

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.

France and Japan will likely agree on an Asiatic policy.

Colorado Republicans have nominated Philip B. Stewart for governor.

The Cuban congress in special session has voted men and money to fight the rebels.

General Corbin has retired as head of the American army on account of the age limit.

Ambassador Leishman has been notified that the sultan will receive him September 21.

Wyoming Democrats have nominated S. A. D. Keiser for governor and endorsed Bryan.

Turkey has called the attention of Europe to the evident preparation of Bulgaria for war.

A handcar with 12 men plunged through an open draw of the Maumee bridge at Toledo, Ohio. All were drowned.

The steamer Oregon, from Seattle for Valdez, Alaska, was wrecked at the entrance to Prince William sound. No lives were lost. The vessel may be a total loss.

The president has sent Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Cuba in an endeavor to straighten out affairs without intervention with troops.

Russian Democrats will hold a convention in Sweden.

Secretary Root was showered with honors at Lima, Peru.

Colorado Democrats have nominated Alva Adams for governor.

The freight car blockade in San Francisco has been almost cleared away.

E. H. Plimacher, American consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has discovered a cure for leprosy.

Charles Francis, American ambassador to Hungary, has been slighted by not being invited to the unveiling of a statue of Washington.

Admiral Evans says men of his ships were badly treated while at Portland, Maine. Secretary Bonaparte will endeavor to have congress correct the evils.

Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, who has just returned from the border between Germany and Russia, says the Russian Jew is bound to get the worst of it whichever way Russia goes.

Cuban rebels are constantly gaining strength and have taken possession of Santiago de Las Vegas, 13 miles from Havana. They are believed to be concentrating for an attack on Havana.

The Chicago Civil Service commission claims to have evidence that police captains have been inducing burglars to make robberies that they might recover the booty and receive honor and reward.

The Kaiser has just witnessed a sham battle in which 30,000 German troops were engaged.

The Canadian Pacific has arranged to put on a new fast train between Montreal and Vancouver.

There is great excitement over a recently discovered copper deposit south of Builfrog, Inyo county, California.

Three earthquake shocks in Ecuador have greatly excited the people. The volcano of Tunguragua is in an active state.

Secretary Root has declined to accept any social entertainments in Panama and the young republic feels greatly slighted.

Harriman has set aside an additional \$3,000,000 for railroad extension in Oregon. All work is being hurried as fast as possible.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company has announced a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents a mile, effective November 1.

Unfounded rumors started a run on the Hibernia Savings bank, of San Francisco. Depositors were paid in full and quiet soon restored. AWelch insurance company is accused of starting the movement.

A revolution is threatened in Venezuela.

An attack on Havana by rebels is feared.

Many Cuban veterans, angry with Palma, will join the rebels.

The ravages of peasants in Veronesh, Russia, are being drowned by brutality by troops.

TOPEKA ON ROCKS.

Two Great Holes Torn in Vessel at Point Arena.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer City of Topeka dragged her way into port at noon today, two great holes in her side and the men at the pumps. The steamer had run on the rocks at Point Arena in the early morning and had come within an ace of going to the bottom.

It was 3 o'clock this morning when the vessel, bound to San Francisco from Eureka crowded with passengers, was cautiously feeling her way through a thick fog near Point Arena. For some reason yet unexplained, the lighthouse whistle was as silent as the grave. A strong current was running and the greatest caution was being taken aboard the steamer.

Suddenly with a crash the steamer impaled herself on the rocky reef which juts out from the land at this point, the rocks which have sent a many good vessel to the depths. In an instant the passengers hurried in their night attire to the deck, but Captain Swanson with quick orders prevented a serious panic.

The vessel paused a moment in the rocks, and then, caught by a great wave, rose higher in the air and settled higher up on the rocks. The situation looked desperate, and life preservers were seized and the lifeboats swung into position.

Another great wave caught the ship and threw her clear of the reef. The captain manned the pumps, reassured the passengers and brought the vessel safely into the harbor. She shows two gaping wounds and will be out of commission for a considerable period.

ANFLOOS KNOWS NO SULTAN.

Berber Chief Gives Short Reply to British Consul's Protest.

London, Sept. 11.—The Times' Tanager correspondent says there is considerable anxiety at the foreign legations and in official circles regarding the events at Mogador, from which there has been no news since the dispatch of September 4, asking for assistance, were received.

"The troops were only persuaded to embark from here," the correspondent declares, "by promises of an opportunity for deserting on their arrival at Mogador."

"A resident of Mogador, who arrived here by steamer, says that the Berber Chief Anfloos has captured the town, has forced all the Jews into the Jewish quarter and is putting his own people into the vacant houses. One British subject protected a Jewish merchant, who had refused to abandon his house and had been forcibly evicted. When the consul protested and asked Anfloos if he had the sultan's authority, Anfloos replied that he acknowledged no sultan. This passenger reports that the entire garrison of Mogador went to Anfloos, but that apparently no lives had been lost."

BOARDED BY MEXICANS.

Master of American Fishing Smack Compelled to Show Cargo.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The State department has received a dispatch from the manager of the Gulf Fisheries company requesting that action be taken for the protection of the American vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. Upon the arrival yesterday at Galveston of the Hatteras, a fishing smack belonging to the Gulf Fisheries company, from American waters, her commander stated that he was held up by a Mexican gunboat August 25, while several miles off the triangular reef in the middle of the Gulf of Campeche, that armed Mexican marines boarded his vessel and required him to show his papers, and to display a part of his cargo of fish, which he said he had caught in the open sea.

It was said at the State department tonight that the case would be referred to the solicitor for an investigation and report.

Gomez is for Republic.

Manila, Sept. 11.—Dominador Gomez, at a political rally yesterday, declared that England, France and Germany would recognize a Filipino republic. Gomez made the above declaration in response to a request for an accounting of money collected. It is further said that the money has been used in sending cablegrams to Europe, to create a sentiment in favor of a Filipino republic and that favorable replies had been received. Gomez, late Thursday, was released from jail on bail. He was arrested for slander.

Jewish Refugees Coming.

London, Sept. 11.—Two thousand Jewish women and children, Russian refugees, passed through London Sunday. They are on the way to New York, their expenses being paid by the Russian Relief association, as nearly all are penniless. Their grown male relatives were nearly all murdered in the recent Jewish massacre in Russia.

MARTIAL LAW NOW

Palma is Determined to Crush Cuban Rebellion.

LIBERAL LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara are Scene of Worst Disorders.

Havana, Sept. 11.—President Palma tonight issued a decree suspending all constitutional guarantees, with special reference to articles 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24 and 27 in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara. The law enforcing public order, which is equivalent to martial law, also is put in immediate effect in the three provinces named.

A supplemental decree has been issued suspending the decree of August 28 pardoning repentant rebels and ordering that all rebels be arrested and jailed.

Both decrees have been communicated to all officers in the field.

Coincident with the issuance of the decrees, which followed tonight's decision not to yield to the peace demands, the government ordered the arrest of practically every prominent Liberal. Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and several other Liberal leaders have disappeared.

Havana and Santa Clara provinces are quiet, but Santiago is seething with uneasiness. Americans at Santiago state that the report that an army could be raised in Eastern Cuba to squelch Guerrera is groundless, as the sentiment of the people there is very largely anti-government, although as yet not belligerent. A dispatch from Manzanilla states that two editors, four city officials and several other Liberals have left that town to organize a rebel band.

KILL OFF REDS.

Governor of Seidlitz, Russia, Turns Cannon on Terrorists.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—Advice from Seidlitz received during the night are to the effect that fighting and bombardment of houses, which ceased about midday on Monday, was resumed late in the afternoon, apparently in consequence of Governor Engelke's demand that the Jewish and Polish populace deliver up to him the members of the Jewish Self Defense association. The band refused this, preferring death in the open to a tame surrender, and resumed the battle. Artillery was again brought into action, but it is not known if the fighting still continues.

It is impossible to obtain full details of the events at Seidlitz, as the authorities absolutely forbid communication and turn back all correspondents. The Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw, after several times vainly endeavoring to enter the stricken town of Seidlitz, was obliged to give up the effort at midnight.

At Rodzowaska, 40 miles east of Warsaw, which is the site of the great Syzadow mills, conditions similar to those at Seidlitz were witnessed. The soldiers are said to have killed 40 persons.

Fugitives from Seidlitz report that Governor Engelke issued an ultimatum declaring that he would bombard the whole town unless the terrorists surrendered. In consequence of the pillage and destruction, the peasants are suffering for food and water.

A telegram received here late last night from Seidlitz, from a resident who succeeded in smuggling it through the censorship, says that pillaging commenced Saturday night instead of Sunday, and after a few minutes firing in Warsaw street the soldiers broke into gin shops, became drunk and then entered indiscriminately the apartments of houses of all classes, killing, pillaging and committing under cover of the walls the most heinous crimes. The number of victims is unknown, but it is placed at 100. Most of the corpses are hidden in the ruins of houses.

Killed by Pulajanes.

Manila, Sept. 11.—Lieutenant B. E. Treadwell, of the Philippine scouts, was killed last night by Pulajanes, six miles south of Barauen. He was in command of a small detachment of scouts whose bivouac was attacked during the night by a band of about 100 Pulajanes. Lieutenant Treadwell was the only man hit. Troops are in pursuit of the band. Sixty troops and 40 constabulary struck a band of Pulajanes near Sitio arabou, killed one and wounded several of them. The rest of the band escaped.

Open Oklahoma Pasture.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The commissioner of the general land office has declined to invite sealed bids for the land comprised in the famous Big Pasture in Oklahoma, of which there are about 500,000 acres. Much interest has been manifested in this tract of land and spirited bidding is anticipated.

MAY NOT SECURE CHINESE.

Oriental Not Anxious to Help Dig Panama Canal.

New York, Sept. 10.—Charles Yip Tin, the Pierpont Morgan of China, is in this country investigating the operation of the American railroad systems. He is an Americanized Chinaman, who is a financial and political power in China, having recently been created a taotai by the emperor. Speaking of the plan to build the Panama canal with coolie labor, he said today:

"It is easy for your president to say the solution of the labor problem on the Panama canal may be met by the importation of Chinese coolies. It is quite another matter to get coolies in any great number to work on your great enterprise under the conditions named. Neither my government nor my people are anxious to further this work. The government realizes that the coolies would not receive the same consideration shown the laborers of other nationalities and the common people themselves have become thoroughly conversant with all the details of your exclusion laws, of the climatic perils of Panama and of the bonding scheme affecting coolie laborers on the canal. I think I can sum up their feelings best by saying that they will not help buy \$10,000 worth of American property at the expense of \$1 worth of Chinese labor and suffering.

"If the United States must have laborers' lives to sacrifice why not employ a few of the thousands of other foreigners who are admitted to your country at this port every year? We know the value of our labor and intend to keep it at home as much as possible."

UNCLE SAM KEEPING WATCH.

Fear Grows That Intervention Alone Can Restore Peace.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The State department is keeping in close touch with conditions in Cuba. The feeling grows that the time when there must be intervention is not far distant. If the insurgents make any headway in their movement upon Havana or manifest any disposition to interfere with the vast American interests in the island, Uncle Sam will take a hand. Officials decline to discuss the subject.

The government will act promptly in preventing filibustering expeditions, but it does not want to send forces into Cuba until that government has plainly demonstrated to the world that it is unable to cope with conditions and properly protect foreign interests.

NEW SLATE FOR CABINET.

Attorney General Moody Soon to Advance to Supreme Bench.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Political wisecrackers who have been predicting that Attorney General Moody would soon retire to private life are all agog at the report that he is to be elevated to the Supreme bench. They now claim they have inside information on what will be done. This is the way they have it for this year:

W. H. Moody from attorney general to supreme bench; C. J. Bonaparte from Navy department to attorney general; George Von L. Meyer from St. Petersburg to Navy department; Leslie M. Shaw to retire from the cabinet and Postmaster General Cortelyou to succeed him.

WAR MUNITIONS FOR CUBA.

Steamer Leaves New York With Arms for Palma's Troops.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Cuban government steamer Maria Herrera, which has been loading arms and ammunition at the foot of Forty-second street, South Brooklyn, the past week, sailed this evening, supposedly for Havana. The vessel's departure was unexpected, as Senor Aldemo, the Cuban official who was in charge of her, said he would not leave New York before Tuesday or Wednesday. According to Acting Consul General Antonio Altamir, she was to ship 800 tons of arms, equipment and other munitions of war. At noon today scarcely one-fourth of her cargo had been put on board.

Aniline Dyes Are Banned.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Candy manufacturers all over the country are protesting because the Agricultural department has determined to bar aniline dyes in candies under the pure food law. These dyes are used extensively in candies and the manufacturers insist that prohibition of them will hurt their business. Dr. Wiley maintains other dyes will do as well, though more expensive, and points out that the best medical authorities here and abroad have declared the aniline dyes hurtful to the kidneys.

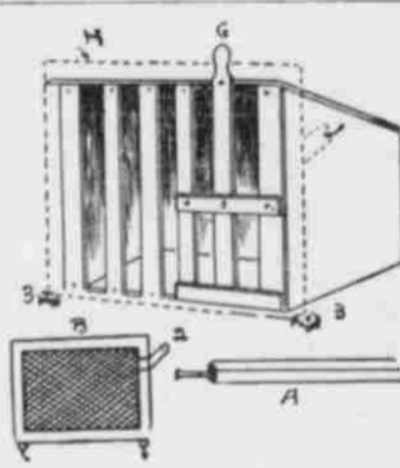
Reformed Spelling Illegal.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A local lawyer declares that President Roosevelt's simple spelling order may prove illegal. He says that over a score of years ago congress passed a joint resolution, which became a law, recognizing Webster's unabridged dictionary as the standard for government spelling, and that a Supreme court decision afterward affirmed the act. The records are now being examined.



Comfort for Hen and Chick.

It is a cruel plan which shuts off the air almost entirely from the hen with a brood of chicks by placing a board in front of the coop at night; nor is such a plan necessary if one will take the trouble to build a coop or coops after the following plan. Build the coop after the usual plan, sloping the roof to the rear and covering the front with slats except at one lower corner, where a door should be arranged, so that the hen can be easily let out when desired. To solve the problem of plenty of fresh air and at the same time freedom from prowling small animals, construct a screen; make the frame large enough completely to cover the front of the coop and cover it with wire netting; at either side fasten a strap with a hole in the end, and on the sides of the coop



COOP FOR THE CHICKS.

place a screw, over which the straps are placed to hold the screen in place. To make the screen still more secure when placed have the side pieces large enough so that a long wire nail may be driven in them about one-quarter the length of the nail, at the end; then sink in the ground at either end of the coop two pieces of wood, each having a hole in the end, into which the nail in the end pieces of the screen will fit when the latter is in position. In this way it will be impossible for the screen to get loose. In the illustration, H, at dotted line, shows where the screen will come when in position; A, the side piece of the screen, with the long wire nail in position; B, the stakes in the ground to receive the nails; C, the screen complete; G, the swinging lath by which the door for the use of the hen is kept in place, and 2, the manner of attaching the small strap to the side of the screen.—Indianapolis News.

What Makes Quality in Eggs.

The grocer soon learns that he must send good eggs to his customers or he will not have them long, and the farmer who is progressive will soon learn that he must do the same. The word "fresh," when applied to eggs, may mean a great deal, or it may not. The egg grower who wishes to create a regular demand for his eggs at high prices must market his stock promptly, for there is nothing that so disgusts the experienced handler of eggs as to find that the eggs that he bought for fresh had been held in the country for two or three weeks. Storage eggs, that are put into the refrigerator immediately after they are laid, come out better, after four or five months have elapsed, than the eggs that are allowed to remain in the farmer's pantry for a month after they are laid before they are marketed.

The Truck Garden Insect.

Insects infesting truck gardens very often affect field crops as well, but it should be borne in mind that pest exterminating methods that are of no use in large areas are often the best in a small patch where there is more intensive cultivation, and where the price the output brings will warrant more outlay.

Kerosene Emulsion.

One-half pound of soap, one gallon of boiling water, two gallons kerosene. Churn with a force pump for a few minutes until it forms a smooth, butter-milk like emulsion and reduce ten to twenty-five times.

Foul Odors in Cellar.

When cellars become musty or foul, and odors are noticed, the best thing to do is to close all the doors and windows and burn enough sulphur to fill the cellar room with dense fumes. Leave it closed for an hour or two, and then open the doors and windows. Next, whitewash the walls and ceilings with two coats of good whitewash. Sulphur gas is heavy and settles, hence care must be used to agitate the air in the cellar by selecting a windy day for the work. Sulphur fumes will destroy all kinds of germs.

Cost of Raising a Calf.
A good deal of discussion has often been provoked as to the cost of bringing up a heifer calf. Mr. Clark, of the Alabama experiment station, has recorded data. The record covered the period from birth to maturity—approximately two years.

One of the calves, which weighed at birth fifty-six pounds, consumed during the first year of her life 150 pounds of home milk, 273 pounds of skim milk, 95 pounds of bran, 224 pounds of hay and was pastured for 161 days. When she was 1 year old she had cost \$12.95 and she weighed 435 pounds.

During the second year her rations were made up of sorghum hay, silage, oat straw, corn stover and a little cotton seed and bran. The pasturage period covered 224 days. The cost of the feed was \$9.00 for the second year and she weighed at the end 695 pounds. Thus the total cost of feed up to the time of maturity was \$21.95.

No All-Round Poultry Food.

A correspondent asks for some poultry food which will answer for general purposes—that is, a food which will make hens lay, which is also good for little chicks and which may be used for fattening later if desired. Novices in poultry raising are quite likely to be more or less disturbed by the amount of detail required to carry on the work successfully and are generally seeking for some short cut, especially in the line of feeding. The same food which will make hens lay without fattening them will not do to fatten them on. Of course, corn is usually a part of the variety feed hens and will of itself fatten them, but it is not used by itself as a regular diet for laying hens. It would be as absurd to feed hens cracked corn entirely as it would be to feed little chicks the whole kernel.

Water Before Feeding.

This question of watering before or after feeding has never been settled. A leading English authority states that horses should never be watered until after feeding, but always before, especially if the feed is grain. If a horse is very thirsty give him water and then wait a short time before feeding. If possible, horses should always have access to water. They will drink less and there is much less danger of indigestion or cholera. If a horse is exhausted from overexercise, the supply of cold water should be limited. If water is tepid, a much larger amount may be allowed.

Hog Catcher.

Chasing hogs is exceedingly amusing when the chaser is bent on pleasure only. When it becomes an everyday duty the funny feature disappears, and instead the air is generally laden with epithets not suitable to polite society.



SUBDUES THE HOG.

The hog is an elusive beast. Being round and fat—and also slippery—the chaser is not afforded any point of vantage to obtain a firm hold. This is true with but one exception, and that is his tail. But here again the chaser is handicapped. Hogs' tails are so little and at the same time so frail that not infrequently the hog emerges from the chase minus his tail. A more sensible method is the use of the implement illustrated herewith. The inventor, an Iowa man, claims that no difficulty is experienced in getting the noose in position. When once it is securely clamped on the hog's nose it is an easy matter to lead the animal to any place desired.

New Use for Watermelons.

A Georgia farmer is said to have become the pioneer in a new industry—namely, making sirup out of watermelons. He cuts the melons in halves, scoops out the pulp, runs it through a cider mill, presses out the juice and then boils the liquid for twelve hours over a hot fire. Out of 270 melons, worth \$5 or \$6 at wholesale, he gets thirty gallons of sirup, and markets the product at 50 cents a gallon. The refuse is fed to the hogs, cattle and chickens, and the whole operation is very profitable.