AMAZING BOOK OF THE "400"

Climpse Into the Pages of Fads and Fancies Now at Length Issued.

DOLLAR MARK IS SIGN OF GENTILITY

Only Criterion of Standing Apparently Is Money—Oceans of It and Everybody in the Book Fills the Bill Financially.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Dec. 22.—The full list of the subscribers to Fads and Fancies, the $200,000 book that has created so much talk throughout the country, has been made public at last.

The subscribers who paid from $1,500 to $10,000 each for the privilege of having their foibles exploited therein, for the enlightenment of posterity, have each received a copy, and, while these are not conspicuously displayed on library tables at present, the 150 immortals may now inspect them at their leisure.

The volume itself is as ponderous as the articles of incorporation of the steel trust, and as gilded and ornate as an insurance magnate's salary. It has for a frontispiece a beautiful picture by Howard Chandler Christy, and after the title page comes a list of the subscribers, on which each name is autographed. The introduction on "American Society" is written by Constance Cary Harrison, better known as Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglo-Maniacs," "A Bachelor Maid," "The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch" and other books.

Story of Billionaires.

Every subscriber—the aggregate fortunes of whom amounts to $1,500,000,000—has signed every copy of the work. The result is probably the most extraordinary collection of autographs of modern times. Among the names are the signatures of President Theodore Roosevelt and former President Grover Cleveland.

It is understood that Messrs. Roosevelt and Cleveland alone got into the book without paying the price of a town lot. Mr. Roosevelt has also indicated that no article about him appeared with his permission—but his signature is on the copy.

One hundred and five copies of the monument to vanity have been delivered to the subscribers, and a copy each has been sent to the New York public library, to the Congressional library, to the British museum, while the remaining volume has been deposited in the archives of the Town Topics, under the auspices of whose editor and publisher, Colonel William D. Mann, the book was published.

Beautifully Got Up.

Whatever the ethical view of "Fads and Fancies," there is no question that the book is a glowing example of the bookmaker's art. It looks like money. Bound in green crushed levant morocco with gilt edges, the book has the dimensions of an ordinary ledger and consists of 210 pages.

On the outside cover one of the ships of Columbus is reproduced in gold tracing. The inside of the covers is covered with green watered silk. The covers themselves are made from a special weave of English Bristol board, guaranteed never to warp. The crushed levant morocco came from France. The pages are fastened to the covers by colored silk of great strength and woven in red, white and blue.

The pages consist of heavy Japanese hand-made vellum. The art work of the book consists of exquisite photogravures. In the center of the book is a full page steel etching of Collis P. Huntington, which cost his widow $2,000. The imprint is in black 12-point Elzevir type, has wide margins, and is lined in red. Each introductory paragraph to the various "writeups" of the "One Hundred and Five Immortals" starts with a large letter in red and gold.

Astor Heads List.

Following the frontispiece by Howard Chandler Christy and the "Fads and Fancies" title page is a list of the subscribers, starting with John Jacob Astor and ending with Henry B. Hyde. Directly thereafter this table of contents is the introduction on American society written by Mrs. Harrison.

The article on Collis P. Huntington consists of six full pages exclusive of the steel engraving, and Colonel Mann has stated that the extra space and the steel engraving accounts for the $10,000 paid by Mrs. Huntington.

The two-page writeup of President Roosevelt depicts him as an ardent lover of the strenuous life, of horseback riding, hunting, boxing and wrestling. Two photogravures present the president in riding costume and clearing a fence on horseback. That on former President Cleveland portrays him as a mighty duck shooter and fisherman and photographs are reproduced showing him indulging in his favorite sports.

Here is part of the critique on "American Society" by Mrs. Burton Harrison:

Book's Introduction.

American society! What is it? Who gives it right of being. Whence is it derived? What influences have borne upon it and shaped it? What is its status today as a factor in our nation's advanced position among the powers of the world?

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century we find the sociologists and commentators upon our best society beginning to discuss these points with sufficient vigor, and lifting up their voices in public print against the decadence of republican manners and customs resulting from the great wealth and material prosperity of our country. Then, as now, it was New York that came in for the lion's share of the abuse. New York, having thrown off the yoke of Dutch conservatism and knickerbocker respectability, had surrendered herself into the hands of the new-rich, and was dancing a very carmagnole of extravagant display! Hotly decried were the "arbitrary and factitious distinctions" upon which were founded the social differences existing supremely in this community. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington still hold to their old traditions. Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans were hedged behind a thorny growth of antique customs and exclusiveness. Chicago and San Francisco were yet to be heard from as rivals in the race for civic preeminence and social outlay.

New York was the arena in which it was declared that the social leaders did nothing but "travesty and parody in every conceivable way a society of which they knew only in books and by the superficial observation of foreign travel, which arose out of a social organization entirely unknown to them, and which was opposed to their fundamental and essential principles."

We cannot gainsay the fact that wealth and the power it brings rule supreme in our land. Especially would it be pains thrown away to try to epitomize the best society of America as represented by the present dwellers in cosmopolitan New York, without continual reference to the golden basis upon which it stands. The pursuit of money has indeed become so much the dominating influence of the mass of Americans that its prize winners stand to them for all excellence. To them it is the shibboleth of the day to sum up the character and achievement of one known to them as a newspaper hero, a man under daily discussion by the community, in these words: "He has been very successful"—which, being interpreted, means only that he has accumulated money. Nothing of moral worth, of intellectual supremacy, of great philanthropy, of achievement in art or letters, of military glory or of scientific discovery counts as "success" with our general public in the summing up of a man's career, unless to it can be added the fact that he has piled up dollars to leave behind him. To them oblivion falls with the clods of earth on a poor man's coffin lid.

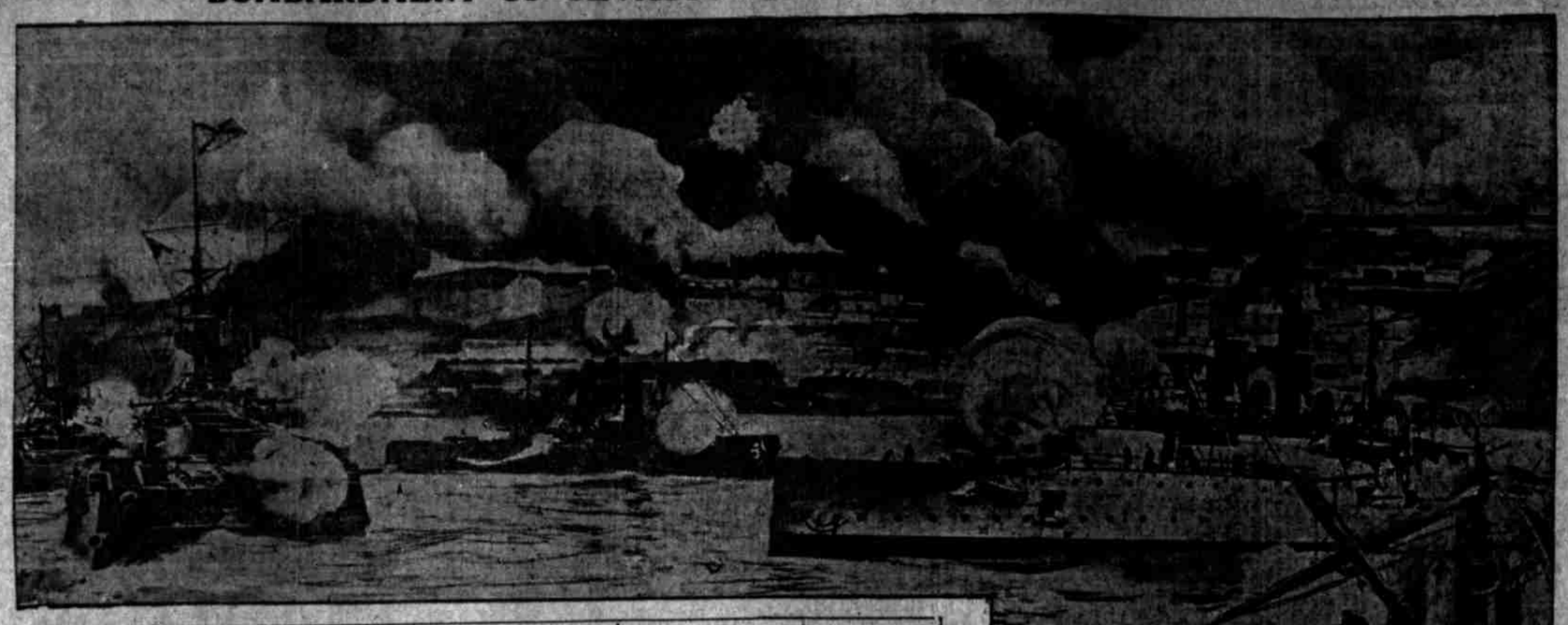
It is this large majority who yield their best homage to dollars accrued, from the laborer in the field up to the potent director of great corporations, who have decreed the standard of sovereignty among us; and to this decree of the people American society has bowed obediently. It has been thus since the beginning of the opulence of the United States, in the discovery of gold in California, a national bonanza, followed by the enormous development of railways, commerce and manufactures, and by the surprising production of silver. The processes of war built up immense fortunes created by government contracts and enterprise of that period, succeeded by years of inflation and speculation.

Only an occasional individual from among the prosperous, well placed and wealthy of the old world ever came forth from his comfortable home and the enjoyment of place and power in a country of established greatness to encounter the wasting disease and long distress of a struggle with climate, savages and starvation for the prospective reward of founding a remote colony.

Very few of the early English immigrants to America were of "gentle" blood; but many were of the sturdy manhood and heroic courage which deserved success in the undertaking they carried in patient hands of strength. And the recruits who, with the passing of time, have come to them from all nationalities and all corners of the earth have been of a robust manhood.

The earliest immigrants of Virginia came out, not in pursuit of personal fortune. The lands they occupied were held for and in the name of the colony and country, the ideal of which was ever before their eyes, an appeal to unselfish devotion. There was no allotment to any individual among them, and no man's personal wealth was considered. A band of brothers, having a common knightly impulse to protect a cause, they were established at the mouth of the James river, as a wedge for England and the Protestant religion between the Spanish Catholics of Florida on the one hand and their co-religionists, the French of the St. Lawrence, on the other.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEVASTOPOL DURING THE RECENT MUTINY



PREFERRED DEATH TO THE DRESS HER MOTHER MADE HER WEAR

Twelve-Year-Old Genevieve Stinsman Plunges Into the Willamette From the Albina Ferry but Is Rescued by Crew of a French Ship.

"I jumped into the river to drown myself because my mother wanted me to wear a certain kind of dress to school which I did not like."

With this cool statement of premeditated suicide, pretty little 12-year-old Genevieve Stinsman insisted this afternoon to the police officers that she had not fallen from the Albina ferry, Mason, accidentally. Self-destruction was sought in the cold waters of the Willamette. A bit of a girl had been piqued by her mother on the trivial question of a dress. All day the matter had been brooded over, and when the girl was returning home at 1 o'clock this afternoon she determined to escape from the restrictions and rules which forced her to don wearing apparel that did not suit her tastes.

It was the 1 o'clock trip of the Mason from the west side of the river. Several passengers were aboard, among them some school children. When well out into the stream the alarm was spread that some one was overboard, but before the crew of the Mason or any of the passengers could render aid the crew of a French ship lying at the adjacent docks had come to the rescue in a boat and pulled the girl out of the water. Her clothing had kept her at the surface, despite the frantic efforts to sink.

She was taken to the cabin of the ship, as the ferry proceeded on its trip across the river. The master of the vessel notified the police station immediately after doing what he could to warm and revive the desperate little bit of femininity. Officers Gruber and Casey went down to the ship and took charge of the girl. When they began asking her how she fell from the ferry she protested immediately that she jumped off and stoutly declared that the cause was the dress question, over which she and her mother, Mrs. Ida Bush of 576 Delay street, differed. She was not ashamed of the deed, nor seemed to be in the best of spirits because her purpose had been thwarted. Genevieve Stinsman seems possessed of the blood of the Japanese samuri, who commit hari kari, and unless there is some compromise on the part of the maternal ruler it would appear possible that the grim little Spartan might again challenge fate over the style of a dress.

At a late hour this afternoon the mother had been notified, but had not yet been able to reach the police station to take charge of her daughter.

70 SAVED BY HEROIC WORK OF CREW ON SOUND STEAMER

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 22.—Heroic work by the officers of the Port Orchard route steamer Athlon saved the lives of 70 persons and the vessel from total destruction while en route from Tacoma to Seattle this morning. The breaking of a shaft resulted in the almost total destruction of the engine, caused a panic among the passengers, and Chief Engineer Hale had a narrow escape from instant death. He barely escaped being struck by the top of the low pressure cylinder, which was blown to the top of the engine-room and fell, striking the floor at his feet.

The accident occurred about 9:30 o'clock. Captain Mitchell was in the pilot-house and Chief Engineer Hale and Fireman Meyers were on watch. Without any warning the shaft snapped like a piece of pine board and the engine ran away, turning at the rate of 500 revolutions a minute.

The cabins on both the lower and upper decks were filled with men, women and children. The passengers rushed to the decks, as the cabins were fast filling with steam. One woman fainted and others were terror-stricken, but in a very few minutes the officers assured all that the danger was past and quiet was restored. Engineer Hale, who was standing five feet from the engine when the shaft broke, made his way through the steam and stopped the machinery.

MONEY FOR COLUMBIA RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senators Fulton and Gearin called on the chief of engineers this afternoon and discussed the Columbia river improvements. They found that Colonel Roessler had recommended an appropriation of $1,900,000.

General Mackenzie requested Chairman Burton to insert an item in the rivers and harbors bill providing $400,000 cash for continuing the work and authority to contract for additional work to the extent of $1,000,000.

WAR COMMENCED ON UTAH TICKET BROKERS

(Journal Special Service.)

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 22.—Two suits were filed in the federal court today by the Southern Pacific against Oscar Groschell and every ticket broker in Utah, and by the Denver & Rio Grande against the same defendants, asking an order of the court restraining the brokers from operating in Utah. Judge Marshall filed an order directing them to show cause January 22.

ALL COMMUNICATION STOPPED IN RUSSIA

(Journal Special Service.)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The strike now covers all Russia and it is admitted that all communication is being stopped with great rapidity. It is expected hourly that the government will be rendered helpless.

Ships Battered by Seas.

(Journal Special Service.)

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The steam schooner Laqua, lumber laden, reached port this morning after seven days' stormy voyage from Willapa harbor under a jury rudder, her rudder having been washed away. The schooner Tampico, from Tacoma, and the steamer Umatilla, from Puget Sound, also arrived after trying experiences in the heavy seas.

SITE OF BRIDGE IS SELECTED

Cash Paid Over by Northern Pacific Agent for Part of Brazee Farm.

TIMBER COMPANY'S HEAD THE BUYER

The Land Chosen Has a Thousand Feet Frontage on the Willamette and Is Believed to Be for Mill and Railway Entrance.

A deal was closed today and $25,000 paid over for what is believed to be the site for the Northern Pacific bridge across the Willamette river. The tract is 36 acres, a part of the Brazee farm, lying just above the drydock and extending from the harbor line to Willamette boulevard.

John Pierson, president of the Western Timber company, purchased the land through a local real estate and financial institution. He stated that the object of his purchase was to build a large sawmill on the ground.

The Western Timber company is a Michigan concern. Mr. Pierson was formerly in the service of Frederick Weyerhauser, and his company is known as being closely related to the Weyerhausers.

The ground purchased has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the river, and is an ideal sawmill location. It is also situated favorably for the Northern Pacific crossing over the Willamette. There is sufficient ground to permit of a curve for entering a bridge. It is known that the Port of Portland commission has favored the locating of the bridge above the drydock, and that the selection of a site has been made and submitted to the secretary of war for approval.

BEEF TRUST JURY FINALLY COMPLETED

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The jury in the packers' case was completed this afternoon. It is composed of the following: John G. Walker, farmer; George Ruperight, carpenter; John Miller, Henry Winsor, John F. Lee, R. B. Graham, farmers; Walter Loomis, John W. Mundie, P. K. Cross, real estate dealers; M. J. Helm, merchant, and Robert C. Smith, printer. The jury was instructed as to silence and the court adjourned over the holidays.

MONUMENT FUND TURNED OVER TO THE TREASURER

The Oregon Volunteer monument committee of the Woodmen of the World has just turned over $1,132.05 to H. W. Scott, treasurer of the citizens' committee. The Woodmen committee, represented by A. L. Barbur, called on Mr. Scott this afternoon and presented a check for the amount, on Ladd & Tilton's bank.

This money was raised by the Woodmen of the World about six years ago and has drawn interest to the present date. The Woodmen were the originators of the movement for erecting a monument to the First Oregon Volunteers in the Spanish-American war.

The Amende Honorable.

From a Niagara Falls Newspaper.

In translating the letter left behind by the suicide Eric Anderson, the young Swedish man who went over the falls on November 16, the phrase "We shall meet on the other side of the grave with a salt ham" was used. This was an error. The sentence read "We shall meet on the other side of the grave in that blessed land." The words "salt ham" appeared in the letter, but they mean in the Swedish language the equivalent of blessed or joyous land.

General Maximovitch, Governor of Saratoff

LORD HARMSWORTH THREATENS TO BEGIN WAR ON THE MUTUAL

Controller of Thirty Publications Notifies Insurance Company He Will Attack It in All His Periodicals on the Continent.

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The Chicago Daily News correspondent at London cables that Lord Harmsworth cabled December 8 to the Mutual, saying:

"I am insured in your company for $260,000 and don't desire to injure the company. However, unless a sound insurance man of proven ability is appointed to the presidency I shall be forced to attack your institution in the interest of the British policy-holders, in all my periodicals."

In reply Harmsworth received a call from D. C. Haldeman, the London manager of the Mutual, who showed Harmsworth a cablegram instructing him to "keep Harmsworth quiet."

Harmsworth answered, saying that he stood by his decision, and further said that the conduct of the company was disgraceful so far as the insurance feature was concerned, and that he would not abide by the selection of a man unfamiliar with insurance and recommended Haldeman. He said he would reserve his attack seven days, and the attack on Peabody is about due. Harmsworth controls about 30 or more publications in England and on the continent, and calls to his aid the personal assistance of the big politicians and financiers of Europe and America.

TRICKS OF TRADE IN REBATING

Armour Got Advantage Over Others of Five Cents on Every Hundred Pounds.

SWORN TESTIMONY BACK OF ASSERTION

Brazenly Frank Acknowledgement of Law-Breaking by the Railroads—Contracts Made, Even, in Direct Violation of Statute.

Armour received rebates long before the private car came to great importance, says Ray Stannard Baker in the January number of McClure's Magazine. At first, and until very recently, as I showed in a former article, it was a crude payment of cash. Let me give a single example. The true published rate on dressed beef (for export) from Omaha to Chicago, for a long time was 23½ cents per hundred weight. That is what you and I would have to pay if we shipped. But Armour paid only 18½ cents, sometimes only 16 cents. He was given an advantage of from 5 to 8 cents on every hundred pounds shipped—a perfectly monstrous amount. This is no hasty or unsubstantiated charge. All the facts regarding these rebates are set down in sworn testimony given before the interstate commerce commission. Several railroad officials not only admitted that they paid rebates, but that they even signed contracts to pay them. Paul Morton, then vice-president of the Santa Fe railroad, a frank witness, testified that he made a contract dated June 30, 1901, and he said with a boldness little short of amazing:

"Yes, sir, it is an illegal contract. It was illegal when we made it, and we knew that."

But the Santa Fe was not alone in giving rebates; many other roads did the same thing. C. J. Grammer, general traffic manager of the Lake Shore railroad, not only testified to paying rebates, but told in detail how the secret accounts were settled. A. C. Bird of the Milwaukee railroad, Mitchell of the Michigan Central and five other traffic men admitted paying illegal rebates to the beef trust firms, paying them in large amount and with regularity.

Could anything be clearer than this calm acknowledgment of lawbreaking? But no one has ever been punished for this crime, neither the railroads which gave the rebates nor Armour and his associates in the beef trust who received them. And this extraordinary disclosure did not even stop the lawbreaking. Armour and his associates are as much nourished today by lawless railroad discrimination as ever, as I shall show.

SUPREME COURT TO ACT ON NEZ PERCE CASE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Lewiston, Ida., Dec. 22.—Judge F. E. Fogg, counsel for Dick, yesterday was served by the attorney-general's office with a transcript of the appeal in the Dick case, now on appeal to the United States supreme court. This is the case in which Dick secured his release from prison on a decision of the circuit court of appeals, which held that the law excluding the sale of intoxicant liquors on the Nez Perce Indian reservation was unconstitutional and without effect.

The case will probably be advanced on the calendar and heard some time in January. The entire issue as to the introduction of liquor on the reservation is brought to the attention of the supreme court by the appeal. Judge Fogg will go to Washington to argue the case for Dick.

SAYS HE CAN CLEAR UP GOEBEL MURDER MYSTERY

(Journal Special Service.)

Bakersfield, Cal., Dec. 22.—C. E. Enler, who is in the county hospital from a supposed self-inflicted wound received in a mysterious shooting affair December 7, admits to the superintendent of the hospital that he has information which will clear Caleb Powers of the Governor Goebel murder. Kentucky authorities have been notified.

The Army of Teachers.

From the New York Sun.

The army of education in the United States is made up of 450,000 teachers, of whom 120,000 are men and 330,000 women. The overwhelming majority of the teachers are natives of the United States, less than 30,000 having been born abroad—one in fifteen.

Most of the male teachers are between the years of 25 and 35. The majority of the women teachers are between 15 and 25.

There are 2,300 male teachers over 65. There are less than 1,500 female teachers over 65. Three times as many female teachers as male teachers are put down as "age unknown."

There are 21,000 colored teachers in the United States, thus divided between the two sexes — 7,700 men and 13,300 women. There are 500 Indian teachers in the Indian schools of the United States—240 men and 260 women.

The average age of teachers in the United States is higher than in England and lower than in Germany. The proportion of very youthful teachers is much greater in the country than in the city districts.

The largest proportion of male teachers is to be found in West Virginia, where they number 50 per cent of the total. The largest proportion of women is to be found in Vermont, where they form 90 per cent of the whole number. The standard of education is very much higher in Vermont than it is in West Virginia.

The number of teachers in the United States has increased greatly in recent years. In 1871 there were 125,000; in 1880, 225,000; in 1890, 240,000, and it is at present 450,000.

Beyond Control.

the street? Is it a riot?

New York Policeman—Worrses th's that, sor. Wan o' th' Four Hundhred is movin' out, an' they're sellin' his goods at auction, sor.

FIFTH WEDDING OF WHITE HOUSE

Miss Roosevelt First President's Daughter to Marry Since Nellie Grant's Time.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR CEREMONY MADE

Affair Will Come Off in East Room—Details of the Grant and Other Marriages—Little Change in Home Life of Presidents.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, Dec. 22.—Final arrangements are being made for the wedding next February of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth. The ceremony will take place in the east room of the White House. It is to be a brilliant function, surpassing any event of a similar nature in the annals of the White House, so far as social festivities are concerned.

These coming nuptials recall those held in the executive mansion during the past half century, and particularly the international marriage of Nellie Grant and Algernon Sartoris while General Grant was president. Happily, the circumstances surrounding Nellie Grant's wedding are not applicable to the courtship and the approaching nuptials of Miss Alice Roosevelt. The marriage of Miss Roosevelt to Mr. Longworth is not only heartily sanctioned by her father, but it meets with the cordial approval of the nation. Such was not the case on Nellie Grant's wedding day.

There have been many alterations in the White House since General Grant was president, but the beautiful home life of the Grants is daily recalled by the natural American home atmosphere which President Roosevelt and his family create. The home life of General Grant was somewhat similar to that of President Roosevelt. General Grant was devoted to his family, and the happiest moments of his life were passed in the companionship of his children. The pride of General Grant's heart was his only daughter, Nellie, and the outside world probably never knew, nor could it realize, how hard it was for him to give her in marriage to the dashing young Englishman, whose subsequent career was attended with so much matrimonial infelicity.

Although there have been only four White House weddings in the last 50 years, there is no topic more interesting to the daily visitors to that historic mansion. Tourists, especially women, are delighted when they can hear "Pop" Pendle, the venerable usher, who is 82 years old and who has been on duty at the White House for more than 40 years, relate the details of Nellie Grant's wedding. They are shown the exact position of the bridal party, and most of the women regard it as a special privilege to be permitted to sit on a divan which marks the spot in the east room where Miss Grant stood during the ceremony.

Much interest is manifested in Mr. Pendle's narration of the incidents attending the marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom. This took place in the Blue parlor and was a comparatively private function. Miss Folsom was the daughter of an old friend of President Cleveland and many years younger than he, but the marriage has proved in every respect to be a happy one. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Byron Sunderland, whom President Cleveland had known during his early manhood and at whose church the Cleveland family worshiped while in Washington. Miss Folsom came to Washington and with her mother took apartments at one of the prominent hotels a day or two prior to the wedding, after which the couple spent their honeymoon at Deer Park.

The latest wedding in the White House was that of a niece of Mrs. McKinley, who was a daughter of General Hastings and who married an officer in the United States army. This ceremony was also performed in the blue room in the presence of immediate relatives of the young couple.

There is an incident never before published in connection with Nellie Grant's marriage which is not a part of "Pop" Pandle's interesting monologue, and which is worth relating. The east room was profusely decorated with growing plants and cut flowers, a floral wedding bell was suspended directly over the raised platform on which the bridal party was to stand, and the window shades were closely drawn so as to render more effective the hundreds of lights which glistened from the crystal chandeliers which formerly illuminated the state apartment.

Several hundred guests, including members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy in full uniform, members of congress, the judiciary and out-of-town guests were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, where the president and his family worshiped. Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, brother of the bride, was best man, and the bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, including Miss Anna Barnes, daughter of Surgeon-General Barnes; Miss Carpenter, daughter of Senator Mat Carpenter, and Miss Lena Porter, a daughter of Admiral Porter.

Besides Mr. Cleveland, the only president to be married during his term of office was President Tyler, who took as his second wife Miss Julia Gardner of New York, but they were not married in the White House.

The first wedding in the White House was that of Miss Maria Monroe, the youngest daughter of President Monroe, who was married in March, 1820, to Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York. This ceremony was held in the famous east room. There was another early marriage in the east room, that of Miss Elizabeth Tyler to William Waller of Virginia.

KILLS SHERIFF AND SHOOTS AT JUDGE

(Journal Special Service.)

Ukiah, Cal., Dec. 22.—Sheriff Smith was instantly killed today by Frank Willard, who also shot at Superior Judge White, but missed him by a few inches. Willard had just been examined for insanity. He escaped but was captured a mile from town and landed in jail. A howling mob clamored for his life, but was finally dispersed. Willard lives in Hopland. He is half Spanish and bears a hard reputation.

Wilkes Not the Man.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Salem, Dec. 22.—Harry Wilkes, who was arrested at Jefferson by Deputy Sheriff Minto yesterday on advices from Portland detectives was not identified by Pinkerton men as Rodgers, the man wanted in the east. Consequently he was turned loose.