

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.

Sir Henry Irving, greatest of English actors, is dead.

St. Louis papers give high praise to the Portland fair.

There is bound to be lengthy debates on the canal at the coming session of congress.

New York physicians are positive they have cured five cases of cancer with radium.

Germany is learning how near she was to war with France in the recent Moroccan trouble.

Hail Caine, the novelist, believes Socialism is a thing of the near future in the United States.

Commissioner Ide will soon retire from the Philippine commission on account of advancing years.

New Orleans is almost free of yellow fever and surrounding towns are arranging to lift the quarantine.

The Russian government will lend the Baku oil men money to repair the damage caused by the recent rioting.

Judge Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, says graft in railroads may be found to be as bad as in insurance companies.

France will send an ultimatum to Venezuela and may blockade the coast. The United States will raise no objections to France's procedure.

New York Republicans have nominated Ives for mayor.

More machine leaders have been indicted in Philadelphia.

Earl Spencer, leader of the British Liberals, has been stricken with paralysis.

Rhode Island Democrats have endorsed Roosevelt's rate and revision policy.

Germany is irritated at the disclosures of France and Britain regarding the Moroccan question.

Judge Tucker, of the Arizona Supreme court, has been asked to resign on account of recent conduct.

Six firemen were injured, two probably fatally, in a collision between a hosecart and an electric car at Chicago.

About 30 more indictments will be returned against Newton C. Dougherty, the Peoria, Illinois, school superintendent.

The second monument in the United States erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus, has been unveiled at Pueblo, Colorado.

The Merchants' association, of New York, through its board of directors, has asked the district attorney to take steps to secure an indictment against the life insurance companies which have been the subject of recent criticism, saying they are common thieves.

Norway has formally accepted the treaty with Sweden.

A woman has been arrested for her persistent effort in trying to see the president.

Officials of the Mutual Life Insurance company admit having paid out large sums of money without cause.

George W. Perkins, vice president of the New York Life, has gone to Europe to avoid testifying regarding insurance methods.

All attempts to save the steamer St. Paul will be abandoned. There is no hope of getting any of the cargo and the ship is fast going to pieces.

The sailors of Admiral Evans' ship have nearly all sworn off drinking. This ship has always held the record for the number of men who could get drunk when given shore leave.

E. H. Harriman is arranging for a record-breaking trip across the continent. He expects to go from San Francisco to Chicago in 50 hours and from Chicago to New York in 18 hours.

A movement is on foot to induce the hundreds who now go to Europe every year to make a trip west. It is believed many of them would be better pleased with the West than with Europe if they once made the trip.

Rioting has resulted in many deaths in Moscow, Russia.

It is now settled that Taft will go to Panama about November 1.

Hughes has declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York.

The Norwegian storting has approved the Karistad treaty.

Pat Crowe has arrived in Omaha to face charges for kidnaping Cudaby's son.

Registration for the coming election in New York is much greater than in former years.

Taft says that our coast defenses could wipe out the combined fleets of any two foreign powers.

Turkey has ordered a torpedo boat, to be built in France. This will be her first of this class of war craft.

FLAMES EAT FOREST.

Many Ranches and Houses Ruined Near Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 10.—Disastrous forest fires which started above Santa Barbara last night are still raging with undiminished force. Driven by a terrific wind until early this morning, the flames swept over a space five miles long and three miles wide, extending along the foothills above Montecito, Summerland and Carpinteria. Fires are now burning densely covered valleys, and the mountain sides of Toro, Romero, Ward and Pithian canyons are veritable furnaces, from which flames are shooting high into the air with a roar that can be heard for miles. Smoke in dense clouds floats over the coast, and from Ventura to Point Conception, within a radius of three miles from the center of the fire, ashes and cinders are falling like snow.

The flames have burned over 30 ranches and destroyed houses, barns and other buildings on 12 farms. Hay, grain, beans and other crops and live stock also are destroyed. The loss to the ranchers in buildings alone is estimated at \$50,000.

A vast amount of timber is destroyed and more is burning. Wires are down and roads blocked by fallen trees, so that full details of the losses are impossible. Supervisor Blosser and his assistants, with 100 volunteers, are fighting the flames, with little hope of restraining the fire in many hours. If winds spring up tonight the many magnificent homes in the Upper Montecito valley will be threatened, together with the towns of Summerland, Sereno and Carpinteria.

TRAPS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Railroad Senators Scheme to Make Rate Bill Toothless.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Between this time and the assembling of congress on December 4, President Roosevelt will hold a series of conferences with men prominent in the Republican party in congress relative to the prospects of railroad and tariff legislation. Those who have talked with him at Oyster Bay during the summer, when his time was not taken up with peace negotiations, are satisfied that the president will place the rate legislation ahead of everything else, and, if it has to be done, will sacrifice tariff legislation in order to get the railroad rate bill through. And there is every reason to believe that the president will adhere to this intention.

But the president will have conferences with his supporters with a view to outlining a campaign in support of the railroad rate bill. He knows, and his supporters know, that the opponents of the bona fide rate regulating bill are going to resort to all manner of means to prevent the passage of a bill favored by the president, and the president is just sharp enough to start in away ahead of the session to head off the opposition. He knows he will have to outwit or outgeneral some of the most adroit men in the senate, but the president is no slouch when it comes to dealing with smooth senators, and he ought to succeed even better than before on this issue, because he has the great mass of the people behind him.

Gutters Run With Blood.

Cossacks Trample Parading Strikers Under Horses' Hoofs.

Moscow, Oct. 10.—A reign of terror again exists throughout the city and adjoining country, as the result of renewed rioting between the strikers and troops. Desperate fighting has taken place in every quarter of the city, and dozens of strikers have been killed and wounded. The rioting began early Sunday morning, when a band of Socialists, carrying red flags and banners, bearing derogatory inscriptions commenting on members of the royal family and local authorities, tried to parade through the principal streets. The police attempted to disperse them, when some one fired a shot from a revolver. The bullet severely wounded Police Lieutenant Nicholas Pantechevitch.

The police then fired a volley into the crowd, and charged it, only to be driven back with some loss. Troops were then called and a sortie of mounted Cossacks drove the crowd into a side street, trampling the leaders under the feet of the horses.

On the Way to Savannah.

Washington, Oct. 10.—John F. Gaylor and Benjamin D. Greene, who are being taken to Savannah, Ga., to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of a large amount of money in connection with the river and harbor improvements there, passed through Washington today. They reached the city early in the morning in charge of secret service agents, who turned the two men over to United States Deputy Marshal George E. White, of Savannah, who left with them for Savannah.

Weeds Choking a Lake.

Mexico City, Oct. 10.—That the destruction of Lake Chapala as a pleasure resort adjunct and as a commercial avenue for the great haciendas in the vicinity is a probability in the next few years is the opinion of a well known contractor. The cause of this condition is the advance into the waters of the lake of the water hyacinth. It is reported that the government has made an offer of \$150,000 for a way of ridding the lake of the weed.

Raid on Another Raid.

Tangier, Oct. 10.—Raisuli and his band have again been raiding the neighboring tribes, murdering the governor of Tebianca district. The depredations of the outlaws have caused a feeling of alarm among the populace.

FIGHT IN SENATE

Rate Bill Will Not Easily Pass in Upper House.

LOWER HOUSE WITH PRESIDENT

View of Representative Hull, of Iowa, One of President's Friends, in the Matter.

Washington, Oct. 10.—"There is going to be a lively fight at the coming session of congress over the railroad rate problem, and the house will go with the president." That is the view of Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a man well posted on legislative matters.

Mr. Hull, being an experienced lawmaker, and a careful man, will not venture a prediction as to what the senate will do with the rate question, but after a conference with the president, he declares that Mr. Roosevelt is as determined as ever that congress shall act in a manner to cure the "railroad evil," and he is satisfied that the administration will leave no stone unturned to accomplish this result.

Mr. Hull is one of those men who take little stock in the declarations of such men as Senator Elkins, when they come out and announce that the senate will very promptly pass a railroad rate bill. He knows, as other practical men know, that the senate is not apt to do any such thing; he knows Mr. Elkins well enough to be aware that this is his method of campaign. In his own state, where other Republicans are seeking to wrest the senatorship from Mr. Elkins, the senior West Virginia senator has cleverly thrown out a sop to every faction in his party; he has endeavored to make it appear that he is in sympathy with every party leader, and is working for his interests. At the same time, Mr. Elkins is manipulating affairs in West Virginia in a manner that will undoubtedly result in his own re-election, and the overthrow of every insurgent who takes sides against him.

So it is with the rate bill. Mr. Elkins professes to favor rate legislation and gives assurances that a satisfactory bill will soon pass the senate. That is to allay the prevailing fear; it is a clever move on the part of Mr. Elkins, who at heart is as anxious as any man in congress to prevent the passage of such a bill as President Roosevelt favors.

PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED.

Foreign Engineers Predict Success of Panama Canal Scheme.

Panama, Oct. 10.—After breakfast with Governor Magoon and Chief Engineer Stevens, the members of the advisory board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal this morning inspected Ancon and La Boca and the canal up to Corozal, getting an idea of the swampy surroundings. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, during a terrific rain storm, they visited President Amador and members of the cabinet, meeting with a very pleasant reception. Major General George W. Davis, chairman of the board of consulting engineers, informed the Associated Press that it would be at least a month before a report could be presented. Edouard M. Quellenac, of the Suez canal staff, Adolph Guerrard, the French delegate, and J. W. Welcker, the Dutch delegate, informed the Associated Press that they could see no problem which the engineering energy and the treasury of the United States could not solve. M. Guerrard said he thought the most difficult problem would be the control of the Chagres river and in connection with the Culebra cut, but they admitted that very good work was now in progress.

Herr Welcker was very optimistic as to the future of Panama, and said that he thought that a city bigger than Buenos Ayres would spring up here, which would be the metropolis of Central and South America.

Effective When Signed.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will become effective upon its approval without awaiting the formal exchange of ratifications at Washington.

This intimation was imparted at the Japanese legation today. This course has been decided upon in order that the speediest possible termination of the war may be had. As soon as it has been signed, this fact will be communicated to the State department, and this government will appreciate each emperor of the act of the other.

Loss at Least \$20,000.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 10.—At 8 o'clock tonight Forest Supervisor Slosson gave out the statement that the fire which has been raging in the mountains since last Saturday night is now under control, although a strong wind might again spread the flames to new localities. The property loss as a result of the fire is variously estimated from \$20,000 to \$100,000, but the former figure is believed to be nearest correct.

Census Report on Cotton.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Census bureau today issued a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available between September 1, 1904, and September 1, 1905, to be 14,455,994 bales.

FEVER'S GRIP IS BROKEN.

New Orleans Will Show President Its Terrors Are Past.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.—Yellow fever report to 6 p. m.: New cases, 29; total 3,176; deaths, 3; total 410; new foci, 8; under treatment 207; discharged, 2,559.

At the close of the eleventh week of the struggle against yellow fever, the health authorities summed up the situation tonight as full of encouragement. Today's new cases in the city were all in the old zone of infection and most of them are of an extremely mild type.

Sentiment in favor of some character of national quarantine is apparently growing here and elsewhere in the state.

Arrangements for the president's reception and entertainment are progressing, and every effort is to be made while he is here to convince him that in New Orleans fear of the fever has entirely passed. The route of the procession to the city hall will carry him past the Lee monument, on the immense circular mound on which there will be gathered several thousand school children armed with American flags to give a patriotic greeting. The streets through which the president is to be escorted are to be decorated on a lavish scale.

WAS READY TO FIGHT.

Great Britain Offered to Give France Aid Against Germany.

London, Oct. 9.—The Matin's disclosures purporting to give details in connection with the resignation of the French foreign minister, M. Delcasse, because of the Moroccan situation, and the sensational statement that Great Britain not only communicated to France her intention of supporting France in the event of a war with Germany, but actually giving details of her intentions regarding the place for the landing of troops and the seizure of the Kiel canal, created much talk in diplomatic circles today and are published at length in all the afternoon papers. In official quarters, however, no expression of opinion was obtainable. Foreign Minister Lansdowne was absent from the city and consequently it was impossible to secure a definite statement regarding the actual lengths to which Great Britain went at the time of the crisis. During that time the Associated Press secured a statement from a high official of the British foreign office, which to a certain extent supports the assertions of the Matin.

INVADE COLORADO NEXT.

Hitchcock's Land Fraud Campaign Will Be Continued.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Upon the conclusion of the land trials in Portland, Secretary Hitchcock will, for the time being, at least, turn his attention from Oregon and go after land thieves in other states, notably Colorado, Idaho and New Mexico. Special Agent Burns and those who co-operated with him in working up evidence in the Oregon fraud cases are to be sent to other states, probably first to Colorado, though this is not fully determined.

Incidental to this determination, it is learned that Special Agent A. R. Greene, who for years was Mr. Hitchcock's most trusted representative in Oregon, is to be sent back to Kansas, his home state, and will soon thereafter retire from the service.

Grand Naval Pageant.

Tokio, Oct. 9.—The coming visit to Japanese waters of the British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Gerald Noel, will, it is expected, be made the occasion soon after the ratification of peace of a grand naval review, which, with Admiral Togo's triumphant entry into the city, will offer a splendid occasion for diverting the people's attention from the unsatisfactory terms of the treaty. It is believed that the authorities will do everything possible to utilize these events as demonstrations of the fact that the peace of Asia is guarded by the two powerful allies. American warships are expected to be present at the naval review.

Renew Attack on Germany.

Paris, Oct. 9.—A marked reaction in public sentiment has followed the Franco-German accord concerning the Morocco conference. Many leading newspapers are renewing their campaign of criticism against Germany. This is due principally to Chancellor von Buelow's open statements favoring a Russo-German rapprochement. The Matin reviews the circumstances of M. Delcasse's retirement from the Foreign office, alleging that a number of sensational events occurred in connection with the change.

Panama at Peace Congress.

Panama, Oct. 9.—The newest of the world's republics, as well as of the nations of the western world, is proving that it is possessed of a spirit of progress and a desire to make itself known in the domain of world events that is worthy of emulation by some of its sister states. Little Panama will make her first appearance on the international stage at the next peace congress at The Hague. In the invitation extended by the czar, Panama was recognized.

Make Battleships Larger.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Secretary Bonaparte has under consideration a recommendation made to him that he request congress to increase the tonnage of the two battleships authorized at the last session from 16,000 to 18,000 tons.

PACIFIC CABLE LINES EXTENDED.



After many years of battling against difficulties, direct cable communications from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Commercial Cable Company is assured, and the project of the late John W. Mackay is on the eve of realization.

With the signing of an agreement by M. Takshira, Japanese minister, between the Japanese government and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, landing privileges and connections in Japan are obtained. Landing rights were obtained by the company from China several weeks ago.

Efforts to establish an all American Pacific cable to the far East were begun by John W. Mackay many years ago. Various bills were introduced in Congress, but always met defeat until President McKinley championed the enterprise, in 1890, and urged in a message to Congress the necessity for cable communication with the far East. At that time another controversy arose between the Senate and House of Representatives over government control of the cable, and the President's message was fruitless.

In 1901 Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, went before Congress and offered on the part of his company to lay the cable as a private enterprise, unsubsidized and entirely under American control. His offer was eventually accepted, and meanwhile the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was organized and the cable was laid to Honolulu and the Philippines. Now it has been extended to China and Japan.

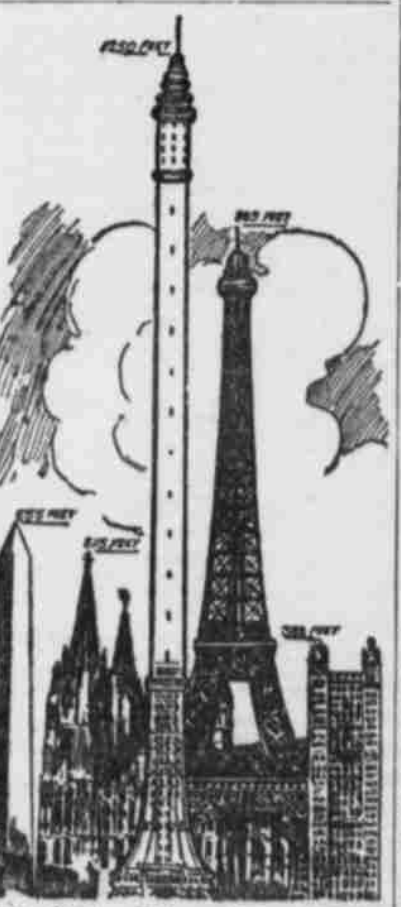
WORLD'S HIGHEST TOWER.

Huge Cylindrical Shaft to Be Built for the Amusement of New-Yorkers.

Original always and in all things, New York is soon to have the oddest amusement enterprise on the face of the earth, in the shape of a tower taller than any structure in the world and equipped with a larger variety of combined entertainments and utilities than anything that has ever existed for the edification of the millions who are constantly and hungrily seeking new pleasures.

Called "The Weber Tower," after its designer, Carl Weber, one of the best known experts in the matter of tall steel-concrete constructions, the building will be unique in many ways, and when it has been erected, either in one of the parks of Manhattan, or in some equally prominent spot, it will unquestionably be one of the foremost attractions of the metropolis.

In the first place, it will reach the enormous height of 1,250 feet, just 258 feet taller than the Eiffel tower in Paris, and more than twice as tall as the Washington monument, which, with 555 feet, is at present the highest permanent structure in the world. It will so far overtop everything in New York that comparison is idle, the Park Row building, which now holds pre-eminence, being only 382 feet high, and the St. Paul building, ranking second, having but 308 feet. In Europe, after the Eiffel tower, there is only the Ulm Cathedral, with 528 feet.



GOTHEM'S PROPOSED TOWER.

but this is excelled by the City Hall in Philadelphia, with 548 feet.

Height alone, however, will not be the chief recommendation of the Weber tower. It will be a skyscraper of universal invitation. If you are a business man you will be able to rent offices inside its tall but lofty stretches. If you want an evening's frolic you will be escorted to the highest-roof garden in the world, 1,100 feet above the sidewalk, which is so high that every other roof garden will look like a pigmy patch of light without form or substance. If you are an astronomer you will find all the paraphernalia for the study of the heavens at such close range that you will hardly need a telescope. And, above all, there will be the necessary precautions to prevent you jumping off if you are one of those persons who get that impulse whenever they reach the top of a high place.

Although virtually nothing has been known of this remarkable project except by those most intimately associated with it, the plans have so far progressed that in all likelihood it will be an accomplished fact in a reasonably short time. Several of the most influential capitalists in New York have taken it up and have been so much impressed with it that the vast sum required for it is practically ready and actual work will probably begin before the winter sets in. So thoroughly has the scheme been

worked out that the whole structure can be completed and ready for use within a year after the beginning of the operation.

In design the tower will be entirely novel. Its main part is to be cylindrical, in the form of a shaft of thirty-five feet inside diameter, the lower 300 feet reinforced by a system of ribs, while the largest outside diameter will be 140 feet. Balconies for the accommodation of visitors will be provided at various heights, and the highest platform accessible to the public will be 1,200 feet above the street level, where there will be space for as many as 1,000 persons at one time.

According to present plans, eight elevators will run in the main shaft, with a capacity of about 1,250 persons every hour. The main platform, however, where there will be a roof garden that can be inclosed when the necessity arises, will be 1,100 feet high. Here there will be refreshment stands, a post office, telegraph office, public telephones, toilet rooms and about everything else that modern exigencies demand, while well-informed guides will be in attendance to point out and explain the wonderful views from every side and to furnish field glasses when required. Another novel feature will be provision for a United States weather observatory, which will be higher than any now in use, as well as several rooms applicable to private scientific research.

From the base of the tower up to the 300-foot balcony there will be eighteen stories, some of which will be utilized for office purposes and some for entertainment. There will be ample room for a theater, as well as for a museum and other exhibitions. As a matter of fact, half a dozen distinct entertainment enterprises may be included in this great space without conflict. The second floor, however, will be reserved for a restaurant of the first class, with about 10,000 square feet of floor space, and, of course, the most up-to-date improvements in the way of comfort and decorative effect.

On the lower floor there will be stores, but only such as will be in harmony with the purposes of the entire edifice, and here also will be located the electric machinery for the operation of the elevators and the power for the light, heat, ventilation, apparatus, and so on, although this will be of such a magnitude that a part of it will go below the main stairway.

Although details of the architectural ornamentation have not yet been perfected, it is promised that the entrances especially will be extraordinarily elaborate, with marble columns, spacious stairways, promenades, reception rooms and other features of luxury and splendor. So far as may be possible this effect of richness will be striven for from the base of the building to the top of the tower.

Whatever other attractions the building may contain, the top of it will be the greatest, by reason of the immense height and the magnificent view to be had there, to say nothing of the quality of the air in any kind of weather. Before the eyes of the spectator there will lie the whole city of New York, the Atlantic Ocean as far as the sight can reach, the Hudson river and the surrounding country to a distance of 250 miles. It has been estimated that the view will take in a territory of 20,000 square miles.

Pushing the Old Folks Aside.

When the babies are cross and a man would like a quiet retreat there is none for him. But in a few years, when the children are grown and he is in the way, the daughters and mother put their heads together and originate a den. There is no den for the mother because she gracefully eliminates herself by sitting in the kitchen or running over to a neighbor's. It is her natural disposition to hide in a corner or remove herself entirely, and it is not the natural disposition of the father. Hence the den. It has a couch and some pipes and tobacco and the books which the neighbors haven't got around to borrowing as yet, though if father begins a story to-day the book will be found to be loaned out when he wants to finish it to-morrow. The den is a fashionable way of pushing the old man out. If there is one in your house, Mr. Man, don't be deceived.—Atchison, Kan., Globe.

No, Alonzo, a man doesn't necessarily work because he has a job.