FAVORS TO BRITAIN

Cuba Grants Them Equally With United States.

EXCEPT ON IMPORT DUTIES

Treaty of Commerce Pending in the Cuban Senate Arouses Opposition of Roosevelt as Against American Interests.

HAVANA, Oct. 5 .- Owing to the development of strong opposition to the ten year treaty of commerce and navigation between Cubs and Great Britain, the ratification of which is pending in the Sen are, the Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized the publication tomorrow afternoon in the government organ of the text of the treaty, in order that its provisions may be understood by

Since the outline of its main conditions in these dispatches September 19 the treaty has been the subject of much criti-clam in leading newspapers here, which agree with the commercial bodies that its ratification would be inimical to Cuban interests, and this criticism has resulted in the publication this week of a state-ment by Juan Francisco O'Farrill, Secre-tary of State, defending the provisions of the treaty in a general way.

Britain Equal With America.

The Associated Press tonight secured an authentic copy of the treaty, an examination of which reveals various reasons for strong opposition to it interposed by United States Government, one of the principal of these being the fact that throughout the document Great Britain receives the most favored nation treatment in every respect except in the mat ter of import duties. The latter, owing to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, is expressly excepted, but Great Britain, by the terms of the treaty, is to be included in any favors other than tariff provisions which Cuba might hereafter concede to the United

The clause permitting British warships as well as British merchantmen to refit and provision in Cuban waters in the event of accident or stress of weather is as outlined September 10, including the much-discussed right of "pertrecharse." a Spanish term, meaning the resupplying of vessels with war nunitions.

of vessels with war munitions. Mr. O'Farrill was asked by the Asso-clated Press to explain the latter provision, and he replied that it would apply only in times of peace, since international law would not permit the refitting and supplying of vessels in neutral ports, not-withstanding the existence of treaties He added that precisely similar conditions United States and Spain, Russia and Bel-

Reciprocity in All Things.

The treaty at the outset covers the priv figes to be accorded to the citizens and ships of each country in ports of the other, these being equal to the privileges enjoyed by the people of each nation, except with reference to the consting trade, enjoyed by the people of each nation, except with reference to the coasting trade, in which, however, each is given most favored nation treatment. From the standpoint of the United States, this is considered to be distinctly inimical to the project for inqualing Cuba in the project for inqualing Cuba in the coasting trade project for inqualing cuba in the coasting trade, and project for inqualing trade, in the coasting trade, in which however, each is given most favored between R. D. Hume and Pogue relative to a proposed suit against Secretary of State Dunbar, for the purpose of section ten by Keiling to Pogue and letters that ten by Keiling to Pogue and letters that the passed between R. D. Hume and Pogue relative to a proposed suit against Secretary of State Dunbar, for the purpose of getting "even" with Dunbar on Gahery legislation.

latter article apparently checks any project for lowering the duties between the United States and Cuba on goods carried in either Cuban or Amer-ican vessels. The treaty accords favored-nation treatment with respect to all port tonnage charges.
Article 7 provides that any privileges

granted to vessels of a third power to harbors or rivers be extended immedi-ately and unconditionally to either of the contracting powers,

Article 8 covers the right of war-ships and merchantmen to refit and resupply in cases of accident or stress of weather.

Import Tariff Sole Exception.

Article 16 says:

Except as regards the duties levied on imports, the contracting parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce, cavigation and industry any privilege, favor or immunity of whatever kind which either party has actually granted or may grant to the citizens or subjects of any other state shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, it being the intention that the commerce, navigation and industry of each country shall be placed by the other on a perfect equality with the commerce, navigation and industry of the most favored nation. It is provided that controversies re-Article 16 says:

It is provided that controversies respecting the treaty shall be submitted to arbitrators and an umpire. The treaty is to become applicable to Great Britain's over-sea celonies if any of the latter give notice of intention to

adhere thereto within a year. The treaty contains 22 articles. Roosevelt Strongly Opposes.

Some of the Senators are strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty, as a means of showing Cuban independence of the United States, but it is now believed that the strong opposition of President Roosevelt, combined with that of the Spanish commercial ele-

nent, will prevent ratification.

Mr. O'Farrill insists that the treaty
s entirely harmless, either to Cuba or to the United States. He pointed out to the Associated Press that the Cuban government is entirely willing to make similar or even a more liberal con-vention with the United States. Americans here, however, contend that the linited States is entitled, by all reasons of friendship and commerce, to privi-leges which the peculiar relations of countries demand shall not be shared by any other power.

Gomez May Appeal to Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—It is probable, says the Times, that General Jose Miguel Gomes, Governor of the Province of Santa Chara, Cuba, who is in New York, will go to Washington within 48 hours, where he will seek an interview with Secretary Root and perhaps the President. If General Gomes, who says that Cuban liberty is a farce is received by the State De-NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-It is probable, says is a farce, is received by the State De-pariment, the reception is likely to be of partment, the reception is likely to be of an unofficial character, and he will go as a Cuban citizen, and not as an officer of the new republic. General Gomez denied himself to reporters yesterday. It was intimated that he wiight have something to say ir regard to his criticism of the present government of Cuba.

sent to hospitals suffering from burns and two firemen burt in a fire in a four-story flathouse in Reid avenue, Brooklyn, late last night. The dead are: Charles, Rob-ert and Katherine Donnelly, aged 9, 5 and

Other incidents of the fire were the birth of a child while the mother was be-ing removed from the burning building, and an accident which caused Fire Chief Crocker's automobile to upset. The Chief was thrown out and badly shaken up. was thrown out and badly shaken up. The fire is believed to have been incendi-

The hallways of the building were filled with fiames and smoke and every occu-pant was asleep when the flames were discovered by William Teax and James discovered by William Teax and James Nugent, firemen, who were off duty. They found a ladder in the back yard and immediately climbing up the fire escape, awoke the tenants by breaking into their apartments. At the top floor the fire had apread most rapidly. The two rescuers were compelled to carry Mrs. Joseph Hanlin, one of the tenants of that floor, down the fire escape. In doing so the ladder at the bottom broke, and the woman fell on Teax, injuring him seriously.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Donnelly, who occupied the other part of the upper floor.

occupied the other part of the upper floor, were found jying unconscious on the floor of their rooms, where they had tried to reach a window and falled. They were brought out, but the firemen did not know that their three children were asleep in their bed until the burned bodies were found later. Other occupants of were found later. Other occupants of the building were swung in the windows across to an adjoining puliding, or were dropped into the arms of those below, and when the Fire Department arrived, the building was a-fire from top to bot-

Mrs. Rose Moses was carried on a mattress across the street, where she gave birth to a boy. A fireman, Christof Leavy, was knocked from a ladder by a stream of water and suffered concussion of the brain. Jeremiah Donnelly and his wife, Jennie, are in a hospital suffering from having inhaled flames or smoke, and are not likely to recover.

TERS OF M. E. POGUE.

Defendant in Marion County Land-Fraud Cases Supposed to Be Playing to Galleries.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 5 .- (Special.) -- A. T. Kelliher, one of the defendants in the Marion County land-fraud cases, has has sprung a sensation by publishing and cir-culating in official circles a pamphiet containing excerpts from letters written to him by M. E. Pogue, a well-known Salem attorney. In the series of letters, beginning last Pebruary, Pogue says that he was asked by District Attorney McNary to serve as Deputy District Attorney for the investigation of the land. fraud cases before the grand jury; that but for the fact that he hoped to get a rake at the \$19,990 appropriation made by the last Legislature to aid in detecting crime, the District Attorney would not find many indictments, and that Governor Chamberiain and McNary are dominated by political aspirations.

The excerpts tend to show that Pogue, while attorney for Kelliher, kept up a systematic agitation of land-fraud matter against Kelliher's interests until their relations become too strained to continue and Keiliher has published the letters for purposes best known to himself. The pamphiet contains parts of letters writ-

coasting trade privileges of the United Pogue, District Attorney McNary, Gevernor Chamberlatin and State Land Agent Article 2 prohibits export duties West. It is the generally accepted opinion that Kelliher published the pamphlet other than those to any other coun-Article 5 prohibits greater duties on goods imported in British vessels than on those brought in Cuban ships. This intention to distribute 15,000 of them to the

people of Western Oregon. people of Western Oregon.

One of the spicy portions of the pamphlet contains a letter written by Pogue to R. D. Hume, the latter evicompany's rental is \$1200. The net income dently having some kind of grievance against Secretary of State Dunbar. Hume, it appears, had offered to contribute \$1030 toward the cost of a suit against Dunbar for the purpose of killing the latter politically. In

Now, trusting that you will treat this letter as confidential. I will say that Mr. Bush
has been talking with another attorney about
bringing this suit. Our District Attorney is
inclined not to act as a party plaintiff for
Bush, for many reasons which I should not
like to reduce to writing.
However, if the fee paid were large
enough, I believe he could be induced to
bring the suit and leave Mr. Bush and his
people waiting the decision of the Supreme
Court. However, he sum of \$1000 is hardly
large enough to justify bringing a suit of
this character under the circumstances. I
have no doubt that you have many influential friends whom you could induce to add
to that sum a sufficient amount to justify
the bringing of the suit, and I should be
much pleased to act and to secure the District Attorney's service in that behalf.

In one of his letters Kelliher says In one of his letters Kelliher says

to Pogue:

I note what you state in your letter to Mr. Hume about the District Attorney bringing suit against Mr. Dunbar if the fee was large enough. This seems to confirm the statement you made to me that any indictment that there was likely to be brought anginet me on land matters could be side-tracked by a small amount of money. In his reply Pogue says:

I well remember a conversation wherein I said that certain individuals were dishonest and that one individual had told me that he could use money with a certain official. But such statement was made to you in perfect

good falth. District Attorney McNary said this evening he did not ask Pogue to conduct the land fraud investigation, but did once mention the matter of having Pogue take the testimony in shorthand. McNary will probably lay this pamphiet before the next grand jury. No one here believes that McNary knew of the negotiations Pogue was conducting with Kelliher, Mr. Pogue said tonight that the excerpts printed by Kelliher do not give a fair representa-tion of the correspondence. He threat-ens to make things warm for Kelliher. State Land Agent West has told Kel-

liher to circulate as many pamphlets as he wishes for they "cannot affect me nor deter me from discharging my duties in ferreting out the rascals who have been engaged in stealing the public lands of the state."

Demurrer Is Withdrawn.

SALEM, Or. Oct. 5 .- (Special.) - A .jemurrer to the indictment in the case of the State vs. A. T. Kellaher and Jusof the State vs. A. T. Kellaher and Justice of the Peace H. H. Turner, in which the defendants are charged with perjury and subornation of perjury in connection with land frauda through the State Land Office, by which it is alleged \$0.000 acres of school land were procured on applications fraudulently obtained, was argued in the Circuit Court this afternoon. The demurrer was finally withdrawn and the motion to

(Continued From Page 1.) number of reductions in the commissions which he said were made at his own request, owing to the unforeseen success of the foreign business. This foreign business was inaugurated because of the success attained by the New York Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. McCurdy started this foreign business in 1855 and assumed the office of general manager in 1900, at a salary of \$30,000.

Millions in Commissions.

The most startling part of Mr. Mc-Curdy's testimony was made just before the recess, when he submitted a statement of his profits, or the revenue from his contracts on foreign business. From 1886 to 1902, while he was a member of the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., metropolitan agents of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, his profits were 1206 .-122. Under his contract with the firm, he paid one-half, or \$104,561, to Mr. Raymond, and from 1893, when he left the firm, down to August 21, 1906, his commissions were \$1,669,267, making a total personal revenue from the foreign business from 1886 to 1966 of \$1,163,829.

During the period of his connection with the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., Mr. McCurdy, according to his own the profits on the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company written by his firm as metropolitan agents. This sum Mr. McCurdy was unable to give any estimate upon, but later in the day when Mr. Raymond was called It was brought out that these profits to Mr. McCurdy amounted to \$541,852 net, after his share of the expenses of the firm's business had been deducted. This A. T. KELLIHER PUBLISHES LET- makes a total of \$1,705,681 that Mr. McCurdy received in commissions,

Son-in-Law Gets \$920,113.

In 1893, when Mr. McCurdy retired from the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., he was succeeded by Louis A. Thiebaud, a son-in-law of President Richard A. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was practically under the same contract as Robert Mc-Curdy, and from 1893 down to 1904 he received in commissions on first premlums and renewals \$920,113. All these amounts were in addition to salaries paid Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Thiebaud.

Charles H. Raymond, who was called to the stand to supply the figures of profits that Mr. McCurdy was unable to produce, occupied the stand for the remainder of the session. He was examined as to the scope and territory of his business, and the amount of commissions he received from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as well as the amount his firm paid subagents, was closely inquired into. Mr. Raymond's examination was not finished when the committee adjourned for the day,

Bad Real Estate Investments.

Edward Devlin, the real estate manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, resumed his testimony, which was interrupted. He testified that an apartment house at Park avenue and Sixty-second street cost the New York Life Insurance Company \$1,009,566 and is carried on the company's books at \$450,000. The loss, he said, was due to the administration preceding Mr. McCall. The Kansas City office building cost \$1,991,781. It is carried on the books at \$1,200,000, and its net income is \$69,000, or 3.6 per cent return on the investment. The company charges itself with \$1992 rental for six offi

The Omaha building cost \$1,245,661 and is \$34,800. All these figures are for the year 1964. The building at Minneapolis cout \$1.028,752 and pays a return of 21 per cent. The net income is \$25,880. his St. Paul the building cost \$922,440 and has reply Pogue tells Hume that the District Attorney must not as plaintiff. than I per cent. The Montreal building cost \$818,325 and is carried at \$350,000 and has a net income of \$9212, or about 1% per cent on the actual cost.

How He Worked Legislators.

Answering Mr. Hughes, Mr. Thummel said that he had traveled about the country and kept track of legislative measures affecting insurance. When asked just what he did to defeat undesirable legislation, he said he tried to keep in touch with the persons interested. He became acquainted with as many members of the legislative committees as possible and presented such arguments as he could. He kept no account of disbursements, and he told of his inability to defeat a general revenue bill in Nebraska, and, when Mr. Hughes asked if his argument was not persuasive enough, said he was not magnetic enough to win out against the railroads, which had a combination against the life insurance

"You were dealing with intelligent men, were you not?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I was dealing with legislators," witness replied.

In reply to a question as to the division of legal expenditures among the New York Life Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Thummel said:

The Mutual Life has Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, New Mexice. The Equitable attends to Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tenas, Colorado, Arkansas, Callfornia and Nevada. The New York Life had Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Tennesses and Oklahoma. The rest of the territory is open.

After telling about the contribution to the Republican Congressional campaign committee, Mr. Thummei said he knew of no contributions to campaign committees beyond this, and did not committees beyond this, and did not know to what account this was

Replying to a direct question, wit-ness said he had never authorized the payment of money of the Mutua: Life Insurance Company to any legislator or other person connected with a leg-islator, for the influencing of such leg-

the new republic. General Gomez denied himself to reporters yesterday. It was intimated that he whight have something to say ir regard to his criticism of the present government of Cuba.

HORROR OF A TENEMENT Whole Family Exterminated in Tali Brooklyn Rookery.

Whole Family Exterminated in Tali Brooklyn Rookery.

Three Cars Leave Track.

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The Dalles or, Oet 5.—(Special) Three cars left the track early this career with the McCurdy, the Self-Denying.

Robert H. McCurdy, the Self-Denyin

surance Company. When he started the foreign department in 1885, he was allowed 5 per cent on all premiums from foreign business. In 1888 his commissions on this business amounted to \$23,522 and he voluntarily suggested a reduction in his commissions. His suggestion was adopted, but despite the reduced rate his otal commissions in 1889 were \$42,456, whereupon he requested a further reduction, which was agreed to by the com-pany. In 1891, his commissions were \$31,128 and again he asked for a reduction in his rate of commission, which was agreed to. The same thing occurred in 1900. In 1908, Mr. McCurdy gave up his superintendency of the foreign depart-ment and accepted the general manager-ship of the Mutual Life Insurance Com-

pany at a salary of \$30,000. This salary was increased to \$30,000 in 1904. "All of the reductions in my commission rate were made at my own instance," said Mr. McCurdy, "and because I deemed them fair, in view of the unexpected growth of the foreign office of the com-pany. All the reductions were retroac-tive."

After reading his statement, Mr. Mc. Curdy presented a full record of the for-eign business from 1896, when the witness initiated it. down to 1963, when he became general manager. He was unable to find any record of his income from 1882 to 1885 as a member of the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co. Pressed by Mr. Hughes for an approximate estimate, witness thought it was less than \$19,000. The idea of establishing a foreign business was brought to his attention by the presi- It was thought to be a good field.
 McCurdy's contract relative to the foreign business was to be terminated at he pleasure of the company. At the afternoon session, W. P. Thum-

mel resumed the stand at his own re-Mr. McCurdy, according to his own testimony, was receiving his share of and in no instance had any of them suggested in any way any matter relating to money. He wished to correct his testimony of the morning. He did not wish it understood that he was in charge of legislation. It was in charge of a general solicitor, Mr. Shaw, now deceased McCurdy's Income \$110,000 a Year.

Robert H. McCurdy then resumed his testimony, and said that from 1892 to 1888 he paid Mr. Raymond one-half of the renewals of the business written previous to 1892. He was first put on a salary of \$19,000 on July 1, 1900, and with that salary received for the entire year of 1903, \$109,175. He estimated his income this year, with salary and renewal commissions, at

Commissions 45 to 65 Per Cent.

Charles H. Raymond was called at this point to supply information as to con-tracts of his firm with the Mutual Life which Mr. McCurdy was unable to sup-ply. The firm, Mr. Raymond said, re-ceived from 45 to 65 per cent of the first year's premiums, five renewals of 5 per cent and ten renewals of 10 per cent Agents were paid larger commissions for writing deferred dividend business and he tried to discourage the annual dividend business by paying smaller commissions. For the past ten years about 1 per cent of the business written has been an-nual dividend business. After analyzing the figures of the Raymond firm's business for the years from 1888 to 1892, it was brought out that Mr. McCurdy received as his interest in the business, less his share of the expense, \$221.138. For this share of the renewal premiums after he retired from the firm down to 1904, he received \$330,736, making a total from the business of the metropolitar agency of \$541,852. This is entirely apart from the \$1,162,829 received in commissions from foreign business, a total for Mr. Mc Curdy of \$1,705,681.

A statement of the firm's business whows

Mr. Thiebad's share of the net profits from his entering the firm in 1886 down to 1994 was, for commissions on first year premiums, \$355,859, and for renewals, \$564,254; a total of \$950,113.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up in probing the commissions paid to Raymond & Co., and the commissions paid to sub-agents. Mr. Raymond was questioned at great length. He employed all the agents in old city of New York, Long Island and Staten Island. All expenses were paid by C. H. Raymond &

HYDE IS TRYING TO DODGE

May Be Indicted if He Refuses to

Testify. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—In lieu of appearing in person, James H. Hyde, through his counsel, offered today to give the in-surance committee his testimony given before Superintendent Francis Hendricks. In a letter sent to Samuel Utermyer, Chales E. Hughes, of the legislative committee's examining counsel declared that he was "instructed to say" by the com-"that no discrimination will be minde in favor of Mr. Hyde with reference either to the scope or method of his examination.'

Judging from Mr. Hughes' letter, it seems improbable that Mr. Hyde's new offer will be accepted. Whether the committee will resort to the extreme measure of attempting to have Mr. Hyde indicted and extradited remains to be seen. It is a fact that the committee has considered this possibility, the Tribune will say to

Duluth Printers Strike.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 5.-Union printers in 11 shops in this city struck today for an eight-hour day and a closed shop.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles. The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, in-digestion and stomach troubles with

which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleas-ant-tasting tablets or logenges, con-taining vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (Government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food. Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels, like after-dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines, without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

ing food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any accret, of the remarkable success of

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive, pure and simple, because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly directed.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act en-tirely on the foed eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimi-lated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is use-less to attempt to cure by the use of less to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics, which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drugstores, and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.



THE RAINCOAT

Is the ideal garment for this kind of weather. It has all the style that you could wish for, and is suitable for day or evening wear in dry or wet weather.

WINTER SUITS TOPCOATS RAINCOATS

\$12.50 to \$35

SAM'L ROSENBLATT & CO.

COR. THIRD AND MORRISON STS.

DEAD IN HUNDREDS

Typhoon in Philippines Kills by Wholesale.

ISLANDS ARE LAID WASTE

Crops Utterly Destroyed in Hemp Provinces, Buildings Wrecked, Roads Impassable - Good Police Work Undone.

MANILA. Oct. 8 .- Government reports show that the result of the recent storm very serious. At least 300 natives and 25 Americans and foreigners were killed. It is impossible to identify many of the latter,

The Government's police work the past year in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and the Island of Samar, which made possible the largest acreage planted in the history of the islands, has been un-done and it is estimated that the storm has retarded development one year in

stocks damaged. Roads are impassable and the transportation facilities are crip-pled. The loss is incalculable. In Albay and Sorsogon 80 per cent of the buildings, dwellings, schools and warehouses have been destroyed.

The storm, in connection with the se-vere drought which obtained early in the year, will, it is estimated, decrease the receipts of the islands 40 per cent. The Army is a heavy loser at southern posts.

ABERDEEN, Wash, Oct. 5,-(Special.) Letters from Chief of Polic Pinkham, of Pasadena, Cal., to officers here show that Charles Tessier, sentenced Tuesday to two years in the penitentiary for burglary, carried on a thriving business with Percy Collette, who is under arrest in the California town. There was an exchange of stolen gooods from various towns along the Pacific Coast, and sales to second-hand dealers. Several boxes shipped to Tessier by Collette have been received here since Tessier's arrest.

Burglar Did a Good Business.

Arrested for Stealing a Watch.

OREGON CITY. Or. Oct. 5.—(Special.)—A. E. McBride, wanted at Salem for the larceny of a gold watch, was arrested here at an early hour tills morning by Night Officer Shaw. The stolen property was not recovered. The accused man was returned to Salem tonight in charge of Chief of Police Cornellus, of that city.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 5 .- Mrs. Louis Johnson, of 125 First avenue North, early this morning attempted suicide by cutting two gashes in her throat from ear to ear the hemp provinces. In Albay, Sorsogon, two gashes in her throat from ear to ear Mashate and Samar, fields have been with a dull caseknife. The knife was too devastated, warehouses destroyed and dull, and she lay on her bed, and, pouring

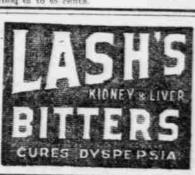
self. Neighbors discovered her just as extinguished the flames. now at the Emergency Hospital and has a possible chance of recovery. Fam-ily troubles and overwork are the causes of her action.

ROUND TRIP TO ASTORIA

Swift excursion steamer Telegraph departs from Alder-street dock daily (ex-perts Friday), 7:30 A. M., returning from Astoria 2 P. M., arrive Portland 8:30 P. M., Sundays from Portland 8 A. M., arriving Portland 3 P. M.

Wool Sales at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 5 .- (Special.) - About 250 .-660 pounds of Cregon wools have changed hands here this week, staple bringing Is cents on most of the business. The scoured business in territory wool is unchanged, fine selling to cost IS to TS cents, fine medium 70 to T3 cents, half blood 70 to 72 cents, half blood 70 to 72 cents and quarter and three-eighths



SPECIAL OFFERS FOR TODAY

Arrived 200 latest style Covert Cloth, Empire Style Coats, \$16.50 to \$22.50 garments special today and Saturday, if they last, at \$11.75 and \$15.50-You'll come early and buy quick to get these.

We have certainly got the market in the stylish trade-as we can show more different style coats than any firm in Portland.

For today and tomorrow we have taken the large Fifth-street double window, which we have been using for displaying gents' merchant tailoring, and have placed on display a line of exclusive design and style of material coats. There will only be one coat of a kind sold in this city as that is all we have or will make. Ladies wanting exclusive fine garments should see this window display.

LADIES' SUITS-Long and short-coat styles, \$25.00 to \$30.00 values today and Saturday \$16.50. There are about 50 of these suits, so you should not delay making a selection.

Elegant Empire style coats of tweed cloth-blue, green and mixed colors; Regular \$18.50 and \$20.00 Raincoats......\$12.50





Remember, we own, operate and maintain a manufacturing plant for the making of ladies' garments, and we have the real man tailors to fit you. The garments you purchase in our store will be handled in an expert manner. You will find no such equipment elsewhere as we maintain at our store. We have a splendid line of Silk Petticoats, Dress Skirts, Ladies' Suits, Fur-Trimmed Coats, etc., etc.

A1 SALESLADIES WANTED

THE J. M. ACHESON CO. Fifth and Alder Streets

.