

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.

Marshall Field continues very sick. France has recalled her envoy from Venezuela. The revolution in Ecuador has been suppressed. The Russian government is gradually reconquering Siberia. Morales has sought refuge in the American legation and resigned his office. Mrs. Chadwick is now in the Ohio penitentiary serving her 10-year sentence. Russia pays an annual interest of \$211,500,000 on her national debts of all kinds. Eastern papers have contained several severe articles on Representative Hermann. Wall street has been shaken by the discovery of several million dollars' worth of forged stock certificates. The New York Life Insurance company has again been admitted to Missouri for the transaction of business. France may soon resort to force in settling her Venezuelan troubles. She will act in full concert with the United States. The body of Thomas Nast, famous for his cartoons during Boss Tweed's time, will be brought to the United States for burial. The Kaiser is making great preparations to suppress Socialist demonstrations which are expected throughout Germany. Troops are running down Morales. Two Annapolis hazers have been found guilty of hazing. France has broken off all diplomatic relations with Venezuela. Southern cotton planters condemn negro labor and want immigration. Russian authorities are preparing for trouble on Red Sunday, January 22. Cleveland declares himself to be in favor of publicity of campaign expenses. Sir Thomas Lipton is making plans for another challenge in 1907 to race for the Americas yacht cup. The Carnegie steel works at Greenville, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach \$600,000. A statement issued by the Russian government shows that the recent war with Japan cost \$1,050,000,000. Of this amount \$202,500,000 is yet unpaid. Large quantities of dynamite have disappeared from government storehouses in Denmark and it is believed to have been stolen and sent to Russian rebels. The deepest copper mine in the world, at Calumet, Mich., is on fire. Three men have been burned. The fire is from half to three-quarters of a mile below the earth's surface. Two men were killed by a cave-in at a mine near Eureka, Utah. A great forgery of railway stock has been revealed in New York. Harvard university has announced a set of revised football rules. A fire at Schenectady, New York, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. Fire destroyed the Wormwood warehouse, Boston, entailing a loss of \$125,000. Hermann's trial has been definitely set for the last week in March. The hearing will be in Washington. Russia has secured a loan of \$50,000,000 from French bankers, giving the state railroads as a guarantee. A stampede is on to Manhattan, 80 miles northeast of Goldfield, Nevada. Gold has been discovered in large quantities. A Paris cable car descending an incline got beyond control. Fifteen passengers were injured, three dangerously. A new Methodist church is to be built in Chicago which is to be the tallest in the city. The structure will cost \$1,000,000. The United States government continues to prepare for trouble in China, which is likely at any time to be the scene of an anti-foreign outbreak. The Kaiser is confined to his bed with a cold. France protests against a fresh insult from Castro. Germany fears that war will follow the Moroccan conference. King Edward has called for the election of a new parliament. Ringer Hermann is in Washington and sick. His trial will occur in February. President Roosevelt has submitted a lengthy report on the Panama canal to congress.

SECOND IN TRADE.

Immense Volume of Business With Germany During 1905.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Trade between the United States and Germany, whose commercial relations are now the subject of negotiations between the two countries, aggregated in the fiscal year 1905 over \$300,000,000. A report issued today by the bureau of Statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor, says: "The imports from Germany were \$118,000,000 in value and exceeded imports from that country in any earlier year. The exports to Germany were \$194,000,000 in value and exceeded our exports to that country in any earlier year except 1904, in which year the total was over \$214,000,000, this decrease in 1905 compared with 1904 having occurred in raw cotton and being due altogether to a fall in prices, since the quantity in 1905 was greater than in 1904. Imports from Germany increased \$37,000,000 in the period from 1895 to 1906 and exports to that country increased \$10,000,000 in the same time.

"Germany stands second in the order of magnitude of our trade with foreign countries, both as to imports and exports.

"Manufactures are the bulk of the \$118,000,000 worth of merchandise imported from Germany.

"In manufactures, especially copper, mineral, leather, scientific instruments and certain manufactures of iron and steel, our exports to Germany show a steady growth. The value of copper in bars and plates exported from the United States to Germany amounted to over \$14,000,000.

WILL TRY TO GET FACTS.

Missouri's Attorney General Says He Does Not Expect Much.

New York, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, said tonight that he would probably ask for a hearing in the Supreme court in this city on Wednesday or Thursday to determine whether H. H. Rogers and other directors of the Standard Oil company must answer questions at the hearing before Commissioner Sanborn regarding the control of oil companies operating in Missouri.

"I confess," he says, "that I did not have much hope when I came here that the Standard Oil directors would tell about the Standard Oil control of the Waters-Pierce Oil company and two other companies operating in Missouri, but since they have appeared in answer to subpoenas, I shall make the best effort I can to have them tell the facts.

"I don't care, of course, to have any body committed for contempt. I shall ask the court to have the witnesses directed to answer certain questions which they have declined to answer. If the court orders them to answer and they still refuse, I shall have to leave to the court the question of contempt.

"A refusal to answer in such a case would be next best for my purpose to an answer in the affirmative, since it would be equivalent to an admission."

KENTUCKY IS RAMMED.

Battleship Runs Aground in Fog in New York Harbor.

New York, Jan. 9.—While the battleship squadron under command of Rear Admiral Evans was proceeding to sea today, the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky ran aground in the harbor off the West Bank light house. The Alabama and Illinois were following next in line, and before they could alter their course, the Alabama collided with the Kentucky, striking her a glancing blow. The Illinois just got clear of the tangle and proceeded down the bay, anchoring outside the bar with the flagship Maine.

The starboard side of the Kentucky above the water line was quite badly damaged. She will come up to the navy yard tomorrow for repairs. The accident occurred shortly after 1 P. M. The Alabama stood by to render assistance to the Kentucky and Kearsarge and wireless messages were sent to the Brooklyn navy yard for tugs.

Place for Consumptives.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who presided at the meeting which closed the tuberculosis convention at Horticultural hall tonight, said in his speech that by tomorrow night the act calling for a board of trustees for the establishment of a hospital for consumptives to cost \$150,000 will have passed the board of aldermen, and will soon after receive his signature. The tuberculosis convention, which has been in session here for two weeks, has been a great success, the hall being crowded at nearly all the lectures.

Floods Destroy Cro ps.

Mazatlan, Mex., Jan. 9.—According to Ignacio Feunte, government director in the town of Apomet, the people of that town and the surrounding country are facing starvation. Crops have been almost entirely destroyed by the recent inundations, and the roads have been rendered impassable. Thousands of cattle perished in Northern Sinaloa as the result of the flood. The loss throughout Sinaloa will amount to several thousands of dollars.

Damages to American Property.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, has received from the consuls at Moscow and Odessa detailed reports of the injuries suffered by American property during the recent riots. A statement of the damages claimed will be forwarded by Mr. Meyer to the State department for instruction.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, Jan. 12.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Interest was injected into the Philippine tariff debate in the house today by "Massachusetts' idea" tariff expressions by McCall, of that state, by a character study of the Filipino by Longworth, of Ohio, and by a defense of President Roosevelt by Pou, a Democrat from North Carolina. Besides these there were a number of speeches delivered on the merits of the bill, nearly all of which were in opposition to it.

During the day an agreement was reached whereby the debate is to continue for two days more. The house is to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and Monday to close general debate at 5 o'clock. The measure will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule Tuesday, and doubtless disposed of on that day.

Thursday, January 11.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Before going into executive session today, the senate listened to a speech by Heyburn in support of his bill creating a national board for the control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street because of its alleged interference with the affairs of the country. He said that when the "street" could not dictate the financial course of the government, it was ever ready to threaten disaster, and he pleaded for legislation that would rob it of such power for evil.

The remainder of the open session was devoted to a discussion of the practice of the senate of sending resolutions to the calendar after they had been under discussion. Bacon raised the point of order that there was no rule requiring such a course, and said his Moroccan resolution had been improperly placed on the calendar. He also contended that the resolution had not had a day's discussion. The matter was not disposed of in open session. He argued that he could not say what had occurred when the question was under consideration in secret session, but when pressed said that if permitted to do so he would say that the resolution itself had not been considered at that time. On the suggestion of Morgan, the senate at 1:26 p. m. went into secret session for the consideration of the subject.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Philippine tariff debate in the house today consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Grosvenor, of Ohio, who began the debate, and of an extended reply by Williams, the minority leader. The speech of Grosvenor was spiced with witticisms and enlivened with interruption from Champ Clark, at whom Grosvenor aimed most of his arguments. Williams outlined the specific tariff doctrine of the Democratic party and held that the Republican tariff was not, as so often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this, he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time, and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1893.

Adams, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, but advocated the readjustment of the tariff on business principles. McKinley, of California, delivered his first speech in the house in favor of the measure, and pointed a finger of warning toward the growing industries of Japan.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate made it plain today that it had yesterday all that it wants to hear for the present on the Moroccan question. There were two opportunities to resume consideration of the subject, but both were avoided, apparently with the assent of all the members, and the senate adjourned at a comparatively early hour rather than take it up.

Notwithstanding the early adjournment, a great deal of business was disposed of. About 80 bills were passed, leaving on the calendar only six or seven. Of those passed a large majority grant private pensions and many are bridge bills. One of the bills favorably acted upon appropriates \$200,000 for the appropriate marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the Civil war.

For the rest of the session the senate gave attention in turn to the question of salaries paid to Panama canal officials, to the pure food bill and the

Revolt Against Cannon.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Speaker Cannon's efforts to win the insurgents over to the Hamilton joint statehood bill have met with little success apparently, and the joint statehood proposition is still shrouded in uncertainty. The insurgents claim they have more than 58 votes, the number which, coupled with the solid Democratic vote, will force a consideration of amendments to the Hamilton bill. Two or three Republicans are reported to have been won over to the administration measure, through Speaker Cannon.

Bills to Decide Old Claims.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Fulton today introduced bills referring the claim of the state of Oregon for money paid volunteer troops for service during the Civil war to the court of claims for adjudication; referring certain claims—claims of Waukiakum and Mequelahe-wemuck bands of Chinook Indians, Chehalis Indians and Wheelappa band of Chinooks. The claims are on account of lands taken from them by the government.

merchant marine shipping bill, but without taking action on any one of those subjects. The canal subject was discussed by Simmons and the pure food bill by Heyburn. The only action taken on the shipping bill was that of reading it at length.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A vigorous speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill by Dalzell opened the proceedings in the house today. It was followed by several others against the measure, most notable of which was a two-hour address by the veteran statesman, ex-Speaker Keifer, of Ohio, who returns to the house after a retirement of 20 years. Keifer bespoke a "standpat" doctrine of the most pronounced type. He said he would oppose the pending bill because it was a concession to Democratic principles. His speech was replete with recollections of earlier days and received the closest attention and liberal applause from both sides of the chamber.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The propriety of discussing in open senate a resolution introduced by Senator Bacon calling upon the president for an account of his appointment of delegates to a proposed conference in Moroccan affairs to be held by European powers at Algierias, Spain, was considered for four hours today, and then by strict party vote, it was decided that the resolution should be executive business. Bacon in supporting his resolution, contended for a public session, and Spooner declared that the adoption of the resolution would be an encroachment by the senate upon the constitutional rights of the president, and virtually of his powers as chief magistrate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Philippine tariff measure was the single topic of consideration in the house today. The speeches were uniformly against the measure and were allowed to go, in general, without answer. Digression in the form of tariff revision discussion was made in a brief speech by Gillette, of Massachusetts, who favored Canadian reciprocity. Bonyng, of Colorado, discussed the bill from the standpoint of the beet sugar industry.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate today gave attention to the Panama canal, the situation in Santo Domingo and the merchant marine shipping bill.

The canal bill question came up in connection with a message from the president, in which, among other things, he invited the closest scrutiny into all that had been done by the government in the Isthmus of Panama. Gorman made that utterance the text for a speech, in which he criticized the salaries paid for work in connection with the canal, and urged congressional inquiry. He said that the president was not so much to blame as congress for his assumption of control on the isthmus, and that the chief mistake had been made when congress released its hold upon canal affairs. He agreed with Gorman in urging the rights of congress in connection with the canal, and said that, while congress had delegated the matter to the president, the latter practically had referred the whole matter back to congress.

The senate took up the merchant marine shipping bill and Gallinger spoke in support of that measure. Quoting the utterances of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt on the importance of building up the merchant marine, he urged congress to heed these admonitions by passing a law that would relieve the situation.

Gallinger estimated that the aggregate expense to the government for the entire ten years of the proposed subsidies would be \$40,000,000, and that the amount being devoted to the encouragement of irrigation is many times larger.

The senate then, at 4:13 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:20 adjourned.

Idaho's Senators Busy.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Heyburn today introduced a resolution permitting him to appoint a messenger for his committee at \$1,440. Senator Dubois has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on February 12 at Springfield, Ill., at the Sangamon club banquet given on Lincoln's birthday. This is Mr. Dubois' boyhood home.

New Lightship and Tender.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the absence of representation in the house from Oregon, Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the lighthouse board to immediately expend \$120,000 for the construction and equipment of a new light vessel to take the place of light vessel No. 50, off the mouth of the Columbia river, which is now undergoing repairs; also a bill authorizing the construction of a new lightship tender, costing \$150,000 to replace the Manzanita, which is deemed unworthy of repairs.

Senate Will Investigate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—All matters relating to the Panama canal and the management of the Panama railroad will be investigated by the senate committee on interoceanic canals. This was decided today at the first meeting of the committee. The investigation will begin on Tuesday next, although there may be a special meeting in the interim to take up the nominations of canal commissioners.

HILL ON PHILIPPINES.

Occupies Attention of House Three Hours Telling What He Knows.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In a session of five hours today, the house placed on record a speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill, one against it, and a 20 minutes' talk for tariff revision according to the Republican demand of Massachusetts. Hill, of Connecticut, occupied three hours, and was listened to with the greatest interest in detailing the knowledge he gained from two visits to the Philippines, the last as a member of the party of Secretary Taft last summer. He paid particular attention to the tobacco feature of the measure, and explained away much of the misapprehension as to the enormous products that might be expected from the islands. Their territory, he said, was small, and the fertile lands still further limited.

Mondell, of Wyoming, who has led the fight against the bill in the interest of the beet sugar industry of this country, spoke vigorously against the measure and against the policy of helping the Filipino people by granting them open markets in the United States. He said the passage of this bill would be the death knell of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

The abolition of the tariff on hides was pleaded for by Lawrence of Massachusetts, who presented the position taken by the Republicans of that state. Information regarding immigration from Austro-Hungary contained in reports by Marcus Braun was asked for from the secretary of commerce and labor.

MAY HOLD BALANCE.

United States May Act as Arbiter in Moroccan Conference.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The agitation in Europe over the coming Moroccan conference and the result it may bring has spread to this country and officials here are now deeply interested in the matter because of the recently developed fact that the American delegation has become the most prominent factor of the gathering.

It has been believed here that the various European governments which are so deeply interested in the conference, notably France and Germany, had agreed to a program which would be adhered to rigidly. The possibility of a split between these two governments on some of the questions involved may throw the United States into a position where its delegates with their votes will have the power to settle the question. In that event, it is considered, the position of the United States may become embarrassing. It is learned on good authority that the United States government will do everything in its power to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issues which will be discussed at the conference. From this it appears that President Roosevelt has again determined to use all his power in keeping the world at peace. The difficulties of the situation are great and the American mission will undoubtedly have much work to do.

Will Defeat Statehood.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Republican "insurgents" of the house now contend they have formed a combination that will defeat the statehood bill and carry the Philippine tariff bill with it. They say they have 70 Republican votes which will be supported by a united minority, to defeat a rule prohibiting any amendment to the statehood bill. They will amend this bill, they say, by admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and leaving Arizona and New Mexico out for the present.

Dolliver Will Fight Delay.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, will resist to the utmost any attempt of the committee on interstate commerce of which he is a member to defer action upon railroad rate legislation until the house has passed a bill. The present majority of the committee is opposed to giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to change rates. Three of the Republicans, however, stand with the Democratic members for regulation as generally defined by the president.

Hearing on Columbia Jetty.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senators Fulton and Gearin today called on Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee and arranged with him for a hearing on the Columbia river project, when a special committee arrives from Portland. Mr. Burton promised to call his committee in special session to hear what the Portland interests have to present in the way of arguments in favor of an immediate appropriation for the continuation of a jetty.

Public Lands Withdrawn.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Withdrawals from all forms of disposal of public lands for proposed forest reserves have been ordered by the secretary of the interior, effective January 14, 1906, as follows: Nevada, Spring mountain reserve, 345,000 acres; Wyoming, Pearl Lodge reserve, 107,020 acres.

California to Celebrate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Kahn, of California, introduced a bill today providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for an exposition in San Francisco in 1913 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Nam's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



OBVIOUSLY the Bible mean time for a spiritual housecleaning. "A little fun" has often led to a great fall. Love is heaven's lever amongst our lives. Wherever there is room for sorrow there is room for the Savior.

Hatred breaks the heart in which it is born.

Death breaks the shell to set the kernel free.

Religion is more than a get-rich-quick system.

The man who is ever on the make never makes a man.

It's the small joys we give that make our great joys.

A coat of arms will be a poor protection in the judgment.

The poorest kind of a man is the one who is made of money.

This is only a good world when we know that it is God's world.

A man is not called pig-headed because he is greedy of intellect.

The nearer we get to heaven the heavier this world's goods become.

If the Lord had loved us less he would have let us live without labor.

The great objection some men have to the sun is that it shines on others.

A professional air in the pulpit may please a few, but it will freeze the many.

If your religion is of the kind that can be easily hidden it can as easily be lost.

Don't call the world dirty because you have forgotten to clean your glasses.

You do not win a front seat in heaven by taking a back seat in church.

Many men think they would obey the Ten Commandments if they could just clip off one or two.

It takes more than a brotherly manner to make up for a lack of business method in religious work.

If life is a voyage, the cargo and the port are of much more importance than the fish that may be caught on the way.

When the cracked choir sings, "O, for the wings of a dove," they can be sure of the congregation being with them on that.

ON THE FARM.

It is Always Good to Make the Laborer One of the Family.

More consideration for the helper about the country house is urged by Mabel Osgood Wright. Describing her home in Connecticut, she writes: "Here is the poor man's paradise. The American helper and the gardener dwell together, as it were, for, if work is to be of the best and true, the beauty of it, as well as the toil, should surround the worker. Why should the laborer endure the heat of the day and be shut out from the shadows and breeze of evening? His cottage, improvised from the old barn, looks cheerfully from its shelter of trees and shrubs, and is rebuffered by no boundaries, and he and his enjoy the spell of the wild each nightfall as well as we. The real reason why the American is disappearing from farm and garden is that the American when he becomes an employer rarely 'knows himself,' or remembers, what manner of man he was. If we can only open our eyes and hands to seeing and holding fast to that in the outdoor life that means so much and costs so little! Ambition of excelling one another, of creating a sensation, of going the big and marvelous, and completing in five years what should be the work of a lifetime makes of the life outdoors a thing as heavy and cumbersome as any other financial or social venture. In bringing the spell of the wild as close to the door as may be lies peace, refreshment and inspiration like the voice of the wood thrush sounding through the twilight."—Country Calendar.

Poland's Schools.

In the kingdom of Poland, with its 127,000 square kilometers, somewhat less thickly settled than Galicia, it is true, having only seventy-three inhabitants per square kilometer, there are less than 2,300 common schools. Fifty per cent of the adult population of Warsaw is illiterate. With a school population of 110,000 between seven and fourteen, this city has a total primary school accommodation for not more than 40,000. The public schools, conducted in an alien language (Russian), have a capacity for only 14,000; an equal number are accommodated in the Jewish schools which teach Yiddish and Hebrew, while private enterprise gives facilities for 10,000 or 12,000.

Out of the Long Ago.

Pocahontas had just performed the rescue act. "And your name?" she asked. "John Smith," he replied. "Crazed with grief over the thought that the man she had rescued was not named Reginald Worthington, she gave a low sob and crept from the scene.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Forever, Likely.

"Pat giv me a new clock that'll go fr' eighty days widout windin'." "Glory be! An' how long wud it go if yea'd wind it, I dunno!"—Cleveland Leader.