

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 powers may allow Austria to seize Macedonia.

A fierce gale in Chicago did much damage to property.

A fresh mutiny has broken out on the Russian Black sea fleet.

More graft is being exposed in the insurance inquiry at New York.

Bulgaria is anxious to invade Macedonia, but is restrained by the powers.

Russian employers have united to fight the strikers, who have nearly ruined them.

Helena shippers have organized to fight rate discrimination and may form a state association.

The cashier of the Hayti, Missouri, bank has disappeared with \$18,000 of the institution's money.

A large colony of Boers is to locate in Venezuela. A grant of over a million acres of land has been made by President Castro.

The president has appointed H. J. Hagerman, of Roswell, N. M., as governor of New Mexico, to take effect January 1, the expiration of Governor Otero's term.

Four prisoners in the Jefferson, Missouri, penitentiary, made a desperate attempt to escape. Two guards were killed, a third seriously wounded, and the prison gates blown up with nitro glycerine. The convicts were captured after a fight in which one was killed and one wounded.

Balfour will resign as premier of Great Britain.

Missouri is continuing its fight against the Standard Oil.

Fire in a coal barge at London destroyed 2,000 tons of coal.

The government's case in the second trial of Burton is completed.

Japan is working to raise Togo's sunken flagship, the Mikasa.

The allied fleets of the powers is preparing to seize Turkish ports.

Spain will spend \$4,200,000 for the purchase of rapid fire field guns.

A Nebraska man has been fined \$50 and costs for making a cigarette.

Four Berlin banks have organized a bank to do business in Turkey and Egypt.

Ambassador Reid has contributed \$500 to the fund for England's unemployed.

Ohio Democrats plan to control both houses of the legislature by unseating Republicans.

Another national strike of coal miners is imminent. Should it occur, 300,000 men will be affected.

Lieutenant General Chaffee has retired from active service. He is succeeded as chief of staff by Major General John C. Bates.

Acting Public Printer Ricketts has forbidden the making of handbooks on the race among employees of his office, under pain of dismissal.

Witte is seriously ill.

Iowa is fighting a trust of fire insurance companies.

The British army is to have a general staff at its head.

Twenty-four Russian provinces are in a state of anarchy.

The cruiser Minneapolis is said to be aground off the French coast.

New York courts are unearthing the perpetrators of election frauds.

Two men held up a South Denver bank in broad daylight and secured \$2,000.

The board of construction of the Navy department wants larger battle-ships built.

Postmaster General Cortelyou asks \$193,000,000 to run his department until June, 1907.

Liberal leaders of the zemstvo congress will support Witte as the only refuge from anarchy.

The soft coal operators have perfected an organization and will resist demands of miners for an increase in pay.

The senate committee on interstate commerce is badly divided on the rate question, and it is probable two reports will be submitted.

An extra session of the Wisconsin legislature will meet December 4 to consider a communication from the governor relative to the United States senatorship and the governorship.

There is a lull in the Russian revolution.

The second trial of Senator Burton has commenced.

Missouri may shut out two more insurance companies.

Taft denounces trusts which oppose free trade with the Philippines.

The president will co-operate with the states in compelling insurance reform.

HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Steamer Runs on Rocks Off North Coast of France.

St. Malo, France, Nov. 21.—One of the most soul harrowing tales of marine disaster in the history of the English channel was brought here late last night, when the tug Chateau Bryand arrived here in company with the steamer Ada, having on board six survivors of the 105 passengers and crew of the southwestern railroad's steamship Hilda, which, while bound from Southampton to St. Malo, was driven on the Pontes rocks, three miles from here, during a blinding storm in the early hours of Sunday.

The steamer left Southampton Saturday for St. Malo with 86 passengers and a crew of 19 on board. The weather was bitterly cold, while a heavy snow accompanied by a high wind, made navigation well nigh impossible. Before the Hilda was clear of the Southampton harbor it was plain that the voyage would be very dangerous, and all passengers were driven below decks and the hatches battened down.

Owing to the wind and snow the vessel made but very slow progress, time and again having to steer from her course to avoid the strength of the waves, which rushed mountain-high down upon her. When off the Pontes rocks the Hilda was caught in a strong current, and before she could be turned head-on to the waves, she drove stem-on against the outermost promontory. She broke into three pieces almost immediately, and sank before it was possible to launch the lifeboats.

FIND OF DIAMONDS.

Causes Excitement to Run High on Necanicum River.

Seaside, Ore., Nov. 21.—During the past week there has been intense excitement on the Necanicum. The secret of it all lies in the fact that an ochre mine, which is being developed just above the bridge across the Necanicum on the Elk creek road, has been yielding precious stones. Diamonds and rubies are said to be in evidence and a number of people have located claims. The ochre is of finest quality and plenty of the best freelay ever discovered is there, but when precious stones were discovered the excitement reached fever heat and people were coming from Portland to be guided to the diamond field. Everything looked good to the digger after precious stones and every pebble they saw looked to them like a diamond in the rough. They are hoping that the digging will not "soon be over," but will continue until they have secured bushels of the precious stones.

The ochre is being sacked and shipped to Portland to be subjected to the necessary refining process, and from present indications a great industry will be built up near Seaside, which will give employment to a large number of men. This, aside from any precious stones which may be found in the mine, is the most desirable feature connected with the enterprise.

NO COMPLAINT ON CUBA.

Isle of Pines Americans Merely Wish Change of Government.

Havana, Nov. 21.—The municipal council of the Isle of Pines has issued a lengthy statement denying the charges made by J. H. Keenan, of Pittsburgh, and others, that the island is in a condition bordering anarchy and is without proper courts, schools, facilities for the protection of life and property. The statement alleges that these have all been provided and that, although various public improvements are necessary, the government has done more than the small revenues of the island warranted.

It agrees that the records show the actual ownership of Americans of lands in the island to be far smaller than has been asserted, since most of such lands are held on options or on the payments of small installments, and that they also show the amount of taxes paid by Americans to be very small.

The officers of the principal Isle of Pines land company, whose offices are in Havana, say that while they believe the island should be considered United States territory, they have no complaint to make of the Cuban government.

Canada Takes Lessons.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Canadian government has not been unaware of the almost miraculous transformation which irrigation has been making in the waste places of the United States, but has followed closely the work of reclamation inaugurated by the Federal government. The interest of our neighbors in that work has been heightened greatly by the influx of settlers to the Northwest Territories within the past few years. Heretofore Canadian agriculture has been confined to humid areas.

Muting Among Prisoners.

Tokio, Nov. 21.—A telegram from Nagasaki says that 500 of the Russian prisoners of war bound for Vladivostok on board the vessels Vladimir and Boronji have shown signs of mutiny. The officers of the two vessels applied to the Japanese authorities to dispatch troops and police officers to their assistance. One hundred constables have boarded the Boronji and four Japanese torpedo boats have surrounded the two Russian ships.

China to Pay Indemnity.

London, Nov. 21.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph understands that an Anglo-Thibetan treaty has been signed and that it provides that Great Britain shall acknowledge Chinese sovereignty in Thibet in return for which China will pay an indemnity.

DECISION NOT FINAL

President Advocates Building of Lock Canal.

STEVENS IS OF SAME OPINION

Board of Consulting Engineers Will Make Two Reports — Canal Commission Says Locks.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Although the board of consulting engineers has decided in favor of a sea level canal, it is yet an open question whether the Panama canal shall be a sea level or a lock waterway. The decision of the board is not final. It was reached by a vote of 8 to 5 in favor of the sea level project, General Davis and Messrs. Burr and Parsons joining with the five foreign engineers against a lock canal.

The report of the board probably will not be submitted to President Roosevelt for five or six weeks. As to the character of the great project, the report will not be unanimous. In fact, two reports, one by the majority and one by the minority, will be submitted. These reports the president will lay before the canal commission and Chief Engineer Stevens for consideration. Mr. Stevens will come to the United States from the isthmus to take up the subject with the commission and the president.

It is conceded by the adherents of a sea level canal that to construct such a waterway will cost much more money and time than to build a lock canal. It is known that in the mind of the president these are vital elements. It is his desire, expressed to some of those who have discussed the subject with him, that the canal should be built as expeditiously as possible and at no greater expense than may be necessary to provide a practicable waterway. He has indicated to some of those to whom he has talked that he personally favors a lock canal, but he is determined fully that the subject shall be considered thoroughly from all points of view before a final decision is reached.

Mr. Stevens will leave Colon for Washington next Thursday. He is coming to give the commission information upon different phases of the work on the isthmus, but more particularly his view as to the type of canal. These views are already known to the officials who are in charge of the canal work, but an official statement from the engineer is desired.

Mr. Stevens told officials who recently visited the canal zone that, if a sea level canal was to be constructed, the government ought to put boys under 20 years of age in charge of it, so that they would last until the work was completed. The visit of Mr. Stevens for the special purpose of giving his views as to the type of canal indicates that the judgment of the consulting board of engineers is not definitely to determine the type, but that the commission will earnestly take up the subject and make recommendations. From

SHAW WILL STAY.

Agrees Not to Leave Cabinet While Congress Sits.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Leslie M. Shaw will remain as secretary of the treasury in President Roosevelt's cabinet until the conclusion of the approaching session of congress, and perhaps for several months longer.

It has been understood that Mr. Shaw expected to retire from the cabinet about the first of February next, or sooner, with a view to greater freedom in promoting his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908, although the secretary himself never has announced himself to be a candidate.

President Roosevelt's attention was attracted to some recent publications that Mr. Shaw has presented his resignation to take place next February, or, perhaps, earlier, and today he had a conference with the secretary about the matter.

New Service Inaugurated.

New York, Nov. 21.—With the departure from Naples yesterday of the new twin screw steamer Florida, the Lloyd Italian Società de Navigazione inaugurated its service to New York. The company is an entirely new Italian organization, capitalized at \$4,000,000. The Florida is the first of five new steamers. The Florida on her maiden voyage, and first trip of the new service, carries 558 passengers. This service will make the number of lines engaged in the Mediterranean emigrant business total almost a dozen.

Canal Needs \$15,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 21.—An estimate of \$15,000,000 for continuing work of the Panama canal has been sent by the Treasury department to the War department to be sent to congress. The estimate is for expenditure up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. A part of this money will be necessary at once, and an emergency appropriation will be asked as soon as congress convenes, in order that the work may proceed.

Loss on Distillery \$1,600,000.

Connelleville, La., Nov. 21.—Last night's fire at the Overholt distillery at Bradford resulted in a loss estimated today at \$1,600,000. It is estimated that 18,000 barrels of whiskey were destroyed. The whiskey was valued at \$648,000, and the government will lose the tax of \$1.10 a gallon, amounting to \$891,000.

STRANGE PEOPLE TO FORGATHER IN THE FIRST RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.



Types of some of the natives that will demand representation in the Russian duma or parliament are shown in the illustration. Included in the population of about 130,000,000 in the Czar's empire are some remarkable peoples from an ethnological point of view. There are Great Russians, Little Russians and White Russians; Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Swedes, Letts, Roumanians, Jews, various tribes in the Caucasus; Estonians, Moldavians, Tcheremissians, Tartars, Bashkirs, Persians, Armenians, Kurds and Samoyeds. The expectation is that the parliament will assemble in the middle of January, but how the electorate will be informed of the new conditions, or how organization will be effected of political parties, are problems that must greatly perplex the managers at St.

Petersburg. A further significant phase of the problem is that probably more than two-thirds of the so-called electorate can neither read nor write. In regard to language and religion great difficulties are also to be overcome. Under the sway of the Czar are Orthodox Russians and millions of a so-called heretical sect; Roman Catholics, Protestants, Mohammedans, Jews and various sects of Christians. The supposition is, however, that the Great Russians or Muscovites will be in full control of the duma. These number about 60,000,000, and occupy the entire center of European Russia, besides forming about three-fourths of the population of the north and east. The language they speak is the basis of literary Russian, and is used by about two-thirds of the population.

LOVE I THOUGHT.

Love, I thought, was like the sun,
For the day and summer here;
In resplendence it would run,
And become exceeding dear!

Love began in glow of light;
Love was glorious in array;
All creation was so bright—
Life was like a holiday!

Through the summer laughter reigned
With the flowers and the birds;
Love's fancy well sustained,
Sweet its looks and wise its words!

But the sun at eve went down;
Shortened rays the autumn brought;
Where for me its first renown,
Love was like the sun, I thought!

TAKEN BY STORM

"DO not believe it is love," said she.
"If it is not love, what is it?"
"Oh, sympathy—attraction—perhaps
you mesmerize me—or I mesmerize
you—who knows?"
"I do. I love you."
"Three days ago you did not know
me."
"The plant can spring in a night."
"But it does not always come to
flower."
"In this case it is flowering already.
As his eyes met hers they smiled,
and his broad shoulders took a positive
set."

She looked at him disdainfully—
this big, handsome, brainy man.
"But a few short hours and we shall
have forgotten one another," she re-
marked.

"Don't think that. I tell you that I
love you. And you—why will you not
acknowledge—the truth!"
His eyes were tender, and, as if
compelled, she answered:

"What can I acknowledge? How do
I know that this—"

She hesitated.

"This is love!" he concluded.

A mighty green wave capped with
foam thundered by, almost splitting
over the deck.

"Let me assist you out of the sea-
dust," said the sailor.

The girl laughed.

"Go to your watch," said she; "I can
assist myself."

Miss Nolan had enjoyed the trip up
the coast, starting at Portsmouth,
stopping at Plymouth, and now on to
Glasgow. Life at sea, even at a sea-
son when most women are glad to be
safe on land, had a fascination for
this girl, bred among thinkers and
scholars, cultivated women and pro-
fessional men. A man who was all
action was an interesting study to her.
That was how she put it to herself
when her ears inclined to the first of-
ficer's impulsive wooing. She did not
take him seriously then. She had read
about sailors and had theories concern-
ing them. The second day out she
wrote in her diary:

"A sailor's life is so filled with perils
and hardships that I can hardly blame
him if he fills up his breathing spaces
with whatever sport comes his way—
even if that sport sometimes means
playing at love. Any other man I
should despise for making a jest of
such a serious matter, but, considering
all things, I think Jack can be forgiven
for having a sweetheart in every port."

Miss Nolan, like many an inexperi-
enced girl, prided herself upon being
liberal and broad-minded.

The fourth day her diary recorded:
"I believe he thinks he is in love
with me, but that's absurd. How can
he possibly care for me when he does
not know? He has the audacity, also,
to tell me that he is sure that I love
him. Why, Dr. Gibson, who, father
says, is both morally and intellectually
one of the finest men on earth, and
who has been paying me attentions
for two years, would not presume to
hint at such a thing. I think I will
marry Dr. Gibson, after all. He has

such good, kind eyes. They never
make me feel—uncomfortable.

"I wonder why I am so attracted to
him—this sailor man? Even before we
had spoken to one another, before the
vessel left port, when he was superin-
tending the stowing of the hold, I was
drawn to watch him and listen to his
masterful voice. I never saw a man
work like a king before. How the men
under him obeyed his orders. His
strength was greater than any of
theirs. I don't believe they could have
hoisted those bales without his aid."

"Then he moved with such freedom
and fearlessness, scorned the gang
plank and passing from steamer to
dock and back again so quickly and
carelessly. How alert he was to catch
the captain's commands, and what a
responsibility he bears. Last night,
as I lay awake, I thought of him keep-
ing his watch above with all our lives,
as it were, in his hands."

"Then, when the second mate came
to take his place, I heard him pass my
cabin whistling cheerily, even amid
the storm and darkness. What a life
his is—ever contending with perils and
hardships! While Dr. Gibson is warm
and safely housed, my sailor keeps his
watch, with gales howling and waves
seeking to devour. Great courage and
iron will must undoubtedly be his.
Yes! He lives a man's life. He is a
man. But as to love! Oh! that is ab-
surd."

It was about three-thirty in the af-
ternoon. The sea was rolling high; but
Miss Nolan, rocked by wind and wave,
slept the sleep of a sea sleeper, and it
was not until a great shout went up

overboard just before the coming of
the mighty comber which had destroyed
the vessel; but Mark Heywood, the
first officer, with whirlwind around
him and whirlpool beneath, kept his
clutch on life. How he did it was a
miracle. Every man on deck, includ-
ing the three male passengers, was
swept away. Even the two lifeboats
had been wrenched from their fasten-
ings and smashed to atoms as they
went over the bulwarks.

The storm subsided almost as quick-
ly as it had risen; but the ship was
slowly sinking, and Heywood's only
chance lay in swimming to shore,
which was about a mile off. He would
take the chance if some one else
would take it with him.

The opening to the aft-companion-
way was near him. He forced himself
down, and there, under two feet of
water, found a hatchet, with which he
crawled to the deck and set to work
with desperate energy.

When Miss Nolan opened her eyes
Heywood was tying a rope which bound
them together.

"Then it was not you who were
swept overboard?" she cried, in great
joy, forgetting present peril.

"No; that was a mistake the men
made. It was poor Brown," he re-
plied. Then, looking straight into her
eyes, he said: "There is to be a des-
perate struggle. Tell me that you love
me."

"I love you," she answered him, "so
well that I am glad to die with you."

The endurance and courage of the
man was put to the severest test, but
the shore was reached in safety.

Three months afterward they stood
in their own home side by side, hand
in hand. The bridal party had just left,
and Jack took her in his loving arms.
"I gave in to you, after all," she
said, softly.

"Not so," he replied, "you were
taken by storm."—Illustrated Bits.

Mixed Relationship.

A daily newspaper tells the story of
a lawyer who received a call from a
new client, a man bent upon recover-
ing a sum of money advanced upon a
note and not repaid. "Who is the
client?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, she's
a relative of mine!" "How nearly re-
lated?" "Very nearly." "But, my
dear sir," persisted the lawyer, "you
must be more explicit." "Well, she
may be my mother-in-law." "May be!"
Then you are likely to marry her
daughter?" "I've already married the
daughter." "Then of course the de-
fendant is your mother-in-law!" "Per-
haps you'd better hear the whole
story," returned the client. "You see,
a year ago we lived together, my son
and I. In a house across the way
lived a widow, Mrs. Foster, and her
daughter, Mary. Well, I married
Mary, and my son married the widow.
Now perhaps you can tell me whether
my son's wife is my mother-in-law or
my daughter-in-law." But the lawyer
could not.

Subject to Change.

Fogg—Well, Clara, I bet heavily on
the last game. I thought it right to
tell you—

Mrs. Fogg—Yes, you bet on the
game and lost all your money. For
my part, I don't see how a man can
rob his family of the necessities of life
and throw everything away in gam-
bling.

Fogg—But, my dear, I didn't lose.
I won \$500.

Mrs. Fogg—Daniel, you always were
a lucky dog!—Boston Transcript.

Profitable Work.

"No," said the first business man;
"I don't approve of all work and no
play. I'm just as ready for play as I
am for work."

"Well," replied the other, "I never
believe in playing the fool while there's
a chance to work one."—Philadelphia
Press.

Everyone is shocked when a mother
is impatient and surprised when a
father is patient.