

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.

Taft has started for Panama.

Southern congressmen are united on a rate bill.

A split in Maryland Democracy may end Gorman's rule.

Fire has destroyed one of the Princeton college buildings.

King Oscar has declined the Norwegian throne for a member of his family.

The czar may grant a constitution in Russia similar to that of Great Britain.

A prairie fire near Minot, N. D., has destroyed thousands of tons of hay, some buildings, a large amount of grain and some stock.

The steamer conveying President Roosevelt from New Orleans to the warship at the mouth of the river collided with a fruit steamer. No one was injured, and after a short delay the president proceeded.

Acting Public Printer Ricketts has been in conference with the senate and house committees on printing. According to him thousands of dollars might be saved every year by refusing to print worthless reports.

A Louisville Southern passenger train traveling 50 miles an hour plunged through a bridge eight miles west of Lexington, Ky. A large number of passengers were injured, many of whom will die. The death list is expected to reach at least 16.

The only trains running in Russia are manned by soldiers.

Senator Gorman defends negro disfranchisement in Maryland.

Togo continues to receive many honors from Japanese business men.

A new counterfeit silver dollar has made its appearance in Portland.

Fire which burned a Hot Springs, Arkansas, hotel caused the death of six guests.

Kaiser Wilhelm has just made a speech warning the army to be ready for war.

It is rumored that Gomez is buying arms for Liberals and will start a revolution in Cuba.

All the formalities of the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden have been concluded.

Foreign bankers have refused to make another loan to Russia until peace is restored in the empire.

It is believed the senate will ratify the treaty with Santo Domingo for financing the affairs of that country.

Leading bankers of Europe have formed a big organization to do business in various Central America countries.

It is reported from Sebastopol that the Russian battleship Pateimon, formerly the Kniaz Potemkin, on which the mutiny recently occurred, has been destroyed by revolutionists.

Canal engineers say the work can be done in ten years.

Japan says she has no desire to acquire the Philippine islands.

Senator Foraker will lead the fight for the railroads against the rate bill.

The American minister is acting as mediator between France and Venezuela.

Robbers wrecked the safe in the Ridgeville, Indiana, bank, and escaped with \$5,000.

The czar has adopted Witte's recommendation of enlarged suffrage and will make him premier.

Spanish Republicans have started an agitation looking to the establishment of a republic in Spain.

The first damage suit against the Iroquois theater owners has started in the United States Circuit court in Chicago.

Secretary Hitchcock favors abolishing the office of land receivers and letting the registers do all the work. At present there are 110 receivers, drawing a total of \$250,000 a year.

Baron von Sternberg, German ambassador to the United States, says the Anglo-Japanese alliance means the establishment of a Monroe doctrine in the Far East by those countries.

The beef trust has made a new attack on the indictments against it.

A large area in Clackamas county, Oregon, has been added to the Cascade forest reserve.

American customs officers have captured a large amount of rebel arms in Santo Domingo.

"The Nazarine" is the title of a new Biblical and historical play just produced in Chicago.

The Northern Pacific is to reduce the running time between Portland and Seattle one-half hour.

The money in circulation in the United States shows a large per capita increase for the fiscal year of 1905.

GRANARIES ARE BARE.

Foreign Agents Are Eagerly Picking Up Cereals Where They Can.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The American grain trade is just beginning to realize that Europe is practically barren of all coarse grain supplies and is willing to pay whatever price is necessary to supply the want. Unprecedented sales of new corn, which this year is of exceptionally good quality and almost equal to old corn for all purposes, is one of the signs on the commercial barometer.

Sales within two days of more than 2,000,000 bushels of barley malt, at a point alone, to say nothing of sales at other centers, is another significant pointer. Agents of foreign houses are scouring the markets everywhere, picking up all available durum wheat, which is being greedily snapped up by Europe, more especially Russia, which is woefully short of wheat. This is shown by the fact that Odessa, heretofore the foremost wheat center of Russia, is practically an empty port this year.

The public has wondered why the wheat market has been quiescent while the export demand for every other grain has been booming by leaps and bounds. The explanation is easy. Canadian exporters have been reaching into the millions of wheat in Manitoba and sending just enough to European markets to keep the price down until they can get possession of the entire Northwest crop at their price.

Farmers of the Northwest, in undeveloped country, have no storage facilities, and must send their wheat to market. It is going into elevators at Montreal and other points East and on the Pacific coast, and when it is all cleaned up prices will undoubtedly take a sensational jump, for Europe has no wheat and must pay our price.

MOVING TROOPS HOMEWARD

Trains From Harbin Are Crowded With Men and Equipment.

Harbin, Oct. 24.—Now that the ratification of the peace treaty has been announced to the assembly, permission has been given by headquarters to telegraph the fact that the troops are being rapidly demobilized. All north bound trains from the position are loaded with troops and their equipment.

Half of all the native buildings in the northern part of Kuangchensu and vicinity have been requisitioned for use preparatory to this movement homeward and many huts and buildings there and elsewhere will be used by those troops which the authorities will be unable to move before winter. Lieutenant General Linievitch, who has been here since October 12, contemplates a visit to Vladivostok. A prominent general has been appointed to conduct the movement of Russian prisoners from Nagasaki.

The Russo-Chinese bank is preparing to reopen its former branches along the line of the South Manchurian railroad and is arranging to establish agencies at Dalny, Port Arthur, Yinkow, Mukden and Tie Pass.

The Amur railroad will be immediately extended to Blagovestchensk and Khabarovsk. Local authorities are being re-industries established.

GOLD STANDARD IN MEXICO.

Imports Have Risen and Activity is Marked in Many Lines.

Mexico City, Oct. 24.—The currency and exchange commission which has been in charge of matters connected with the putting into operation of the money reform, met yesterday under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Llanos. It was announced that the mint had begun coining new \$5 gold pieces. The monetary change to a gold basis has been operative now for nearly six months and has brought about the stability in rates of exchange on foreign markets, regardless of the variations in the price of silver.

Imports have risen, owing to the greater purchasing power of the people. There has been an increase of activity in manufacturing, mining, land transactions, etc., and Mexican exchange on a gold basis has been effected without perturbation of any kind and resulting in increase of general prosperity.

Reform of the Service.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secretary Root has completed a plan for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service. He has recently worked out a scheme whereby he hopes to secure the hearty co-operation of congress. Among other things he will recommend increase of the salary for ambassadors, ministers and consuls; ownership by the United States of its foreign legations; the merit system in the filling of vacancies in all positions under the grades of ambassador and consul general.

Mexican Crop is Short.

Mexico City, Oct. 24.—The shortness of the wheat crop is greater than was estimated a few weeks ago, and millers are looking for the entire removal of the duty on American and Canadian wheat by the first of next year. The city bakers have reduced the size of their loaves, asserting that it is impossible to give the same weight as formerly. There are some stocks of wheat in the hands of large farmers here, but not sufficient to bring down the price.

Protests to the Porte.

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—Mr. Leishman, the American minister, has addressed a note to the Porte, protesting against the violation involved in the retrial of Ghirkis Vartanian, of the Porte's assurances that judicial proceedings would be suspended pending the settlement of the questions of principle arising from Vartanian's claim to American citizenship.

DIG BY CONTRACT

Government's Probable Action on Panama Canal.

EXCEPTING GREAT CULEBRA CUT

Doubt Whether Any Concern Would Undertake This Work on Account of Magnitude.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The government of the United States is willing to enter into contracts with corporations or individuals for the construction of any portion or all of the Panama canal. This statement was made by Secretary Taft today, while discussing the conditions upon the isthmus and the policy of the government.

There is some doubt in his mind whether any concern would be willing to undertake the excavation of the Culebra cut on account of the magnitude of that work. It is not the excavation that will be so difficult as much as the disposition of the earth taken out of the cut. But as to the other work the government will be ready to enter into contracts for its completion as soon as it is determined what type of canal shall be constructed. It is stated that contracts would not be made during the preliminary stages because the government had to prosecute the work until its officers knew what was to be done and had a sufficient knowledge of the conditions to pass upon bids and make judicious contracts.

STRUGGLE IS ENDED.

Jerry Simpson Dies After Illness of Several Years.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 24.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson died at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Francis hospital, from aneurism of the aorta. He had been hovering between life and death for ten days. At the bedside were Mrs. Simpson and their only child, Lester Simpson, of Roswell, N. M.

Mr. Simpson was conscious up to five minutes before death. The end came without a struggle. The ex-congressman's last illness began at the time of his final campaign for congress. In spite of failing health he continued his business activity, working as an agent for the DeForest-Draper Land company, of Chicago, and operating an extensive ranch near Roswell. Six months ago his condition became such that he went to Chicago to consult a specialist, who pronounced his malady hopeless. From that time he continued to grow worse until finally compelled to abandon business. He was brought to the hospital here September 21.

ONLY ONE LINE STILL OPEN.

Strike is Preliminary to General Suspension of All Labor.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The railroad strike situation shows no signs of amelioration. Traffic across the central belt is paralyzed, while a general strike, which broke out today at Khar'koff, has cut off communication in another great section of the empire.

Khar'koff is the most important railroad center in Southern Russia. The strike affects, among others, the line to the Donetz coal region, on which Russia largely depends for fuel during the crisis in the oil regions, and the line to Odessa and Sebastopol.

Moscow is isolated except the line to St. Petersburg, while the capital has an international line, by Fydtukhnen, open to Berlin. The strike is part of a general scheme by Social Democrats to compel the emperor to grant universal suffrage and compel political freedom, but the plan of the leaders is to avoid a collision with the authorities. Their present purpose is to make tests of the strength of the various organizations preparatory to the inauguration of a general strike of all classes in support of the radicals at about the time the national assembly meets.

Will Send Machinery to Panama.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—In competition with the leading machinery houses of the East, the Hallidie Machinery company, formerly the Hallidie-Henshaw-Bulkley company, of this city, was awarded 73 contracts for machinery and supplies for the Isthmian canal. The class of machinery which will be shipped from Seattle to Panama consists principally of engines, drilling mills, rasps and miscellaneous supplies, showing that the Seattle house is well equipped to handle such business in the face of such competition.

America Great Gas Producer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An important report shortly will be issued by the United States geological survey on natural gas and its production and consumption. It will show that in 1904 the United States produced 98 per cent of the world's known output of gas, the value being \$39,496,760. Four states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio—produced 93.5 per cent of the output in the United States. Pennsylvania leading with 47 per cent.

Witte Appointed Premier.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—It was persistently reported in the clubs and in government circles late at night that the emperor yesterday had appointed Count Witte premier, with the portfolio of minister of finance. All the papers this morning give prominence to the report.

TRYING TO HEAL SPLIT.

Negotiations On for Merger of Rival Livestock Associations.

Denver, Oct. 23.—The proposition to amalgamate the National Livestock association and the American Stockgrowers' association on a basis that would also dispose of the much mooted question of representation of the packing, railroad and commission house interests, was taken up at the joint conference of the executive committees of the two organizations at the Brown Palace hotel yesterday. A plan outlined by a subcommittee was voted down after a somewhat extended discussion and the subcommittee instructed to make another effort to formulate a plan that would be acceptable to all interests. The subcommittee will report again today.

The report, which was defeated yesterday, recommended that the National Livestock association be changed to National Livestock committee, consisting of representatives of the producers of livestock. This committee would in turn appoint committees on railroads, packing houses, commission houses, etc., which would give those interests a representation and a right to be heard whenever they felt the need of expression. The report recommended that the American Stockgrowers become known as the American Cattlegrazers' association, with a membership consisting of cattle, horses and swine growers. The sheep men, the report suggested, should affiliate with the American Woolgrowers' association.

FIGHT WITH FEVER ENDED.

New Orleans Now Prepares to Welcome President.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Yellow fever report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 7; total, 3,359; deaths, none; total, 435; new foci, 2; under treatment, 92; discharged, 2,832.

Though Dr. White would not confirm the statement, it was generally reported today that practically the whole force employed by the Marine Hospital service here would be honorably discharged within the next week or ten days, in view of the practical extinction of yellow fever in New Orleans. There seems to be a general desire to have all of the men remain here until the president's arrival, in order that they may participate in a formal presentation of the Federal fever fighters to the president, an event which it has been arranged will take place at the city hall. The emergency hospital was finally closed today.

A thanksgiving service marking the close of the fever fight, is being arranged to take place at Trinity church on Sunday next.

Mayor Behrman today issued a proclamation in connection with the visit of President Roosevelt, asking all business houses to close during the presence of the distinguished visitors, in order that the whole community might have the opportunity of manifesting its appreciation of the service rendered by the president in the fever fight.

CHOLERA UNDER CONTROL.

Attacks Europeans and Americans Rather Than Filipinos.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The cholera plague in the Philippines is being kept under control by the Marine Hospital service. A peculiarity of the disease is that it has not shown any tendency toward location and the persons attacked have been generally of the better classes. In proportion to the population there have been more cases among the Europeans and Americans than among natives.

The origin of the cholera has not been discovered. The body of a person who died of the disease was exhumed at Pateros shortly before the outbreak. The belief is growing, however, that cholera may live indefinitely in the wells of Pateros and at times become virulent. Many medical men are inclined to believe that the disease is indigenous to the islands.

A land quarantine has not been instituted and a cordon around Manila would require 100,000 men. This freedom from restraint has enabled the board of health to secure co-operation from the natives in efforts to stamp out the disease.

Food Supply Running Short.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The strike in Moscow has resulted in practically a general suspension of railway traffic, and the effects of this are making themselves felt in a general advance in prices of foodstuffs. It is almost impossible to get food and supplies through to Moscow, owing to the tie-up, and there is much suffering in the city, especially among the poorer class. Some heavy consignments of food have been stopped in transit, and it is impossible to move the cars into the city.

Cruiser Lena to Leave.

Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 23.—It is expected that the Russian cruiser Lena, which has been interned at the Mare Island navy yard for more than a year, will depart from here about November 1. She will take on coal at San Francisco after she has received her breechlocks and other portions of her equipment now stored in the ordnance department at Mare Island. The official orders of release from the State department and from St. Petersburg have not arrived.

Death List Growing.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Later returns from the storm which swept the Great lakes for 36 hours, subsiding yesterday morning, increased the known death list to 21 and the number of vessels either lost or damaged to 42. Several small craft are missing, and it is feared that the death list will grow.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Montana is coming in for a big share of the general prosperity of the country, and it will only be a few short years when she will rank with any of the Northwestern States in agricultural greatness. The recent act of the Interior Department of the United States in setting aside \$1,000,000 toward reclaiming three or four hundred thousand acres in the Milk River Valley is but a beginning of a much vaster development of this section as the needs grow apace. Already the agricultural worth of this to be famous valley has been adequately demonstrated in the results which have followed the irrigation works already established. It has been successfully proven that all kinds of agricultural products grow in great abundance wherever irrigation is used. The soil is naturally rich and needs only moisture to make it yield prolifically. The Great Northern Railway's main line practically cuts the valley in two. The fact that the government has decided to begin immediate operations will prove a great incentive to the people of that section who have always believed in the future of their country and will open to settlement a vast area of rich land to the homeseeker and investor.

Professor Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, has borne enthusiastic testimony to the great capabilities of the Sacramento Valley when supplied with water, in canals and ditches, for irrigation. He says, in an official report, that its available water supply should make it "the Egypt of the Western Hemisphere."

The irrigable area of the valley is estimated to be more than 3,000,000 acres, and calculations show that the average annual discharge of the Sacramento River at its mouth is sufficient to irrigate every acre of this great area. Professor Mead, after remarking that it is a sinful waste to allow so much water to flow unused to the sea, save for purposes of navigation, thus illustrates the astonishing variety of the products of the soil:

"Within a radius of five miles in the Sacramento Valley I saw every product of the temperate and semitropical zones which I could call to mind. Apples and oranges grew side by side, as did oak and almond trees. There were olives from the South and cherries from the North. A date palm seemed equally at home with an alfalfa meadow; figs and Tokay grapes were apparently as much in their element as the fields of wheat or barley or the rows of Indian corn, some of the stalks of which measured fifteen feet in height. All of these could have been grown on a single acre, and doubtless have been."

In another report the same authority expresses a like view, as follows:

In September last I saw a part of the Sacramento Valley in its most unlovely aspect. One of the trips taken was from Chico to Willows, two towns about thirty miles apart, but the road thirty-five miles shrouded in mud and traveled the distance about thirty-five miles. We crossed what is potentially one of the most fertile and promising agricultural districts on this continent. For scores of miles the land rises by a gentle and uniform slope from the Sacramento River toward life foothills on either side. Water would flow over every acre of the country traversed without requiring much labor in its direction or skill in the location of lateral ditches. The plains of Lombardy are not better suited to irrigation, nor the soil of the Nile Delta more fertile than were these lands originally. For a half century they have been devoted to the unremitting production of cereal crops. Each season the crop has been harvested, the grain shipped away, and the straw burned, and nothing done to replace the plant food withdrawn. A more exhaustive form of agriculture cannot be imagined. All through this surprising drain has gone on for fifty years, it cannot continue forever.

The absence of rainfall during the harvest period is one of the great advantages of California, where the needed moisture can be supplied by irrigation. It is likewise one of the greatest obstacles to diversified agriculture where dependence is had on rainfall alone. The natural opportunities of the district traversed are equal to, if not greater than those of the country surrounding Riverside, Cal., which has been appropriately designated as the "Garden Spot of America," but a difference in agricultural ideas has produced a corresponding difference in conditions.

The bonanza wheat farm and the bonanza orchard were in accord with the spirit which from the first has dominated the industries of California. It is a State of vast enterprises. Men pride themselves on great undertakings and doing whatever they undertake on a large scale. Wheat can be grown in this way. The man with capacity for organization can look after the growing of 10,000 acres of wheat, as easily as ten acres. It is an industry freed from detail. There is a period of seed time and harvest, and long intervals of complete freedom. It has none of the petty incidents which go with the management of a farm where there are chickens and pigs, where cows are to be milked, and

butter and eggs marketed, where each month has its duties, and where there is no time when something does not need attention. This sort of farming comes with high-priced land and a dense population, but it does not appeal to the imagination like the plowing of fields so large that turning a single furrow requires a day's journey, or the cultivation of the ground with steam plows and harrows. The cutting, threshing and sacking of grain at a single operation is spectacular as well as effective. In this respect it resembles the range cattle business in its best days.



Acute indigestion may result from many causes, but when it follows immediately upon a holiday feast, it is usually attributable to overindigestion of the stomach, aggravated, perhaps, by the presence of such indigestible things as pastry and plum pudding. It occurs a little oftener in children, but in them it is rarely so serious in its consequences as it is in adults, for nausea is more readily induced and more promptly yielded to, and as soon as the stomach has got rid of its burden, the trouble is at an end. An adult, on the other hand, struggles against the feeling of oppression, and often intensifies it while seeking to relieve it by taking stimulating potions.

In many cases the first indication of the disturbance is loss of consciousness or a violent convulsion resembling an epileptic seizure. Sometimes, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish the attack from one of heart failure or an apoplexy, for both these conditions are favored by overindulgence. A distinction is important, however, for neglect of appropriate treatment in either condition may favor a fatal termination.

The old advice to quit a meal before a feeling of satiety has been obtained is still good; one should cease at least before a sense of discomfort has been produced, and room should always be allowed for the secretion of the gastric juice, which in an adult often amounts to nearly a quart. When the walls of the stomach have been distended to their utmost capacity by food, the addition of so much fluid would seem of itself enough to induce the attack; or if the distention prevents the secretion of the fluid, as it does normal muscular movements, the process of digestion is delayed, the food is retained too long in the stomach, it undergoes abnormal decomposition, inflammation is induced, and this extending to the small intestine may lead to more protracted illness.

In the treatment of acute indigestion, the production of nausea should be favored. When vomiting occurs, it should not be checked until the stomach has been relieved of its burden. If it does not occur spontaneously, it should generally be induced.

If unconsciousness or a convulsion has supervened, a physician must be called without delay, for it may be necessary to administer an emetic subcutaneously.

Following this, a laxative is generally given, and the diet for a few days is limited to easily digestible, unirritating food. Milk, of course, is the safest form of nourishment, except for those with whom it does not agree, and the addition to it of a little lime-water or Vichy will often remove all objection.—Youth's Companion.

Troublesome Children.

Everything is relative, after all, even age; yet one might suspect that the "children" of one Mr. Muzzev's Men of the Revolution might have arrived at years of some discretion and proper regard for behavior.

When I saw the old soldier, says Mr. Muzzev, he was the sole survivor of those who witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill. At the age of 85 years he was attending a Whig celebration held at Boston in 1850, and there I met him. He was a good-looking old man with a large, well-shaped head, blue eyes and mild expression. His whole countenance beamed with benevolence. I asked him if he had any children.

"Oh, yes, I have two sons," he replied.

"Why did you not bring them with you?"

The old man's smooth brow wrinkled into a semblance of a frown as he said:

"I didn't want to be plagued with those boys on an occasion of this sort."

"Why, how old are they?" I asked, wondering if he could mean his grandchildren.

"Oh, one is 70 and the other is 72. But I couldn't be bothered with them."

One of Their Own Set.

A party of New York brokers caught a five-foot shark the other day while out yachting. As soon as it gave them the sign of recognition they turned it loose.—Denver News.

It is said that a man never regrets back to work properly until after his honeymoon, and he has had his second quarrel with his wife.