

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At Creston, Ia., W. P. Hepburn was renominated for congress by the republican of the Eighth congressional district on June 10.

Sidi Ali, the bey of Tunis, died on June 11 at Tunis, Africa. The reigning family of Tunis has occupied the throne since 1691.

A disastrous fire broke out in a sanitarium in Chicago on June 9, and ten persons were killed and about thirty were injured.

A dispatch from New York under date of June 12 reports that King Victor Emanuel of Italy has bought 150,000 acres of the best coal land in West Virginia for \$8,000,000.

For the first time in its history, the city of Pawtucket, R. I., was ruled by the state militia on June 12. A street car strike has been in progress since June 2. In the disturbance one boy was fatally injured.

An important decision was made by the Kansas supreme court on June 7, when the validity of the Farrelly anti-trust law was upheld. The decision was made in the case of E. J. Smiley, accused of violating this law.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, has made an investigation of the "real causes" of the great coal strike in Pennsylvania. He will report the results of the investigation to President Roosevelt.

It is reported that the strike in the coal districts of West Virginia is becoming more serious. Several thousand more men went out than was anticipated, and the mine operators in several places have secured armed guards, fearing violence.

For the first time in ten years the volcano Kilauea, on Hawaii, is in a state of volcanic eruption. The outbreak took place on June 3, and according to the latest reports from Hawaii, is still continuing. There have also been slight earthquakes.

The war office in London has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, under date of June 8: "The disarmament of the Boers is proceeding satisfactorily and good spirit is displayed everywhere. Yesterday 4,342 rifles had been surrendered up to date."

Another great eruption of Mont Pelee took place in Martinique on June 8. At the same hour the Soufriere volcano on the island of St. Vincent erupted great quantities of smoke. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, June 6, pitch darkness prevailed in the island.

The centennial anniversary exercises, commemorative of the establishment of the United States military academy, began on June 9 at West Point, N. Y. A class of fifty-four cadets will be graduated. General John M. Schofield, of the class of 1843, delivered the address.

Acting under jurisdiction of the new law, the board of immigration at Havana on June 13 decided that the forty-three Chinese laborers who came to Havana from New York will not be allowed to enter Cuba, and would have to be returned to New York by the steamship company.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has announced that in order to secure a government appropriation of \$5,000,000, the managers of the world's fair project in St. Louis must pledge themselves to see to it that the fair is not operated on Sunday at any time, and a contract has been signed to this effect.

After a heated contest, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia was nominated on June 11 for governor of the state of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 208 to 152. His opponent for the nomination was General John P. Elkin, and a decided split in the

republican strength in the state has been created.

At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the military academy at West Point this week, President Roosevelt was the chief guest on June 11. He made an address to the cadets, and also decorated Calvin P. Titus with a medal for being first to scale the walls of Peking August 14, 1900.

The members of the court-martial which tried Major Edwin F. Glenn in the Philippines, who was charged with administering the water cure to Filipinos, all defend the water cure, contending that it is a salutary means of intimidation, and declare that Major Glenn's work in Samar has done much to bring about the pacification of the island.

France has passed through a cabinet crisis and the radicals, on account of their victory at the polls, have gained control in the cabinet. Senator Combes has been selected as M. Waldeck-Rousseau's successor as premier. The divergent views the members of the new cabinet hold on financial matters, however, suggests that trouble may soon break out.

In the recent proceedings against the beef trust in Kansas City, Mo., the packers have filed their answer to the proceedings brought by Attorney General E. C. Crow. While denying any illegal acts on their part, they claim that the Missouri anti-trust law is unconstitutional, declaring it to be in conflict with both the federal and state constitutions and laws.

At the democratic state convention held at Little Rock, Ark., on June 10, former Governor James P. Clark was declared by the convention to be the democratic nominee for United States senator to succeed Senator J. K. Jones. A full state ticket was put in nomination and the Kansas City platform was generally indorsed. A resolution was also passed denouncing the trusts.

A dispatch from Dublin, Ireland, under date of June 13, reports that a writ has been issued against a large number of the Irish parliamentary party on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the recent troubles on the De Freyne estate in Ireland. This action is interpreted as an attempt to crush the united Irish, and the stamping out of the league, and is construed as an admission that the government is unable to cope with the society.

C. F. W. Neely, who, on March 24, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$56,701 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, was released on June 11 under the bill signed by President Palma June 9, granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation and those awaiting trial. It is probable that Rathbone, convicted of complicity in the same crime, will also be released.

It is reported that some German warships are hurrying to Venezuela to present the claim of Germany for the non-performance of engagements which the Venezuelan government has undertaken in connection with a railroad built by the German government. The claim amounts to six million dollars, and it is inferred that a blockade will be established to enforce Germany's claims. It is unlikely that the United States will raise any objection to the proceedings.

In Wilkesbarre, Pa., the strike among the anthracite coal miners, which has been in progress for four weeks, still continues. Some of the railroad men have added to the disturbance by refusing to handle the trains carrying deputies, coal and iron, police, or non-union men, also trains

engaged in transporting coal. On account of the strike among the firemen and pumpmen of the mines, several valuable mines are filling with water and serious damage has already been done.

On June 8 the service of thanksgiving for the return of peace was held in Pretoria, South Africa. The Boer leaders have addressed a letter to the burghers, asking them to consent to loyal acquiescence, and concluding as follows: "Now that there is peace, and although it is not a peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can, with clear consciences, declare that for two and one-half years our people have carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown in history. Let us now grasp each other's hand, for another great struggle lies before us, a struggle for the spiritual and racial prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feelings of bitterness, let us learn to forget and to forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed."

### THE WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

During the consideration of the isthmian canal project in the senate on June 7, Mr. Mitchell of Oregon spoke in opposition to the Panama route. He pointed out that the Nicaraguan route, after having been examined by the canal commission, had been decided to be the best and most practicable, and declared that should the United States undertake the Panama project, it would be "tacking on to one of the greatest frauds and pieces of corruption known since the world began." In concluding his speech, Mr. Mitchell declared that the Panama canal scheme was a sink of iniquity which the United States should not approve of, and said it would involve this country in endless litigation in French courts.

Mr. Harris of Kansas, on June 9, spoke in opposition to the Panama route. As a practical engineer himself, the senator's discussion of the technical difficulties of construction was listened to with profound attention.

A dispatch from Washington under date of June 8 announces that all the appropriation bills, except the general deficiency, which is not yet ready, have passed the house.

The most important question before the senate, now that the Philippine bill has been passed, is the Cuban reciprocity measure. President Roosevelt has expressed his determination to call a special session of congress should they adjourn without enacting legislation on this subject. Little hope is expressed of passing a bill that will meet with the administration's approval, as the opposition is unusually strong both among the republicans and the democrats of the senate.

A bill has been introduced by Congressman Sutherland defining what shall constitute a discovery of and providing for assessments on oil mining claims. Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming are interested in this measure, as, if passed, it will revolutionize the methods and usages now in vogue in these states.

Congressman Shallenberger introduced a resolution in the house on June 9 calling on the secretary of war for the cause of dismissal of one of the clerks in the war department. This clerk was dismissed, it is reported, for writing an article for a local paper, criticising the president in connection with the administration of Philippine affairs. The resolution was referred to the committee on civil service reform. A similar resolution has been introduced in the senate by Senator Carmack of Tennessee.

The president has nominated Brigadier Generals John C. Bates and George W. Davis to be major generals. This marks a change in the policy of army appointments. The practice of

promoting civil war veterans and placing them on the retired list, while they are yet able to carry on active work in the army, is to cease.

On June 9 the house passed the bill to suppress anarchy. This bill provides for the protection of the president, vice president, members of the cabinet, foreign ministers and ambassadors. This measure is a substitute for the senate bill which contained no anti-anarchy provision. The substitute consists of thirteen sections. It provides that any person who shall unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kill the president or vice president or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the presidency, and foreign ambassador or minister, accredited to this country, "while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character or because of any of his acts or omissions," shall suffer death. Any person who attempts to commit any of the above offenses shall be imprisoned not less than ten years. Any person while engaged in an unlawful attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the president or any person entitled to succeed him, if he inflicts injuries which cause death, shall be imprisoned for life, if such injuries do not cause death such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years. Any person who aids, abets or conspires with another to commit any of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal. Any person who knowingly harbors, conceals or aids with intent that he may avoid arrest or punishment of any person who has committed one of the above offenses shall be imprisoned from one to twenty-five

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