

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 Santo Domingo revolution is practically at an end.

The revolution in Russia has spoiled the Christmas festivities.

Witte is accused of nullifying the concessions to the Liberals.

No more Jamaicans will be allowed to go to Panama to work on the canal.

The house and senate are sure to clash over the appropriation of money.

Fire in the heart of Kansas City destroyed three blocks. The loss will reach \$500,000. No lives were lost.

The drydock Dewey, on its way to the Philippines, has reached Bermuda, where a stop was made for coal and provisions.

Jerome is preparing to indict big fish in insurance companies in February. The small men are expected to turn state's evidence.

Two commissioners of the Chinese emperor are on their way to this country to attend American schools and study our ways.

The Navy department has presented medals of honor to the 11 members of the Bennington's crew who survived, for bravery in rescuing more unfortunate shipmates.

The secretary of the Interior has withdrawn more than 1,000,000 acres of public land in Arizona and New Mexico from all forms of disposal except under the mineral laws for inclusion within forest reserves.

The house has received another rate bill.

A reign of terror now exists at Riga, Russia.

An immense graft by St. Louis police has been exposed.

President Morales' army has been beaten and his general killed.

From Kansas north all trains are greatly delayed by snow storms.

Both sides in the strike of printers for an eight-hour day claim gains.

Witte has ordered wholesale arrests of all opponents to the government.

Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion at the Coaldale, W. Va., coal mines.

One of Boston's savings banks has been looted by the officers and the institution closed.

Harvard university authorities have ordered that there must be a change in football rules.

The government will investigate the recent sale of the Fort Stevens military reservation in South Dakota.

Small railroad companies of the middle west have reserved the right to issue passes, but all the larger lines will enforce the new order strictly.

The Navy department has petitioned congress for a large number of changes in the navy. One of the changes desired is the re-establishment of the rank of commodore.

Witte's cabinet is denounced as grafters.

The national debt has decreased during the past year.

Congressmen are angry at losing passes and may retaliate on the railroads.

Three Cheyenne, Wyoming, soldiers will die as a result of drinking a mixture of bay rum, lemon juice and hair tonic.

A New York grand jury has been drawn to try about 1,000 alleged frauds arising out of the recent election.

Wireless messages from the drydock Dewey report it to be making good progress in its trip across the Atlantic.

The production of gold and silver in the United States for 1905 shows an increase of \$6,000,000 gold and 1,000,000 ounces of silver.

James W. Wadsworth has been nominated by Republicans in caucus as speaker of the New York assembly, thus defeating the plans of Odell.

Five men have been arrested in connection with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. One of them, Thomas Hogan, is believed to have at least made the fatal bomb.

Kentucky Democratic members of the legislature in caucus have nominated Thomas H. Paynter for United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. The nomination carries with it the certainty of election.

Panama is preparing for a general election.

The big drydock being towed from New York to Manila has encountered a storm.

A sink in the tunnel connecting New York and Brooklyn has stopped trains temporarily.

The New York legislative committee on insurance has decided on a measure to regulate companies doing business in that state.

DO GREAT WRONG TO ARIZONA.

Joint Statehood With New Mexico Condemned by President.

New York, Jan. 2.—James Douglas who is the executive head of the mining enterprises in Arizona, grouped as the Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests, is quoted today regarding his views upon the proposed joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Douglas says, among other things:

"To force Arizona into a union with New Mexico is to do a great wrong to the people of the former territory, who, in racial antecedents, religious preferences and industrial interests, are wholly unlike the inhabitants of New Mexico. New Mexico has a population sufficient to justify her admission as a single state, and the people of Arizona, among whom I have spent more than 25 years of my life, would rather wait 20 years for statehood than be joined to New Mexico.

"In the event of joint statehood, the vast interests in Arizona would be outvoted and so controlled in the matter of taxation by the greater population of the present territory of New Mexico, which is vastly less important in the value of its taxable property.

"I can well understand that it may seem desirable to substitute a state government for the territorial form whenever it can be wisely accomplished, and can also appreciate the political considerations that are involved in the contention for joint statehood, but neither should outweigh the injustice that would be involved in such an unjust alliance as that of Arizona and New Mexico."

WANTS RESERVE OF 50,000 MEN

Chaffee Proposes to Use Men Already Trained in Army.

New York, Jan. 2.—Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff of the army, today expressed himself as in hearty accord with the provisions of the army bill evolved by the general staff, and now in the hands of the secretary of war.

"Matters military in this country," said the general, "naturally mean the outlay of money, but I believe it will be worth all it costs to strengthen the military arm of the government by creating, as contemplated in the bill, a reserve of 50,000 men. By creating this force of the men who have served one term of three years and have been honorably discharged, we shall have the benefit of the instruction they have received, the proficiency they have attained in marksmanship and their regard for discipline.

"It will be possible, with such a reserve, to put the army on a war footing with seasoned troops. The reservists would be enlisted for five years, during which they would be under pay and always subject to a call for service, but in time of peace permitted to follow the vocations of their choice."

General Chaffee returns to Washington tomorrow.

ANOTHER HOPE FOR MALHEUR.

Senators Propose Irrigation, Excluding Wagon Road Lands.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senators Fulton and Geary today called on the director of the geological survey to see if it is possible to revive the Malheur irrigation project, now practically dead. They hope the government will do something that will benefit settlers owning land in that vicinity and suggested that the original project might be reduced in size by eliminating the wagon road land and land included in the railroad right of way, which proved serious obstacles in the way of the first project.

Director Wolcott promised to give immediate attention to this request, and in a few days will advise the senators whether or not it will be practicable to remodel the project as they have suggested. It such a plan is feasible, there is some hope that a modified Malheur project may ultimately be built.

Try to Liberate Peons.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—The Federal authorities in this state are determined to put an end to the practice of placing negroes in a state of peonage, which has been in vogue since the Civil war. It is the plan of the planters to take a negro under contract, agreeing to furnish all his living expenses for a term of years, and to get all the profits of the negro laborer during that time. This afternoon J. J. Newland, of Washington, La., was placed under arrest under indictment by the Federal grand jury on a charge of peonage.

Want Open Debate on Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Democrats in congress want the policy of this government towards the republics of Central and South America to be discussed openly in both branches. Should the contention of some senators that the treaty with Santo Domingo is of such widespread importance that it should be made in the form of a joint resolution and submitted to both houses of congress, prevail, the debate, it is believed, will be protracted and bitter.

Bomb Kills and Mangles Many.

Drinsk, West Russia, Jan. 2.—A strike was declared here today. Martial law has been proclaimed. By the accidental explosion of a bomb at a meeting of workmen last night eight persons were killed and 23 wounded.

DARE NOT REVOLT

Little Danger of Break Between Congress and President.

HEAR VOICE OF THE NATION

Many Senators Soon To Be Elected and Opposition to Roosevelt Means Political Death.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Two-thirds of the United States senate will come up for re-election within the next three years, and of this total 34 are Republicans. This fact is likely to have considerable influence upon the ultimate stand taken this winter by the senate on measures advocated by the president and endorsed by the people. It does not necessarily mean that the senate will fall in line and follow the lead of the president, but it points to such action, and the wise observers, after studying the situation, think they can see the senate supporting the president on the large issues now up for consideration.

During the first weeks of the session it looked very much as if the senate would take issue with the president on many important questions of legislation. There were unpleasant words regarding the Panama canal; there were murmurings about the president's course regarding Santo Domingo; and behind it all, considerable private comment upon the president's railroad rate policy as outlined in his message. Many senators have reached the conclusion that the president is recklessly usurping the powers of congress to some extent, and they have displayed evidence of ugliness on that account. For a time it looked as if there would be revolt.

But will there be? Rather, will not the senate fall in line and follow the lead of the president? It is a serious thing for the party in power to break with its president, and such a move is more apt to injure those senators and representatives of the insurgent class than it is to injure the president. What is more, the party in power must suffer from any such revolt. These things are being carefully weighed, and there are those who now predict that there will be no break between congress and the president, unless it may be on the railroad rate issue, and even on that issue a compromise is more likely than an open rupture.

KILLED BY BOMB.

Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, Victim of Dastardly Outrage.

Boise, Jan. 2.—Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of the state, was killed Saturday evening at his home in the suburbs of Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with some contrivance by which it exploded as he entered. Both legs were blown off and he lived but 20 minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some member of the famous inner circle of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters, whom he prosecuted so relentlessly in 1899, while he was governor. Governor Gooding is in communication with the authorities of that county and is prepared to put the full support of the state behind the officials there in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

It is thought probable that the leading detective agency of the country will be asked to send some of their best men to the scene and the state will offer as great a reward as the governor may find he has power to propose.

Steunenberg was governor of the state from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa 44 years ago and had been in Idaho since 1887. He left a wife and three children.

Anarchy on Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Warning news has been received from Siberia. It is reported authoritatively that the Siberian railroad is disorganized as far as Cheliabinsk. Railway stations have been pillaged by soldiers and sailors. General anarchy prevails along the line, and trains are being run with great delays and uncertainty. At Irkutsk there has been a general heading-up of the line, and robbery and pillage have made the place almost untenable. Disasters of the worst kind are feared along the whole line.

Morales Lands Forces.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 2.—Confirmation has been received of the report that Morales' cruiser Independencia yesterday landed 250 men near Puerto Plata and in the name of President Morales notified the governor of Puerto Plata that the cruiser would attack the port by sea and by land if it did not surrender within 24 hours. The American warship off Puerto Plata will not interfere with the operations of the Independencia.

Smoot Confident of Result.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Smoot, of Utah, believes that a vote is taken in the senate upon the question of his right to retain his seat, he will come out victorious. He expressed himself as anxious that the test be speedily made. The call issued by Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections for a meeting Saturday, has brought up public interest.

YERKES IS DEAD.

Complication of Diseases Carries Off Builder of Street Railways.

New York, Dec. 30.—Charles T. Yerkes, the noted railway financier of Chicago and London, died last night in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, where he had been ill for more than six weeks. Mr. Yerkes suffered from a complication of diseases, growing out of a severe cold which he contracted in London early in the fall. His condition had been critical for ten days past, and the attending physicians gave up all hope several days ago, although members of the family clung tenaciously to the belief that the remarkable vitality of Mr. Yerkes would eventually pull him through. Since early yesterday morning the patient had been kept alive by strong stimulants.

Charles Tyson Yerkes was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1837. The Yerkes family is of Dutch origin, the first settlers of the name coming to America a few years before the arrival of the Quaker colony under William Penn. C. T. Yerkes was educated at the Friends' school and Central High school, of his native city, and began his business life as a clerk in the flour and grain commission and forwarding house of James P. Perot & Bros., being presented with a salary of \$50 at the end of his first year.

His latest exploit was to revolutionize the rapid transit system of London. He built a system of underground electric lines, which shines by contrast with the old Metropolitan (underground) railway in every particular, having pure air, clean stations, clean and comfortable cars. He then secured control of the Metropolitan, after a contest before a commission of parliament, against J. P. Morgan, and has been engaged for several years in transforming it into an electric system.

REBELS WRECKING BRIDGES.

Still Active in Moscow, Though Their Leaders are Captured.

Moscow, Jan. 1.—The rebels are still active here, despite all reports to the contrary, as developments of the past few hours have plainly shown. In order to cut off ingress to the city by rail from Tver, the insurgents today placed bombs under the bridge between that place and Moscow, literally wrecking the bridge.

A mob of armed men made an attack on the police barracks and was defeated with great loss of life. The police located the meeting place of the Social Revolutionary committee and arrested all the members. A quantity of bombs was also seized. Enraged at the arrest of the committee, a mob destroyed 200 wagons loaded with provisions for soldiers. Following this the prefect of police ordered the soldiers to shoot any one found interfering with either provision wagons, telegraph or telephone poles.

The streets of the city present a ghastly appearance. The bodies of unidentified dead are found lying everywhere. It is said that when the police arrested the revolutionary committee the workmen were discussing a termination of the strike.

SAVES HALF DAY.

Reduction in Schedule of Transcontinental Mails.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The postmaster general has announced what, from a postal standpoint, is regarded as one of the most important changes in railway mail schedules that have occurred in many years, affecting all points in the East having business with points west of the Mississippi river. It becomes effective December 31.

A change of the schedule on the Union Pacific railway between Omaha and Ogden, Utah, and on the Southern Pacific between Ogden and San Francisco, with supplemental changes on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern railroads between Chicago and Omaha, reduces the time of mail in transit between New York and San Francisco west bound, and between the same points east bound, practically 24 hours. A business day is saved each way.

Direct connection is made at Ogden with a train from Green River, via Pocatello, Idaho, and Huntington, Or., to Portland, expediting mail for Oregon, Washington and Idaho 12 hours.

Abolish Private Car Lines.

Des Moines, Jan. 1.—The Western Fruitjobbers association today adopted strong resolutions demanding the enactment of legislation abolishing private car lines and pointing out the inefficiency of pending legislation before congress in this respect. The association also gave endorsement to Governor Cummins, who aroused the wildest enthusiasm at the banquet by his arraignment of private car companies and of congress for what he declared to be its slothfulness in heading the petitions of shippers for relief.

Socialists Urge Poles to Strike.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 1.—Bands of Socialists are parading the streets here, trying to enforce the orders for a general strike. They compelled the newspapers and insurance offices to close and sent out gangs of youths to smash the windows of shops whose owners refused to close their establishments. Traffic is much impeded on the Vienna railroad. Military engineers are maintaining traffic on the Mlava branch of the Vistola line.

Drydock Out in Atlantic.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1.—The mammoth drydock Dewey, which left Solomon's Island yesterday on its long trip to the Philippines by way of the Suez canal, passed out of the Virginia capes at 10:40 tonight.



INTERESTING NEW INVENTIONS

Safety Attachment.
Even in this enlightened age accidents due to a failure to turn off the gas properly are still numerous enough to command attention. A safety attachment for gas burners is the recent invention of a New Jersey man, and if it will fulfil the claims advanced it is well worthy of attention.



ACTS AUTOMATICALLY.

Instead of employing a stopcock the attachment regulates the flow of gas and as long as the gas is burning remains in that position, but should there be any carelessness in turning off the gas the attachment does so automatically. Whether the gas is purposely extinguished or extinguished by accident, due to a high wind or when blown out by an ignorant person, the attachment acts by gravity to close the plug. The attachment is pivoted to one end of the stopcock, and consists of an arm which extends parallel with the burner, and controlled by a lever. At the top of the arm is the portion which engages with the burner being made in the shape of a ring connected to two horizontal bands. When the gas is turned off and the attachment in its normal position it is at right angles to the burner. When the lever is operated to turn on the gas the attachment closes up until the top engages with the tip of the burner. As long as the gas is burning the ring and bar at the top are caused to expand, but should the gas become extinguished by a gust of wind or otherwise the band immediately contracts and assumes a position which forces the attachment by its own weight and gravity to quickly fall to its normal position and shut off the gas.

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FOR OILING FLOORS.

The custom to apply the oil and other substances used for surfacing the

SAKE WAS BOLD.

Held Milkmaid Captive by the Snake and Drank the Milk.
Miss Marie Czerny, daughter of prominent residents of Bon Homme County, S. D., had a thrilling adventure with a monster snake, as the result of which she narrowly escaped death by blood poison, by stepping on a rusty nail while striving to escape from the snake, says the St. Paul Dispatch.
The young woman, with a pail in her hand, went to her favorite Jersey for the purpose of doing her evening milking. During the day the animal had been picketed in a tame grass plot, and at the time of milking still bore the picket line. The Jersey appeared to be greatly annoyed by flies and mosquitoes and changed its position a number of times.
As the cow changed position Miss Czerny would follow it up, and during this operation her ankle became entangled as she supposed in the picket rope. The cow seemed to grow quieter and after milking steadily for several minutes Miss Czerny became concerned at the small amount of milk in the pail.
Fearing that the pail had sprung a leak she looked full into it and attempted to raise it, when she was horrified by the discovery that a monster snake had its head in the pail, the weight of the reptile making it difficult to raise the pail from the ground. The snake evidently had been drinking the milk about as fast as it poured into the pail.
Greatly frightened by the discovery, Miss Czerny gave a scream, sprang to her feet and made a dash for her home. But she had taken only a few steps when she made the fur-

wood by hand, the process being very tedious and requiring considerable time and labor. The use of the device shown here would obviously save much of his labor. The clamp which holds the felt is made of metal, the front and rear being plates exactly alike. The upper edges of the plates are bent inward to give additional stiffness, and the lower edges also bent inward and formed with toothed projections. The plates constitute a jaw for folding and engaging the layers of felt. The two plates are connected at points above the center by a horizontal plate, the latter serving as a head and guide for the felt which can be pushed up against it and be retained in a horizontal position. The upper portions of the plates are held apart by a pair of stiff springs which surrounds two bolts connecting the plates. To release the felt the upper edges of the plates are pressed toward each other against the power of the springs. A handle attached to the rear plate serves as a mode of operation. In use the felt is saturated with oil and applied to the floor very much like a mop.

ROCKING BATHTUB.

The ordinary bathtub is amply sufficient for the average person, but anyone who is more fastidious, and desires something unique, can have recourse to the bathtub illustrated below, the invention of an Ohio man. The construction is such that the per-



ROCKING BATHTUB.

son sitting in the tub can rock it back and forth, causing the water to swirl over him, and, if he possesses a vivid imagination, he will think he is at the seashore taking a salt water bath, with the waves dashing over him. The body of the bathtub is supported upon rockers by uprights at the front and back. Pivoted to the front of the rockers is an arm which extends to the top of the body. A pulley is attached to this arm, through which passes a rope, the latter being secured to the body of the tub, and passing through a second pulley, connects with a handle, which is operated by the person in the tub to rock the machine, causing the water to flow up into a back portion above the seat. It will be readily seen that by pushing the handle the upper part of the arm will be pulled forward, raising the front end of the tub. The lining of the tub is arranged somewhat in the form of the seat and back of a chair, with a deeper portion for the feet. A casing extends around the back and partially along the sides, at the height of the shoulders of the occupant, when seated. A covering can be placed over this back portion and be supported upon rods, the covering having an aperture for the head, and can be used for taking Turkish baths. When used for this purpose a box for holding a lamp is hung in the front end of the tub.

ther discovery that instead of her ankle being entangled in the picket rope, it was the snake which was entwined around her ankle. The reptile coiled so tightly and was of such weight that the young lady was thrown violently to the ground.

Finally gaining her freedom from the monster, which she was able to shake off only after superhuman efforts, she continued her flight toward home.

In her haste she stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated the flesh to the depth of about two inches. Blood poison set in and only by the hardest kind of work was the life of the young woman saved.

An Unfriendly Feeling.

A philanthropist of Louisville was talking about the late Dr. Barnardo, whose whole life was devoted to the helping of slum children.

"Dr. Barnardo," he said, "was as interesting as he was good. To converse with him was a rare privilege."

"Certain of his ideas were once attacked by a philanthropic young nobleman; a youth with many millions and much enthusiasm, but very little modesty or tact.

"Dr. Barnardo naturally felt rather bitter toward this rich and inexperienced and presumptuous intruder.

"I feel towards him," he said to me, "as the barber feels toward the man who shaves himself. You know what that feeling is, don't you?"

"The man who shaves himself," says the barber, "ought to be compelled to cut his own hair."—Kansas City Journal.

Some way when a man says: "Let's see; I'll have to study about that," you feel that he is going to tell the truth.