MANY DIE IN TYPHOON

DISASTROUS STORM IN HONG. KONG HARBOR.

Wessels Are Sunk and Loss of Life Is Estimated at 1,000-Changed Ocean Currents Held Responsible for Recent Shipwrecks.

Loss of life estimated at 1,000 has resulted from a typhoon which swept the island on which, Hongkong is located. Enormous damage has been done to shipping and other property. This is the news contained in cable dispatches received from the Chinese city. It is reported that the coast for miles as lined with the wrecks of small salling craft caught in the storm and driven ashore. In Hongkong harbor many wessels foundered and officers were driven ashore. The loss of life was heaviest among the crews on vessels in port. It is reported that in numerous «cases not a man escaped from the ships.

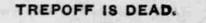
Island in the China Sea.

Hongkong is an island situated in the China Sea, off the coast of China, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It was yielded to Great Britain by treaty in 1842. The roadstead has a "well-protected anchorage. Victoria, the capital, commonly called Hongkong, is situated on a bay of the same name, setting up into the north side of the island.

The port is a great center of the foreign trade of China. Total exports are roughly estimated at \$125,000,000 and imports at \$100,000,000. As a British -colony on Chinese soil it is the most important in its political and defensive position, and is the headquarters of the military, naval and mercantile establishments. The population of Honglkong, the city, is about 275,000.

Pacific Currents Changed.

New York shipping men were much interested in a cable dispatch which stated that the steamer Empress of "China on arriving at Tokyo Sunday retaken place in Pacific Ocean currents. They regarded this as accounting for the stranding of so many steamers in



Great Russian Reactionary Passes Away Suddenly. Gen. Trepoff, Russia's "evil genius,"

lied at Peterhof Saturday, and it is announced that angina pectoris was the

cause, although there have been rumors that he was poisoned. Gen. Trepoff, whose name was indelibly linked with reaction and suppression of Russia, was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a ty-

rant by inclination, GEN. TREPOFF. education and con-

viction. He was one of those men who have constantly appeared, like evil geniuses, in Russian history just at the time when conditions were more promising for putting an end to despotism, to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism back into the paths of reaction. It was he who became the guiding spirit of the reaction, after Nicholas II. had issued his famous manifesto, in the fall of 1905. promising the people a share in the government. Holding the position of master of the palace, in league with the court

plotters, who were determined to restore the old regime, he constantly had the Emperor's ear.

Trepoff's life was many times attempted, but he always escaped. When the Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated, he was named governor general of Moscow. Later Trepoff was summoned to St. Petersburg and given the command of the Imperial Guards and made governor general of the city.

He took up his residence in the winter palace and became in fact, if not in name, dictator of Russia. Anarchy prevailed when he arrived. An uprising on a large scale was momentarily expected. Thousands had fled the city, But, with Trepoff in the saddle, the aspect of affairs changed. Troops filled the streets and dead walls were placarded with notices that the slightest disorder would be suppressed without mercy. Under his iron hand the city became quiet.

During those trying weeks plot after plot to kill him was discovered and frustrated. Two of his own nieces were involved in the conspiracy. But in his dunported that considerable changes have geon-like room in the center of the palace, where no bomb could reach him, save by shattering a dozen walls, with the telephone constantly at his side, he issued or-



The commercial condi-Chicago. tions evince seasonable erby developments which materially en- thugs to start on their careers. They courage industrial enterprise. Fall ac- laugh at the efforts of the police to catch tivity is practically entered upon with an accumulation of forward work hitherto unsurpassed in its demands : pon leading producers. This involves enormous use of capital, and it is very opportune that the bank statements this the police protection to be inadequate. week reflect gains in the aggregated de- They choose secluded spots offering the posits and heavier cash accumulations protection of darkness and lay in wait. than those of a year ago.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure to which plants are subjected, it is noted that there is steadiness in the quantities turned out, especially of to satisfy their spirit of revelry and riotmanufactured materials, and that this ing. is accompanied by an unprecedented distribution of general merchandise.

The wholesale markets show an unusually large attendance of outside

buyers and this has stimulated increasjobbing branches, and heavy shipments proceed to Pacific and Southern points, rates for money have become firmer, legitimate borrowing is not made difficult and mercantile collections continue satisfactory.

terials has advanced to an exceptionally bigh level, there is no serious complaint settlers, the Indians, or many of them, from consumers, and new demands for will be able to find employment with the supplies remain unabated.

number 17, against 25 last week and 19 a year ago .- Dun's Review of Trade.

Trade and industry dis-11 17 I

WORSE THAN HOMELESS.

hicago Has 10,000 Young Students in Crime.

A charitable worker who has come in touch with the young of the poorer districts of Chicago, whence come the tough iad, estimates that there are over 10,000 boys in the city who are worse than homeless. In other words, they are in direct line of becoming criminals or public charges, under the teaching of the trained criminal who makes the city his refuge. The fact that they can buy weapons and ammunition without explanation

pansion and are supported makes it an easy matter for youthful them. For the most part they live at home or with relatives, and in the neighborhoods are known as dissipated and tough boys, but not as holdup men. With companions they sally out at night to isolated sections of the city where they know Then, with plenty of time deliberately to stop the victim and take from him valuables, they operate until it is time for the policeman to be in the vicinity, or until the profits of the expedition are sufficient

INDIANS AND IRRIGATION.

Employed on Government Projects

in Arizona and Montana. On several of the big government irried bookings for staple wares suitable gation projects now under construction to the cold weather trade. Many new pains have been taken to give employment accounts have been opened among the to large numbers of Indians living near the works. In connection with every project the government finds it necessary to undertake more or less road building, and the orders for the latter section being it is principally on this work that the Inthe best ever entered here. No injury dians are employed. Others, more accushas happened to the extraordinary corn tomed to labor, have employment on the crop and the rapidly approaching har- canals and at the dam sites. In this way vest imparts added confidence in future they are enabled to earn a living and to fit business projects. While the discount themselves to become self-supporting when the government moves from the field and they are thrown on their own resources.

In Arizona several hundred Apache Indians are now employed in road building and on other works connected with the ir-Although the average cost of raw ma- rigation system. When this project is completed and the lands are taken up by settlers, as there is much work to be done Failures reported in Chicago district before the irrigated lands are converted into productive fields. In Montana many more Indians are at work on the Milk river project, and later, when the government begins constructions in the Klamath basin,

PEACE ALONE WILL INSURE HER INDEPENDENCE.

and Revolution Must Cease.

Washington correspondence:

a short while ago the Cuban government regarded with a semblance of contempt, professing itself able peace and order, to intervene. The protect American interests. Palma administration has failed to deal effectively with the revolt, which is now widespread, menacing the industrial, social and political order of the whole island.

The first serious international phase given to the Cuban situation came, when three companies of United States marines were landed from the cruiser Denver, at the solicitation of charge d' Affaires Sleeper, acting in conjuncrepresented to the Commander Colwell that the marines were needed to preserve order and safeguard American interests and they at once took up a position in Havana commanding the approaches to President Palma's execu- peace. If the opposing factions agree tive mansion. As soon as the authorities at Washington were advised of this proceeding orders were promptly. issued directing the withdrawal of the marines, with the exception of a guard manency of the agreement. If there is to be stationed at the United States legation building. To allow the troops to remain around the palace of the President would be construed, it was lines of the President's letter and comfeared, as an act of intervention by pel peace under threat of intervention the United States and as one favoring for the protection of life and property. the Palma government. It was so construed by the insurgents in the field, many of the leaders of whom offered to surrender to the United States authority on board the cruiser Denver. The withdrawal of the marines, however, with the exception of the guard

CUBA MUST BE GOOD. independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war. I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the staunchest friends and well-wishers of Cuba that there are in all the world, will be taken as it is meant, will be seriously considered and The Solemn Warning by President will be acted upon and if so acted upon Roosevelt Is Followed by Dispatch Cuba's permanent independence, her perof Taft and Bacon to the Island, manent success as a republic, are assured.

Under the treaty with your government I, as President of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot Events are crowding one another in shirk. The third article of that treaty the Cuban situation. The revolt which explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual to liberty. The treaty conferring this right crush in a short time, has developed un- is the supreme law of the land and furtil the United States has practically nishes me with the right and the means of been constrained, in the interests of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to

> The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe. I have received authentic information of injury to and destruction of American property. It is in my judgment imperative for the sake of Cuba that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangements which will secure the permanent pacification of the island.

Immediately after being notified of tion with President Palma. It was the action of this government President Palma issued an order for the suspension of hostilities between the government forces and the insurgents and negotiations have since been under way looking toward the establishment of upon a mutually satisfactory basis. there will not be much for the Taft commission to do beside lending its impressiveness and authority to the pershown a disposition to haggle over the situation the commission will boldly grapple with the difficulties along the

> Uncle Sam Ready to Act. This government is fully prepared to intervene should necessity arise. Beside the Denver and the Des Moines. which has taken Secretaries Taft and Bacon to Havana, there are several vessels either in Cuban waters or ready

Marietta, Dixie, Tacoma, Cleveland,

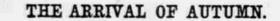
Newark and Minneapolis. The Newark,

Cuba means more than the protection

States in Santo Domingo at the re-

The President, however, does not

ders and received reports. the Pacific recently in the vicinity of The Emperor was made to believe Trethe Hawaiian Islands. The steamers poff alone was capable of safeguarding Manchuria and Mongolia and the Uni- | the lives of himself and the imperial fam-





-Chicago Record-Herald.

ited States transports Thomas and Sherfidan have met this fate.

The Tokyo dispatch adds that the remort of tidal changes harmonizes with the Kobe observatory's report of a great earthquake in mid-Pacific, which preceded the convulsion at Valparaiso by several hours and is believed to mave made important changes in the bed of the ocean.

As a result of the stranding of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria and the transport Sheridan, both on their way to the Orient, and now followed by the Mongolia striking a reef near Midway Island, all within less than a month, there is much congestion of passengers at Honolulu, and the long interruptions of mails is causing great inconvenience.

A Pro-Mutual Committee.

In response to a call sent out by James C. Colgate, the New York banker, twentyeight policy holders of the Mutual Life representing \$5,000,000 of insurance, met at New York and organized a committee

ily. And so, with the press howling at his heels, he retired to the Czar's palace to become master. Here, in a more congenial atmosphere, he took the direction of the campaign for the restoration of the old order of things. In all, six actual attempts on the life of Gen. Trepoff have been made within the last three years.



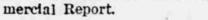
Consul Milner reports that 80 per cent of the lace manufactured in Calais. France, is exported to the United States. Its value is \$6,000,000.

Speaker Cannon, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and Grover Cleveland are among those invited to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress to open in Kansas City Nov. 1.

In an interview W. R. Hearst announcto actively support the present adminis- ed definitely his decision to stand for Gov- 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 46c to 47c; cent were idle, numbering 37,237 persons. tration. Mr. Colgate is the second larg- ernor of New York as the candidate of oats, standard, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, This was the smallest proportion in ten

employment will be given to all Klamath NEW YOLK, play more snap, sales, Indians who desire to make from \$1 to shipments and outputs in- \$2 a day. Possibly better pay will be crease, and later improve as cooler granted to those who are competent to weather sets a period to the vacation earn more.

season and fall activities become more pronounced. State fairs, special trade displays and low-rate excursions help to attract buyers, who reflect confidence born of good crop returns and a faith in a heavy future trade. Jobbers and wholesalers report business active, buying free and shipments taxing facilities. Railroads return the same report as to business offering, and there are rather more evidences of strain to operating facilities by the heavy movements of crops, merchandise and fuel. Collections are rather better than of late, western and northwestern reports being most favorable. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 6 number 121, against 138 last week, 137 in the like week of 1905, 144 in 1904, 165 in 1903 and 197 in 1902. In Canada failures number 14, as against 14 last week and 25 in this





Chicago-Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$6.95; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn. No. 2, 46c to 48c; oats, standard, 31c to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to farming unprofitable. 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 23c; potatoes, 45c to 54c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 of Stationary Firemen, held at Omaha, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2

white, 30c to 31c.

82c; rye, No. 2, 59c to 60c.

33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.



for a day's pay. The Chicago Waiters' Union has doubled its membership during the last month.

Day laborers in Japan average 20 cents

Leaf strippers in the manufacture of cigars in Porto Rico receive during a week an average of \$2.65 apiece.

The Victorian government has decided to buy 1,400 acres of land at Maribyrnong, near Melbourne, to be used for workweek a year ago .- Bradstreet's Commen's homes.

The nine-hour day for coal miners in France will be reduced to eight and a half in the beginning of 1908, and to eight hours in 1910.

Sunday shaving in Niagara Falls, N. I., must stop. At least, this is the decision of the officers of the Journeymen Barbers' Union of that city.

The Cigarmakers' International Union, since the adoption of the benefit system 26 years ago, has paid out in benefits nearly \$7,000,000 to its members.

Chinese laborers in Samoa get only \$2.50 a month, besides board, lodging and 33c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; hay, timo- medical attendance. They want \$5, but thy, \$10.00 to \$15.50; prairie, \$6.00 to the planters say that that would make

> The most important feature of the convention of the International Brotherhood

to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to Neb., recently was the raising of the per \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to capita tax to 2 cents to increase the funds

Organized labor has protested against the plan of Postmaster Owens of Mil-St. Louris-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; waukee to equip street mail cars on the hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$4.00 to ground that it might interfere with a \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, possible desire of the unions to tie up the

Numerically the Farmers' Union is Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; larger than any other in the country and hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$2.00 to it is growing at the rate of a thousand \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corf. members a day. In Texas, where the first No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No 2 was organized, there are 4,000 local ormixed, 31c to 33e; rye, No. 2, 60c to ganizations, with a total membership of 200,000.

> As an index to the state of employment the members of labor unions in the State

stationed at the legation, obviated this to proceed to them. These are the entangling difficulty.

First Step Toward Intervention. The second and most important decarrying a force of marines, is at Harelopment in the situation came when, vana and the Minneapolis, with 400 at a conference held at Oyster Bay bemarines, is also in Cuban waters. The tween the President and Secretaries battleships Louisiana and Virginia and Bacon, Taft and Bonaparte, represent- the battleship New Jersey are at Haing the State, War and Navy Depart- vana. From each of the battleships ments, it was decided to send Secre- 500 men can be landed, and these with tary Taft and Secretary Bacon to Cuba | the marines from other vessels would to investigate the conditions there and be able to dominate the situation. The lend their good offices in establishing general movement of naval forces to peace.

President Roosevelt in a letter to of American interests. It means that Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the the navy is being so disposed that a United States, clearly sets forth the po- | cordon of warships may be thrown sition of our government relative to around the island republic, importations present conditions on the island. In of arms and munitions effectually this letter the President professes his stopped and the revolution thus checkgood will and that of the American ed pending adjustment of Cuban afpeople toward Cuba and then defines fairs. This was done by the United our responsibility in the matter.

quest of President Morales of that This nation, says the President, asks nothing of Cuba, save that it shall con- country. If President Roosevelt detinue to deevlop as it has developed dursires to go further the navy will be ing the past seven years, that it shall ready to act. know and practice this orderly liberty which will assuredly bring an ever-inwant annexation. It is believed that creasing measure of peace and prosperity the people who started the present reto the beautiful queen of the Antilles. volt did so with the intention that as Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she a result the United States would annex has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, the island. The present intention of that she lacks the self-restraint necessary the United States government, howto peaceful self-government and that her ever, is not to annex Cuba, but to recontending factions have plunged the store peace and leave Cuba in the encountry into anarchy.

I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the and permanent peace.

SIX HUNDRED JUNKS SUNK.

Loss by Typhoon at Hongkong Reaches Appalling Figures.

The entire fleet of 600 fishing junks sailing from Hongkong was lost in the typhoon, increasing the death toll to 10,-000 persons. Practically all the Baluchistan troops and 300 of the West Kent regiment are co-operating in clearing away the wreckage of the typhoon. Prodigious efforts are being made to recover the bodies, which are being carried off in cartloads. The full extent of the typhoon's havoc is not yet known, but conservative estimates place the material damage at \$20,000,000.

Reports of disasters at sea are constantly being received. The steamer Albatross, with fifteen passengers on board, foundered near Futuamen pass. Only six passengers and two of the crew were saved. They swam ashore. The steamer Hongkong also was lost, and its entire crew is missing. The steamer Ying Fat, from Samchun, foundered and 130 passengers and ten of its crew are missing. Only two of the crew are said to have been rescued.

Doctors Differ as to Alcohol.



A Pennsylvania mail train broke all records on that line by the run from Harrisburg to Altoona, 132 miles in 119 minutes.

The Illinois Central will soon have its own laundry in Chicago, where will be washed all the linen used on the 4,375 miles of this system.

A San Francisco report says that the Gould lines have secured right of way across central Oregon to some point on the Snake river as a terminus for the Corvalis and Eastern road.

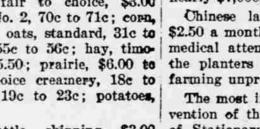
The preliminary statement of the Eric railroad for the fiscal year ended June

\$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, on hand.

No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 30c to street railway lines.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5 0; among workmen, the New York Labor wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, N 8 Bulletin reports that during the first yellow, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white, quarter of the year only 6.5 per cent of

Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern, were idle. At the end of March 9.9 per



 The result of the start of the
