

# 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.

Baron Komura, Japanese peace envoy, has sailed for the United States.

A crisis is approaching in the Norway-Sweden matter. Swedish troops are being mobilized along the frontier.

Elihu Root will assume the office of secretary of state soon, but will not be able to give it his entire time until September.

President Roosevelt is determined to eliminate entirely the use of any "pull" in securing promotions in the army and navy.

The Sioux river is on a rampage at Sioux City, Iowa, and has overflowed thousands of acres of crops and has washed away many houses.

Dunnite, a new explosive, is claimed to be the most effective in the world. A small charge will crumple in the side of the heaviest armored vessel.

It is said that the Russian Reactionary party desires to dethrone the czar and put in a stronger ruler who will be able to restrain the reform party.

A report from Odessa says that a part of the Black sea squadron met and engaged the rebel ship Potemkin. The vessel escaped. The entire fleet has been ordered to capture or destroy the Potemkin.

One lesson gained by the American navy as the result of the Far Eastern war is the uselessness of the conning tower on war vessels. The Japanese gunners invariably disabled the machinery in these towers early in battle.

Germany has forbidden French Socialists to speak in Berlin.

A French submarine boat foundered with a crew of 12 on board.

Twenty-six people were killed in the tornado which just swept over Texas.

Paul Jones' body has been handed over to the American navy by the French navy with great ceremony.

One of the eight convicts who escaped from the government prison on McNeil's island, has been recaptured.

The city of Theodosia, Russia, has been set on fire by the rebel ship Potemkin and the garrison, instead of defending the town, has looted the stores and houses.

Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, says the United States must continue the policy of enlarging our navy.

A report at Odessa says that the rebel ship Potemkin has been sunk. Confirmation cannot be had. It is known that the Russian government has sent a torpedo boat after the vessel.

American electricians have obtained the contract for the electrification of an Italian railway and have also closed contracts for electrical equipment to be installed in Japan. The value of these contracts is about \$2,900,000.

More mob outbreaks are occurring in Poland.

The largest bank in Topeka, Kansas, has failed.

Five hundred perished in the flood at Guanajuato, Mexico.

July 4 the admissions to the Lewis and Clark fair were 58,708.

Six desperate prisoners have escaped from the government prison on McNeil island.

Canton, China merchants have protested to Roosevelt against Chinese exclusion.

The beef trust has an army of lawyers to defend them against the attack of the government.

King Oscar will not find a new king for Norway and the Swedish government is mobilizing the army.

As far as can be ascertained Independence day cost 42 lives, while 2,431 people were injured. The property loss by fire will reach \$115,800.

Further claims of success are made by the Japanese army in Manchuria.

Admiral Rojestvensky's condition is such that he has not yet been informed of the complete annihilation of his squadron. He is under the impression that a substantial part of the fleet reached Vladivostok.

The entire Russian Black sea fleet is now in open revolt.

Secretary Taft says he does not expect to succeed the late Secretary Hay.

Germany is very angry at Great Britain's influence with France.

Indications seem that Norway and Sweden are on the verge of war. The armies of both nations are being rapidly mobilized.

A company has been formed in San Francisco to place on the market a gas which is claimed to be free from the poisonous matter that causes death.

The meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress to be held in Portland in August promises to be the most interesting of any yet held.

## PUSHING FORWARD AT CENTER.

Japanese are Fortifying Each Village They Occupy.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godyadani, Manchuria, July 4.—According to information brought by persons arriving from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that General Nogi's army which, on June 16 was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies, has since been moving in the direction of Changtufu, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank it was thought was for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main force.

The Japanese are slowly pushing forward their center. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied by them, and are making a demonstration of considerable force near Hailungcheng 90 miles east of Changtufu. The operations are proceeding slowly, and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

Reports that General Mischenko violated Chinese neutrality in his recent raid are officially denied. Members of the staff who have traced the route taken by him say that at no time was he closer than 14 miles to the Mongolian frontier.

## FORCED TO DELIVER GOODS.

Chicago Parcels Express Companies Enjoined by Court.

Chicago, July 4.—Action taken yesterday by Judge Holdom, of the Superior court, is likely to cause a spread of the teamsters' strike to the drivers employed by the local parcels express companies, who do business through the city and suburbs. The Employers' association filed, two days ago, an application for an injunction preventing these companies from refusing to make deliveries to and from the boycotted houses, as they have been refusing to do since the commencement of the strike.

Judge Holdom issued a temporary injunction against three of the express companies which have refused to deliver merchandise. Those against whom the injunctions were issued are: The Johnson Express company, Page Brothers Express company, and the South Chicago Steamboat Express company. These companies, by the court's order, will be compelled to make deliveries for all merchants without discrimination.

The court fixed the bonds at \$10,000 in the case of the Johnson company, in each of the four bills against it, and \$5,000 each against the others.

## STUDENTS MAKING BIG FUSS

Chinese Government Does Not Want Coolies to Come to America.

Detroit, July 4.—Charles Denby, diplomatic adviser to the viceroy of North China, who is visiting relatives here, does not take a serious view of Chinese threats to boycott American goods owing to the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Denby, who has for 20 years been in close touch with political and commercial affairs in China, said:

"The Chinese government is not back of this agitation, and it is not supported by the merchants. It is probable that Chinese students are making the trouble. The students of China, like those of Russia, are a factor in politics, young, hot-headed fellows, educated abroad and with advanced reform ideas."

"China is satisfied with the present exclusion laws. I believe that if we repeal these laws China would pass an act forbidding the coolies to come to this country. The government has a contract with the big mineowners in South America to supply them with labor. The government gets a royalty on all the labor furnished, and cannot get men enough. It has recruiting agents all over China now."

"The Chinese do not want their laborers to come to America. All China wants is a fair, just administration of those laws, that students and merchants be allowed to come in undisturbed and no discriminations."

## Stevens Succeeds Wallace.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Taft has appointed John F. Stevens, of Chicago, chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, with residence on the isthmus. Mr. Stevens succeeds John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens also will be made general manager of the Panama railway. He will not be a member of the isthmian canal commission. His salary will be \$30,000 a year. Mr. Stevens is now in the service of the Philippine commission as inspector in the construction of 1,000 miles of Philippine railways.

## Open to Japanese Trade.

Washington, July 4.—The State department has been advised by the American minister at Tokio that the Japanese military commander has, by proclamation, opened to the Japanese merchants for trade and travel the following Manchurian towns: Pashiko, (old Niu Chwang), Hsicheng, Anchan-tung, Lyonsong, Kalping, Sengyang-cheng, Saimachi. The information was given the American minister that this action was purely military measures.

## Darling Offered Stevens' Place.

Washington, July 4.—W. A. Darling of Chicago, who is connected with the Rock Island Railway, has been tendered an appointment to succeed J. F. Stevens in the work of railway construction in the Philippines. His appointment has not yet been announced officially, but it is understood he will accept the place.

# ALMOST BANKRUPT

Philippine Government Only Kept Up by Sale of Bonds.

## FILIPINOS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

Purpose of Taft's Visit to Islands is to Place Government on Safe Financial Basis.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Taft is hastening to Manila to prevent an utter collapse of the civil government there as administered by Governor Wright. The mystery of his mission and the urgency with which it is undertaken are gradually being revealed. Early action of a remedial character is necessary to prevent the government from becoming bankrupt through shortage of revenue receipts.

Governor Wright has not made progress in dealing with the Filipinos. He has asked them to obey the laws and let it go at that. He has not sought to harmonize differences and secure their co-operation. As a result, the Filipinos are now refusing to pay taxes. They know nothing about land and revenue taxes until American rule was made effective. Taft succeeded in inducing the natives to pay these taxes. Under Wright they refused payment. It is impossible to sell the land for delinquent taxes.

The decrease in Philippine revenue has been so great that nothing but bond sales has prevented a collapse of the government. The money derived from selling bonds and certificates of indebtedness has furnished sufficient funds to maintain affairs up to this time, but the sums borrowed must eventually be repaid, and the situation has grown serious.

Mr. Taft has gone to determine what can be done to develop revenues and to place the government on a safe financial basis. Mr. Taft also desires to confer with Governor Wright on the friar land question. The entire matter was adjusted after tedious deliberations, and an arrangement reached satisfactory to the president and Mr. Taft. The titles were defective, and it was agreed to have new transfers made. Governor Wright was asked for his approval and refused to give it. It is considered imperative that this troublesome question should be settled.

## TO MAKE ISTHMUS HEALTHY

Shon's Tells How Commission Will Care for Employees.

Washington, July 8.—Life on the Isthmus of Panama is to be made healthful, comfortable and enjoyable before the real work of digging the canal is begun, according to an announcement of policy made today by Chairman Shon, of the Panama Canal commission. Mr. Shon said:

"Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the moving of dirt. The men must have suitable houses in healthy surroundings; they must have wholesome and nourishing food at reasonable cost; they must have suitable transportation facilities to get to and from their work, and they must have opportunity for recreation."

"It will be the policy of the commission to provide these essentials as quickly as possible, and to only increase the working force, aside from the mechanics necessary to provide these necessities as fast as the facilities indicated can be furnished."

"So much has been said by the press of an exaggerated character about health conditions there that it may be wise to recapitulate the facts regarding yellow fever. There have been between 9,000 and 10,000 employees on the isthmus since the disease first appeared in May. During that month there were 20 canal employees stricken and two deaths. In June 30 canal employees were stricken and there were four deaths, two of those dying being Americans appointed in the United States and two persons appointed locally on the isthmus."

## Whole Battalion Slain.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—General Linievitch in a telegram to the emperor dated July 5, and confirming the defeat of the Japanese at Savante, when a Japanese battalion was annihilated, says that after the capture of the position and the flight of the Japanese, the latter were reinforced and resumed the fight, but all their attacks were repulsed. The Russians captured considerable quantities of supplies, and held the position until ordered to retire. The Japanese losses, General Linievitch says, were enormous.

## Root Has Accepted.

New York, July 8.—It can be definitely stated that President Roosevelt has offered the position of secretary of state to Elihu Root, and that Mr. Root has accepted. President Roosevelt arrived at Jersey City at 9 a. m. He boarded a Pennsylvania Railroad tug and was taken to Long Island City. He left there for Oyster bay at 9:47. Paul Morton and Elihu Root, who accompanied the president from Cleveland, left the train at Jersey City.

## Refunding Hawaiian Debt.

Washington, July 8.—President Roosevelt has approved the issue of \$600,000 of bonds by the Territory of Hawaii to refund the gold bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, issued under act of the legislature of June 13, 1896.

## ATTACKS INDICTMENT.

Thurston Says It Is Impossible to Convict Mitchell.

Portland, July 1.—Still another day has passed and the last word is yet to be spoken in behalf of Senator Mitchell. It was fully expected that when ex-Senator Thurston began yesterday morning that he would conclude his argument in the afternoon, but he was yet half an hour away from his concluding remarks, when Judge De Haven adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning. This means that the case will not go to the jury before late this evening, if then, for United States District Attorney Heney must answer the arguments made by both of Senator Mitchell's attorneys.

When the speaker laid aside his eulogistic tribute to the senator, when he had given his audience a glimpse of the living room of Senator Mitchell in Washington, a room which he said contained a bed and a trunk; when he told of the love, veneration and honor in which he held the defendant and turned the floodgates of his oratory and legal shrewdness upon the indictment under which Senator Mitchell is being tried, then he became the lawyer and pleader. Listening members of the bench and bar who listened to this argument marvelled at the adroitness with which this document was attacked. It was done with such skill and cleverness, for each count was taken up and riddled and scooped at—that now the government must make answer.

The attack upon the indictment followed the lines of the argument that ex-Senator Thurston had made before Judge De Haven. He stated that the indictment held that Senator Mitchell had received money from Kribs, and he showed by the testimony of both Kribs and Tanner, that Kribs had never paid money to the defendant. The speaker held that before the government could make this count in the indictment stick, it must prove that Senator Mitchell had received his payment either in gold, silver or currency. He cited that the Supreme court had held that a check was not money, and contended that when Tanner deposited the Kribs checks, those checks were purchased by the bank, was their property to burn or tear up if they wished. The money that the senator received as his share of the monthly receipts of the firm's business, no matter if that share contained a part of the Kribs' payment, could not be construed as having been paid to Senator Mitchell by Kribs.

## REFUSE TO FIRE.

Crew of Second Russian Ship Joins in the Mutiny.

London, July 1.—A telegram has been received here from Odessa timed 10 o'clock this morning which says: "The men of a second battleship have mutinied. Can see no possibility of an early resumption of work. The position undoubtedly is critical."

London, July 1.—In a second edition issued today the London Daily Mail prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Odessa, timed 1:23 Saturday morning in which he says: "The men of a second battleship surrendered unconditionally. It is now confirmed that the mutineers on board that ship were joined by the crew of the battleship Georgi Pobiedonostoff, whose officers were taken prisoners and are now confined in the ship's brig."

"Both ships are now anchored in the roadstead, cleared for action, and using their searchlights vigorously, apparently expecting an attack from the rest of the fleet, which is 15 miles distant. The commandant of the port here has received a telegram from St. Petersburg directing him to sink the rebel ship without regard to any possible bombardment."

No other London paper has any such information, all printing: "Official dispatches from both St. Petersburg and Odessa declaring that the crew of the Potemkin surrendered unconditionally without a shot," detail at 6 o'clock last evening.

## Skims Over City Like a Bird.

Toledo, July 3.—One of the most remarkable flights ever made in an airship was performed today by A. R. Knabenshue, who sailed through the air at a distance of three miles, landed on top of a ten-story office building in 25 minutes from the time of starting and then returned to the depot from which he started. The day was ideal for the daring feat. A light wind was blowing from the east, and Knabenshue sailed his aerial craft directly in the face of the wind without any apparent difficulty.

## Flood Brings Big Snakes.

New York, July 3.—The recent inundation of the River Parana has had strange consequences, cables the Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres. By the great extension of the River Platte, the docks of Buenos Ayres and the harbor have been invaded by floating islands of land torn from the banks of the Parana. These have brought hosts of tropical animals, hundreds of big serpents, and many crocodiles. Even a tiger cub has been captured.

## Panama Sanitation Improving.

Panama, July 3.—The sanitation of the city is improving, the number of deaths for June being 25 per cent less than that recorded for May, though June is considered the worst month of the year.

## CRAFT IN COURTSHIP.



"Ah, darling," breathed the impassioned wooer, "why do you not say 'Yes? Can you not say it?'" "Dear me, I could say it," responded the honest damsel, "but if I do, then you will immediately stop making all these pretty speeches."—Omaha Bee.

## PRIDE OF MINNESOTA.

Magnificent New Capitol—One of the World's Finest Buildings.

Fifty years ago "The Great Northwest" was a howling wilderness, peopled only by a few Indians and a handful of trappers and French-Canadian traders; fifty years ago this vast region had not been surveyed, and certain sections of it had not even been explored, but to-day behold how different is its aspect!

There is not a corner of it that has not been penetrated by civilized be-



CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA.

ings; there is not an acre of it that has not been charted. A dozen States have been carved out of it, and the borders of the brush and timber lands are rapidly receding before the woodman with his ax and the farmer with his plow. In the near future there will not be left a single acre of unproductive land, for the gigantic projects of irrigation that the Federal Government is undertaking will, within the next decade, transform every arid area into a flourishing garden.

This great Northwest territory comprises fully one-sixth of the entire area of the United States and is now peopled with 6,000,000 Americans who are engaged in various industries, the annual output from which aggregates, in value, millions of dollars.

If there is one thing more than another that has fostered this marvelous development, it is the modern railroad. In the great Northwest there are over 50,000 miles of railway track and the capital that is represented by the operating plants of all of the railway companies serving the people of this territory amounts, in round numbers, to over \$2,500,000,000.

It is marvelous that such a transformation of a wilderness into a flourishing home of civilized beings could be effected within the short span of one human life; yet the progress made during the last decade is still more remarkable and the most reliable indication of the increasing wealth of this section of the United States is the erection of some of the finest public buildings to be seen anywhere on the American continent.

The expenditure involved in the erection of State capitols alone counts upward of \$25,000,000. The State of Montana, with a population of but 243,400, has just completed a commodious, new State House that cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; South Dakota is contemplating the expenditure of several thousand dollars in enlarging and embellishing its present legislative hall, and its twin State to the north has already appropriated a million dollars for the erection of a beautiful new capitol to replace the ramshackle frame structure that is now used as a State House; Wisconsin has recently approved designs for a new capitol that calls for the expenditure of \$10,000,000; Iowa has spent a vast sum to rebuild her present structure that was partially destroyed by fire; and Minnesota has just dedicated a \$5,000,000 marble palace to the use of the people.

In many respects this latter structure is the most remarkable in the United States, and to the tourist traveler, who comes to St. Paul in the future, it will be a source of pleasure and inspiration.

When Glenn Brown, the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, of Washington, D. C., visited the new capitol of Minnesota, he declared it to be the finest structure in America to-day with the exception of the national capitol at Washington. Not so much money has been spent on it

as has been spent upon similar buildings elsewhere; but, in Mr. Brown's opinion, the artistic effect of the structure is unsurpassed.

The predominant feature of the building is the massive marble dome, the largest in the United States. Until its completion the dome of the Rhode Island State House at Providence held the distinction of being the greatest. The dome of the capitol at Washington is very much larger, but that is made of cast iron, painted white. The domes of St. Peter's of Rome and St. Paul's of London, likewise, are larger, but neither of them is constructed of marble.

The interior finishings of the building are magnificent. Marbles from almost every well-known quarry in the world were imported for use in the grand halls and legislative rooms, and beautifully carved woods for the executive offices.

To see such evidences of art and culture in a country that, but a short while ago, was considered a barbarous frontier, is the most satisfying thing that can happen to a man who has faith in the great destiny of the United States as the leader of nations.—C. T. Greene, in Four-Track News.

## NON-BREAKABLE BAT.

Wound with Wire or Some Other Strengthening Material.

The baseball fan, or, more correctly speaking, the baseball player, will hail the advent of the non-breakable bat that has made its appearance. This most desirable and hitherto unknown attribute of a baseball bat is attained by cutting a spiral groove in the wood and inserting therein, flush with the surface of the bat, some strengthening material, such as steel wire or steel tape or snaw. The spiral is made continuous from a point just above the handle, so as not to interfere with a good, comfortable grip, to a point just below where the ball ordinarily



STEEL WIRE ON THE BAT.

strikes. Care has to be exercised, of course, in fastening the ends of the strengthening material wound in the groove to prevent the development of weak spots, particularly at the handle extremity. The groove, of course, is not large enough to detract appreciably from the normal strength of the wood of the particular section used.

## They Did Not Have To.

A family who had struggled the best part of a lifetime in a poverty-stricken portion of the city suddenly came into the possession of a small income, with the prospect in a few years of something more. Their long-crushed aspirations revived, and the women of the family especially began to assume various airs and artificialities.

They moved to a little place in the country, and tried mightily to impress their neighbors with their importance. They talked constantly of what "people in our position" should and should not do.

Some of their town acquaintances came out to visit them during the summer, and one of the younger members of the family, a little girl of 7 or 8, was showing them about the place.

"What nice chickens!" exclaimed one of the guests when they reached one of the poultry yards. "They lay steadily, too, I suppose?"

"Yes," returned the youthful hostess, who really knew nothing at all about it, "that is, they could, of course, but in our position they—they don't have to."

## Remarkable Generosity.

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the Orphans' Home a large legacy?" "He-dad, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children an' a goat, begorra!"