

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 Botted Down for Hasty Perusal.

Rear Admiral Evans defended the American navy in an interview in Washington.

Independent cigar manufacturers in Havana split from the Trust and all factories will be opened, the Trust yielding to the strikers' demands.

Thousands of Elks gathered at Philadelphia for their annual Convention.

Central American diplomats at Washington expressed themselves in favor of a conference for the negotiation of a Central American peace treaty, with the United States and Mexico as referees.

Twelve Greek establishments and two Syrian shops in Roanoke, Va., were wrecked by a mob in rioting resulting from a dispute over a sand-rick.

The International Commission for Scientific Aeronautics planned to make meteorological observations in all parts of the world from kites and balloons sent up to high altitudes.

Governor Hughes vetoed the bill appropriating \$15,000 as pay for those who acted as counsel for Otto Seljey in the removal proceedings brought against him.

Experts assert that a new gliding raft, invented by Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York is the immediate forerunner of the mile a minute vesal, and that Liverpool in thirty days from New York is the next step.

Edward M. Shepard addressed the Illinois Bar Association in Galesburg in favor of removing the dollar mark from capital stock of corporations.

A Maryland jury upheld the "unwritten law" by freeing Mrs. Mary Lowe and her son accused of murder.

Naval officers are fearful that the battle ship fleet will be unable to readily obtain coal on its cruise by the Magellan's Strait route.

Members of the Public Utilities board for three hours discussed the arduous features of the transportation problems in New York.

By unanimous vote the New York board of Magistrates decided to ask for an increase of salary from \$7,000 a year to \$9,000.

Members of the N. Y. commission that is to investigate conditions in the National Guard and suggest reforms organized committees.

Pinkerton detectives were notified that \$20,000 worth of diamonds had disappeared from the safe of J. M. Caballo in New York city.

Reported finding of explosives on the dry dock Dewey at Olongapo, P. I., caused the authorities to keep a close watch on the structure.

Charles H. Moyer took the witness stand at the Haywood trial and directly contradicted the testimony of Larry Orchard.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, returned to America and denied reports that he intended to resign.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Japan's naval strategist, arrived from Europe and expressed ardent peace sentiments.

President Roosevelt harvested his crop at Sagamore Hill and won a reputation as a "wonder" at pitching hay.

The armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington are to proceed to the Pacific ahead of the battle ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Reports that the United States is negotiating to obtain a naval station at Magdalena Bay were denied by the American Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A Paris editor sees a shadow of war in the transfer of the American fleet to the Pacific.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday by watching the Olympic Cup golf tournament at Cleveland.

Judge Landis, in Chicago, announced that he would pronounce sentences against the Standard Oil Company on August 3.

Washington received official news that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was fitting out gunboats to convey troops to invade Salvador.

Judge McCall denied Howard Gould's application to have stricken from the record certain matter in his wife's suit for a separation.

United States Senator Burnham declared that the plan to send battleships to the Pacific was a very wise one.

New customs regulations adopted by the Treasury Department will remove objectionable features of the present system of examining baggage.

Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese naval strategist, saw American war ships being built at Quincy Mass.

Larry Orchard, recalled in the Haywood trial, admitted that insanity runs in his family, an uncle having hanged himself in Canada.

Harriman methods in the Union Pacific reorganization and the Chicago and Alton "deal" were condemned in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FOREIGN NEWS

Desiring to perfect General Porter's proposal on debt collection, South American delegates to the peace conference favor a modification, says a cable from The Hague.

Germany is seriously alarmed at the success of the French war balloon Patrie and the news that France has sixty others stored on the frontier.

Charges that campaign funds were contributed in England for the purpose of obtaining peerages and other honors came up for debate in Parliament.

Scores of persons lost their lives and much damage was done by extensive floods in Germany.

Much interest is shown among the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague in regard to the approach, including discussion of the American proposal relating to the collection of debts.

London's Stock Exchange was ruled by New York, prices there declining in response to the check to the advance here, says a despatch.

The trial of the German government's military airship was satisfactorily carried out in secret, according to a despatch.

Mr. A. H. Lambert, of the Aero Club, of St. Louis, according to a despatch from Paris is making ascents from St. Cloud to gain experience for the international balloon cup race.

Seoul despatches quoted the Corea News, a British-owned paper, to the effect that the American fleet should be sent to the Far East at once.

Tokio despatches declared that the Japanese Cabinet is standing on very shaky ground.

It is regarded as certain that the delegates to the peace conference will come to an agreement regarding the delay to twenty-four hours between a declaration of war and the opening of hostilities.

According to an Antwerp despatch the law of desertion has done much to discourage the Belgian stokers' strike.

Seoul despatches reported a state of panic in the Palace, and a fear that the Japanese would take steps to annex the country at once.

English papers in China upheld the right of the Americans to send their fleet to the Pacific.

Count Tornelli, Italian delegate at The Hague Peace Conference, has made a draught of a proposition in regard to bombardments, embodying the American proposals.

SPORTING NEWS

Ben C. Wright and Karl Behr, American lawn tennis experts, defeated Messrs. Brookes and Wilding in the doubles match of the International series for the Davis Cup.

Glidden tourists on their Eastern run were stuck in the mud in Indiana and a farmer made \$54 pulling the cars out with plough horses.

The Belgians defeated Christ Church College of Oxford by a length in the final for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

James R. Keene's Cabochon won the Spindrift Stake at the Coney Island Jockey Club course and H. P. Whitney's Dinna Ken won a mile race in 1:39.2-5, equalling the fastest mile yet run at the meeting.

Jerome D. Travers and E. M. Byers, New Jersey golfers, are the only survivors in the tournament for the national amateur golf championship.

Miss May Sutton, of California, defeated Miss Wilson in the lawn tennis tournament in England for the Welsh championship.

Meadow Brook's Freebooter four defeated the Dedham second poloists in the first match for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cup at Cedarhurst.

Walter J. Travis finished first in the qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship.

NEW ALPINE FEAT.

Difficult Summit of One of the Mountains Achieved.

Geneva, July 16.—Five Swiss Alpinists have conquered the hitherto unclimbed peak of Poncelet Cavagnolo, in Ticino, which is 9,000 feet high. Many previous attempts failed owing to the precipitousness of the peak, which resembles the Matterhorn.

It will be recalled that the latter defied climbers for generations.

Paris, July 16.—The celebration of the achievement of French liberty was marred by an attempt on the life of President Fallieres. On his return from the military display at the Longchamp racecourse, a man fired two shots at him near the Elysee gardens. Both missed the President.

It is possible that it was the work of anarchists, but it is believed, almost with certainty, that the act was that of a lunatic. The man was immediately arrested.

San Francisco, July 18.—Dr. Edward H. Taylor, in charge of Hastings Law College also acting president of Cooper Medical College was elected Mayor of San Francisco.

PRESIDENT SAYS PEACE

A Manifesto After Visit of Admiral Yamamoto and Japan's Ambassador.

SITUATION DISCUSSED.

Baron and Viscount Aoki Go in Special Car to Oyster Bay Bearing Gift to President.—Japanese Officials Highly Pleased With Result of Interview With Nation's Chief.

New York, July 17.—Following a visit from Admiral Baron Yamamoto and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, to Oyster Bay, where they had luncheon with him, the President issued a statement in which he spoke of the relations between this country and Japan as satisfactory.

"The President," to quote the words of the manifesto, "had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirmed what had already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki—the thoroughly good understanding between the two governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations."

Captain Kondo, chief aide to the Admiral, presented to the President a small Japanese cabinet of lacquer work, which he had carried to Oyster Bay. The box is of exquisite workmanship, and is inlaid with jade. The token was presented as the personal gift of the Admiral.

Trip in Special Car.

Admiral Yamamoto left the Holland House, where he is staying, and was driven to the Long Island ferry, Captain Kondo carried the present all the way, even declining the invitation of the brakeman on the car to take charge of it until the destination had been reached. When an anxious inquirer referred to the somewhat bulky package the Captain said that it might be luncheon for all he knew, and then smiled broadly.

The trio had a special car on the regular train to themselves. They were attired in long coats and high hats and there was nothing of the official in their appearance. An automobile sent by the President was in waiting for them at the Oyster Bay station, although Mr. Loeb, the President's secretary, was not there to meet them, as had been expected.

The distinguished guests were shown to the automobile by the newspaper men and soon after that they were en route for Sagamore Hill. They were received with much cordiality by the President. Among the other guests at luncheon were Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and Herbert Parsons, of New York. Mr. Parsons has been in conference with the President for several days as chairman of the Republican County Committee with regard to the appointment of a postmaster for this city. The luncheon was characterized by a lack of all formality and the Japanese visitors chatted in an animated manner with the Chief Executive and his guests.

The Admiral presented the cabinet as a token of his personal regard. It was much admired by the President and by the Americans of the party.

The Admiral later said that any feeling which Japan may have had because of occurrences on the Pacific coast was directed solely against the people of that section, and that there was no possible chance of there being any misunderstanding between the two governments on account of it. He said that he felt that the meeting with the President had done much to remove any possibility of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

LUMBER DEALERS SENT TO JAIL

Pleaded Guilty, Expecting Nominal Fines, and Got Six Months.

Toledo, Ohio July 17.—Twenty-three lumber dealers were sentenced to six months each in the workhouse for violation of the Valentine anti-trust law.

Two bridge men of Cleveland got like sentences here for similar violation of law in this city.

Nine brick manufacturers were fined \$1,000 each.

The lumber dealers pleaded guilty under the expectation that only nominal fines would be imposed.

The charge is that of conspiring to pool interests for the prevention of competition. Within ten days the brick men must pay their fines and the costs or go to jail. The lumber dealers get ten days in which to arrange their business affairs before they may begin their sentence at the workhouse.

The defendants are worth in the aggregate perhaps \$20,000,000. Having pleaded guilty they have no right of appeal from the sentence.

Slew Man Who Slew His Cat.

Boston (Mass.), July 16.—Giuseppe Zeclola, living in Watertown, was arrested in this city charged with the murder of Charles Reed at Watertown last night. Zeclola, according to the police, confessed to killing Reed, saying Reed had killed his cat. Reed shot a cat which had killed some of his chickens.

122,125 RUSSIANS CAME IN 6 MONTHS.

Immigration Total for Year Was 1,285,349, Breaking All Previous Records.

Washington, July 18.—All immigration records in the history of the country were broken by the returns for the fiscal year of 1907, which ended on June 30 last. The total number of immigrants for the year was 1,285,349, against 1,100,735 for 1906. The increase was about 6 per cent. over the greatest number of immigrants that ever arrived in America heretofore in a single year.

The figures for the entire year have not been completed in detail but it is known that the great majority of the immigrants reached this country in the last six months, the exact number for that period being 743,952, an increase of 10 per cent. over the six months ended June 30 1906.

A total of 5,962 arriving immigrants were debarred from admission to the country in the last six months. Of the total arrivals in the last six months 122,125 came from Russia.

1,000,067 PLAGUE DEATHS.

An Appalling Six Months' Total of Victims in India.

London, July 18.—Returns of deaths from the plague in India show the appalling total of 1,000,067 for the six months ended June 30. The monthly total is at present decreasing, however, the death roll for June being placed at 69,064.

The total for the first six months of 1907 already surpasses that for the entire twelve months of 1904, when 1,022,000 persons died. It is the highest ever recorded previous to the present year.

6 KILLED ON SOUTHERN RY.

Passenger Train in Collision Near Johnson City, Tenn.—Many Hurt.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 16.—Six persons met instant death and twenty were injured when eastbound vestibuled train No. 42 on the Southern Railway, was in collision with a switch engine a mile west of here. The switch engine was in charge of a hostler, who when he saw the fast passenger train coming toward him reversed his engine and jumped to safety. Scarcely had he done so before the passenger crashed into the light engine with fearful force.

HURLED TO DEATH BY TORNADO

Wind Carries a Man Up 50 Feet and Drops Him to the Ground.

Mitchell, S. D., July 16.—One fatality was reported as a result of a tornado which swept this region. John M. Pease, a populist politician, took refuge from the approaching storm in a grove near his home. The wind carried him fifty feet in the air and dropped him to the ground, terribly crushed. He lived only a few minutes after his children reached his side.

Woman Hangs Below Bridge.

Bloomfield, N. J., July 18.—To escape being run down by an express train on the Lackawanna Railroad bridge between Bloomfield and Watertown, N. J., a young woman, who refused to give her name, lowered herself on the outside of the bridge and clung to the ties until the train passed by.

The train crew ran back to assist her, but before they could reach her she had raised herself on the bridge and disappeared toward East Orange.

Woman Electrocutd in a Bath tub.

Fort Collins, Col., July 16.—Mrs. Addie Davies, aged thirty-five years, was instantly killed while attempting to turn on an electric light. She had just finished bathing, and while standing in the tub reached up to turn the knob. Her hand being wet, and standing as she was in the water, contact with the light globe formed a circuit, and a shock of sufficient voltage to kill her resulted.

DENIES SENDING SPIES.

Statement by Japanese Minister of War.

Tokio, July 17.—Gen. Terauchi, the Minister of War, in an interview in regard to the reported arrest of a



GEN. TERAUCHI.

Japanese spy at San Diego, Cal., said: "There are no Japanese military officers in America except military attaches."

The War Office, the General emphatically declared, has "never instructed any officer or amateur spy to examine American forts."

N. Y. MARKET LETTER

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WHEAT.—Weakness was a conspicuous feature of the local wheat market during the week. Offerings were heavy, with the demand poor as there was little or nothing in the general news of a stimulating nature. After wards the demand became more active and the market closed steady.

CORN.—Increased offerings, owing to favorable weather conditions and better crop reports, give corn an easier undertone during the early dealings, but later a firmer feeling developed and the market became steady.

OATS.—The market for local spot oats was steady and prices on track unchanged but lower for white, and unchanged for mixed in elevator, with only a moderately active trade.

EGGS.—A sale under the call of 50 cases of western firsts at 17 1/2 c reflects the firm position of the market. The official prices were left unchanged. So few lots of western will pass official inspection that members of the committee do not feel warranted in quoting figures that only represent exceptional quality.

CHEESE.—The price committee held a very short session but made no change in the official quotations. The market is quite firm on fancy full cream cheese, especially small sizes of colored.

LIVE POULTRY.—The demand this week has been of good volume and only two cars were left unsold. There were no changes noted in late prices.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Receipts, 1,133 packages. The demand was of much better volume than usually exists with the windup of the week's business. The tone on fowls was strong, but prices were no higher, the best lots seldom exceeding 14c. Broilers have sold freely this week, and only odd lots were left unsold.

WHEAT

July... 97 1/2 Sept... 1.00 Dec... 1.03 1/2

CORN

July... 63 Sept... 63 1/2 Dec... 63 1/2

OATS.—Mixed, @ 51 1/2 a 52 1/2 c.

MILK

Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/2 c per quart.

BUTTER

CREAMERY.—Western, extra @ 25a.26

Firsts 24a.25c. State dairy, finest 24 1/2 c

CHEESE

State, full cream, a 12 1/2 Small, 12 1/2 c

EGGS

Jersey—Fancy, a 21c State—Good to choice, 18a.19 Western—Firsts, a 16

BEVES.—City dres'd, 9a.10c.

CALVES.—City dres'd, 9a.10c. Country dressed per lb, 8a.10c.

SHEEP.—Per 100 lb, \$9.50a.75.

HOGS.—Live per 100 lb, \$9.50a.80

Country dressed per lb, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 c.

HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs, \$1.25.

STRAW.—Long rye, 65a.70c.

LIVE POULTRY

FOWLS.—Per lb, a 14.

CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb, 17a.18c.

DUCKS.—Per lb, a 13c.

GEISE.—Per lb, a 10.

DRESSED POULTRY

TURKEYS.—Per lb, 14c.

FOWLS.—Per lb, 9a.12c.

VEGETABLES

POTATOES.—Old bbl, 75c a \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS.—Basket, 50c \$1.00.

ONIONS.—White, per bbl \$2.25a.2.75.

LETTUCE.—Basket, 25c a 50c.

SPINACH.—Barrel, 50c a 75c.

BEETS.—per 100 bunches, \$2.00a.3.00.

STRAWBERRIES.— 5a.14c.

FINANCIAL

Stocks were irregular, but a late decline failed to wipe out early gains.

More than 8,000,000 bags of coffee were purchased by the Brazilian Province of Sao Paulo, according to the Governor, in the recent campaign for stationary prices.

Though stocks were irregular early they recovered and closed strong.

Alexander McDonald, E. K. Stallo and W. D. Stratton sold a quarter interest in the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City and the Gulf and Chicago roads to a syndicate formed by L. S. Berg.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

Table with columns: Club, W, L, P, O. Rows: Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

American.

Table with columns: Club, W, L, P, O. Rows: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Boston, Washington.

Earthquake Shakes Utah.

Salt Lake City, July 18.—Distinct earthquake shocks, lasting for about one minute were recorded on the seismograph recently installed at the University of Utah. The disturbance was noted at 11:59 A. M.

INDIAN LAWS AND POLITICS.

Compulsory Educational System Among Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws belong to the same family of Indians and their governments in a large measure are run jointly, although they have separate legislatures, or councils, and separate chiefs. Every member of the Choctaw tribes, man, woman and child is worth in his own right in the neighborhood of \$15,000. This doesn't consist of property given to him, writes a Tishomingo correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. It is property for which he has just as valid a title as that held by any white man to his farm. It came to him by descent.

The only poor people in these two nations are the white men. There are no Indian almshouses. Of course the Indians take good care of their sick and afflicted, but they do not have to provide a poor farm to keep indigent Indians. Their only charges, aside from the afflicted, who pay their way, are the indigent whites. The Indians are very kind to them, they give them employment or look after them if they are unable to work and are in want.

It was the pride of those two tribes that they didn't have a member of school age unable to read and write and figure. They would pick out twenty-four of their brightest young men and women each year and send them to Eastern universities. After finishing their education these young men and women would go back to their tribes and help uplift the rest. Their entire expenses while in the big colleges of the East were borne by the tribal governments. These two nations also had a compulsory school law that has no equal. Every able-bodied child over six years of age had to go to school. There was no way to evade the law. If a parent needed the child to help with the work the nation hired a poor white man to do the work so that the child could stay in school and would pay him out of the tribal treasury. No State in the Union ever developed its compulsory school laws to that high state of perfection, nor has one ever sent its sons and daughters off to college at public expense.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws used to own slaves. They were Southern Indiana Indians and for many generations lived in the slave belt. But they were among the first to free their slaves, and after doing that they did something that no white ex-slave owner ever dreamed of doing. To each slave and his wife and child these Indians gave forty acres of land and then put them on their feet so that they could sustain themselves. These freedmen still own their land, and many of them have been able to accumulate enough to educate their children in some of the leading negro colleges of the country.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, while they accord their freedmen most generous treatment, never mingle with them in a social way. They draw the color line as rigidly as do the Southern whites. Walk into a courtroom and you will see the Indians occupying seats on one side of the aisle and the negroes on the other. The Indians have very rigid laws against intermarriage with negroes. It is absolutely prohibited under a severe penalty of one hundred and fifty lashes on the back. That number of lashes is almost equivalent to the death penalty.

When it comes to politics the Indians are apt. The campaigns are always hot and furious. There is more excitement among them over the election of a chief than there is among the white people over the election of a President of the United States. That is saying considerable when it is taken into consideration that ordinarily the Indian doesn't enthuse very easily. When Chief Johnson of the Chickasaws was a candidate for re-election his telephone bill alone amounted to nearly \$1,000. On the last day of the campaign rival Indians cut the wires leading to the chief's house, and he had to hire couriers to carry instructions on election day.

The Indians are great on telephones. The territory is a regular network of long distance wires. Most of the Chickasaw and Choctaws have phone services right in their houses, although they may be twenty miles from a town. Chief Johnson himself lives more than ten miles from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, yet he keeps in constant touch with tribal matters by using his phone. His home is built on the cottage style and would do credit to any of the big cities of the East. It is surrounded by big native forest trees and the yard is a regular flower garden. While Chief Johnson's surroundings at home are above the average of the Chickasaws, yet as a rule they are all well housed and well fed.

Disappearing Paper.

Disappearing paper is a novelty for use by those whose correspondents forget to burn the letters after their utility has ceased. It is steeped in sulphuric acid, dried and glazed, the acid being partly neutralized by ammonia vapor. It falls to pieces after a given time.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought