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DISASTROUS FIRE ON THE EAST SIDE

Warehouses, Cars and Docks Burned.

IT STARTED IN AN ELEVATOR

Loss Exceeds Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SPARKS CROSS THE RIVER

Eastern Lumber Company's Plant Is Ignited, but the Flames Are Subdued Before Doing Much Damage.

LOSSES IN RECENT FIRES.

	Loss.	Insur-
August 19, State Room Inn, two lives lost	$ 3,500	.....
August 22, East Side fire, three blocks burned	87,500	$ 22,500
August 29, Kerts & Young grocery store, 308 Front street	14,500	5,000
September 1, St. Johns mills	140,000	31,000
September 1, Albina dock, Pacific Elevator dock and Eastern Lumber Company property	208,500	183,000
Total	$454,000	$239,500

It required but half an hour yesterday noon for fire to wipe out the Albina dock, warehouse and entire plant of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, completely destroy ten freight cars of the O. R. & N. Co. and damage the plant of the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, across the river. The loss totals $239,500, and insurance is $186,000.

Originating in the elevator building, the fire spread rapidly north and south, fanned by a strong gale from the east. Before apparatus could reach the scene, the destruction of the large dock and elevator property was practically accomplished.

The Albina dock, the property of the O. R. & N. Co., and the elevator buildings were situated on the East Side river-front, just below the O. R. & N. carshops. So furious was the wind that blazing brands were quickly wafted across the river, igniting the plant of the Eastern Lumber Company, directly opposite.

Captain Ahlin and crew, of the Redondo, lying at the lumber wharf, got out hose immediately and kept down incipient blazes until the arrival of fire apparatus. Much credit is given them by the company for their work, as the plant was in great danger until the firemen came.

Bad Outlook for Firemen.

It was a bad outlook that confronted the firemen, with a terrific blaze raging on the Albina side of the river and the plant of the Eastern mill menaced on the opposite shore. Chief Campbell and Battalion Chief Holden assumed command on the East Side, and Assistant Chief Laudenklos and Battalion Chief Young the opposite.

The fireboat Williams was at the coal bunkers, opposite the Albina dock. The crew was coaling the vessel, which had returned from the disastrous blaze at St. Johns. She crossed the stream immediately, prepared for action. Chief Campbell, who arrived at that time, was obliged to order a retreat of the boat, as the heat was so intense that he feared she would burn if run too close.

Once adjusted in a safe place, three heavy streams, running through all the hose available, were turned on the fire. Firemen picked up the lines and carried them to within a short distance from the south end of the Albina dock, where to the best advantage they fought the flames and saved houses and railroad property to the east.

Pumps Water From Slough.

Engine No. 8 was stationed where water could be pumped from a slough. A stream was handled from the north end, shutting off danger to the Oceanic dock, which was saved in this manner. The four streams were all that could be used, as there are no hydrants in the vicinity, and only one engine was in service. Hose No. 1, Chemical No. 2 and Truck No. 4, with the fireboat, were all the companies called to the scene.

LOSSES IN YESTERDAY'S BIG FIRE

	Loss.	Insur-
Albina docks, owned by O. R. & N.	$ 78,000	.....
Contents of docks	25,000	.....
Freight cars and contents	22,000	$118,000
Pacific Coast Elevator Co. building	50,000	.....
Contents in building	30,000	65,000
Eastern Lumber Co.	3,000	3,000
Banfield & Vesey Wood Company	500	.....
Brown & McCabe, stevedores	2,000	.....
Total	$210,500	$186,000

Great difficulty was experienced in subduing the flames, because of the intense heat, but the firemen fought at close range and by 2 o'clock had it under control. Chief Campbell and Chief Holden remained until all danger was past.

It was most remarkable how quickly the two large buildings were destroyed. They were laid in ruins so fast that before the fireboat could cross the river and get a stream on, practically all damage was done.

Freight cars on the O. R. & N. tracks caught fire, and ten were burned with contents. An engine and crew saved 100 cars by pulling them back from the flames, and in this manner much property was kept from destruction.

Origin of the Fire.

As to the origin of the fire, there are several versions. The police accept the theory that it started from engine sparks, fanned into flame by the strong wind. Some boys reported to Patrolmen Hunter and Croxford that they saw a man, with papers under his arm, go under the elevator buildings, and that they saw him run out after the fire started. From another source, it was stated that oil on the river was ignited by sparks and spread the blaze. A thorough investigation is to be made by police and fire officials.

The entire cargo brought in by the Oriental steamer Numantia was destroyed at the dock, and a large quantity of flour for the return trip was burned. There were about 650 tons of wheat in the elevator warehouse.

Many buildings belonging to the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, located along the water-front where these buildings were destroyed yesterday, were wiped out by fire 11 years ago, September 15. Two men in the elevator lost their lives at that time.

Sparks Go Across River.

Borne across the river on the strong wind, blazing brands alighted all around the Eastern Lumber Company's plant, located at the foot of Sixteenth street, directly opposite the fire on the other side.

Much apparatus was called into service by the first alarm from the mill plant, and when Chiefs Laudenklos and Young arrived a second call was sent in. By hard work, the fires were confined so that but small damage resulted. It was but two years ago that the Western mills were destroyed by an early morning fire that came near wiping out the Eastern plant as well.

Damage to the yards and buildings of the Banfield-Vesey Company, dealers in wood, amounted to about $500.

During the fire in Albina, the mission operated by Rev. Robert Hope was menaced, but not injured.

Alarm at the Exposition.

There was great anxiety at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds when the fire was raging, half a mile distant. If the flames had gained a secure foothold on the west side of the river and spread to any great extent, the Exposition would have been in the direct path.

One burning ember lighted on the roof of the Manufactures building, but only a small hole was burned before it was stamped out. When the fire was at its height, nearly all of the roofs of the buildings were manned with dozens of men with buckets. They dashed large quantities of water on the roofs, as the management was determined to take no chances. The fire department at the Exposition was not called out, although the firemen were ready, having donned their boots and rubber coats when the alarm was first turned in.

J. P. O'Brien, general manager of the O. R. & N., said last night that the Albina docks, which burned in the fire yesterday, would be rebuilt immediately. Workmen will start clearing the ground Monday and material will be on the ground by the middle of the week. It is the intention of the company, said Mr. O'Brien, to erect the docks with fireproof foundations.

T. B. Wilcox, president of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, also said that his company would rebuild immediately. "This is the busy season for us," said Mr. Wilcox, "and we intend to get to work at once."

BRIDE BAGS HER QUARRY

JULIA WEXLER'S 10,000-MILE CHASE AFTER LOVER.

Pursues Him From Australia to Portland and Then to Pennsylvania, Where They Marry.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—After a 10,000-mile chase after her former lover who jilted her, Julia Wexler, today overtook him at Coplay and an hour later made him her husband.

The man's name is Gottlieb Gille. He courted the girl in Australia, where he promised to marry her, but fifteen months ago suddenly he disappeared and came to America. Three months later Julia arrived only to learn that Gille was working in Portland, Or. She started forward and was passed on the road by Gille, who was coming back East.

Miss Wexler also came East and finally located her recreant lover at a cement plant in Coplay, Pa. She persuaded Gottlieb it was wise to marry her and one hour later she was made his happy bride by a justice of the peace.

NEAR THREE MILLIONS.

Population of Massachusetts 2,998,959, According to State Count.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The population of the State of Massachusetts is 2,998,959, according to a preliminary report made today by the State Bureau of Statisticians. This is an increase of 498,775 over 1895, when the last official census was taken. Boston's population is 589,598, an increase of 96,678 in the past 10 years.

Russian Securities Quiet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Government securities were quiet on the Bourse today. Imperial fours opened at 81½ and closed at 80.

HITCH REMOVED ABOUT SAKHALIN

Divergent Views About Fortifications on Island Adjusted.

NEITHER WILL FORTIFY

Russia Thought Agreement Only Applied to Japan's Half—Armistice Agreed on Effective After Treaty Is Signed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 1.—The only possible hitch on the horizon of the peace conference, according to reports current here, which, however, are not officially confirmed, arises out of an evident misunderstanding over the question of neutralization of the Island of Sakhalin. According to the Japanese, the understanding reached on Tuesday contemplates a mutual obligation on the part of the two countries not to fortify their respective possessions on the island.

At St. Petersburg, however, there seems to have been an assumption that the agreement involved freedom of action upon the part of Russia in this respect in the north of Sakhalin, with an obligation on the part of Japan not to fortify or use for strategic purposes the portion owned by her before 1876, which is to be retroceded in the present treaty.

It is believed on both sides, however, that the hitch, if it really exists as reported, will shortly be straightened out, and it is believed one of the subjects of today's conference related to this point.

ARMISTICE AFTER SIGNATURE

Japan Objects to Making It Effective Any Sooner.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 1.—Japan has refused to consent to the cessation of hostilities until a treaty of peace has been signed. The Russian plenipotentiaries, accompanied by their secretaries, called on Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira shortly after noon today, and were in conference with them for half an hour. Japan indicated last night through Baron Komura her willingness for an armistice. Mr. Witte supposed today that he would find them ready to sign. Baron Komura explained that, while his government was ready to consent to an armistice, his instructions were that this should not take effect until after the signing of the treaty. The discussion lasted for half an hour, the Russian position being that Japan's contention was without precedent, and that, if the armistice was not to take effect until the signing of the treaty, it was practically unnecessary. The Japanese were insistent, and an agreement was accordingly entered into providing for an armistice which shall take effect the moment the treaty is signed.

Mr. Sato, in explanation of Japan's insistence that the armistice shall not go into effect until the treaty is signed, said: "It is necessary that not only the commanders in the field, but all the commanders of ships shall be notified, and this necessarily requires a little time. Japan did not desire to have the armistice go into effect until the commanders on sea and land had been notified, thus insuring the maintenance of the agreement."

It is pointed out in Japanese circles that an armistice has practically been in effect since the conference began, and it is declared there is no ground for anxiety over a clash before the signing of the treaty.

The effect of the armistice concluded today is that it becomes operative only upon the signature of the treaty by the plenipotentiaries and continues until the final exchange of ratifications by the Emperors of the two countries. It is for this reason that the plenipotentiaries, who will themselves convey to their respective capitals the momentous documents which, to become binding, must receive the signatures of their respective Emperors, are anxious to leave at the earliest possible date, foregoing the innumerable invitations which have been showered upon them.

FEARS POPULAR OUTBURST

Japan Will Not Publish Treaty Until It Is Ratified.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 1.—Cable communication between Baron Komura and his government has been interrupted for the greater part of the day, but a message is said to have been received late tonight. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira were in conference for a long time tonight. It is understood to be the present intention of the Tokio government not to make public the terms of peace until the ratification of the treaty has been exchanged.

The official explanation is that this is the "regular diplomatic method of procedure," but among the Japanese correspondents considerable suspicion has been aroused by the fact that until now the cablegrams giving the terms of peace have not passed the censor. They did not hesitate to say the government is anxious about the effect on public opinion when it becomes known that Japan waived her demand for indemnity to obtain peace.

NEITHER NATION TO FORTIFY

Agreement Reached on Sakhalin and Evacuation of Manchuria.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—At a conference held tonight in Mr. Witte's room between the Russian and Japanese envoys, an agreement was reached on points of difference in phraseology relating to the articles on Sakhalin and the evacuation of Manchuria. It is the understanding that a time will be fixed by the envoys within which the armies must evacuate Manchuria, but the details will be largely left to the commanders in the field.

The hitch on the Sakhalin proposition was over the fortification provision. It stipulated that Japan should not be permitted to fortify the island. The Russians claimed that this gave them, by inference, the right to erect such fortifications as they saw fit. The Japanese would not concede this.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Witte gave in, and the article as agreed to will prohibit both Japanese and Russians from erecting fortifications on the island.

The envoys tonight expressed themselves as delighted with the progress being made in framing the treaty. It is thought that the first draft will be completed tomorrow noon.

AGREE ON DIFFICULT POINTS

Witte and Komura Confer on Wording of Treaty.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 1.—As a result of the reports made tonight by Mr. de Martens and Mr. Dennison to their respective chiefs upon their work this afternoon at the navy-yard in the drafting of a treaty of peace, Mr. Witte and Baron Komura had a brief conference in the former's apartments at 8:30 tonight regarding some details of translation and some few points of interpretation upon which the framers had been unable to reach complete accord. When Baron Komura left Mr. Dennison and Mr. Adachi, he entered the apartments of Mr. Witte, where they were joined by Mr. de Martens and Mr. Plancon. This conference lasted for about half an hour, when the Japanese returned to Baron Komura's apartments, leaving Mr. Witte and his confrères, who remained in conference for more than an hour.

Mr. Witte and Baron Komura had no difficulty in coming to an agreement on the disputed points, and at tomorrow's session the framers of the treaty expect to complete their work. The treaty must then be engrossed in French and English in duplicate, which may take several days.

It is stated tonight that 12 articles of the treaty have been completed and agreed upon. It now seems probable that the framers will be able to confine the treaty to 14 articles, instead of 15, as was the original plan.

Mr. Witte continues to receive messages of congratulation from all over the world. He reads each one of them and gives directions to his secretaries regarding the answers to be sent.

GIVE ROOSEVELT RECEPTION

Washington Will Celebrate His Work in Bringing Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—H. L. West, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, today notified President Roosevelt of the desire of the people of Washington to tender him a public reception on his return here in recognition of his services in bringing the Portsmouth conference to a suc-

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CHOLERA'S MARCH ACROSS PRUSSIA

Has Advanced to Hamburg and Appeared on Emigrant Steamer.

BLAME LAID ON RUSSIA

German Health Authorities Take Drastic Measures—Russia Accused of Hiding Truth as Pestilence Came West.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Forty-three cases of cholera in all have been reported. Nine persons have died of the disease, and many suspicious cases are under observation. The legal and medical machinery for dealing with this invasion of the Asiatic bacillus is now working at full pressure. Professor Edward Sonnenburg said to the Associated Press tonight that no one need fear an epidemic such as that of 1892-93, because the health authorities since that time had built up an organization quite adequate to grasp the beginnings of such cholera and to put down the disease with precision and firmness.

Confined to West Prussia.

The health machinery to which Professor Sonnenburg alluded is working in co-operation with the police and other public servants. With the exception of one death at Hamburg, the cholera is confined to West Prussian districts, and every case of illness in these districts must be immediately reported to the authorities. An experienced physician and bacteriologist at once takes the case under observation, and, if the symptoms are suspicious, the person is promptly isolated.

The state has now detained under medical observation nearly 1000 persons, including the emigrants at Brunshaven. Cautions and warnings have been distributed, and these have led to spontaneous and intelligent co-operation with the sanitary officers.

Russia Under Suspicion.

If the same agencies and the same spirit were at work beyond the Russian frontier, the Prussian health administration would feel satisfied with what is being done. A doubt, almost amounting to conviction, exists that the Russian administration has not yet been aroused to the danger, and that its task of dealing with the problem is much more difficult than that which confronts the authorities here.

The Wissenschaftischen Correspondenz cites the recent declaration of the Russian Plague Commission that since April 21 no case of cholera has occurred in the Russian Empire, and that the suspicious cases reported in Vilna, Lodz, Badom, Tula, Rjasan and other places were, as bacteriological investigations showed, not Asiatic cholera.

Plague Marching Westward.

"Where, then,' says the paper, "did the Asiatic cholera now in West Prussia come from? As a matter of fact," it goes on to say, "the Prussian health officials were apprehensive of the existence of cholera since the beginning of the year, and their reports showed that the pestilence had left Arabia and was marching over Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia, thence across the Caspian Sea into European Russia and onward to the Volga."

The Boerse today felt the effect of the prevalence of cholera, especially shipping companies, the shares of which fell from 3 to 4 per cent.

RUSSIA DENIES SHE CAUSED IT

Official Announcement That Cholera Came Not From Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—An official communication was issued August 25 saying that there had been no case of cholera in the Russian empire since May 3. An official communication dated August 21 says:

"Two cases of cholera were discovered in April on a raft descending the Vistula River. One of them died before the raft reached Culm, where the raft was disinfected and the cabin in which the sick men lived was burned. The others on the raft, numbering 25, were thoroughly examined and isolated."

PASSENGERS ARE DETAINED

Death on Board Emigrant Steamer Causes Alarm at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—The agent of the Imperial German Health Office today ordered all steerage passengers of the steamer Moltke, which sailed for New York yesterday, to be landed at Cuxhaven. Later they were put on board a steamer lying off Brunshaven and run in the quarantine dock. It does not appear that there is any cholera among the steerage passengers, but the health officers thought it wise to order all emigrants to be landed for a fresh inspection and observation until Saturday, when, if in health, and none of them has been shown to have come in contact with cholera, they may be allowed to proceed.

An official note issued by the Hamburg government today says that no cause for alarm exists. Preventive measures, the note says, are much more complete than they were in 1892-93, and the authorities are dealing with the situation thoroughly. All those who had come in contact with the dead Russian emigrant, the note adds, are now quarantined.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company telegraphs the following to the Associated Press from Hamburg:

"On August 28, a Russian emigrant, who arrived on the previous day, died in the city hospital at Hamburg, under circumstances justifying the suspicion that death was due to cholera. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company consequently decided to dispatch on the Moltke only cabin passengers, the steerage passengers being detained at Hamburg for further observation, although the Hamburg authorities have given positive assurances that there is not the least danger."

KEEP DISEASE FROM AMERICA

Public Health Service Takes Precautionary Measures on Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The authorities of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service are not apprehensive over the outbreak of cholera in Prussia. They say that in the past the German authorities have generally been able to control such epidemics, and express confidence that they will do so in the present instance.

Surgeon-General Wyman has taken measures to prevent the spread of cholera from Germany to the United States by ordering Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin, now stationed at Naples, to proceed immediately to Hamburg and make a thorough investigation and report in detail. He also has been directed to be prepared to enforce the Treasury regulations, relative to ships leaving for American ports. These regulations authorize the detention of suspected passengers and the fumigation of baggage when thought advisable. Dr. McLaughlin, however, will not resort to this measure until satisfied as to the wisdom of applying them. Surgeon Irwin, at Philadelphia, will soon join Dr. McLaughlin. Drs. McLaughlin and Irwin both have had experience in dealing with cholera.

New York Guards Against Cholera.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—That extra precaution shall be taken to prevent bringing in a case of cholera among immigrants from German ports was agreed today at a conference between Health Officer A. H. Doty, of this port, and the representatives of several trans-Atlantic steamship companies. The plan is said to be to exercise great care in taking the immigrants on board ship in German ports.

Stop Boats From Russia.

EINLAGE, West Prussia, Sept. 1.—No boats nor fishermen from Russia will be allowed to pass the locks here. All arrivals are detained under inspection in three divisions. The first, for cholera cases, contains one patient; the second, for suspects, also has one; the third, for those exposed to the disease, has 47 firemen.

Infected by Drinking Water.

RASTEMBURG, Prussia, Sept. 1.—A woman named Duddey, who died of cholera here yesterday, came from Borchum with her family by way of Berlin. It appears that she drank water at a railroad station on the way here, and it is presumed that it was infected.

Carried to Lemberg by Boatmen.

LEMBERG, Austria, Sept. 1.—Two deaths from cholera have occurred here and several suspected cases are under observation. The deaths occurred in the family of a river boatman, who has been working in the Vistula district of Prussia.

Disease in Baden and Galicia.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—Several cases of suspected cholera are reported from Baden and from Narodova, in Galicia. The government is taking measures to combat the danger.

Soldiers Ordered Out of Danger.

KIRKSAU, West Prussia, Sept. 1.—The Koenigsburg Regiment, which has been maneuvering in the cholera district, has been ordered away to avoid infection.

More Cases at Culm.

CULM, Prussia, Sept. 1.—Two new cases of cholera, one death and three suspected cases of cholera were reported here today.

Cholera Reaches Danzig.

DANZIG, Prussia, Sept. 1.—Seven new cases of cholera were reported officially to the provincial government today.

BEEF-PACKERS TO PLEAD

Attorney-General Will Conduct Cases Against Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Officers, employes and lawyers of the large packing industries who were indicted by the last Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and violation of the Federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, have been ordered to appear in the United States District Court before Judge Humphrey of Springfield on next Tuesday, September 5, and enter their pleas of guilty or not guilty to the charges.

This step was decided on by Attorney-General Moody today and the official notices and orders citing the defendants into court were placed in the hands of United States Marshal Ames and his deputies. Mr. Moody will remain in Chicago until the defendants are arraigned and have personal charge of the government's side of the case.

KILLED BY FLYING IRON

Four Steelworkers Meet Terrible Death, and Mill Is Wrecked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—By the bursting of a flywheel at the National rolling mills of the United States Steel Corporation at McKeesport this afternoon, four men were killed, five injured and damage of $15,000 occasioned.

The force of the explosion was so severe that portions of the mill were shattered and parts of the roof blown off. The piece that wrecked the mill weighed fully 1200 pounds. Another immense piece of the wheel was sent flying 150 yards, almost striking a steamer on the Monongahela River.

John Freehalen, John Furman, Carl Massung and Mike Busharko were killed. Another man, name unknown, has a fractured skull, is unconscious and will probably die. Massing and Furman were skilled employes. The other two were laborers and foreigners.

The flywheel was about 55 feet in diameter.

GREAT STORM IN CHICAGO

Rain Deluges City and Lightning Starts Several Fires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The most severe storm of the year raged for two hours this evening. The wind at times blew 40 miles an hour, and nearly two inches of rain fell. In the business sections of the city a number of signs and awnings were torn loose.

The thunder and lightning were terrific, and several of the large office buildings were struck. Several fires were started in the outskirts of the city. In the parks and suburbs much damage was done, many trees being blown down.

WESTERN FRIEND WITH ROOSEVELT

President Spends Happy Day With "Sundown Bus," Stagedriver.

RIDES AND SWIMS WITH HIM

In Crisis of Peace Negotiations, Roosevelt Entertains Friend of Cowboy Days and Inquires of Other Friends.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—"Sundown Bus," the original stage-coach driver of Spearfish Canyon, South Dakota, and a friend of President Roosevelt's for years, reached Chicago today, after a two-days' visit to the President at Oyster Bay. He leaves for Deadwood tonight. His name, when he left Lancaster, Ohio, as a boy, was Samuel F. Busby.

"Talk about men not worrying over their work," said Sundown today, "the president takes the antelope. I was with him when it seemed as if Russia and Japan were going to get right at it again and chaw up a few thousand more men and gunboats. Worry him? I guess not! A tinhorn gambler risking a 50-cent piece on a turn of the wheel worries more than Teddy did over that situation. He don't talk politics with his friends. He said to me:

"'Bus, how's the young cattle on the range this year?'

"'Never better; water plenty and grass rich at the roots.'

Inquires About Old Friends.

"'How's the Thompson boys doing with that irrigation ditch?'

"'Finding water every time they put a scoop in.'

"'Bully, they are the good Americans. Ever see old Mrs. Reynolds, at Medora?'

"'Bout Christmas time I had the pleasure of looking under her sunbonnet. She's smart for her age.'

"'Fine woman; she could make great biscuits.'

"Then he sidles around ad tells me: 'We'll take a ride and swim.' And we did. He gave me a gray horse that could jump a 500-foot butte and we started for a hot 30 miles.

"I've ridden the range with him, but he's a better rider now than ever before.

Stronger Than Young Bull.

"I brought him messages from about a dozen of the boys that used to know him, and they were all anxious he shouldn't overwork, but his face looks like a sunrise on a clear sky. After we had the ride, we got into the water and he struck out like a fish. His muscles are all good and he's stronger than a young bull. All kinds of telegrams were coming to him, but he did not show he was doing any particular kind of business.

"After we had supper he says to me: 'We'll go down under the trees and you can smoke and tell me how the Griswolds are doing with their ranch.' Right down under the trees we went, and I cut my plug and filled the old bowl and the President of the United States sat right there and listened to me—a measly coach-driver and owner of a few head of cattle—tell him how all his old friends in the West were doing.

Just the Same Old Teddy.

"Sometimes he chuckled and sometimes he sighed, but he was just the same old 'Teddy' we boys always took him for.

"'You're prospering, 'Bus?' asked he.

"'Got a bank account and 20,000 acres of land to feed my cattle on, and ain't done nothing to displease God,' says I.

"'That's right,' said he. 'Now, when you go back to New York City, you'll take a note to a friend of mine and you'll be taken care of there, and wherever I am, Bus, always come and say: "How!" The door's open.'

"'Mr. President,' said I, 'the whole West is asking God to keep you and, when you're done with your present occupation, come out and let us keep you.'"

Mr. Busby is one of the best-known influential characters of the Far West, and willing to wager his cattle, ranch and all, that Roosevelt can be President a hundred years, if he desires and lives.

FRAUD IN LIFE INSURANCE

OFFICERS AND AGENTS HAVE WORKED IN COLLUSION.

Armstrong Committee Finds Evidence of Wholesale Swindling. Medical Examiners Called.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Evidence of extensive fraud in the writing of life insurance on risks known to be bad has been brought to the attention of the Armstrong legislative committee. It is asserted that in this class of fraud there has been collusion between the officers and agents of the companies of high standing.

Subpenas summoning the medical examiners of some of the big companies to appear before the committee have been prepared. They will also be requested to have ready for the committee the medical records of the companies for the last few years, to be used as exhibits in case they are required. All the medical examiners probably will be called for the same day.

Manila Cable Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Notice has been received here that cable communication between Manila and Japan is totally interrupted. Messages are being sent by mail.