

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boded Down for Hasty Perusal.

President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company announced that the company is to do away with the horse cars which for years have been traversing the streets of New York.

Secretary of State Root, speaking at Exporters' Convention, declared that a change in the tariff is bound to come.

Frederick C. Fairbanks, son of the Vice President, was indicted for perjury in making false statements to procure license to wed Miss Scott of Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. L. V. Knight, a young society woman, who is said to be a niece of two prominent Atlanta, Ga., church dignitaries, was arrested at Asheville, N. C., on a charge of stealing a bride's gowns.

It was reported that Alexander E. Sar would retire from the presidency of the New York Life, to be succeeded by Darwin P. Kingsley, now vice president.

In place of a direct income tax, a special State Tax Commission recommended to the New York Legislature a habitation tax based on rentals.

Assessments amounting to \$14,100,000 upon personal property in New York were announced against the estate of an heir of William C. Whitney.

Wealthy members of the Automobile Club of America took oaths as policemen to help stop speed law violations.

American editors visiting Havana declared in favor of the protectorate idea.

Political leaders were troubled by Governor Hughes' announcement that he would make "no deals with politicians."

Monopolies make the government pay high prices or naval supplies.

A plan to divert Hebrew immigration from New York and other Eastern cities to Texas was suggested by Dr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

In a report to Secretary Taft Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Synonds, consulting engineer, says that outstanding contracts for canals in New York State amount to \$4,814,396.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, denounced President Roosevelt for preaching racial equality.

A motion was made in a hearing before Judge Flits to have Attorney General Jackson held in contempt for his action in the New York City favorably recount case.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to take steps to close the break in the Colorado River and save the imperial Valley in California from destruction.

Threats and abuse mark the discussion by Cuban liberal party organs of the suggestion of an American protectorate for the island.

Members of the House Judiciary committee will call Representative Littlefield to account for his remarks alleging lack of courage in resisting on labor legislation.

Prince Jaisingrao, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, is a student in Horace Mann School, New York city.

Hudson Maxim, of New York, has included experiments which, he believes, will double the range of torpedoes and revolutionize warfare.

Upton Sinclair declared President Roosevelt, E. H. Harriman and Andrew Carnegie are the best socialist.

It is likely, shipping men said, that the owners of the Ponce will have to pay about \$200,000 to the German ship which saved her.

At a meeting of aeronauts, plans will be perfected for the international cup balloon races.

Agitation was begun to cause passage of a national law compelling owners of scows, barges and dredges to provide falls and thus safeguard the lives of the crews.

"Miss Maillard," of New York, who said she had been bound and robbed, was arrested as a thief and confessed, the police allege, that she was an impostor.

Columbia College professor and his associate have invented an incandescent lamp which, it is believed, will revolutionize electric lighting.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate a message defending his course in the Brownsville affair and declaring his order discharging negro soldiers could not be reviewed or reversed except by another executive order.

It was asserted in Albany, N. Y., that the corporations of the State were planning a strong fight against the new Public Utilities Board proposed by the Governor.

More than two thousand wealthy residents of New York city were caught in the tax net they had so successfully dodged for years by means of nominal residences outside the State.

District Attorney Jerome arrived in Albany, N. Y., to begin his crusade against race track gambling.

The Senate passed the La Follette bill forbidding railroads to work employes more than sixteen consecutive hours in twenty-four.

The Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the Harriman lines closed its session at Chicago, will go to Seattle and will not meet in New York in several weeks.

Representatives Gaines and Mahon were prevented from coming to blows in a quarrel in the House and finally shook hands and made up.

An income tax for New York State was framed by the Special Tax Commission and will be presented to the Legislature.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad were called upon to vote on March 13 for \$100,000,000 additional capital stock and a bond issue of a like amount.

With deposits of \$70,000,000 the Trust Company of America has absorbed the Colonial Trust Company.

Announcement was made in Washington that President Roosevelt will send another message to the Senate, with more evidence in the Brownsville case.

While the New York City Railway Company collected 11,709,000 more cash fares in the first nine months of 1906 than in the same part of 1905, it reduced its service by 529,000 car miles.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, testified that an attempt had been made by the Union Pacific to obtain control of his road.

Village of Montreal, N. C., was transferred by John C. Huyler to the Presbyterian Synod.

Governor Pardee said California will deal with the Japanese school children question as it deems best and that Mr. Roosevelt does not understand the situation.

Edwin Gould capitulated to the Helme-Morse-Thomas interests and got out of the Mercantile National Bank.

In his first skirmish over the ballots Attorney General Jackson obtained possession of some of the boxes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comte Henry de La Vaulx made a very successful trip in his new steerable balloon near Sartrouville, according to a despatch from Paris.

German ship owners, according to a despatch from Berlin, say the White Star line's agreement with the ship trust prevents its using Southampton and Cherbourg.

The deficit in the Russian budget will be entirely covered from internal sources and there will be no new foreign loan.

The French Episcopate met in worship, support of the clergy and the religious schools, as affected by the law of separation.

Servia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pasic, refutes widespread reports that the country is profoundly disturbed by anti-dynastic conspiracies.

A reception for the Diplomatic Corps in Teheran was held by the Shah, Mohammed Ali, according to a despatch from the Persian capital.

President Castro's illness prevents Venezuela from taking part in the Jamestown exhibition says, a despatch from Caracas.

A despatch from Lisbon says that the Crown Prince suffered painful injuries in a riding accident, but that all fears of serious results have been set at rest.

Plus X. told students of the American College in Rome that the Church in France was one between the clergy and hell.

Stocks were irregular in London during the week, owing to the monetary outlook, says a despatch.

According to a Paris despatch prices on the Bourse at the end of the week showed some depression, due to pessimistic comments regarding the budget.

A tremendous struggle for passenger traffic to the Continent is expected, says a despatch from London, as a result of the White Star line's removal to Southampton.

English tennis is looking up, says a despatch from London chronicling the appointment of George Hilliard as secretary of the All-England Club.

Bad telephone management in Paris has started a lively war, says a despatch, and a Paris newspaper has begun an active campaign.

Speaking for the doctrine of good eating, Professor Halliburton, according to a despatch from London, has something to say against vegetarianism.

That theatrical managers cannot refuse free tickets to journalists was the curious decision rendered by a French Court, according to a despatch from Paris.

Colonel Patko Andrieff, chief of gendarmes at Lodz, was assassinated, his slayer escaping.

Military experts examined Comte Henry de La Vaulx's balloon and expressed their approval, says a despatch from Paris.

Japan has decided not to send its naval training squadron to the Pacific coast, on account of the hostile feeling in California.

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The British battleship Dreadnought is about to cross the Atlantic and will be in West Indian waters at the same time as Admiral Evans' squadron.

The movement of Egyptian nationalists against the British protectorate inspires the Paris Temps to give them advice, which is just as applicable to the Cubans, says a despatch.

SPORTING NEWS.

William Hastings has been ruled off the turf by the Crescent City Jockey Club stewards for using drugs upon race horses.

Jacob Schaefer has challenged George Sutton for the world's 18.1 ballline billiard championship.

Women will compete for the championship singles in the national indoor tennis tournament to be held in February.

The Aero Club of Great Britain has decided to send a challenge for the Coupe International at St. Louis in October.

E. C. Benedict has been re-elected commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for 1907.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

Heavy Loss of Life and Property in Capital City.

Holland Bay, Jamaica, Jan. 17.—An earthquake shock of several minutes duration, followed by several lesser shocks in quick succession, shook Kingston violently at 4.30 o'clock last Monday afternoon.

A conservative estimate has it that one-sixteenth of the city was destroyed by the shocks and the fire that followed immediately, and that thirty people were killed and about 300 injured.

With the first shock many structures in the poorer part of the city went down, and fire started along the wharves where the wreckage of the freight sheds offered immediate fuel.

The clogging of the streets with debris and the great confusion following the shocks paralyzed the fire department for a time and the flames along the waterfront had gained considerable headway before it could bring to bear any effective work.

Immediately after the first severe shock the people rushed into the streets. Succeeding shocks toppled over weakened walls on many of them. Rescue work began at once.

The General Hospital was not destroyed by the quake. Thither carts and stretchers bore the wounded as fast as they were rescued from the wreckage.

The shock destroyed the Myrtle Bank Hotel. The British military station was destroyed and the camp hospital for invalided soldiers was likewise wrecked entirely.

Sir James Fergusson is the only foreigner reported killed. No other foreigners are missing.

Killed by Shot Gas Meter.

Stamford Conn., Jan. 15.—Frank Hall, fifteen years old, of New York, who is believed to be a runaway from home, had been stopping at a boarding-house here for some days. He fell asleep in his room last night with the gas jet burning.

The gas is supplied by a "quarter-in-the-slot" meter. The quarter's worth of gas was used up, and the lights in the house went out. Another boarder put a quarter in the slot and the gas flowed again. Hall, asleep, was asphyxiated.

Thief's Clever Trick.

Vienna, Jan. 16.—A young man who had stolen valuable rings in Lombard, Austria, Poland, meeting a policeman, had the pursuing dealer arrested as a lunatic, and escaped while the angry merchant was sent to the insane hospital for examination.

U. S. Richer Than England.

London, Jan. 17.—In showing that the wealth of Great Britain is increasing at the rate of \$7,000,000 weekly, while that of the United States is increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000 daily, the Express declares that the British must cast off a worn out commercial system.

Americans Buy Tin Mines.

London, Jan. 16.—The great tin centers of Cornwall are agitated over a report that an American syndicate, it is said, has been in Penance for some weeks past negotiating with mine owners. The report, however, has not been confirmed.

Philippino-Jap Co. Formed.

London, Jan. 17.—It is announced that a Philippino-Japanese Company has just been formed in Tokio for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations and the development of trade between Japan and the Philippines.

Hawaiian Volcano in Eruption.

Honolulu, Jan. 17.—The volcano of Mauna Loa is pouring out lava in a great flood, which is flowing down the west side of the mountain in three streams, at the rate of seven miles an hour.

Booker T. For Roosevelt.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Booker T. Washington, in a letter printed here, defends Roosevelt in his action regarding the Brownsville affair.

No Cash; No Bride.

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Because M. Threston Darkell, of Paris, expected a dowry with his bride, Miss Louise McVey, of this city, she broke off the engagement.

WOMEN AS DESIGNERS

FOUR THOUSAND OF THEM EARNING GOOD LIVINGS.

They Make Designs for Everything From Silks to Houses—Do Well in Competition with Men—Experiences of Some.

When a woman founded the School of Applied Design for Women in 1892, it was a work of faith on her part, says the New York Times. Ever since the world began to talk about women at all one thing that was always insisted on was that they had not the inventive or creative faculty.

To-day there are women regularly employed to design silks, rugs or other goods which are extensively advertised as imported wares. The goods are imported, for they are made in foreign countries, where they can be made better and cheaper than in America; but they are made from designs by New York women.

One graduate of the school works for a Turkish firm in New York. She is constantly designing patterns and color schemes which are suited to the New York market. These are sent to the Orient and made up into Turkish and other Eastern rugs.

The same is true of French and Japanese silks and various other goods. The American designers may not excel the foreign ones, but they understand better what Americans want.

Four thousand former pupils of this school are now earning a living in designing. They are scattered all over the country, but the majority are in and around New York. Most of them are employes of manufacturing firms at salaries ranging from \$10 to \$25 a week, few receiving less than \$15.

A firm which makes very fashionable tailored garments sends out on each one a label with a special design woven in. Two girls get \$15 a week for designing these labels.

Everything connected with feminine fashions offers an abundance of well paid work. All fashion magazines employ designers for their plates.

Designing for trade catalogues offers an almost inexhaustible field. Girls under twenty make \$20 and \$25 a week at this. An independent worker makes a good income by designing for shirt waist fronts, allover lace and embroidered dress patterns.

The slowest of all offices to open to these women have those of the architects, for here they encounter the only disability attendant upon their sex. It is customary for the architect who designs a building to superintend its erection, and this is difficult for women. There are, however, about fifty women mechanical draughtsmen in architects' offices in New York.

One of them recently designed a court house for a Long Island town. Her employer will superintend the erection of the building, but the design was really accepted as she submitted it.

As to the differences between the work of men and women in this line the management of the school has noted only two. Women excel in color rather than drawing and are more interested in beautiful color schemes than in the line work.

Women are inferior to men in free hand printing, a qualification so desirable that a woman possessing it is nearly always sure of employment.

As for pay, special orders given out to independent workers have a fixed price, whether a man or woman executes them. Among regular employes women generally receive less than men, but not always.

Nearly all these women have some one dependent upon them. Some are supporting parents or invalid relatives, some educating younger brothers or sisters. Many of them were poor girls who supported themselves while taking their course.

Girls have fought their way through the school by typewriting, sewing, or keeping books at night to get money to live on.

Rusty Clothes Boiler.

Make a bag of two yards of heavy unbleached cotton cloth, the size of your boiler and big enough to fold over the top. Put this into the boiler you wish to boil clothes in. Then put in the clothes to be boiled with the water and powder or soap.

The edges of the bag may be turned over the top of the boiler, and will not interfere in any way with the boiling and punching down of the clothes, but will keep them perfectly clean and free from rust stains, thus allowing one to use an old boiler much longer. After using rinse, dry and put bag away till next time.

To Bleach Yellowed White Silk.

When either white silk fabric or embroidery has become yellowed from careless washing it may be bleached in the following manner: Dissolve two ounces each of salt and oxalic acid in six quarts of cold water. Soak the silk in this until the yellowed tinge disappears.

This will take about an hour in ordinary cases. Immediately rinse in several clear waters to remove every trace of the acid.

To Remove Spots from China.

Discolored china baking dishes can be made as clean as when new by rubbing them with whiting. Grease marks on the pages of books may be removed by sponging them with benzine, placing between two sheets of blotting paper and pressing with a hot iron.

Cultivating Sponges.

Several sponge farms, all of which which are paying concerns, are to be found in the Mediterranean. Until recently sponges have been simply collected from the sea floor, where they have flourished in a wild state, but of late years they have, like oysters, been cultivated.

FILIPINO PROGRESS.

Many Improvements Under American Occupation.

When I went to the Philippines in 1900, says ex-Governor Henry G. Ide in the New York Tribune, the islands were in a state of chaos. War was being waged, government there was none, and law and order were unknown quantities. Now human life and property are as safe throughout the archipelago, with the exception of certain districts of Samar and Leyte, as they are within the boundaries of the United States.

The terrors of brigandage which are felt in Samar and Leyte are not new. These Pilijanas preyed upon the natives for generations before the arrival of the Americans, and will probably continue to do so until they are exterminated. They do not molest foreigners, as a rule, but choose the safer victims they find among the poor people of the native rural districts.

Practically all branches of the Philippine government are now under the Civil Service. All appointments, except the very highest, are made from lists of eligible persons who have passed a satisfactory examination for the places, and promotions within the service are made upon the same basis. It is a fact that politics has less to do with appointment or promotion in office in the Philippines than here in the United States. The officials have found Civil Service methods an excellent protection for themselves, and would not order any consideration have the order of things changed to the spoils system.

The educational system established by the United States is first class. There are trade schools established by the government, as well as schools for the teaching of English and the ordinary branches of learning, and many of the municipalities have grade schools of their own which would compare favorably with similar institutions in the states. All told, there are between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand pupils regularly attending school in the Philippines, and every one of them is learning the English language. The government has sent eight hundred teachers from this country to the Philippines to instruct Filipino teachers in the English language.

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tremendous amount of money, and will continue to spend it. About \$4,000,000 has been spent upon the harbor at Manila to make it safe for the largest ocean-going vessels, and larger sums are being spent upon the harbors of Iloilo and Cebu. Many miles of fine roads have been constructed, and bridges have been thrown across many of the rivers to make the highways between the principal towns of value at all seasons of the year.

One of the most important matters taken up by the government was the investigation of tropical diseases which is now being carried on in the laboratory established at Manila. At this laboratory smallpox vaccine and various serums for the cure and prevention of diseases in man and beast are prepared. A serum preparation for the prevention of rinderpest, which threatened to exterminate the cattle of the islands, has proved wonderfully successful and the disease has been practically stamped out.

When it appears, here and there at infrequent intervals, a force from the laboratory proceeds to the herds infected and puts an end to the epidemic. By this means many millions of dollars' worth of valuable animals have been saved, and one of the most serious menaces to the prosperity of the islands has been removed. Smallpox was prevalent before the American occupation, but since vaccination has been carried on to an extensive degree throughout the centers of population, the disease has disappeared in its epidemic form.

Women Total Abstinences. An English paper states that fifty young unmarried women, belonging to a Roman Catholic Church in Bermondsey, have vowed to be total abstainers for life, as an act of self-denial and reparation for the prevalence of the drinking habit among their sex at the present time.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED

939 Bills Charge Rockefeller and Others With Being a Trust.

CHARGES COVER YEARS

May Have to Pay Sixty Million Dollar Fine—Presentments by Grand Jury of Hancock, Ohio, and Trials Will Take Months—Early Trials Expected.

Findlay, O., Jan. 17.—The Grand Jury of Hancock county brought in 939 separate indictments against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Ohio Oil Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Manhattan Oil Company, the Solar Refining Company, and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Wesley H. Tilford, Frank Q. Barstow and F. D. Cuthbert. They are charged with being members of a trust, a combination of capital, skill and acts to increase and reduce the price of a commodity to wit: Petroleum, its products, to prevent competition, in manufacturing, making, transporting, sale and purchase of the commodity in Hancock County.

The cases are far-reaching in their effect if successful. They cover an offense for each day for the last thirty years and involve fines and costs which will bring to Hancock County more than \$60,000,000 if the members of the alleged octopus be found guilty. They cover the offenses from January 15, 1904, to January 15, 1907. There are 525 words in each indictment, the total number of words being 425,975.

Each case will be docketed separately and the county clerk and Sheriff's office will be swamped for some months to come.

Sheriff Groves and his deputies will begin immediately to serve a copy of the indictment on each of the defendants.

Rear Admiral Sigbee to Retire. Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—It was announced at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, who was captain of the battleship Maine, when that vessel was blown up and destroyed with great loss of life in the harbor of Havana, on February 15, 1898, will be placed on the retired list of the Navy.

Storers to Leave United States. Cincinnati, Jan. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer, it is reported, are preparing to live permanently in Versailles, France. Both of Mrs. Storer's houses in this city have been leased and the most valuable household effects shipped.

FINANCIAL.

It is expected that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will make a \$50,000,000 stock offering to its shareholders.

Announcement as made by the Chicago and Northwestern of a new stock offering aggregating \$24,500,000.

Statements by Atchison officials cast a new light on the formation of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad road.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 1/2 c. per qt.

Butter. Creamery, extra, 32 1/2 @ 33. Firsts, 29 @ 31 1/2. State dairy, fancy, 29 @ 30.

Cheese. Fancy, 13 1/2 @ 14 1/4. Small, 13 @ 13 1/2. Part Skims, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4.

Eggs. State and Penn., 37 @ 38. Western—Firsts, 27 @ 28.

Live Poultry. Chickens, per lb., 12. Fowls, per lb., 13.

Dressed Poultry. Turkeys, per lb., 11 @ 22. Fowls, per lb., 8 @ 13 1/2. Chickens, Phila., lb., 18 @ 25. Fowls, per lb., 6 @ 14. Ducklings, per lb., 8 @ 16.

Fruits—Fresh. Apples—Greenings, per bbl., \$1 50 @ \$2 00. King, per bbl., 2 00 @ 3 25. Ben Davis per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 50.

Vegetables. Potatoes, L. I. bbl., \$1 50 @ \$1 75. Cabbages, per 100, 2 50 @ 4 50. Onions, white, bbl., 2 00 @ 5 00. Carrots, per bbl., 1 25 @ 1 75. Turnips, per bbl., 65 @ 80.

Hay and Straw. Hay, prime, cwt., \$1 10 @ \$1 15. No. 1, per cwt., 1 00 @ 1 05. No. 2, per cwt., .95 @ 1 00. Clover, mixed, cwt., 75 @ 1 00. Straw, long rye, 60 @ 65.

Grain, Etc. Flour, Win. pats., \$3 40 @ \$3 75. Spring pats., 4 20 @ 5 00. Wheat, No. 1, 90 1/2. No. 2, red, 81.

Oats, mixed, 39. Clipped white, 40 @ 44.

Live Stock. Beeves, city dr's'd, 6 1/2 @ 9. Calves, city dr's'd, 8 @ 14. Country, dr's'd, 7 @ 12. Sheep, per cwt., \$3 00 @ \$5 50.