

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.

Illinois Central directors are working on a plan to raise \$30,000,000.

King Edward is on a visit to France and called on the French president.

Two women have been arrested at Napa, Cal., for passing counterfeit money.

The Interstate Commerce commission says it is not opposed to the Fulton bill as has been stated.

Charges have been filed against Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, for speaking ill of President Roosevelt.

Suits for the illegal cutting of timber have been filed in the United States court at Helena against several firms.

Governor Johnson will dedicate the monument erected by the state of Minnesota on Shiloh battlefield on April 10.

A monument and statue of Shakespeare will be ready for the 300th anniversary of his death and will be erected in London.

A petition signed by 40,000 persons asking pardon for Captain Van Schaick, under 10 years' sentence for criminal negligence in causing the wreck of the steamer Gen. Blouin, whereby over 1,000 lives were lost, will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The first consignment of Easter bonnets from Paris has arrived at New York.

A fire in the suburbs of Tokio burned 400 houses and caused a loss of \$2,500,000.

The house committee on expositions favors appropriating \$500,000 for the Japanese fair.

Japan threatens to use force unless China surrenders absolutely in the matter of the seized steamer.

John McCourt, of Pendleton, has been recommended for United States district attorney for Oregon.

Foreign diplomats discredit stories of our military weakness and consider Roosevelt a military genius.

The third of the Pennsylvania company's tunnels under the East river, New York, has been completed.

Nathan Vidaver, deputy state attorney general for New York, has been arrested charged with attempted blackmail.

A receiver has been appointed for the Western Maryland railroad on account of the rate law. This is another of Gould's lines.

During his cruise on the Mediterranean Emperor William will visit King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria.

Nine anarchist leaders have been arrested in Chicago.

Mexico and Guatemala have adjusted their diplomatic difficulties.

An attempt is being made to sell the Jamestown fair site to the government.

Harriman's men have been elected directors of the Illinois Central railway.

A man has been arrested in Chicago for sending a letter to a priest demanding \$1,000.

Many naval officers are offering their testimony to the senate committee to show that battleship construction is not faulty.

A New York clerk out of work applied to one of the hospitals to be chloroformed, expressing belief in the Oeist theory.

A carload of powder in a Big Four freight train exploded near Litchfield, Ill., destroying the whole train and killing two men.

One man was killed, two fatally hurt and several others less seriously injured in a wreck on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad near Alvord, Texas.

Secretary Straus, of the Commerce and Labor department, has ordered immigration officers to aid police in discovering and deporting anarchists.

Ruef has sued for the money he spent in maintaining his private prison.

The course of Judge Wilfley, of China, has been upheld and he will not be removed.

Railroads in Missouri have laid off 10,000 men, thus effecting a saving of \$1,500,000 a month.

Commander Sims told the naval committee of many alleged defects in battleship construction, though under gag rule by the senators.

RAILROADS RETRENCH.

Will Close Small Stations Because of 9-Hour Law.

Washington, March 3.—American railways have made arrangements to comply with the provisions of the "nine hour law." The operation of the law will mean the employment by railroad companies of several thousand additional operators and the closing of a large number of small stations on the principal systems. Discontinuing of railway service at many points, it is thought, will induce at least temporary inconvenience to traveling and shipping public in order to reduce operating expenses, which now seems necessary. The operating officials of the railways believe this is the only way they possibly can meet the situation with which they are confronted.

During the hearing of applications for an extension of the nine-hour law by the Interstate Commerce commission some astonishing statements were made by the operating officials of important railways. A good many lines, owing to a reduction in the revenues and to their inability to command the cash necessary to meet their payrolls, have been forced during the past four months almost to the point of asking for receivers.

With four or five exceptions, no important railroads of the country have indicated an intention to reduce the wages of their employees.

SURPRISE FOR EVANS.

Title of Vice Admiral Likely to Be Awarded Hero.

Washington, March 3.—In a quiet way naval officers in Washington are endeavoring to arrange an agreeable surprise for Admiral Evans when the battleship fleet under his command sails through the Golden Gate, completing the Pacific cruise. It is proposed to greet the rear admiral with a commission as vice admiral of the American navy. Of course, the success of this undertaking depends upon congress, but the president has done his part in making a proper recommendation to that body for the re-establishment of that naval grade, and it is not doubted that congress can be induced to act upon the recommendation in season to insure the issue of Admiral Evans' commission, so that he may bear the title of vice admiral for the few months that intervene between his arrival at San Francisco and his retirement from active service.

The naval argument in support of the proposed re-establishment of the grade of vice admiral is strongly reinforced by a comparison made at the Navy department between the British house fleet engaged in the maneuvers of last fall and the splendid battleship fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Evans. The British fleet, composed of 26 battleships, 15 armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers and 57 torpedo craft, was commanded by one admiral, three vice admirals, seven rear admirals and one commodore.

SILVER THAW IN CHICAGO.

Temperatures Rises in Nick of Time to Save Big Damages.

Chicago, March 3.—Record breaking destruction of telegraph and telephone property was averted today by a narrow margin. Sleet that covered wires and poles 25 to 50 miles, north and west and south of Chicago, and 100 to 150 miles east, was melted during the day by a rise of temperature just in the nick of time. Ice coated lines, snapping heavily, had already begun to sag to pieces or topple to the ground long lines of glistering overweighted poles.

The worst damage was east of this city and west of Fort Wayne. Trunk system on the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railways suffered particularly. In one instance a stretch of nearly a mile of poles bearing dozens of important circuits to New York and other Eastern cities, went down in a tangled mass of wreckage. With the mercury ascending a trifle, the miles of sleet disappeared almost as if by magic. Tonight the telegraph officials had restored the facilities to a basis adequate for the usual traffic and hoped to be able to care for brokerage and other business tomorrow without delay.

Tampa Swept by Fire.

Tampa, Fla., March 3.—The entire extreme northern section of this city was destroyed by fire, which broke out in a boarding house Sunday and raged uninterruptedly for four hours. The area burned over covers 55 acres or 18 1/2 city blocks; 308 buildings were destroyed with a total loss estimated at \$600,000, and one woman is dead from excitement. The burned section included four large and one smaller cigar factory and numerous restaurants, saloons, boarding houses and over 300 dwellings, occupied by cigarmakers.

Pittsburg Fears Flood.

Pittsburg, March 3.—A warm rain has been falling here and at the head waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers all day. Both streams are rising, and small creeks are already beyond their banks. It is expected the danger line of 22 feet will be passed unless there is an early change in the temperature and weather.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Friday, March 5

Washington, March 5.—The army pay bill was passed by the senate today. The bill provides for army officers a graded increase of pay ranging from 5 per cent for lieutenant generals to 20 per cent for junior officers. It also provides that "the average pay of enlisted men of the army, as now established, be increased 40 per cent." This amendment, suggested by Calhoun, of Texas, takes away the discretion of the president in fixing the pay of soldiers.

Scott read a letter from a banker who stated that army officers pay 3 per cent interest per month to have their salaries discounted because their incomes are so small.

An amendment was offered by Bacon, and adopted, giving six months' pay to families of officers and enlisted men upon their death.

Washington, March 6.—The house today passed the bill providing for the payment to the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila \$403,000 for damage done to church property during the Spanish war and the subsequent Philippine insurrection. The bill was debated for several hours.

The house today unanimously adopted a resolution to investigate the charges brought by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, of corrupt influence upon members of the house naval affairs committee in connection with authorizations for submarine torpedo boats.

Thursday, March 5.

Thursday, March 5.—A marked tribute of respect was accorded the memory of the late Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, by the United States senate today. The reading of the journal was only begun when Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, arose and, asking that it be dispensed with, referred in tones that indicated deep emotion to the great bereavement that had come upon the senate, the state of Vermont and the country by the passing of a man who for so many years had been in the public eye.

Mr. Dillingham moved the adoption of the customary resolution, and the vice president announced a committee consisting of Senators Dillingham, Daniel, Gallinger, Perkins, Taliaferro, Overman and Hemenway to attend the funeral.

In the house the proceedings were brief. While waiting for the official announcement of Senator Proctor's death, a couple of bills of minor importance were passed.

Mr. Haskins, of Vermont, presented resolutions of regret, which were adopted. After Speaker Cannon had announced the names of the committee to represent the house at the funeral, the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned. The body will be accompanied by members of the family of the late senator and by the congressional committees to Proctorville, Vermont.

Wednesday, March 4

Washington, March 4.—Currency legislation was the subject of consideration in the senate today. Heyburn opposed the Aldrich bill and declared it was useless and he would not vote for it.

Perkins spoke at length in support of the bill. Bailey stated that he would speak on the bill Monday and Dewey will speak on Friday. Aldrich announced that he hoped to have a vote on the measure next Wednesday.

A canvass of the senate made to ascertain the sentiment in regard to the bill indicates that there will be more Democratic senators for it than Republican senators against it. Since the speech by Smith, of Michigan, in opposition to the railroad bond feature it has been stated persistently that there is a Republican defection that endangers the passage of the bill.

Washington, March 4.—The agricultural appropriation bill has been agreed upon by the house committee on agriculture and probably will be reported to the house tomorrow. The bill carries a total of \$11,431,416, which is a reduction of \$1,420,005 from the departmental estimate, and an excess of \$1,948,056 over the amount appropriated for the current year.

Tuesday, March 3.

Washington, March 3.—Senators McCumber, of North Dakota, and Newlands, of Nevada, today spoke at length on the Aldrich bill.

Mr. McCumber was opposed to any expansion of the currency except to save the country from a catastrophe, he said. He favored a government guarantee of deposits in national banks. During a colloquy with Senator Carter the latter, commenting on savings banks, said:

"There ought to be a clear way opened from the back door of the failed banks to the penitentiary."

Washington, March 3.—The startling charge that the railroads of the country carrying mails had robbed the people of \$70,000,000 was made in the house today by Lloyd, of Missouri.

He declared that the new system of weighing mails was an admission of the postmaster general that the weighing in the past 27 years had been fraudulent. He called for an investigation of the Postoffice department, and Wagner, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee to control the expenses of that department, promised that an inquiry would be conducted.

Others who spoke were Moon, of Tennessee, Goebel, of Ohio, Briggs, of Georgia, Murdock, of Kansas, and Smith, of California.

A strong plea for an ocean mail subsidy to steamers plying between the United States and South American ports, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia was made by Goebel. Since last March the foreign steamships engaged in trade with the Orient have been reduced to eight, with no new ships building, and he urged the subsidy in order to revive those sailings.

After an argument by Smith in opposition to the plan for a rural parcels post service, the bill was laid aside.

Monday, March 2.

Washington, March 2.—A bill to reorganize the consular service passed the senate today. It will close 25 consulates and create 15 new ones, but not one consular will be dropped. The law will take effect July 1, 1908.

The mail shipping bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, spoke against the railroad bond feature of the Aldrich currency bill.

Most of the day was devoted to the passage of bills on the calendar which were not of general importance.

Washington, March 2.—A variety of subjects was considered by the house today. A resolution was passed authorizing the immigration committee to investigate charges of peonage in certain states. Four hundred pension bills and a few other private bills were passed at the rate of 10 a minute, and the remainder of the time was consumed in considering the postoffice appropriation bill, which will be discussed for several days.

An important bit of legislation was offered by Hepburn, of Iowa, through a bill imposing a tax of 50 cents per hundred shares on stock or agreements to sell.

Saturday, February 29.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, said today that this committee would report adversely on Senator Fulton's bill, providing that no interstate freight rate shall be increased until the Interstate Commerce commission shall hold such increase to be reasonable.

Mr. Elkins says this adverse report will be based on a letter which he has received from Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission, saying it is the opinion of that commission that such legislation is inadvisable.

Washington, Feb. 29.—There was a suggestion of "graft" in the house today in considering a paragraph in the army appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of 6,000 acres of land near Washington, D. C., for a target range. Mann, Illinois, opposed the proposition and ridiculed the idea of paying \$40 an acre for such property.

After the provision had been further debated, it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann.

The last paragraph of the bill also met an obstruction in Mann, who vigorously attacked the proposition it involved of giving the chief of ordnance discretion in purchasing ordnance supplies without publicly divulging their ingredients, and the provision went out on a point of order.

The bill then was passed, carrying a total appropriation of \$84,757,566.

WARSHIPS BRING BUSINESS.

Magdalena Bay, With But One House, Becomes Trade Center.

Washington, March 3.—Magdalena Bay has suddenly appeared on the map as a "commercial center," according to information transmitted to the State department by American Consul General Gottschalk, at the City of Mexico. The Mexican government, having declared Magdalena bay a port of entry for an indefinite period from February 15 last, Senator D. Rafael Castro Montana has been appointed administrator of the Magdalena bay customs house and captain of the port.

Many Mexican houses are sending salesmen and stocks of goods there for the purpose of trading with the 15,000 men of the American fleet during the month's stay at target practice. At present, it is reported, one house comprises the municipality.

Treaty With Switzerland.

Washington, March 3.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Switzerland was signed today by Secretary Root and Minister Lesvogel. It is understood that the treaty follows the lines of treaties negotiated recently between the American government and several European countries.

WEST IS ADVANCING.

President Bryan Compares Schools With Those of Europe.

President E. A. Bryan, of the Washington State college, has returned from his tour of the European capitals, and at present is preparing a series of lectures, the subjects of which he gathered while abroad. President Bryan's trip was something in the nature of an investigation of modern education, both technical and classical, as found in the most advanced and greatest educational institutions of nations. Before leaving America he visited several of America's most famous institutions, and both in England and on the continent called at the world's best known centers of learning. His conclusions were recently stated as follows:

"I believe the time is not remotely distant when the educational institutions of the West, meaning the western part of the United States, will be fully as efficient, and as famed as the best universities and colleges of the old world. The tremendous fund of natural wealth in Western states, the rapid development now in progress, the geographical position with reference to the new commercial empire of the Pacific, and the wide-awake nature of Western people make these things certain. Never again will men have a Western frontier to look to when seeking new homes for the expansion of new ideas. Humanity has made its path around the globe, and now, at the journey's end, the Pacific coast, must there be an upbuilding, and intensive, rather than extensive, development of all institutions. What this means to the people of the West they do not at present fully comprehend. But the progress of events nowadays is very rapid, and the work of these new forces will be evident within only a few years."

Old Superstition Refuted.

By J. L. Ashlock, Washington State College, Pullman.

The results of an experiment, which for the past fifteen years has been in progress at the state experiment station, completely refutes the old superstition that a cold January and February is apt to be followed by a warm March and April, or that one year of an average low temperature is apt to be followed by a year in which the temperature will average higher.

Professor George Severance now has the compilation of the weather data in charge, and states the summarization of results as follows:

"For the past fifteen years the experiment station has kept a close record of the temperature of each day of the year, striking an average between the temperature of morning and evening, which we call the 'mean temperature.' Having kept the record for a month the custom has then been to get the average 'mean' for the entire month. In this way we have compared the temperatures of each period of January and February with the temperature of the following March and April periods for the past fifteen years, and we find that the variations from the rule for determining what the temperature of spring will be by the temperature of winter, of one year by averaging the temperature of another, are so frequent that it is proved that the weather of one year or month, or several months, is absolutely no index to what subsequent temperatures will be."

Agricultural Club at Idaho University

By J. H. Franzen, Idaho Experiment Station, Moscow.

The formation of an Agricultural club on the 19th of December marked an important event in the history of the agricultural department of the university of Idaho. The club is intended to promote a more lively feeling towards agricultural work among the students, and to interest the farmers of the state in the college. Several methods will be used in carrying out this work, the principal one of which will be the publishing of a magazine known as the Idaho Student Farmer. The first and only number of the present scholastic year will be published in a short time. Beginning next fall a quarterly will be printed. This magazine will take up subjects of the utmost interest to farmers and to agricultural students. Your name and 10 cents to cover postage sent to the Idaho Student Farmer, University of Idaho, Moscow, will secure a copy of the first number.

Of Interest to Farmers.

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Circular No. 58.—Irrigation in the Valley of Lost River, Idaho. By Albert Eugene Wright, agent and expert, irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 24.

Bulletin No. 73.—Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States. By J. C. Ulrich. Pp. 64, pls. 10. Price 10 cents. Explains the agricultural conditions prevailing and the methods of acquiring and using water for irrigation practiced in that portion of the arid region covered more particularly by the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, in which the conditions and methods are somewhat similar.

WORK OF ANARCHIST

Attempts to Kill Chief Shippy, of Chicago Police.

FIGHTS HARD TO THE VERY LAST

Assailant Slain by Chief After Wounding Four Persons—Dead Man Had Plotted Long.

Chicago, March 3.—The would-be assassin of Chief of Police George M. Shippy was last night identified as Lazarus Averbuch, a Russian student of presumably anarchistic tendencies.

Chief Shippy, attacked in his home, No. 31 Lincoln place, at 9:30 a. m. yesterday by Averbuch, shot and killed the latter, but not until his assailant had stabbed him in the arm and shot and dangerously wounded Harry Shippy, a son of the police official, and had wounded James Foley, a member of the police department detailed as driver for his superior.

The younger Shippy was said at a late hour last night to have a good chance of recovery. Neither of the other men was dangerously hurt.

Averbuch's attempt upon the chief's life was the fourth effort he had made to accomplish his purpose. Twice on Sunday he visited the house, but was unsuccessful in finding his intended victim at home. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he made his third appearance, but was informed by a servant that the chief could not be seen till 9 o'clock.

When he returned at 9 o'clock the chief was on the point of leaving for his office. When admitted at the front door Averbuch handed the chief an envelope bearing his name and address, but the latter, having heard of the previous visits to his home, suspected that something was wrong and seized him by the arms. The envelope which was found later to be only a ruse to gain entrance, contained only a blank sheet of paper. The quickness with which the chief acted upon his suspicion doubtless saved his life. Averbuch, though slight in build, proved in his desperation almost a match for the chief, who is much larger, and the latter found himself unable to hold his assailant and search him for weapons at the same time. He therefore called to his wife, who was in the next room, asking her to ascertain whether the man had a weapon in his pockets.

Mrs. Shippy discovered a revolver in Averbuch's pocket, but before she could remove it he struggled loose from the grasp of the chief and, drawing a long knife, stabbed the chief in the arm. Thereupon the chief grappled again with his assailant, who drew a revolver.

At that moment Harry Shippy, 19 years old, came rushing down the stairs to his father's aid. Averbuch fired two shots, one of which struck young Shippy, who fell seriously wounded. Before Averbuch could fire again, James Foley, the chief's driver, attracted by the shooting, ran to the door and seized Averbuch. The assassin struggled loose from the embrace and fired a shot, which pierced Foley's hand.

Thereupon both Mr. Foley and Mr. Shippy emptied their revolvers into Averbuch's body. One bullet entered the man's breast near the heart and another passed through his head. The revolver dropped from his fingers and he died without a groan.

FATE IN DOUBT.

Seattle Fair Bill May Not Get By Its House Opponents.

Washington, March 3.—The members of the Washington congressional delegation are somewhat concerned over the manifest unpopularity shown by the Republican leaders in the house toward the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition bill. While they feel reasonably certain that they will ultimately secure an appropriation for government buildings and exhibits, they realize that the opposition of the "strong men" of the house is likely to make it difficult to get as much money as they really need, and they believe that a further reduction in their bill will be injurious.

When the senate passed the Piles bill it went to the house, and should have been referred to the committee on industrial arts and expositions, before which the Humphrey bill was pending. Instead it was referred to the committee on ways and means on the lame excuse that the bill contained a provision authorizing the admission, free of duty, of exhibits from foreign nations. This committee is antagonistic to the bill.

Averse to Japs as Citizens.

Vancouver, B. C., March 3.—Wholesale objections to the naturalization of Japanese, which it is expected will be a test of eligibility of the brown men to citizenship and the rights of fishing on the British Columbia salmon grounds, have been filed by E. A. Lucas and were today announced at the opening of the March sitting of the County court.