

# 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.

Idaho people will ask Federal aid to relieve the coal shortage.

Governor Magson, of Cuba, denies that he is dissatisfied with his position.

A big dock fire at Naples destroyed property valued at nearly \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Maud Creffield has been found dead in her cell at Seattle from heart failure.

Standard Oil stock has gone down rapidly on account of the government inquiry.

The San Francisco grand jury is still probing into the alleged stealing of relief funds.

Harriman and Gould may be indicted by a grand jury at Salt Lake in the coal inquiry.

President Penna in his inauguration at Rio Janeiro advocated increased armament for Brazil.

Thomas C. Platt is said to have made out his resignation as United States senator from New York.

Citizens of Honolulu have subscribed money to return the Royal Hawaiian land members to their homes.

The trial of the sugar rust, charged with accepting rebates, has begun in the United States circuit court in New York.

President Roosevelt is seeing the inexact at its worst, as he desired. A pouring rain has fallen since his arrival on the isthmus.

The government has begun a suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company.

A San Francisco grand jury has indicted Ruff and Schmitz for extortion.

A civil war among the Mosqui Indians in New Mexico has been suppressed by cavalry.

Both parties in Colorado are resolved to work for the repeal of woman suffrage.

The Southern Pacific will add a third through train between Portland and San Francisco.

The high water wrecked the warehouse of the Western Idaho Sugar company at Nampa.

Two were killed and two others are dying as a result of a battle with robbers in San Francisco.

Japan has just launched a battleship of 19,000 tons. It is equal and perhaps superior to anything afloat.

Three Americans and six Mexicans were killed by a premature explosion of dynamite at Douglas, Arizona.

Finland authorities have seized about 5,000 rifles and 118,000 cartridges intended for Russian revolutionists.

All railroads in the United States are ready to give employes a raise of 10 per cent in order to prevent trouble at the present time.

President Roosevelt has nearly reached Panama.

Witte has returned to Russia and will visit the czar.

Attorney General Mooley has ordered a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law.

It is probable a force of 1,000 marines will be kept in Cuba for some time.

Philadelphia Jews will honor the late John Hay by placing a memorial window in their synagogue.

The Chicago city attorney accuses the Pullman company of bribing judges, congressmen and other officials.

A desperate battle with knives between soldiers at Cheyenne to settle an old feud placed five men in the hospital.

The fortieth annual session of the National Grange, held at Denver, declared for parcels post and national good roads.

A desperate negro at Asheville, N. C., shot and killed four men in a successful attempt to escape arrest. Armed men are searching for him.

Secretary Metcalf has expressed the opinion that the treaty between the United States and Japan guarantees education to Japanese children in our public schools without discrimination.

Cuban liberals are divided on account of friendship with America.

A new plague has caused 12 deaths in a small Texas town, and doctors are unable to control it. It is reported that King Alfonso of Spain has been assassinated, but the report cannot be verified.

## HUMAN BODY IS A BATTERY.

Telephone Is Operated by Current Given Out By the Stomach.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Before a number of medical men and scientists today, Mrs. Albert J. Atkins and E. J. Lewis succeeded in charging an electrical circuit with human electricity to such a degree that external sound waves were transmitted and heard through an ordinary telephone receiver. The experiment consisted of the application of two platinum electrodes to the walls of the living stomach. By means of copper wires the electrodes were connected with telephone and microphone, a sensitive instrument, which greatly intensifies sound.

There was absolutely no mechanical or chemical battery in the circuit, yet the moment the electrodes were swallowed sufficiently to touch the walls of the stomach, human electricity flowed over the wires, rendering sounds audible. The electric charge measured from seven to eight millivolts on a Weston galvanometer.

Colonel E. P. Richardson, the subject of the experiment, swallowed the electrodes and succeeded in retaining them for a considerable time. After a brief rest, he was given a drink of whisky and on again connecting the electrodes with the interior lining of his stomach the galvanometer, registered 15 millivolts.

Drs. Atkins and Lewis claim that by this experiment they have demonstrated the law of action of the human senses. They reason that, if sound is transmitted over a copper wire when it is charged with human electricity, it is reasonable to consider the principle the same when the auditory nerve is charged with the same force. In other words, we hear when the auditory nerve is made sensitive with human electricity on the same principle which we receive a telephone message.

Furthermore, these scientists claim that by a series of experiments they have proven that digestion is an electro-chemical process; that all life action in the body is dependent upon the activity of the electrical forces within the organism, that variations of sense manifestation, as sight, hearing, etc., are caused by the different rates of vibration set up by the human electrical currents acting on the special sense nerves.

## BOERS ON A RAID.

Mounted Rifles Start in Pursuit and Rebels Prepare to Fight.

Cape Town, South Africa, Nov. 12.—The latest advices from the scene of the Boer outbreak in the North-western part of Cape Colony agree that the situation is decidedly grave. Natives who have never been in sympathy with the British plans of government are flocking to the standard of the rebel chieftain, Ferreira. On Sunday he attacked a camp of loyalists at Uppington and a fierce fight followed lasting hours, when the police, finding themselves outnumbered, fled carrying their badly-wounded men.

Ferreira, with his force augmented hourly, is now in camp on a farm near Uppington and it is reported that his command is bringing horses from the farms in the vicinity. It is believed that he plans a march toward Kuruman, then, if able, to fight the troops sent against him and go on to Kimberley.

Three flying columns of Cape Colony troopers and police, whose ranks numbered many veterans of the Boer army who have taken the oath of allegiance are now marching to engage the rebels. It is conceded here that the loyal forces will have their work cut out in putting down the rebellion. For many months the Boers have been dissatisfied with the attitude of the British colony toward them and many have declared their intention of leaving the British possessions and trying their luck in other parts of Africa. Should the present uprising gain a few initial successes, certainly the discontented from all over British South Africa will gather to aid Ferreira, and, if the latter can arm and equip all who come to him, the government will soon begin sending regular troops into the field to oppose him.

## Quite Equal to Situation.

London, Nov. 13.—Sir Thomas Fuller, agent general for Cape Colony in London, attaches no importance to the Ferreira raid. He believes the object to be robbery and plunder and says the country where Ferreira and his men are operating is sparsely populated and the farmhouses widely separated. It is not impossible, however, that Ferreira may obtain some adherents and do some mischief. The Cape Mounted Rifles, Sir Thomas declares, are accustomed to guerrilla warfare and will have no difficulty in dealing with the situation.

## Taking Away Liberty Again.

Odessa, Nov. 13.—All the electoral committees in this city and in the provinces have been suppressed and their functions have been transferred to the Town Council. The arrangements made by these committees have been cancelled.

## TWO TRAINS COLLIDE

Immigrant Train in Disastrous Indiana Wreck.

## FORTY-SEVEN PASSENGERS DEAD

Were Nearly All Fugitives From Russia—Survivors Lose Baggage and Other Possessions.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—More than half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were killed or injured in a collision today between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind. One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train, and of these 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in the fire which broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all the dead will probably never be known, as 45 of the bodies were consumed in the flames, or were so badly burned that identification is impossible. Thirty-eight people were injured, and several of these will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt, but lost nearly all their baggage and clothing.

The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employe of the railroad company, but just where the blame lies has not been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian Jews, Servians and Poles, all of them recent arrivals in this country and bound for Chicago or places in the Northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore. The engineer of freight train No. 96, on instructions received at McCool, Ind., waited at a siding at Babcock, Ind., to allow the immigrant train to pass.

As soon as the first section of the immigrant train had passed the switch at Babcock, the freight train, in charge of Engineer Burke and Conductor Monte, started eastward. A light snow was falling, which increased the darkness of the early morning, and, as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second section of the immigrant train came in sight a short distance away, tearing toward Chicago at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The two trains came together with unslackened speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood, and, together with the locomotives, went rolling down the embankment.

## GENERAL SHAFER DEAD.

Pneumonia Proves Fatal to Leader in Cuban Campaign.

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 13.—Major-General William Rufus Shaffer, United States Army, retired, died at 12:42 p. m. yesterday at the ranch of Captain W. H. McKittrick, his son-in-law, 20 miles south of this city, after an illness of seven days, despite the best medical attention in California.

While returning from the polls last Tuesday, he contracted a severe chill which augmented a slight indisposition and necessitated confinement to his bed.

Wednesday and Thursday no improvement was noticed and Friday afternoon Dr. M. E. Herzstein, of San Francisco, was communicated with, but as he was unable to depart at once, Dr. L. W. Thorne was despatched in Dr. Herzstein's place. Dr. Thorne arrived early Saturday morning and, together with the local physicians, diligently watched the patient all that day. In the afternoon a slight rally was detected and relatives and physicians were extremely hopeful, but the change was short-lived. At 10 o'clock a sinking spell seized the veteran.

Dr. Herzstein arrived shortly after midnight Saturday night and a consultation was held with the other physicians in attendance. It is stated that Dr. Herzstein deemed an operation the only means of relief from the intestinal obstruction, but the condition of the patient would forecast nothing but fatal results in such an attempt. Dr. Herzstein, accompanied by Dr. Thorne, returned to San Francisco, all hope of saving the gallant war hero having been abandoned.

## Dissolve the Trust.

Washington, Nov. 13.—While no authoritative statement could be obtained in regard to the matter, there is good reason to believe that the Government has decided to institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman anti-trust act with a view of obtaining an order of the court dissolving the company as it now exists and restoring to each of the 75 or 80 constituent companies its proportionate share of the stock and also compelling the observance of the law inhibiting them from entering into any contract, agreement or understanding with each other.

## Discharged From Bankruptcy.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Trocels Theater Company, of Chicago, whose theater was destroyed by fire three years ago, attended by great loss of life, was discharged from bankruptcy today by Judge Lanning in the United States court here. The company has liabilities of \$2,000,000 and no assets.

## EXPECT ROOSEVELT'S AID.

Leaders Confident That President's Coming Message to Congress Will Contain Radical Demands for Labor.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens in this city this morning, will go on record in favor of an aggressive political policy seems assured. From all parts of the country delegates are bringing in reports of success at the polls at the recent election.

So far these reports show that at least five trade unionists will sit in the next Congress, while a great number have been elected to the different state legislatures.

Most pronounced have been the success of the United Mine Workers and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The miners in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania have elected W. B. Wilson and T. D. Nichols to Congress and 10 of their neighbors to the state legislature.

The telegraphers elected three of their members to Congress in different parts of the country, including the Fourth District of Illinois. In Hennepin county, in this state, 31 out of 39 men endorsed by labor for the state legislature and county officers have been elected. These successes have whetted the appetites of the labor men and it is the general opinion of the delegates who have arrived here that the convention will devote at least two days to discussing a political program.

President Gompers feels greatly encouraged over the situation. He says he has received scores of letters from men outside of the labor movement in which they declare that they never before fully understood what the trade unionists of the country stood for in a political way, and expressing sympathy with their aims and objects.

"It has been the greatest educational campaign that organized labor has ever conducted," he said tonight.

"The subject is fully covered in the report which I will submit to the convention tomorrow, but I have no hesitation in saying that the political program of the Executive Council will be endorsed by the convention. It is but the beginning of organized labor's efforts in the political arena."

One of the effects of the labor political program will be seen in the coming message of President Roosevelt to Congress. According to some labor officials who have recently talked with the President on the subject, the coming message will contain some of the most radical demands for labor that have ever been made by a President of the United States.

## NEGRO TROOPS SHED TEARS.

Veterans of Twenty-Fifth Deeply Affected by Disgrace.

El Reno, Okla., Nov. 12.—The members of Companies B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), recently ordered dismissed by President Roosevelt as a result of the riotous disturbances at Brownsville, Texas, on August 13, were formally discharged today.

Many of the men, some of whom have been in the service more than 20 years, shed tears when they gave up their guns. Tomorrow the dismissed troops will have battalion drill without arms, and they will be discharged immediately upon receipt of official orders from Washington.

The second battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, under command of Major Charles J. T. Clarke, which arrived last night from San Antonio, has gone into camp just outside the garrison limits of Fort Reno. The negro troops have shown no disposition to be ugly.

## Race Suicide Increasing.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Public attention has again been drawn to the National peril involved in the constantly-diminishing birthrate by the publication of vital statistics for 1905. The births in France for this year numbered 807,292, showing a decrease of 10,937 from the total of 1904. The reason for this decrease is not to be found in a reduction of the number of marriages, in which the statistics show a slight increase over 1904, but it apparently arises from the aversion of the French people to raising large families.

The National association which is studying this matter has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to inculcate the idea that any couple that raises more than three children merits and is entitled to public gratitude and protection.

## Rogers to "Bust Trusts."

Fairhaven, Mass., Nov. 12.—Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., is about to start out as a "trust buster." The company to which he will first turn his attention is one of the strongest combinations in the United States, the United Shoe Machinery Company. For five years past the Shoe Machinery Company has been at litigation with the Atlas Tack Company, claiming infringements of patent. Rogers is interested in the tack company and it is said that this is what decided him to attack the big companies.

## Soldiers Must Keep Out of Politics.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—An imperial order has been issued forbidding soldiers of all ranks to become members of political associations of any party whatsoever, attend political meetings or take part in agitation against the government. Violations of the order will be severely punished.



## Handling the Young Horse.

It is so easy to ruin a young horse or let him lose his life that it is a wonder people are not more careful. Country boys often think it "smart" to hitch up a green colt and drive to town the first trip. It looks dashing and brave, but it is really senseless. A frightened young animal threw itself on a paved street of a town the first time it was taken there and broke its leg. It was bewildered by the noise and crowds and had never felt the touch of harness before. Don't go off on Sunday afternoon knowing that your sons and all the boys in the neighborhood will hitch up the colt. A noisy, yelling crowd is enough to scare a steady horse, and a young one will try to jump out of its skin when surrounded by a lot of youngsters eager for fun. It may be fun for them, but the future usefulness of the animal is at stake.—Richardson, in National Stockman.

## Hair-Balls.

We are frequently asked what causes hair-balls. These concretions are produced by the animals licking themselves or other animals. As a result of this habit the hairs swallowed are carried around by the contractions of the stomach and gradually assume the form of a small pellet or ball. These increase in size as fresh quantities of hair are introduced into the stomach, which become adherent to the surface of the hair-ball. These hair-balls are found most frequently in the reticulum or second stomach, although sometimes in the rumen. In calves, hair-balls are generally found in the fourth stomach. There are no certain symptoms by which we can determine the presence of hair-balls, and therefore no treatment can be recommended for such cases. The walls of the reticulum have in some cases been found transfixed with nails or pieces of wire, and yet the animals during life had not shown any symptoms of indigestion, but had died from maladies not involving the second stomach.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Handy Bag Holder.

To construct this bag holder make a funnel with four boards 10 inches long, 12 inches wide at top; 7 inches wide at bottom; take four laths 1 and



BAG HOLDER.

2 inches, 3/4 feet long, and fasten on funnel for feet, with sufficient slant to stand steadily; drive four small nails in funnel, 3 inches from bottom, at corners, to hook bag on. For filling corn in ear in phosphate sacks, the funnel should be made larger, so corn could be readily shoveled in with grain shovel.—Farm Progress.

## Big Demand for Pork.

The demand for pork this year has astonished even the most sanguine friends of the hog. Both fresh and cured meats have been taken in large volume right along at prices which were so high that they were expected to check consumption. There are three reasons why this condition has existed and still exists. First is the prosperity of the South, a large consumer of cured meats. The Southern trade was never larger than it is to-day. Next is the growing foreign trade, which like our own, seems to proceed regardless of prices. And, finally, the people of this country have learned to eat bacon. Its consumption is unprecedented in our history, and is still growing. There has been no shortage in numbers of hogs, but a vastly increased demand. This is why prophecies based on hog supplies have failed and are likely to fail in the future.—National Stockman.

## Pasturing Clover.

Clover is injured when cattle are permitted on the field when the land is very wet. There is a temptation to allow cows to use the clover fields some, but any gain by so doing is slight at the expense of loss in some other manner. Cattle do much harm by trampling; for which reason not even the pasture should be used until the grass has made considerable growth. Close grazing should never be allowed.

## Multiplication of Weeds.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelion, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 37,000; wheat thief, 7,000; common thistles, 65,000; chamomile, 16,000; ragweed, 5,000; purslane, 375,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 43,000. The importance of not allowing a single weed to produce seed cannot be alluded to too frequently. A single hour's work in destroying weeds may save weeks of labor next season.

## Tuberculosis.

When cows are affected with tuberculosis it is difficult to discover the fact in the first stages. The animal may have a cough or be emaciated, yet be free from the disease. Veterinary surgeons now test them with tuberculin, which induces characteristic physiological effects, and, although this test has been accepted by many, yet it has strong opponents, who claim that it does not fulfill expectations. Should the tuberculin test prove unreliable the examination of herds for tuberculosis will be very difficult.