big provincial centers have their own specialists, and the town man is very seldom sent for unless he be one of the very biggest names and the case desperate and rich.

If the physician should accept more he transgresses that professional fetish, "medical etiquette," and is branded a quack by his less lucky brethren. Moreover, when he arrives at a sufficient standing in the ranks of his profession the Royal College of Physicians will not elect him to their all important fellowship, the crowning qualification and high water mark of his calling.—London Mail.

Shark a Commercial Product.

The shark, which is so abundant in the waters of Central America, is to be utilized in commercial products. A company has been formed which converts sharks' fins into jelly and tinned soup, makes fine machinery oil from their livers, handsome leather, equal to alligators', from their skins, walking sticks from their backbones, and numerous articles from their jawbones and teeth.

Thibetians as Tea Drinkers.

The champion tea drinkers of the world are the Thibetians. They buy it in "bricks" and drink it in pieces. Tea bricks are used as currency.