

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.

The czar has abolished offices in the Far Eastern territory.

President Roosevelt has small hope of securing an armistice in time to stop the general engagement now imminent.

The feeling aroused by King Oscar's proposition to recognize the independence of Norway is causing much uneasiness in the Swedish capital.

The latest reports from Oyama show that he will soon have the entire Russian army surrounded. Several small engagements have proven victorious for the Japanese.

Paul Morton, chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance society, is preparing to make those who have accumulated millions from the society in a few years, disgorge.

France's reply to Germany's Morocco demands is unsatisfactory and negotiations are again deadlocked. A peaceful solution of the difficulty seems further off than before.

Castro has created several new custom house ports in Venezuela in order to dodge his creditors, who are to receive 30 per cent of the receipts of the regular ports of entry.

The torpedo boat destroyer Perry, at Portland, has established a new record for fast time on the Columbia, having made 11 miles in 16 minutes. This is at the rate of 41 miles an hour.

Roosevelt will renew his efforts for an armistice.

The Chicago grand jury has secured new evidence against the beef trust.

The United States has been officially notified of Norway's separation from Sweden.

Oyama's army is enveloping the Russians and they must retreat or be surrounded.

In an address at New Milford, Connecticut, the president spoke of the necessity of having a strong navy.

Lord Kitchener will reform the Indian army to fight Russia, as he feels sure it will be called upon to do.

A Rio Grande train was wrecked near Pinto, Colorado. No one was killed, but 20 passengers received painful injuries.

John Parmelee, of Chicago, left his entire estate of \$400,000 in trust for the purchase of fuel for the poor out of the income.

The wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore road cost 19 lives. A boy is suspected of having caused the disaster.

Chicago teamster employer have notified their men that they will have to either discontinue their union button or keep it out of sight.

The land refining building at the packing plant of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at Armourdale, Kan., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000.

An explosion in a Japanese arsenal resulted in the killing or wounding of 100 persons.

Hyde and Alexander have both resigned from office in the Equitable Life Assurance society.

Many Chicago striking teamsters are endeavoring to make terms with their employers for reinstatement.

It has been decided that the Russian government must pay for the British steamer St. Kilda, which was sunk.

F. H. Harroden, of Portland, has been appointed Northwest purchasing agent for the Panama Canal Commission.

American shipyards have been assured that they will get their share of contracts for rebuilding the Russian navy.

The Russian war party still opposes peace and Linievitch pleads for another battle, saying he has victory in his grasp.

The president has removed Clarence Melzer, deputy collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia, for complicity in election frauds.

In the recent naval battle Admiral Togo narrowly escaped death, a shell striking on the bridge beside him, and a splinter tearing away a part of his trousers leg.

The peace conference will meet in August.

Pittsburg steel workers threaten to strike. Five thousand men are involved.

Pope Pius has advised Catholics to go into politics.

France and Germany have agreed to a conference on Morocco.

Police stopped the president's chauffeur for exceeding the speed limit.

Cossacks have killed many wounded Japanese in Red Cross hospitals.

The Chinese government has decorated John Barrett, minister to Colombia, for his services with the Chinese exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

JUDGE FACES DISGRACE.

New York Legislature Will Remove Supreme Justice Hooker.

New York, June 20.—For the first time in its history, the legislature of New York will meet in special session this summer for the purpose of formally expelling a justice of the Supreme court.

The last time that this power of the legislature was invoked was during the exposures following Tweed's downfall, when three Supreme court justices who had worked hand in hand with the old Tammany boss, were stripped of their judicial emblems. But that was at a regular session.

The machinery of the law is now being invoked by a Republican governor to enable a legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches to retire a Republican judge.

The person who will be removed is Warren B. Hooker, long a congressman and longer still an influential Republican politician in the upper section of the state. There is no doubt in the world but that he will be put out, and every big Republican in the state has begged and implored him to resign, but he is stubborn.

New York state rewards its judicial officers more liberally than any other section of the Union. In New York city a justice of the Supreme court receives \$17,500 a year for 14 years, with a court day lasting from 11 to 1, and 2 to 3:30 or 4, together with nearly four months' vacation in summer. And the United States Supreme court, the highest judicial tribunal in the land, only pays \$10,000. Hooker is an "upstate judge," but was transferred here by the governor soon after he ascended the bench, and, in consequence, is paid as highly as the men who were elected by the city voters.

The charges against Hooker are many, and are involved in the case against Machan, the celebrated, or rather, notorious, postal official.

Hooker's young nephew wanted money to go through college. Hooker had him appointed a clerk in a post-office. He never did any work, but he drew the salary.

A man in the district owed Mrs. Hooker, wife of the judge, \$2,500. He was promptly appointed a letter carrier, and each month turned over his check to Mrs. Hooker. This man admitted on the stand that he never did any work for the government and never expected to. He simply adopted an easy way, suggested to him, to pay off a bill.

A building owned by the judge was leased by the government for a post-office at what was admittedly an exorbitant rental. Despite this the amount was twice raised at intervals of a few months.

SPY OUT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Government Sends Out Five Special Agents to Foreign Countries.

Washington, June 20.—The department of Commerce and Labor has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. The five agents selected are: Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, University of California; Charles M. Pepper; Harry K. Burrill; Raymond F. Crist and Dr. Edward Bedloe.

As the appropriation is only \$30,000, it was decided to limit the several fields of investigation in order that the best results may be obtained for presentation to congress early in the approaching session. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to the Orient. Professor Hutchinson will go to South America, and has already entered upon his work. He will visit all the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent.

Mr. Pepper will go to Canada, and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Dr. Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana. It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for congress in January.

Driven From Jewish Quarter.

Warsaw, June 20.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the National assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters, and when it reached the principal street there it was fired upon by the soldiers and two persons were seriously wounded. The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt ends of their rifles.

Swedish Prince for the Throne.

Stockholm, June 20.—It is openly asserted that the plan to have a Swedish prince ascend the throne of Norway has been perfected, and that it will be brought before the Riksdag soon. King Oscar, according to those who are cognizant of the plan, will protest at first, but will finally reluctantly consent. It is positive that one of the conditions to be expected will be that the Norwegian fortifications on the Swedish frontier be dismantled.

Fatal Explosion in Colliery.

Ekatrinovsk, Southern Russia, June 20.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery at Khartinsk, belonging to the Russian Donets company.

VICTIMS OF HEAT

Torrid Weather in East Prostrates Many People.

TWELVE DEATHS ARE REPORTED

Dwellers in Cities Flee to Seashore for Their Lives—Children Among Victims.

New York, June 20.—Many prostrations and four deaths, the latter all of young children, accompanied the renewal of yesterday's torrid temperature, aggravated by a high degree of humidity in the early hours of today. At 12:30 P. M. the thermometer marked 88 degrees with every indication of a further rise, but soon afterwards relief came in the shape of a cool breeze from the sea, accompanied by a rapid fall in temperature and humidity, which continued steadily until tonight, when the air was almost too chilly for the comfort of the thousands who had fled to the seaside resorts to escape the heat of the morning. Nowhere in the city was the suffering so intense as in the East Side tenement section, where little preparation had been made for it. Ordinarily such days do not come until early in July. From hundreds of stuffy tenements, thousands of children swarmed into the street, many of them half clad and others struggling to rid themselves of such fragments of winter garments as still clung to their little bodies. Mothers with haggard faces peered out of lofty windows and shrieked in vain for their little ones to come in. The police were constantly called upon to quell infantile riots, and scores of children were reported lost at nightfall.

Eight Deaths in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, June 20.—At noon today the government thermometer registered 89 deg., and was rising steadily. One death and several prostrations were reported up to noon. The maximum reached by the government thermometer was 92. This evening at 8 o'clock it was down to 85 with promise of showers and cooler weather tomorrow. In the district including Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport there were eight deaths and six prostrations reported up to 11 o'clock tonight and no doubt others were not reported.

Several Prostrated in Washington.

Washington, June 20.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat in Washington today. None of the cases was serious. The temperature rose steadily from 4 A. M. until nearly 1 P. M., when a storm threatened and some relief followed. The maximum temperature recorded by the Weather bureau was 93 degrees.

IOWA FARMS UNDER WATER.

Mississippi River Threatens to Swamp Several Towns.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—The Mississippi river is out of its banks from Clinton to Davenport. Thousands of acres are inundated, and the crop and property loss will run up into the hundreds of thousands. The situation at Muscatine and Clinton is critical. A rise of another foot will flood part of the streets in both cities. The river is now rising at the rate of about one inch per hour.

The Pleasure island at Davenport was surrounded today, several thousand people who had gone there on the electric line having to be removed by boat, the road having been covered. The river is rising at Dubuque, but is rising more rapidly at Burlington and Keokuk, where the danger is apprehended. Hundreds of men are working on the levees at Muscatine, the water threatening to break through at any time.

ENVOYS TO CHOOSE PLACE.

President Will Not Intercede in Behalf of Any City.

Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt today received the invitation of Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams to have the peace commission meet at Portland, if it is decided to leave Washington after the first formal meeting. It is said at the White house that the president will not advise the commission on that point, as he does not feel that it is within the proprieties of the situation to do so. He will leave the selection of a place of meeting outside Washington to the envoys, only taking care that ample provision is made for their comfort and convenience while in session.

Log Raft Across Ocean.

San Francisco, June 20.—A log raft containing 10,000,000 of spars and piling is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer. This is the gigantic plan of a new company just organized under the laws of British Columbia, which is to be a branch of the Robertson Raft company, of this city. At the head of the concern is H. R. Robertson, who is said to have been very successful in rafting lumber from northern points to San Francisco.

Must Leave Port Arthur.

Chefoo, June 20.—American and European firms still in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart and to remove their merchandise. Many of the firms are now arranging to charter steamers for that purpose.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Eighteen People Killed and Sixteen Others Badly Injured.

Baltimore, Md., June 19.—Eighteen persons are known to have been killed and a score more injured tonight in a train wreck on the Western Maryland railroad about a quarter of a mile from Patuxent, a small station between Westminster and Finksburg. Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a very high rate of speed when at the point named it crashed into a double header freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, two baggage and express cars smashed and a number of the freight cars splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury and almost without exception their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up.

The fatalities occurred among the crews of the engines and workmen employed by the railroad. Not being regular passengers they had boarded the baggage cars and engine. Those in the baggage cars were badly mangled and the crews of all three engines were killed outright.

The three coaches in the passenger train remained on the track and none of the passengers was seriously hurt, all but a few escaping with a bad shake-up and bruises. As soon as word of the accident was received a special train with physicians was sent out from here and by 9 o'clock the injured were being conveyed to hospitals. The patients were distributed between City hospital, St. Joseph's and others near the railroad.

"DON'T BE TOO HARD ON US."

Plea of Russian Papers to Japan—Some Suspect America.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The press of all shades of opinion is discussing Japan's probable terms and declares with practical unanimity for a continuation of the war rather than the acceptance of humiliating conditions. In this the newspapers are upheld by public opinion, which is steering around to support of the war policy if Japan's terms prove too hard.

Only the Nashi Shien advises Russia that she need not balk at the payment of an indemnity, the cession of the Sakhalin islands, the renunciation of her right to keep warships in Far Eastern waters or the surrender of Vladivostok, but the paper holds that Russia must retain Northern Manchuria and the Vladivostok railroad.

The Bourse Gazette draws a gloomy picture of Russia's relations with France, Great Britain, Germany and Austria. The Novoe Vremya and the reactionary Svet sound notes against the United States. The Novoe Vremya reiterates that Russia's chief enemies in the Far East are not the Japanese, but the British and the Americans, on account of their commercial rivalry, while the Svet objects to Washington as the place of meeting of the plenipotentiaries, declaring that the atmosphere there is unfriendly, and asserting that Russia's representatives will be subjected to prejudicial influences in "the capitol of the enemy's ally."

BAD AIR IN THE SUBWAY.

Scientist States that Gases May Explode as in Mines.

New York, June 19.—Foulness of air in the subway has reached the stage when the fainting of women is of almost daily occurrence and the indications are that as the summer advances conditions will grow worse. Nicola Tesla makes a statement that indicates that the poisonous character of the subway air is not its most dangerous characteristic, but that it is really a violently explosive union of gases that may at any time cause such a catastrophe as is occasionally reported from deep mines. Tesla in his statement says in part:

"The danger to which I refer lies in the possibility of generating an explosive mixture by electrolytic decomposition and thermic disassociation of water through direct currents used in the operation of the cars. Such process might go on for hours and days without being noticed, and with currents of this kind it is scarcely practicable to avoid it altogether."

England Stands Ready.

London, June 19.—It is probable that the crisis that Germany is forcing upon the nations of Europe will soon assume a new phase. Every move thus far made by the Kaiser has been aimed at France, although chiefly designed to damage British interests. The British government has not the slightest desire the shelter itself behind its more exposed neighbor. There is reason to believe that Lord Lansdowne will soon take occasion to make England's position clear and the direct issue.

Yellow Fever in Panama.

Panama, June 19.—The greatest excitement prevails here over the sudden increase in the number of cases of yellow fever which have been discovered. Residents of the city as well as the laborers of the isthmian canal are much alarmed over the spread of the disease that has been made recently. Samuel Davis, a former detective sergeant of New York, who was brought here by President Amador to reorganize the police force, died last night.

Big Pay for Wallace.

Panama, June 19.—It is reported that Chief Engineer G. F. Wallace, of the canal commission, who left here some time ago to go the United States, may not return. It is said he has been offered a position with a railway in the United States that will pay him \$60,000 a year.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Irrigation Now and Hereafter.

No irrigation exhibits of prominence were in evidence at the St. Louis World's Fair as such, yet in everything agricultural they formed a leading part and their withdrawal would have left huge gaps and taken away the best. Had the products of the dam and ditch all been labeled "Grown by Irrigation," the irrigation exhibit would have been very large. But few of the hundreds of thousands of people who viewed with amazement the magnificent fruits and grains from the Western States, far more notable in size, appearance and yield than anything they ever saw in the East, were fully able to realize that those products were raised upon lands which a few years ago were useless deserts, but now made fertile by the art of irrigation. Practical methods of irrigation were demonstrated at the Government building by a model of Salt River Valley in Arizona, where a system of ditches and laterals, by which the water is distributed onto the farms and orchards below, are now under construction in the mountains. Real water was running through these ditches. This great work of Uncle Sam's in Arizona is progressing rapidly. A cement mill, to make the 200,000 barrels of cement needed in the masonry, is completed; a \$100,000 mountain road, to convey the dam material from Phoenix is finished and, most remarkable, the river itself has been carried through tunnels around the dam site and is furnishing 1,000 electric horse power with which to build the dam. This is to be used to construct the giant works and thus the river will build its own dam and form the greatest reservoir in the United States. Of all sizes and classes were the irrigation pumps exhibited in the farm and implement department; but more striking than these were the windmills. These busy machines reared their tall heads above the surrounding buildings and whirled gaily in the breeze, forming a striking example of man's ingenuity in harnessing the elements. The highest of these, built by one of the largest windmill manufacturers, spread its steel wings 120 feet in the air, and with a moderate wind pumped 40,000 gallons an hour. The water gushed up like a fine artesian well, enough to irrigate thoroughly a good-sized farm. The West is at the beginning of tremendous progress in agriculture. The government has undertaken the work of national reclamation of the desert and is pushing the work vigorously. Vast engineering works—huge dams and canals—are being constructed in the Western States and Territories, and as the work proceeds the people will realize its wisdom and worth, and it will be extended until the former desert places shall become the most fruitful of any in the land. Twenty years hence, if the government's irrigation work continues along right lines and is kept free from politics and graft, we may see a West with nearly double its present population and the splendid products of American irrigation reaching to all parts of the world.—Agricultural Epitome.

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

Former New York Beauty Whose Married Life Was Unhappy.

When, about 1874 or 1875, the gay Lord Mandeville, son of the then Duke of Manchester and heir to the title, showed a strong inclination to "a-courting go," the butterflies of society in England and in our own "title-hating," democratic country fluttered their shimmering, silken wings, looked longingly toward the ducal prize and waited. After whispering a pretty sentiment here and snatching a kiss from inviting lips there, for his lordship was indeed a merry dog, he discovered that better than anything else he liked to look into the shy eyes of an American girl. He spent a lot of time just doing that, but he didn't consider the time wasted. The girl was a creole named Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Antonio Yznaga. She had lived for some time in New York, where her father had large mercantile interests, but she didn't fit there. Her dark beauty would have harmonized well with the sunny, southern atmosphere of her father's Louisiana plantation and his Cuban estate would have made for her still a lovelier setting. But Consuelo was one of the butterflies and New York is where human butterflies seem happiest, so it was in

Former New York Beauty Whose Married Life Was Unhappy.

When, about 1874 or 1875, the gay Lord Mandeville, son of the then Duke of Manchester and heir to the title, showed a strong inclination to "a-courting go," the butterflies of society in England and in our own "title-

A Remarkable Cure.

The proceedings of the Royal Society were not always taken so seriously as they are now. A hundred and fifty years ago a sailor who had broken his leg sent to the Royal Society an account of the remarkable manner in which he had healed the fracture. His story was that he had dressed it with nothing but tar and oakum, and was now able to walk well. This remarkable story naturally caused some excitement among the members of the society. No one had previously suspected far and oakum of possessing such miraculous healing powers. The society wrote for further particulars, and doubted indeed whether the leg had been really fractured. The truth of this part of the story, however, was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. Several letters passed between the Royal Society and the sailor, who continued to assert solemnly that his broken leg had been treated with tar and oakum, and with nothing else. The society might have remained puzzled for an indefinite period had not the sailor added in a postscript to his last letter: "I forgot to tell your honors that the leg was a wooden one."

A Long-Suffering Eye.

A teacher in English composition had been giving lessons in the use of the active voice. "For instance," said he, "instead of saying a 'tree might have been seen on the lawn,' say, 'a tree rose from the lawn.'" The next day a boy handed in a composition which began: "Every morning when I look out of the window a broken wall falls on my eye."

Pretty Good Scheme.

A Somerville man is thinking seriously of keeping his furnace fire going all summer long. He heard his wife say the other day that it isn't any use at all to begin cleaning houses until after the furnace fire had gone out.—Somerville Journal.

that city that the young heir to the Manchester dukedom courted her. For court her he did, ardently and with apparent sincerity, and when on May 22, 1870, he made her his bride after, figuratively speaking, walking over the heads of the hundreds of young American men who were at the feet of the beautiful creole, the social world sighed, envied and applauded, for though "all the world loves a lover" the world of pleasure loves best of all a lover with a title.

They went to England and the young wife was happy—for a while. Her home was a castle, her new friends were of noble blood and she was the wife of the heir to one of the proudest titles in the realm. But it wasn't long before there was a strange feeling of discontent. She smiled as sweetly as ever on her new friends, entertained as lavishly, danced as gaily—but there was a tiny rift within the lute—and it spoiled the music.

She found that the ardent love of her husband had cooled, though he was still kind, very good-natured and desirous that she should thoroughly enjoy life, if position could give enjoyment. Well, she could stand that. One could not expect one's husband to be quite like a lover. So she kept on with her duties as wife and hostess and all commented on her fine mind and gracious bearing. After a time there came to her ears rumors of her husband's flirtations and behavior unbefitting a gentleman. She learned, as time went on, that he belonged to that class of titled Englishmen who admire and like to make companions of the queens of the concert hall and the ballet. On his father's death he became the Duke of Manchester March 21, 1880, but still kept on with his disreputable conduct. He was associated with the London music hall singer, Bessie Bellwood, and on one occasion appeared in a police court as a witness against a cabman who charged the singer with assault.

Three children were born to the duke and his American duchess but paternal cares did not weigh heavily on this pleasure-loving Englishman who made domestic happiness an impossibility. He died in August, 1892, after having lived a life of uselessness and unfaithfulness to the woman who had given the keeping of her life into his hands. Through it all, Consuelo Yznaga, Duchess of Manchester, never complained to anyone. She gained the sympathy of a wide circle of friends who realized that her youthful dream of happiness had not been realized.

The son of this ill-mated couple, who is the present Duke of Manchester, was born March 3, 1877. He married Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. The twin daughters of the dowager duchess died when quite young.

At present the dowager duchess lives quietly, but elegantly, in Paris, Berlin and London. Her husband squandered most of the ducal estate and for a time the duchess was not wealthy but through the death of her brother, Fernando Yznaga, a few years ago, she came into a fortune of \$1,000,000. In the French capital, where she spends most of her time, her social position is an enviable one and continual court is paid to her. She is still a superbly beautiful woman, richly gowned and the possessor of many lovely gems. She has the largest diamond necklace of any of the noble ladies of England. For long, Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt looked upon it with envy but its equal was at last secured for her.

The marriage of Consuelo Yznaga to this English nobleman was one of the thousand instances of international marriages resulting in sorrow and unhappiness for the wife, but still the strife for title goes on among the devotees of society in the United States and apparently it will continue as long as position it put ahead of real worth.



DOWAGER DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.