THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

NO. X. HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904. NO. 46.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

France deemes the Far Eastern situation very warlike.

Natives in Morocc are commiting terrible atrocities on foreigners.

An alleged snubbing of Miss Alice Roosevelt has put society at the capital in a flutter.

The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of suicide in the Whitaker Wright case.

Russian troops are reproted to be taking positions in Manchuria and on the border of Corea.

George A. Rose, defaulting cashier of a Cleveland bank to the extent of $187,000, lost it all speculating in grain.

The senate will take the 1905 fair bill up as soon as the Panama debate is ended, and perhaps in the meantime.

One hundred and five bodies have been recovered from the mine in Pennsylvania where the recent disaster occurred.

Extreme cold weather prevails in Northern Michigan. Cattle were frozen stiff in the barns. All outside work is stopped. The thermometer registers 48 degrees below.

The powers say mediation between Russia and Japan is impossible. Russia first suggested it.

A cage and engine at a Victor, Colorado, mine got beyond control and 14 men rode to their death.

The National Good Roads association, at a meeting in Washington, adopted resolutions favoring the 1905 fair.

Roosevelt and Hanna are said to have reached an agreement by which the latter is not to be a candidate for president.

Rescuers at the scene of the great Pennsylvania mine disaster had to be rescued. Few bodies have yet been recovered.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, refused to allow the national convention to raise his salary $2,000 a year.

A snow storm near St. Louis rendered lights invisible and two trains came together. Three persons were killed and a number injured.

Whitaker Wright, the noted promoter, convicted of fraud and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, has cheated justice by dying within an hour after sentence was pronouced. Poisoning is suspected.

Coates Kinney, the author and poet, is dead.

Secretary Root is prepared to turn over his office to General Taft.

Japan and Russia are growing bitter and regard each other with suspicion.

Mayor Carter Harrison, with seven others has been held for the Chicago theater fire.

The house has passed the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately $75,000,000.

Major Hoyt Sherman, brother of General W. T. Sherman and of Secretary John Sherman, is dead.

The Middle West is suffering from a severe cold snap. The temperature is far below zero at many points.

Representative Hermann says it is false economy not to pass a river and harbor bill at the present session.

Roosevelt has decided to ignore the charges against H. Smith Woolley and has reappointed him assayer at Boise.

Secretary Root is strongly opposed to the proposed law that all Philippine freight be carried on American vessels. He says it will place the country at the mercy of ship owners.

It is reported that Pope Pius intends to retire in a short time.

Japan proposes to make a military demonstration in Corea.

Russian military activity at Black sea ports is greater than ever before.

Although war rumors are very numerous, the trend of affairs makes more for peace.

Seventeen men, including the managers, will be indicted for the Chicago theater tragedy.

Thefl ood danger is over at Pittsburg and the general Eastern situation is much improved.

A noted diamond thief, suspected of a San Francisco offense, has been captured in Minneapolis with $12,000 in diamonds.

General Taft has reached the United States and will assume the duties of secretary of war as soon as he arrives at Washington.

Senator Burton, of Kansas has been indicted for bribery in connection with St. Louis grain concern, placed under a ban by the postal department.

The accidental death of a Corean hit by an American electric car in Seoul started a serious riot, which was quickly quelled by the American legation guard.

Coreans are attacking Japanese in many sections and serious trouble is feared.

HEYBURN URGES LAND REFORM.

Idaho Senator Makes His Maiden Speech —Stone Talks of Panama.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The time of the senate today was again divided between consideration of the Panama question and other subjects. There was only one speech on the canal, and it was made by Stone, of Missouri, who spoke to a resolution directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolt. He contended the circumstances indicated complicity on the part of the United States in the secession of Panama, and urged that in the interest of the country's good name, all the facts should be known.

Heyburn, of Idaho, made his first speech in the senate in support of a resolution introduced by himself prohibiting railroad companies from taking up land in a solid body in lieu of land in forest reservations.

A number of bills were passed including one for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.

When the senate convened, Heyburn made an address on his resolution directing a stay of proceedings on applications to patent even numbered sections of public lands in lieu of odd numbered sections, held by railroad companies in forest reserves. He complained that the present law permits railroads to surrender worthless lands, and take up other territory of much greater value. The resolution was referred to the committee on public lands.

TIRED OF GETTING LETTERS.

The Sultan of Morocco Finally Gives $50,000 to the St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—In the list of nations which are to be represented at the world's fair by national pavilions, Morocco probably will be missing. Secretary Stevens states that it is not now expected that Morocco will officially participate by erecting a pavilion, but that some use, doubtless, will be made of the $50,000 appropriated.

According to information received by the exposition officials from Commissioner J. W. S. Langerman, who recently returned from a mission to Morocco, being empowered as the sultan's commissioner on his return, the amount appropriated by that potentate was $50,000. Anent this appropriation an interesting story is told by Mr. Danforth, assistant to Commissioner Langerman. The amount was not given with very good grace, according to Mr. Danforth, who quotes the sultan as saying:

"Here is $50,000. Take it. I don't care whether you use it for the world's fair or put it in your own pocket. I don't know where St. Louis is, except that it is somewhere in the United States, and I don't care. And please tell President Francis, whoever he is, to stop writing me letters about his fair, as I am tired of getting them."

JAPAN WANTS EARLY REPLY.

Russian Minister Given to Understand Delay Is Too Great.

Tokio, Jan. 28.—The Japanese government has diplomatically intimated to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, that an early response is desired to Japan's recent note to Russia. It is calculated here that the Japanese note reached the Russian cabinet on the afternoon of January 16, and it is felt that sufficient time has elapsed for its consideration and the preparation of a response. The Japanese government is conscious of the possible necessities of the military and naval situation, and is unwilling to permit evasions and delays which are designed to gain time.

The future course of the Japanese government is a carefully guarded secret. The length of time that Japan is prepared to await the pleasure of Russia is unknown. It seems probable that it has been determined to act decisively within a few days. The popular temper has long opposed further delay.

While many objected to Japan taking the initiative, a majority would now welcome the issuance of a brief ultimatum and a declaration of war if that should prove ineffective. Some outside opinion here inclines to the belief that the activities of Japan will be limited to the seizure of Corea, which enterprise, it is thought, Russia would not oppose.

Adopts Gold Standard.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A belated report has been received at the state department from United States Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, upon the monetary law of Colombia, which was passed by the Colombian congress at its last session. The bill provides that the monetary unit shall be the gold dollar of the United States; that future emission of paper money be prohibited; that in the departments and provinces where silver has hitherto been current coinage it shall keep to the gold unit and all paper money burned.

Czar Moves Troops.

Port Arthur, Jan. 28.—It is reported that about 150 wagons loaded with army stores have left Lino Yang daily for the past four days for the Yalu river, where it is intended to concentrate 8,000 Port Arthur and Mukden troops. The authorities assert that the hostility of Japan compels mobilization on the Yalu, and on this river Russia has heretofore carefully avoided alarming Corea by an appearance of threatening Japan.

Consuls to Reach Posts Soon.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Under the provisions of the treaty with China, the state department intends to dispatch at once by the shortest route, Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson, the two consuls to Mukden and Antung. They will be able to reach their posts in five or six weeks.

MINERS ENTOMBED

EXPLOSION OF GAS CAUSES DEATH OF NEARLY 200.

Only One Employe Who Went Down in the Morning Has Returned—No Warning of Disaster—Rescue Impossible on Account of Foul Air—Many Heartrending Scenes.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—From all that can be gathered at this hour, between 180 and 190 men are lying dead in the headings and passageways of the Harwick mine of the Allegheny coal company, at Cheswic, the result of a terrific explosion today. Cage after cage has gone down into the mine and come up again, but only one miner of all those that went down to work this morning has been brought to the surface. The rescued man is Adloph Guina, and he is still in a semi-conscious condition at the temporary hospital at the rude schoolhouse on the hillside above the mine.

In addition to the miners who were at work when the explosion occurred, it is now believed by practically all of the men of the rescue party who have come up the 220-foot vertical shaft for a warming and a breathing spell that Selwyn M. Taylor, the Pittsburg mining engineer, who platted the mine, and who was the first to reach the bottom after the explosion happened, is also now among the list of dead. Of those in the mine all are probably dead.

The explosion occurred at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and the first warning was the sudden rumble under the ground and then a sheet of flame followed up the deep shaft. Both mine cages were hurled through the tipper, 20 feet above the landing stage, and the three men on the tipple were hurled to the ground. A mule was thrown high above the shaft, and fell dead on the ground. The injured men were brought at once to this city, where two of them have since died.

As soon as the rumble of the explosion and the crash at the pit mouth startled the little village, the wives and children of the men below rushed to the scene of the disaster, but to gain no encouragement. There was no way to get into the deep workings. The cages that let the men into the mines, and brought them out again when the day's work was done, were both demolished.

All day long there was a jam of waiting women and children about the mouth of the pit. There were calls for assistance and for surgical aid from the men in charge of the mine, but it was not until 4 o'clock this afternoon that the first attempt at rescue was made. This was a failure, as the two men who had volunteered were driven back by the foul air. Shortly after 5 o'clock Selwyn M. Taylor and one of his assistants signaled for the engineer to lower them into the shaft. Taylor is still down there. Three times efforts have been made to reach him, but so far without avail.

FIRE DESTROYS NORWAY TOWN.

Inhabitants Become Panicstricken and Lose All Their Property.

Aalesund, Norway, Jan. 27.—The fire which swept over this town yesterday morning destroyed every building in it with the exception of the hospital. The 11,000 inhabitants of Aalesund were compelled to camp in the open, as only a few damaged and uninhabitable houses were left standing. The children of the town had to be housed temporarily in the church at Borgund.

The panic among the people was so great after the outbreak of the flames that all attempts at leadersihp or discipline became out of the question; no excesses, however, were committed. The people first endeavored to save some of their property, but they soon found they had quite enough to do to save their own lives.

The destruction of the town was complete within a couple of hours from the time the fire started. Over 20 steam fishing boats and many sailing smacks were sunk in the harbor in order to save them from the flames, but three steamers and many smacks were burned. It is believed now that only three persons lost their lives.

Asiatics are Wanted.

Johannesburg, Jan. 27.—A monster petition signed by 45,100 white male adults in the Transvaal, requesting the passage of a law providing for the importation of Asiatic labor into the colony, will be presented to the legislative council by Sir George Farrar, chairman of the East Rand Proprietary group of mines. It is claimed that as the total white male population of the Transvaal is 80,000, and as 15,000 government employes did not sign the petition, it represents the views of 70 per cent of the white residents.

Germany Sees Japan is in Earnest.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—As the German government understands the present situation, the feeling is such at Tokio that Japan will declare war unless Russia answers her demands favorably. Russia recognizes this, and accordingly intends to accept enough of Japan's points to make the Tokio cabinet feel that a sufficient cause for war no longer exists, and while the forthcoming note will not satisfy Japan, it will prevent the possibilty of a declaration of war.

Wants Arid Lands Reclaimed.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Heyburn today introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to provide for an examination to determine the feasibility of reclaiming the overflowed lands of the Kootenai river in Northern Idaho and Montana.

HEROES AT FIRE.

Elevator Men in Chicago Skyscraper Stick to their Posts.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Fire in the 20-story Masonic temple caused a panic among the 4,000 occupants of the building, and damaged the stock and fixtures of tenants to the extent of $20,000. All occupants of the building escaped without serious injury through the bravery of the elevator men, who remained at their posts operating their cars while dense clouds of smoke filled the building.

The fire broke out in the suite of five rooms on the fifth floor occupied by Robert Friedlander & Co., manufacturers of X-ray apparatus. A lighted match, carelessly thrown by an employe into a pile of excelsior in the packing room is believed to have started the fire. There was a large number of X-ray vacum tubes stored in the company's rooms, and these exploded the moment the heat reached them.

The thousands of occupants of the building, with the memory of the Iroquois theater holocaust, which occurred but one-half block away, fresh in their minds, were alarmed when clouds of smoke filled every floor and rushed to the elevators. Many women fainted in the scramble to get into the elevators, but none was seriously injured. The large building was emptied within half an hour after the fire was discovered. Hundreds of men and women groped their way through the smoke and came down the stairs.

That the damage to property and individuals was not greater was probably due largely to the efficiency of the fire drill of the employes. When the great fire bell at the top of the rotunde sounded the alarm of fire, every janitor, engineer and fireman in the building responded and long before the fire department had reached the scene the temple fire brigade had attached hose to the stand pipes which extend from the basement to the roof of the structure and eight streams of water were turned upon the conflagration by the volunteer firemen. The fire department used but little of its hose, the building's equipment being called into use.

WORK CAN GO ON.

The Dalles Canal Will Not Be Delayed for Lack of Funds.

Washington, Jan. 26. — Senators Mitchell and Fulton have made a thorough investigation of the status of Oregon improvements, in view of no river and harbor bill at this session. They found that only one project can be taken care of in the ordinary way—in the sundry civil appropriation bill—and that is the canal and locks at The Dalles. The senators were advised by the chief of engineers that there was on hand January 1 an unexpended balance of $1,200,000 for the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. The amount for the river between Portland and the sea was less than $100,000. For this project Major Langfitt recommended $1,200,000, but the war department cut the amount down to $500,000, believing that no more than that amount could be utilized in one year. It was stated by the chief of engineers that the half million, if it could be obtained this year by any means, would be sufficient until a river and harbor bill could be passed early in the session, perhaps before the holiday recess.

The engineers recommended, and the war department concurred in the recommendation for the appropriation of $500,000. In addition, $125,000 is favored for dredging. It is deemed very important, the senators say, that this appropriation should be made, but under the existing conditions it cannot go in the regular sundry civil bill, in the regular course. All of the Oregon improvements, except The Dalles, are affected, and it is doubtful whether anything can be done before January of next year. It is the intention of the delegation to make the very best fight possible to get the necessary funds for carrying on the Oregon improvements.

Russian Troops Expect War.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—Four Italians, who have been working on the Manchurian railway, who arrived by the Victoria from Yokohama today, report the Russian soldiers all expectant of speedy war with Japan, have been passing through there and large detachments of artillery have been arriving. Great camps of soldiers are being made at many points ready for concentration on the Yalu frontier when necessary. Fortifications were being hurriedly erected in many places in Man-

Austin, Tex., Jan. 26.—What is said to be the richest radium bearing earth in the world has been discovered in the Llano gold and coal fields, 115 miles north of this city. Rumors of the discovery of the earth bearing a large per cent of radium in the Llano have been persistent for some time, and today these rumors were verified by the return of a party of scientists who had visited the mine to investigate the reports.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

SALE OF EASTERN OREGON PINE.

Seven Thousand Acre Tract Will Be Held for Higher Prices.

La Grande—One of the largest timber deals made in Oregon for some time was that to George Palmer by Robert Smith, president of the La Grande national bank, of the white pine tract known as the Stanley lands, about 25 miles from La Grande. This piece of land comprises about 7,000 acres, and was sold at near the $200,000 mark.

Near this land is situated the Elgin lumber company plant, which was included in the sale. This company was organized in May, 1902, and has been closely connected with the development of lumber industries in Eastern Oregon.

The annual output of this plant averages 12,000,000 feet of lumber. which found a ready market as far east as Milwaukee and Chicago. The tract of timber is one of the finest in Eastern Oregon, and consists principally of pine of unusual height and size, standing upon comparatively level ground.

At some future time an extension of the O. R. & N. from its present terminus at Elgin will tap this section and develop a large industry in lumbering, and when the land has been cleared of timber it will still be valuable for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Palmer, the purchaser, states that he bought these lands as an investment, and will not manufacture this timber, but will hold it for increased stumpage. He is a banker from the state of Iowa, and is very favorably impressed with Oregon, and will likely locate here in the near future.

VALLEY FILLING UP.

Advertising the Willamette Has Brought Many to Oregon.

Salem—The advertising which has been carried on in the Middle West in the last two years for the purpose of attracting homeseekers to Oregon seems to have produced good results. Not for many years has real estate been as active as it is now, and still greater activity is expected before the close of the present year.

There is no blind rush to buy land, and no effort is being made to "boom" this section of the valley, but many sales of farm lands have been made to people who are pleased with this country and have money to invest in permanent homes. Though most of the sales have been made at prices but little above those asked three or four years ago, the increased activity is tending to raise values, thus giving the realty market a strong tone.

In the different localities of the Willamette valley land may be found in any stage of improvement. There are thousands of acres of land that still bear a heavy growth of timber, fit to be made into fuel. There are thousands of acres of land from which the timber has been removed and upon which the decaying stumps still stand. Lying alongside these unimproved lands are farms upon which grain, hay, fruit, hops, livestock, poultry and vegetables of superior quality are grown. It is upon these lands that a dairyman can support a cow to the acre, that hopgrowers and prunegrowers have produced crops in one year sufficient to pay for the land upon which they grew.

Merging Sugar Factories.

La Grande—Word comes from Ogden, Utah, to the effect that there will be a consolidation of all sugar factories in the three states in the near future, which is considered very probable. Should it take place it would mean the consolidation of eight factories, as follows: The Ogden, Logan, Utah, and La Grande, Oregon, factories of the Amalgamated sugar company, the factories at Lehi and Garland, Utah, and the Lewiston, Idaho Falls and St. Anthony factories in Idaho.

Weather Checks the Work.

Cottage Grove—The Oregon & Southwestern railroad company has suspended construction of its road at the front on account of the severe weather. A couple of miles of grade is completed beyond the end of the track, which is laid to Frank Brass creek, 16 miles from here. The bridge across this creek is completed. Track laying and grading the right of way will be resumed about April. Then it will be pushed as speedily as possible.

Coming Events.

Poultry and cat show, Portland, February 9-15.

Republican club banquet, Portland, February 12.

Oregon Christian Endeavor convention, Pendleton, February 19-22.

Benton county gun shoot, Corvallis, February 22.

College oratorical contest, Pacific university, Forest Grove, March 13.

Dog show, Portland, April 20-23.

Looking for Fattened Hogs.

Enterprise—E. E. Kiddle, a hog-buyer of the firm of Kiddle Bros., of Island City, and La Grande, came in a few days ago for the purpose of buying a load of fat hogs. The weather is so cold now that they can be hauled in wagons to the railroad with little or no danger of death from suffocation.

LOOK FOR WATER OUTLET.

Booth-Kelly Company May Build Road to Siuslaw Harbor.

Eugene—Rumors here to the effect that a railroad to the Siuslaw harbor is to be one of the enterprises of the Booth-Kelly company have gained some credence from the fact that cruisers have been at work in the timbered regions west of here. The company denies any intention of such an undertaking.

The belief is general that they would like to get possession of some of the good timber on the coast slope and be in position to compete for business by means of water freights, but nothing definite has been done on that line as yet. The annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held next week and may result in some steps toward developing business along the coast slope, but nothing is looked for before that time.

There is no doubt the interior mills all feel keenly the handicap under which they are laboring as compared with mills to which water transportation is accessible.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC ROADS.

Oregon's Share of Public Land Sales Is Over $90,000.

Salem—The public road fund received by the state from the United States for the year 1903 is four times as large as ever before. The amount is $90,135.24, and this amount will be distributed among the counties in proportion to their areas. The distribution will be made some time this week.

This money is 5 per cent of the proceeds of sales of government land in Oregon for 1903. It is donated to the state under an act of congress, and can be used only for public road purposes. The state law requires that it be apportioned according to area and the large and thinly settled counties get the greater part of the money. The apportionment is made in that manner because the needs of the counties for road purposes depends more upon area that upon population orvalue of property.

The increase in sales of public lands in this state is indicated by the increase in this fund.

Fine Conditions for Wheat.

Pendleton — M. L. Morrison, who owns a large wheat ranch at Juniper in the Umatilla district, and who is living in Pendleton this winter, has just returned from a visit to that section of the country. He says wheat conditions for the 1904 crop were never better. Mr. Morrison said: "Growing wheat never looked better. With favorable conditions until after harvest, that district should yield 30 and probably 35 bushels per acre. Last season the yield was about 20 bushels to the acre.

In Charge of Stock Experiments.

Union—George Gamie, of Portland, has arrived here to take charge of the work of carrying on experiments with thoroughbred stock at the Eastern Oregon experiment station, located west of this city, and will assume charge in a few days. A large $7,000 barn was completed on the state's land some time ago and preparations are now complete for beginning extensive work in this new department of the state's experiment station.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73c; bluestem, 78c; valley, 78@80c.

Barley—Feed, $20 per ton; brewing, $20@20.50; rolled, $21.

Flour—Valley, $3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, $3.90@4.10; clears, $3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, $4.20 @ 4.50; graham, $3.75; whole wheat, $4; rye flour, $4.50@4.75.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1.07½@1.10; gray, $1.05@1.07 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, $18@18.50 per ton; middlings, $26; shorts, $19.50@20; chop, $18; linseed, dairy food, $19.

Hay—Timothy, $16@17 per ton; clover, $12@13; grain, $12@13; cheat, $12@13.

Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 85c @$1; cabbage, 1¾@2c; red cabbage, 1½c; parsley, per dozen, 25c; tomatoes, $1.50@2 per crate; cauliflower, 75c@$1 per dozen; celery, 60c per dozen; pumpkins, 1c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy, 70@75c per sack; common, 50@60c; sweets, 2¼c in sacks; 2½c crated.

Onions — Yellow Danvers, $1.10@1.25 per sack.

Honey—$3@3.50 per case.

Fruits—Apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, $1.50 per box; cooking, 75c@$1; pears, $1@1.50; grapes, $1.50.

Butter—Extra creamery, 32½c per pound; fancy creamery, 30c; choice creamery, 25@27½c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 12@14c.

Cheese — Full cream, twins, 14c; Young America, 15c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@12c per pound; springs, small, 13@14c; hens, 11@12½c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; dressed 20c; ducks, $8@9 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27@28c.

Hops—Choice, 26@27c per bound; prime, 25c; medium, 24c.

Wool — Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c.

Beef—Dressed, 6@7¼c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 6@7½c; lambs, 7½c.

Veal—Dressed, 7@9c.

Pork—Dressed, 5½@6½c.

HURRY UP EXHIBITS.

Plea Sent Forth by Managers of St. Louis Exposition.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—The Louisiana Purchase exposition company stands ready and is waiting for the full and general installation of exhibits. The point has been reached where the management of the exposition is no longer occupied with the rapid advancement toward completion of the buildings, but instead, it now lays particular stress upon the importance of the speedy shipments of exhibits, especially those assembled by domestic exhibitors.

Officials of the exposition make the statement to the Associated Press that the one thing of paramount importance to insure the anticipated successful and auspicous opening of the fair is the immediate commencement by domestic exhibitors to ship cars as rapidly as can be had.

Owing to the unprecedented participation by both foreign and domestic exhibitors, vast amounts of exhibits have been and are now in course of arrangement and collection. The time for the opening of the exposition is rapidly approaching, but apparently the knowledge of the fact is not causing the shipment of exhibits to be rushed forward with the promptness and dispatch that is absolutely necessary to secure rapid delivery of the cars to the fair site, and to avoid possible congestion in the handling of the cars after they have reached St. Louis.

The fair management has devoted more than ordinary attention to preparation for the handling of cars and the arrangements are now completed. Adequate railroad facilities are ready, the warehouses have all been erected and all the buildings are in such a state of completion that installation of exhibits can be commenced immediately.

What the management now most ardently desires is the prompt shipment of exhibits from the different parts of the country to begin immediately. Otherwise, if there be delay, congestion in traffic handling after St. Louis is reached is almost an assured condition.

NOT THAT KIND OF POWER.

Corea Joining With Japan Would Not Drag France In.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The attitude of Corea in the event of war between Russia and Japan has been the subject of much comment among the diplomats here, as it is believed Corea's giving aid to Japan might constitute two powers attacking Russia, thus bringing in France, under the terms of the Franco Russian agreement. One of the ambassadors, therefore, asked Foreign Minister Delcasse what the result would be if Corea joined Japan and the answer is in substance that Corea is not considered to be that kind of a sovereign independent power, whose assistance to Japan against Russia would bring about the contingency contemplated by the Franco-Russian agreement. Although the answer was confined to Corea, it is understood that a similar view prevails, thereby confirming previous reports on the same subject that China's joining Japan would not constitute two powers attacking Russia.

AMERICA NOT FRIGHTENED.

It Expects No Trouble Over Sending Consuls to Manchuria.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, had a long talk today with Mr. Loomis, acting secretary of state, on the Far Eastern situation. The ambassador's advices gave some hope of peace, though the phase of the question which received most attention was the uncontradicted statements which have appeared in certain newspapers regarding the attitude of this government. The Russian government, of course, could not presume to question the previous assurances received from this country regarding its neutrality because of any newspaper publication, but the recurrence of these statements has proved annoying.

There is no anticipation on the part of this government of any hitch in the reception of our consuls in Manchuria. The evidence of approval of the commercial treaty which Russia has given convinces the state department that the consuls will receive every courtesy.

Destruction of the Cotton-Boll Weevil.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The secretary of agriculture has aproved the plans for the cotton boll weevil investigation in the Southwest, for which an appropriation of $250,000 has been available. Secretary Wilson believes that the best methods for meeting the ravages caused by the boll weevil will be put into actual practice the facts which have been accumulated by the department during the past two years in the matter of improving culture conditions, the planting of early maturing varieties of cotton, substitution of other crops, etc.

Philippine Trade on the Increase.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Philippine trade statistics of the insular bureau of the war department show that the imports during the eight months ended August, 1903, aggregated $22,266,580 and exports $20,857,313. These figures are exclusive of coin and government supplies. The aggregate of exports and imports is an increase of almost $6,000,000, over four-fifths of which may be credited to shipment from the archipelago.

Destructive Fire in New York.

New York, Jan. 27.—The buildings at 544-548 Broadway, occupied by Morimura Bros., Japanese goods; E. R. Donar & Co., hats, and Cranford & Quigley, Rossenware Bros., and Finklestein & Maaget, clothing, was destroyed by fire early today. Estimated loss, $250,000.