

MANY DIE IN TYPHOON

DISASTROUS STORM IN HONG-KONG HARBOR.

Vessels 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 is lined with the wrecks of small sailing craft caught in the storm and driven ashore. In Hongkong harbor many vessels 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 Hongkong, 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 reported that considerable changes have taken place in Pacific Ocean currents. They regarded this as accounting for the stranding of so many steamers in the Pacific recently in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. The steamers Manchuria and Mongolia and the Uni-

TREPOFF IS DEAD.

Great Russian Reactionary Passes Away Suddenly.

Gen. Trepoff, Russia's "evil genius," died at Peterhof Saturday, and it is announced that angina pectoris was the cause, although there have been rumors that he was poisoned.



GEN. TREPPOFF.

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 tyrant by inclination, education and conviction. 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 dunce-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 orders and received reports.

The Emperor was made to believe Trepoff alone was capable of safeguarding the lives of himself and the imperial fam-

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago.

The commercial conditions evince reasonable expansion and are supported by developments which materially encourage industrial enterprise. Fall activity is practically entered upon with an accumulation of forward work hitherto unsurpassed in its demands upon leading producers. This involves enormous use of capital, and it is very opportune that the bank statements this week reflect gains in the aggregated deposits and heavier cash accumulations 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 manufactured materials, and that this is accompanied by an unprecedented distribution of general merchandise.

The wholesale markets show an unusually large attendance of outside buyers and this has stimulated increased bookings for staple wares suitable to the cold weather trade. Many new accounts have been opened among the jobbing branches, and heavy shipments proceed to Pacific and Southern points, the orders for the latter section being the best ever entered here. No injury has happened to the extraordinary corn crop and the rapidly approaching harvest imparts added confidence in future business prospects. While the discount rates for money have become firmer, legitimate borrowing is not made difficult and mercantile collections continue satisfactory.

Although the average cost of raw materials has advanced to an exceptionally high level, there is no serious complaint from consumers, and new demands for supplies remain unabated. Failures reported in Chicago district number 17, against 25 last week and 19 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.

Trade and industry display more snap, sales, shipments and outputs increase, and later improve as cooler weather sets a period to the vacation 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, 105 in 1903 and 197 in 1902. In Canada failures number 14, as against 14 last week and 25 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

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 33c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$15.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 23c; potatoes, 45c to 54c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 60c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 46c to 47c; oats, standard, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 56c to 58c; barley, standard, 53c to 54c; pork, mess, \$16.92.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; clover seed, prime, \$7.40.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, natural, white, 37c to 39c; butter, creamery, 18c to 25c; eggs, western, 19c to 22c.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Armogines Sanchez, a Pulujan chief, has been captured by native Filipino volunteers.

S. F. Klipke, a laundry clerk, who went to Atlanta, Ga., from Savannah, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

WORSE THAN HOMELESS.

Chicago 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 toughs, 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 makes it an easy matter for youthful thugs to start on their careers. They laugh at the efforts of the police to catch 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 the police protection to be inadequate. They choose secluded spots offering the protection of darkness and lay in wait. 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 to satisfy their spirit of revelry and rioting.

INDIANS AND IRRIGATION.

Employed on Government Projects in Arizona and Montana.

On several of the big government irrigation projects now under construction pains have been taken to give employment 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 it is principally on this work that the Indians are employed. Others, more accustomed to labor, have employment on the canals and at the dam sites. In this way they are enabled to earn a living and to fit 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 irrigation system. When this project is completed and the lands are taken up by settlers, the Indians, or many of them, will be able to find employment with the settlers, as there is much work to be done 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 construction in the Klamath basin, employment will be given to all Klamath Indians who desire to make from \$1 to \$2 a day. Possibly better pay will be granted to those who are competent to earn more.



Day laborers in Japan average 20 cents for a day's pay.

The Chicago Waiters' Union has doubled its membership during the last month.

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 workmen'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. Y., 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 medical attendance. They want \$5, but the planters say that that would make farming unprofitable.

The most important feature of the convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, held at Omaha, Neb., recently was the raising of the per capita tax to 2 cents to increase the funds on hand.

Organized labor has protested against the plan of Postmaster Owens of Milwaukee to equip street mail cars on the ground that it might interfere with a possible desire of the unions to tie up the street railway lines.

Numerically the Farmers' Union is larger than any other in the country and it is growing at the rate of a thousand members a day. In Texas, where the first was organized, there are 4,000 local organizations, with a total membership of 200,000.

As an index to the state of employment among workmen, the New York Labor Bulletin reports that during the first quarter of the year only 6.5 per cent of the members of labor unions in the State were idle. At the end of March 9.9 per cent were idle, numbering 37,237 persons. This was the smallest proportion in ten years.

The sweat shop evil is being desperately fought by union labor in New York. It is hard to kill, as tenement dwellers, though wretchedly underpaid, prefer to do the work at their homes. In the principle of law that a man's home is his castle, which the klieg may not enter, it offers protection to sweat shop methods in employment of minor children of the slums.

The grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has issued a statement showing the increase in membership in the last ten years. Jan. 1, 1896, the organization had a membership of 20,331, and July 1 of this year the paid-up membership was 83,281. The increase during the first six months of 1906 was nearly 5,000, and the officers expect to have a membership of 90,000 by the end of this year. The organization is carrying more than \$75,000,000 of insurance on its members, and is the strongest numerically and financially of all the railroad brotherhoods.

CUBA MUST BE GOOD.

PEACE ALONE WILL INSURE HER INDEPENDENCE.

The Solemn Warning by President Roosevelt Is Followed by Dispatch of Taft and Bacon to the Island, and Revolution Must Cease.

Washington correspondence: Events are crowding one another in the Cuban situation. The revolt which a short while ago the Cuban government regarded with a semblance of contempt, professing itself able to crush in a short time, has developed until the United States has practically been constrained, in the interests of peace and order, to intervene. The 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 conjunction with President Palma. It was represented 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 executive 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 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 feared, as an act of intervention by the United States and as one favoring 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 stationed at the legation, obviated this entangling difficulty.

First Step Toward Intervention.

The second and most important development in the situation came when, at a conference held at Oyster Bay between the President and Secretaries Bacon, Taft and Bonaparte, representing the State, War and Navy Departments, it was decided to send Secretary Taft and Secretary Bacon to Cuba to investigate the conditions there and lend their good offices in establishing peace.

President Roosevelt in a letter to Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, clearly sets forth the position of our government relative to present conditions on the island. In this letter the President professes his good will and that of the American people toward Cuba and then defines our responsibility in the matter.

This nation, says the President, asks nothing of Cuba, save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the past seven years, that it shall know and practice this orderly liberty which will assuredly bring an ever-increasing measure of peace and prosperity to the beautiful queen of the Antilles. Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government and that her contending factions have plunged the country 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

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 harkoes. 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 Futaba 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 Sam-chun, 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.

During the recent meeting of the British medical association, Toronto, opinions as to the value of alcohol were expressed. Prof. Woodhead testified that surgeons had come to the conclusion that alcohol interferes with the production of the state of immunity and that it interferes with the recovery of the patient. Also Sir Victor Horsley thought that the value of alcohol as a drug was now practically nil.

Continuous Smelting Process.

Two Australian inventors have found a new process for the continuous treatment of iron ore, which is to be exploited throughout the world. It is a process for directly converting the ore into malleable iron or steel, and is said to effect a saving of 25 per cent. After the ore is concentrated it passes through a revolving cylinder and is brought into contact with the deoxidizing gas; thence it falls into a bath of molten iron and is converted into steel or malleable iron, the whole process being automatic.

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 will be acted upon and if so acted upon Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent 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 shirk. The third article of that treaty 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 liberty. The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land and furnishes me with the right and the means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests.

The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have become 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 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 peace. If the opposing factions agree upon a mutually satisfactory basis, there will not be much for the Taft commission to do beside lending its impressiveness and authority to the permanency of the agreement. If there is shown a disposition to haggle over the situation the commission will boldly grapple with the difficulties along the lines of the President's letter and compel peace under threat of intervention for the protection of life and property.

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 to proceed to them. These are the Marietta, Dixie, Tacoma, Cleveland, Newark and Minneapolis. The Newark, carrying a force of marines, is at Havana and the Minneapolis, with 500 marines, is also in Cuban waters. The battleships Louisiana and Virginia and the battleship New Jersey are at Havana. From each of the battleships 500 men can be landed, and these with the marines from other vessels would be able to dominate the situation. The general movement of naval forces to Cuba means more than the protection of American interests. It means that the navy is being so disposed that a cordon of warships may be thrown around the island republic, importations of arms and munitions effectually stopped and the revolution thus checked pending adjustment of Cuban affairs. This was done by the United States in Santo Domingo at the request of President Morales of that country. If President Roosevelt desires to go further the navy will be ready to act.

The President, however, does not want annexation. It is believed that the people who started the present revolt did so with the intention that as a result the United States would annex the island. The present intention of the United States government, however, is not to annex Cuba, but to restore peace and leave Cuba in the enjoyment of her independence. All will depend, however, upon the disposition the Cubans show to enter into a sincere and permanent peace.

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 Corvallis and Eastern road.



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The preliminary statement of the Erie railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows gross earnings of over \$50,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$4,277,000, and an increase in net of \$1,547,000. The company incurred an additional expense of only \$100,000 in conducting the transportation of over \$4,000,000 additional gross earnings. This is an indication that improvements which have been completed are producing the desired results in lessening the cost of transportation.

It is a curious fact that the American style of passenger coach, with end doors, a center aisle and seats on either side, was an English invention, while the European railroads cling to the side-door compartment car and use comparatively few of the end-door coaches.

The Canadian Pacific is the first railroad in North America to serve afternoon tea on its trains. Those who wish the beverage purchase tickets at 25 cents each and in the afternoon tea, rolls, cakes and so on are brought into the sleeper. This custom, which is English, will be adopted on transcontinental trains only.

THE ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN.



Chicago Record-Herald.

United States transports Thomas and Sheridan have met this fate.

The Tokyo dispatch adds that the report 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 have 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, twenty-eight policy holders of the Mutual Life representing \$5,000,000 of insurance, met at New York and organized a committee to actively support the present administration. Mr. Colgate is the second largest policy holder in the company, carrying \$1,500,000 on his life. The committee, which will be known as the policyholders' protective association of the Mutual Life, elected James C. Colgate president and Wm. F. Harry of Philadelphia chairman of the executive committee. They say that the international committee is merely seeking to obtain control and has made false accusations to this end.

Man Is Own Motor Boat.

The French inventor who recently astonished Paris by the introduction of motor boats has now adopted the petrol motor, so as to apply water propulsion direct to the human body. The apparatus is devised so as to keep the body afloat by means of air bags and a water-tight box containing the engine and fuel strapped to the back. The user sits on a sort of a saddle and two rods connect the engine with a propeller. The man steers himself by altering the position of his hands in the water.

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.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

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 announced definitely his decision to stand for Governor of New York as the candidate of the Independence League, but intimated that if the Democratic convention at Buffalo chose to endorse him he would not object.

The three richest men in the House of Representatives are John E. Andrus of New York, William B. McKinley of Illinois and William R. Hearst of New York, with George F. Huff and Edward DeV. Morrell of Pennsylvania a close fourth and fifth.

Gov. Guild was the recipient recently from the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution of a replica of the flag of Bunker Hill, hoisted by the colonists June 17, 1775.

Senator Benson, the successor of Senator Burton of Kansas, was one of the three lawyers in the State Senate in 1881 who framed the first prohibition law the State ever had.

Senator La Follette is a vegetarian. His daily menu consists of fresh vegetables, English walnuts and milk, and it is said a prize fighter anxious to get into the pink of condition would envy him.