

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

Premier Stolypin is declared to be insane.

Anarchy in Morocco may force intervention.

Russian terrorists have sentenced the czar to death.

Secretary Root was received with high honor at Panama.

The steamer Mongolia has been floated and taken to Midway.

There are now 12 warships of the different classes in Cuban waters.

The death list from the recent Hongkong typhoon will probably reach ten thousand.

Medical authorities in India have discovered that the spread of the plague has been largely due to rats.

A collision between two freight trains on the Great North on at Cut Bank, Mont., resulted in the death of five men.

An edict has been issued in China giving the people ten years to quit opium using. At the end of that period its use and sale is to be prohibited.

A dynamite explosion at Jellico, Tenn., killed 12 persons and injured scores of others. The property damage will amount to \$500,000. A carload of dynamite was exploded in some manner unknown.

A new treaty with San Domingo is proposed.

A new law in Russia grants more religious freedom.

General Fanston will join Taft and Bacon at Havana.

The stench from corpses at Hongkong is causing sickness.

The sugar markets of the world are unsettled by the Cuban revolt.

American arsenals are preparing ammunition for use in Cuba in case an army is sent to the island.

Suit has been commenced to oust the Waters-Pierce Oil company from Texas. Violation of the anti-trust law is the ground for action.

Sailors of the navy have sued for damages because they are excluded from amusement places. They are backed by the government.

Taft and Bacon have warned all parties in the Cuban controversy that failure to agree will bring an army from the United States to the island.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield cannot distinguish between right and wrong, according to the insanity commission, and are dangerous persons to be at large.

The Pacific Steamship company's steamer City of Seattle has gone on the rocks at Trail Island, near Vancouver, B. C. The passengers were all landed safely and it is thought the vessel can be saved.

The cruiser Minneapolis has sailed for Cuba.

The Cuban government has agents in Kansas buying horses.

More railroad bridges are being burned by Cuban rebels.

Vollha has been elected overseer of Zion City by the residents of the Dowleite town.

Many riots are occurring in Moscow, Russia. Buildings are being burned by the revolutionists.

A card sharper has swindled rich Pittsburgers out of \$1,000,000. Some of the plunder has been secured.

Gompers says the American Federation of Labor has but just begun its campaign against unfriendly congressmen.

A Yokohama paper claims that a large part of the funds for the relief of destitute Japanese have been embezzled.

The storm at Hongkong has proven much more serious than at first thought. At least 20 vessels were wrecked, many of them being total losses.

The Interstate Commerce commission has issued notice to the railroads of the country regarding passenger rates. Special excursion rates are not to be prohibited.

Dowle says he is going to Mexico to die.

Secretary Root may go from Panama to Havana.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is to go bear hunting in October.

SLAVES IN RAILWAY CAMPS.

Negroes by the Hundred Make Complaint to District Attorney.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The Federal grand jury now sitting in this city is investigating alleged peonage cases at several railroad camps in this vicinity where hundreds of negroes are employed. The investigation is going on secretly under the direction of a detective sent here by the government from Washington on the complaint of numerous negroes to District Attorney J. R. Penland.

All last week the government building was crowded with negroes, who one by one told their tale of woe and maltreatment before the justice. It is believed indictments will be found this week against some prominent railroad contractors and their subordinates.

The government detective visited the railroad camps in the role of a man desirous of purchasing timber lands. He spent a week or more in several different camps located in Blount county, and quietly gathered a volume of evidence.

Most of the negroes were brought here from North and South Carolina and other neighboring states. Witnesses have told some frightful stories of the manner in which they were held prisoners at the camps for debt. They allege that a guard line is kept and no man is allowed to pass this line. They say that outrageous commissary prices are charged them and they get deeply in debt to the contractors. One or two witnesses told stories of seeing negroes killed and assert that the bodies were sunk in the river.

In the meantime, Cienfuegos is in a state of siege, communication by telegraph being severed not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known here.

BIG FLEET IS SENT TO SEA.

Force of 4,000 Men Can Be Landed in Cuba by United States.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It is announced at the Navy department tonight that the battleships Louisiana, Virginia and New Jersey have been ordered down the Atlantic coast on a shakedown cruise, and that they had been directed to keep in touch with the government at Washington by wireless telegraph and, if necessary, in the event of an emergency arising, they will be sent to Havana. It was also stated that the cruisers Tacoma, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Newark have sailed from Norfolk, Va.

The Minneapolis and Newark carry about 700 men altogether and the Tacoma 150. Should all these vessels go to Havana the navy would be able to land a force of 4,000 men in Cuba by Wednesday or Thursday, if any developments should occur rendering such action necessary.

Final instructions will be given the Cleveland and other vessels when they reach Key West. The Cleveland sailed from Norfolk Saturday, while the Tacoma left there Sunday. The Louisiana and the Virginia left Newport Saturday after hurriedly coaling. The New Jersey sailed from Boston.

TWO-CENT FARES IN EAST.

Western Governors Say Population is Too Sparse in Their States.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—S. M. Williams, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Trade, today made public copies of letters received from the governors of several states on the movement to obtain uniform legislation throughout the United States for a 2-cent maximum fare on all steam railroads. A number of the governors are personally favorably to a 2-cent fare, and, in a few instances, they tell of the movements in their states to obtain the passage of such legislation in the next session of the legislature.

The governors of some of the Western states say that because of the sparsely settled condition of their states the time is not yet ripe for a radical reduction of fares, but that such a reform will come about when the population increases to give the business to justify a cut. The Western governors express their approval of the movement so far as it applies to the thickly populated states of the East.

Earthquake Felt at Sea.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The lumber laden ship Robert Searles has arrived from Tacoma and northern ports. Captain Pitts, in command, states that among other incidents during the trip the officers of the vessel recorded a severe earthquake shock, which caused a panic among the crew and threatened serious harm to the vessel. Captain Pitts says that on the morning of September 14, when the ship was within 250 miles of her destination, a severe disturbance of the water was felt. The shock lasted several seconds.

Steamer Mongolia Aground.

Midway Island, North Pacific Ocean, Sept. 18.—The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, a sister ship of the Manchuria, is aground on Midway reef. The ship is being lightered and her passengers have been landed safely. The weather is fine and the sea is smooth.

SURROUND CAPITAL

Army of 3,000 Insurgents Outside City of Havana.

SHOW NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Liberal Leaders Openly Show Themselves on Streets and Even Confer With Government Officials.

Havana, Sept. 18.—The only results thus far of President Palma's order for the suspension of hostilities have been that Liberal leaders who hitherto have had every reason for anticipating arrest are circulating openly in Havana again and even conferring with members of the government with regard to peace, and that such insurgents in the field as have been confined, while expressing themselves as agreeable to settling matters amicably, at the same time assume an independent attitude, which cannot be said to bode particularly well for prompt settlement of existing differences.

In the meantime, Cienfuegos is in a state of siege, communication by telegraph being severed not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known here.

All accounts agree that there easily are 3,000 insurgents a few miles southeast of Havana, and rumors are in circulation that they will enter the city peacefully if they are not molested, but that they will fight if they meet with resistance. All visitors to insurgent camps in Havana province return with this impression, but it is believed no attempt will be made against Havana until the arrival of Pino Guerrera's force, which now is variously reported to be from 20 to 40 miles distant. The general impression is that the presence in Havana harbor of the American cruiser Denver will not act as a deterrent to such a movement, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie having gone to Cienfuegos and the cruiser Des Moines having gone presumably to bring to Cuba Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon.

GERMANS WANT PROTECTION.

Murder of Bush Causes a Vigorous Protest by Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The insecurity of life and property in the Baltic provinces, which culminated last Saturday in the murder of Herr Bush, a rich German manufacturer and the leader of the German colony at Riga, has led the German embassy here again to make energetic representations to the Foreign office concerning the adoption of measures for the protection of German subjects. Bush was killed by agents of the revolutionary organization engaged in levying tribute. Dr. von Miquel, first secretary of the German embassy, called today at the Foreign office and presented the report of the German consul at Riga regarding the killing of Bush, who was struck down in his own factory. He called attention to the length of time the reign of terror has lasted.

TYPHOON HITS HONGKONG.

Manila, Sept. 18.—Cable reports from Hongkong state that a typhoon which sprang up suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning did enormous damage to the shipping in that port. The German steamer Johanne and the British steamer San Cheung were sunk. The Hongkong, Canton & Macao company's steamer Fatsban foundered and of the crew the purser and mate alone survive. The Canadian Pacific Railroad company's steamer Montague went ashore. All business in the city is at a standstill.

Dawson City is Excited.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Advices from Dawson City say there is more excitement over the dredging here at present than there has been since the earliest days. The whole population is mad over dredging, and stampedes have occurred every day and night for several weeks. Phenomenal success has been attained by the Bear creek dredge and at the mouth of the Yukon river. The arrival of the Guggenheim, of New York, as well as other capitalists whose names are household words, has infused new life into Dawson City.

Plotting for More Loot.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Acting upon information that loot from the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue bank, of which Paul Stensland was president, is hidden in Chicago, the police have placed guards over two banks with deposit vaults in which it is suspected some of the plunder may be found. The sum may run into the hundreds of thousands.

NOTHING FOR JETTY.

Congress Not Likely to Make Appropriation at Next Session.

Portland, Sept. 17.—That the \$2,500,000 needed for completion of the Columbia bar jetty cannot be secured next year from congress is the opinion of Congressman Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Washington, members of the rivers and harbors committee, who have just inspected the jetty, escorted by members of the chambers of commerce of Portland and Astoria, members of the Oregon delegation in congress, Governor Chamberlain, Lieutenant Colonel Roessler, who is United States engineer of this district, and others.

That it is inadvisable to resume work on the jetty until this sum shall be available, either as an appropriation or under continuing contract, if very wasteful construction is to be avoided, was the opinion of the two committee members, who accorded with the view of Colonel Roessler announced before a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland Friday night. Colonel Roessler advised further that money should not be diverted from the bar project, by insistence on sums of money for other improvements on the river, larger than are necessary for maintenance of present work and slow construction.

This plan is opposed by Representative Jones, who rather considers the Celilo project more important than the bar project, at least to the upper Columbia river region, which wants lower transportation rates to and from tide-water. He takes the view that the Celilo barrier, which now prevents navigation up and down the river, should be opened as soon as possible, and that the bar improvement is not as urgent as is alleged, because ships of 23 and more feet draft can already pass in and out.

This opinion is shared by Mr. Ransdell, and he urges that the two projects be striven for together, saying that otherwise, there will be a divided effort, which will react against the interests of the entire river.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Ransdell said that it is extremely unlikely that the jetty can obtain \$2,500,000, or that even the whole Columbia river can secure such a sum. Both were even fearful that there will be no river and harbor bill at all next year.

It will be impossible, they said, to put through an emergency appropriation, as was done at the last session of congress for \$400,000, because that sum was allowed simply in order that the government might not lose several hundred thousand dollars' worth of construction works at the jetty, for want of money to finish the stone deposits under the tramway then in place.

It was not the most cheerful outlook for the river interests that were represented in the party. Its members began busying their heads with devices for obtaining the required \$2,500,000 right away, because, in their minds, completion of the jetty is extremely urgent.

TREPOFF IS DEAD.

Tyrant of Russian People Succumbs to Heart Disease.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—General Dmitri Fedorovich Trepoff, commander of the Imperial palace, died at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in his villa at Peterhof of angina pectoris.

General Trepoff, whose name is indelibly linked with reactionary repression in Russia, was a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a tyrant by inclination, education and conviction. He was one of those men who have constantly appeared in Russian history, just at the time when conditions were most promising for putting an end to despotism, to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism to reaction.

It was he who became the guiding spirit of the reaction after Nicholas II had issued his manifesto in the fall of 1905, promising the people a share in the government. Holding the position of master of the palace, in league with the court intriguers who were determined to restore the old regime, he constantly had the emperor's ear.

HOW UNCLE SAM TEACHES HIS YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Americans may well be proud of their great military training academy at West Point. It is one of the most complete institutions of its kind and furnishes the cadet with a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of his duties before he is actually launched on his career as an officer. This great academy—the upkeep of which costs the United States government no more than about \$630,000 per annum—furnishes rather over 50 per cent of America's officers. Intending competitors must be between the ages of 17 and 23 and they must also be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height. They appear before an examination board which meets in May, and should they succeed in passing both physical and men-

weekly ones; in fact, the cadet is under such close observation that he receives marks for the ordinary daily work. One novel feature of the training at West Point is that particular importance is attached to the system of delivering lectures in a simple and concise manner. Each cadet is made to work out a problem on a blackboard and then to explain it aloud to his companions. In conclusion it may be said that no expense is spared in any way whatsoever to enable the West Point cadet to compare favorably with the embryo officers of any other country.

It must not be forgotten, however, that to pass successfully through West Point is not the only way of entering the United States army. There are two



CADETS GOING TO DINNER.

tal tests they are allowed to enter the military academy on June 12 for a four-year course. The tests of the prolonged probation are so severe that often not more than 50 per cent finally pass out. Each cadet receives yearly, roughly, about \$450, out of which he has to pay for his mess and uniform. The life is Spartan-like in its simplicity and in the severity of its punishment. The cadets are granted no allowance or pocket money, and the use of intoxicating drinks is strictly prohibited—so much so, that should any spirituous liquor be found in a cadet's quarters he is liable to be dismissed from the service; the use of tobacco is likewise forbidden.

There are also very stringent rules as to the treatment of the junior cadets in connection with what is known as "ragging," any cadet being considered guilty of bullying, even in the mildest form, laying himself open to summary dismissal from the military academy. Cadets are even forbidden to buy



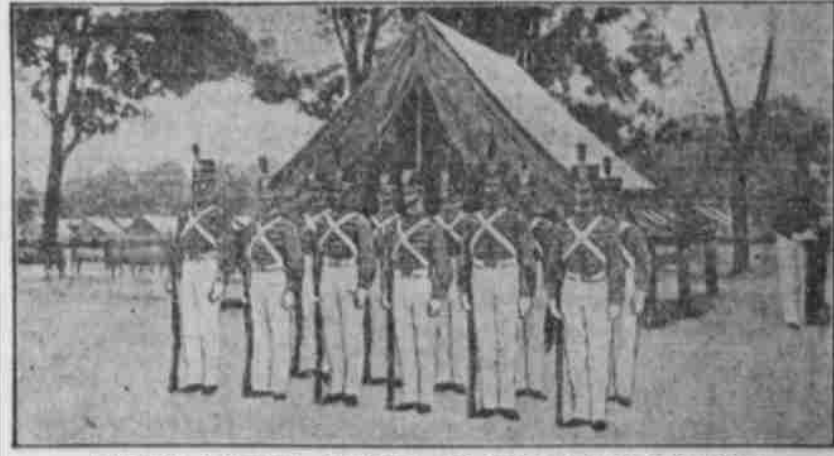
GUN DRILL OF CADETS.

Oh, the Whale Dairy Maids! "Do you keep a whale?" some fair visitor may inquire next century as she pours the cream over some newly concocted breakfast food. A practical minded professor up along the Canadian coast has learned the art of milking the whale and declares this dairy product to be as nutritious and as palatable as the milk of the reflective cow, and further to possess medicinal qualities quite like those of cod liver oil. How romantic it will be when every dweller along the coast will possess his own whale, all properly tagged and registered, and when at dusk the milkmaids, chanting their whale-calling songs, will row out beyond the surf to drive in the water mammals from their sea pasture.—Buffalo News.

Lincoln and the Whetstone.

It is related that at one time President Lincoln was conversing with an aristocratic American lady about the United States, when she remarked, "I love my country, of course, but am much grieved that there are so many common people in it." He replied, "But, madam, think how God must have loved them; he made so many of them."

A soldier at whose house when a boy



"GUARD MOUNT"—CADETS IN FULL-DRRESS UNIFORM.

any newspaper or periodical without the express permission of the superintendent, and no one is allowed a servant, so that each cadet has to clean his own uniform and keep his room tidy.

Lincoln paused in his tramps in Illinois, and who loaned him a whetstone to sharpen his jackknife, met him, during the war, in Washington. Lincoln remembered the incident and spoke of the use of the loaned whetstone.

As has been already stated, the life is a truly Spartan one, very little leave or holidays being granted. There is a half-holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and no study from Dec. 4 to Jan. 2; a longer vacation running to a few weeks is given to the cadet at the end of his second year. Work begins daily at 6 a. m. and continues with slight intermission till 9 p. m., each cadet being prepared to the fullest extent to take his place in almost any branch of the service.

"Y-a-a-s," drawled out the old soldier. "Whatever did you do with the whetstone? I never could find it. We 'lowed mebbe you took it along with you." "No—no, I put it on top of the gatepost, that high one." "Mebbe you did; nobody else could have reached it, and none of us ever thought to look there for it." There it was found where it was placed fifteen years before. The soldier reported the fact to the President.—Boston Post.

There are not only yearly and half-yearly examinations, but monthly and

A few hard cases are apt to make a lawyer case-hardened.