

SOON LET CONTRACT

Plans for The Dalles-Cello Canal Are Almost Complete.

WILL BEGIN WORK AT UPPER END

Enough Money Now on Hand to Build Upper Lock and Entrance to the Canal.

Washington, April 13.—Within two weeks, it is expected, Major Langfitt will be instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the first lock of the Dalles-Cello canal, thus launching a project that has been under consideration in one shape or another for a generation. The chief of engineers has received Major Langfitt's plan for beginning construction, but, owing to the fact that several details are not quite clear, the papers are to be returned for explanation. When they get back to Washington it is thought the plans will be approved and authority granted to invite proposals.

Major Langfitt's plans, which have been carefully worked out in great detail and with apparent care, contemplate beginning construction on the upper end of the canal and working down stream. This is done to enable contractors to make use of the canal as it is completed, section by section. Major Langfitt has prepared plans for approaches to the canal at its upper end, for the guard gates for the first lock near Cello, and for a considerable stretch of canal. It is impossible to tell how much work can be done with the money appropriated in the rivers and harbors law, but it is anticipated there are funds enough to complete the Cello lock and canal entrance, and to do considerable blasting and straight canal work. Near the first lock it will be necessary to build an immense embankment as the north wall of the canal. This part of the canal, and in fact all other parts not cut through solid rock, will be lined with cement. All embankments will be solid of construction and will be faced with immense rocks to prevent washing in seasons of high water.

ONLY ONE FARE.

Reduced Rate to Portland Fair from All Eastern Points.

Chicago, April 13.—The action of the Trunk Line association meeting held at New York yesterday was supplemented in this city today by the Central Passenger association meeting, which decided to concur with the former association in granting a one-way rate plus \$1 from all points east to Chicago for those desiring to attend the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland.

The Trunk Line association at its meeting yesterday received from its former demand for a rate of 80 per cent of the round-trip fare, and agreed to make a one-way rate plus \$1 from all points in its territory on the Atlantic seaboard west to Pittsburgh and Buffalo. This was to be done, provided the Central Passenger association would take the same rate from the two latter cities through to Chicago, where the rates could be joined with the same concessions made by the transcontinental lines, giving a one-way round-trip rate from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The action of the Central Passenger association ratified this agreement today, which makes the one-way rate from coast to coast certain.

This action assures a large attendance at the Lewis and Clark exposition from all of the territory lying east of Chicago, extending to the Atlantic coast, between the Canadian boundary and the Ohio river. The Central Passenger association territory takes in all the cities of the east, and the rate of one fare will induce thousands of well-to-do persons to make Portland the objective point in their summer and fall vacations.

Illinois Will Show Lincoln's Home.
Springfield, Ill., April 13.—The commission which is to have charge of the state exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Or., this summer, elected Cyrus Thompson chairman and Reuben H. Tiffany, of Freeport, as secretary. The commission will hold a meeting at Springfield next Tuesday. Unless objections are raised the commission will make the state building a copy of the Lincoln home. It was practically decided to exhibit all available Lincoln mementos in the building during the fair.

Peasants Seizing the Land.
St. Petersburg, April 13.—The peasants at Orgeleff, near Odessa, recently seized the land of some of the big estates and proceeded to divide it. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. Near Byelostok the peasants demanded that the landlords cease to use agricultural machinery, and as their attitude became threatening, Cossacks were required to disperse them. An additional force of Cossacks has been dispatched to keep order.

British Steamer Captured.
Tokyo, April 13.—The British steamer Henry Bolckow was seized by the Japanese guardships off the island of Hokkaido, April 7. The character of her cargo has not been divulged and her destination is not stated in the official announcement. It is presumed, however, that the vessel was bound for Vladivostok.

HE IS DEFIANT.

Castro Insults United States Minister Bowen.

Washington, April 12.—Throughout the diplomatic corps keen interest exists regarding the sensational answer which President Castro is said to have made to Minister Bowen's latest request for arbitration of the pending questions between the United States and Venezuela. Although the Venezuelan legation officials say the text of the dispatch was not included in the mail reaching the legation today, which left Caracas after the answer was delivered to Mr. Bowen, it has become noised among the diplomats that the answer was undiplomatic and almost threatening in wording.

The knowledge possessed by certain diplomats on the subject here indicates clearly that the character, if not the exact text, of the answer has been known for some time to the diplomatic corps in Caracas, and there is reason to believe that several foreign governments have already been advised of its text.

While diplomats who have inquired at the State department have been informed that practically no action will be taken regarding Venezuela until President Roosevelt returns from his Western trip, they also have received the information that, if the exact text of Castro's answer comprises an insult to the American minister, it will not pass unnoticed.

WILL DOUBLE FIELD FORCES

Japan is Ready to Meet Russia's Reinforced Army.

Tokyo, April 12.—Japan is meeting the Russian plan of reorganization and reinforcement of its armies in Manchuria with an extensive expedition from its own military organization. The details and figures are carefully concealed of what seems to be a plan to double the present army units, but it is reliably estimated that by autumn next the total military organization will exceed 1,000,000 men actually employed in the field. The fighting force is roughly estimated at 700,000 men, with increases largely in the infantry and artillery, although an enlargement in the cavalry branch is also contemplated.

As a result of the manufacture at the arsenals in Japan, together with captures and purchases of guns, it is predicted that this year will see a Japanese artillery superior to that of the Russians, in quality as well as numerically, and it is confidently believed that the Russians will be incapable of overcoming these numerical advantages. Wherever railway improvement are possible they will be carried out, when Japan will be sufficiently strong to take and hold Harbin, and simultaneously continue operations against the Russian forces to the eastward of that city.

ALL BEEF TRUST SECRETS OUT

Seized Trunks Reveal Inner Workings of Packers' Combine.

Chicago, April 12.—An investigation by the Federal grand jury which is inquiring into the working methods of the alleged beef trust, of a much deeper nature and a wider scope, it is asserted, is to result from the examination of the contents of the eight trunks taken yesterday from the safety vaults in the First National bank building. When these trunks were opened, it is said, the entire secret transactions of the Aetna Trading company, a corporation through which the secret business of the big packers was transacted, was revealed to the jurors, and as a consequence many new witnesses will be subpoenaed.

The trunks and contents have been impounded by an order by Judge Sanborn, so that no one by legal process can obtain possession of them.

Among the names of new witnesses subpoenaed today is said to be that of G. H. Godfrey, alleged secretary and treasurer of the Aetna Trading company, and R. H. Cowan, another official of the company. The initials "R. H. C." appear on each of the eight trunks taken from the vaults, and it is believed they belong to Cowan.

Frauds in Trinity Timber.

San Francisco, April 12.—William H. Boren, indicted for subornation of perjury in the Trinity county land frauds, was on trial before Judge De Haven in the United States district court today. Boren's co-defendants, Harry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart, will be tried in Portland. Boren is accused of having persuaded John M. Layton to falsely swear out an application for a parcel of land under the homestead act. It is claimed that the defendants were representatives of the Tacoma Land & Lumber company.

Says Farmers Formed Trust.

Topeka, Kan., April 12.—Attorney General Coleman has rendered an opinion to the effect that the farmers of the state are organized in violation of the anti-trust law. The question was raised by the Kansas Graindealers association, and the attorney general will be asked to bring proceedings against the farmers. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the grain dealers, has been sentenced to serve 90 days in the county jail for violation of the anti-trust law.

Total Deaths by Earthquake.

Lahore (Punjab), India, April 12.—Commissioner Jullundur reports that as a result of his investigations he estimates the fatalities resulting from the recent earthquake in the Kangra district at 10,000, and in the Palampur district at 3,000. The total number of persons killed at Dharmaala was 424, besides the Gurkhas, who were crushed to death by the falling of the stone barracks.

FOUND IN TRUNKS

Federal Grand Jury Has Secrets of Beef Trust.

BOOKS GARFIELD DID NOT FIND

Chicago Inquirers Dive Into Eight Trunks Containing Story of Packers' Dealings.

Chicago, April 11.—The contents of eight mysterious trunks, unearthed by government secret service men in the vaults of the National Safe Deposit company, occupied the attention today of the Federal grand jury which is investigating the affair of the beef trust. A subpoena duces tecum for Daniel Peckham, secretary of the safe deposit company, was issued by Judge Landis to force the company to produce the trunks in the jury room. The trunks were taken to the office of District Attorney Morrison, where, it is said, they were opened and their contents examined.

What the trunks contained and what connection they have with the case is not known, as the government officials refuse to discuss the matter, declining to either deny or confirm the explanation current that the trunks might belong to the packers.

District Attorney Morrison instituted the action by which the trunks were seized after a witness, whose identity is carefully guarded, had started the grand jurors with revelations as to the former business methods of the packers. He is said to have testified that a double system of bookkeeping had been employed by certain packing firms, one set of books showing the secret relations of the alleged combine and being accessible only to trusted employees, and the other set showing figures to which the packers invited the attention of the government experts who investigated for Commissioner Garfield.

While Mr. Peckham declined to disclose the identity of the person or persons who stored the trunks with his company, he admitted that this was done on March 23, three days after the grand jury began its investigations.

Suspicion has been entertained for a long time by the Federal officials connected with the investigation that the readiness with which the packing firms welcomed an examination of their books by the government experts was not altogether genuine. The work of the secret service operators produced results, it is said, which tended to strengthen these suspicions, and when a witness who testified more than a week ago let drop the hint that Commissioner Garfield's experts had not seen all the books of the packers, he was called upon to explain.

NO EIGHT-HOUR LAW ON CANAL

European Nations Will Appoint Engineers to Advise Commission.

Washington, April 11.—Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Isthmian canal commission, had an interview with Secretary Taft today, in which the conditions on the canal were discussed. Afterwards Mr. Wallace met those members of the commission who are in the city. As to the right of the commission to employ labor for more than eight hours per day, there is a belief that the eight-hour law does not apply to the canal zone.

Chief Engineer Wallace says that it would very seriously impede work to have the eight-hour law in effect during the construction of the canal. It would be impossible to make uniform hours for all labor, because some labor must be employed 12 hours, while 10 hours is the rule for most of the workmen.

The session of the canal commission today was devoted to an explanation of existing conditions on the isthmus, engineering and otherwise, by Chief Engineer Wallace, who attended the meeting as a commissioner for the first time. Chairman Shonts is expected to be present at the meeting tomorrow.

American Squadron is Out.

Manila, April 11.—The American vice consul at Singapore reports that a Russian fleet consisting of six battleships, six cruisers, six converted cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, one hospital ship, one repair ship and 16 colliers, have passed Singapore, headed this way. The American cruiser Raleigh, the torpedo boat destroyers Barry and Chaney and the supply ship General Alvarado, have been dispatched to patrol the west coast of Palawan island to enforce neutrality. Three other destroyers are preparing to sail.

Can't Convict for Deporting Miners.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 11.—District Attorney Clarence Hamlin today nolleed the cases of the people against Nelson Franklin and 46 other prominent citizens of Cripple Creek district who were charged with the deportation of certain persons August 20 last and prior to that time, and with looting union stores. Mr. Hamlin said the cases had already caused an expense of nearly \$5,000 and in his opinion there was small chance of convicting.

Brands Officers as Cowards.

Gunshu Pass, April 11.—General Linievitch has pilloried a number of officers who displayed cowardice during the battle of Mukden, publicly disgracing them by posting their names at all the division headquarters, while some of them were ignominiously drummed out of camp.

NO HOPE OF TARIFF REVISION.

Hansbrough Says Next Session Will Be Devoted to Rate Question.

Washington, April 11.—Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, a strong advocate of a readjustment of the tariff, believes that the chance of tariff revision has passed and that nothing will be done in the immediate future looking to the readjustment of the Dingley rates to meet changing conditions. While Mr. Hansbrough is a strong protectionist, he believes the existing tariff should be readjusted, but he has come to the conclusion that the stand-patters have convinced the president that no revision is necessary.

He thinks the postponement of the extra session until October 15 put an end to all chance of tariff revision. It is his opinion, and the view is shared by many other men in Washington, that a session called to meet October 15 for the purpose of passing a railroad rate bill will not find opportunity to consider another such weighty topic as the tariff. He declares that congress will consume the time from October 15 to December 1 in organizing committees and getting ready for actual work. He furthermore believes that the two or three weeks preceding the holiday recess will be wasted on some pretext or other, and that congress will not get down to business before the second week in January. In his opinion it will be easy enough to drag out the discussion of the railroad rate bill through the entire long session, leaving no time for a consideration of a tariff bill. This being the situation, as he sees it, Mr. Hansbrough has abandoned all hope of having the tariff revised.

PUT NO TRUST IN MINES

Fortification Experts Favor Submarines for Coast Defense.

Newport, R. I., April 11.—The third committee of the fortification board, of which Admiral Charles N. Thomas, U. S. N., is chairman, is devoting special attention to the dangers incident to the use of submarine mines, and it is learned that emphasis will be placed on the advantage of substituting submarine boats for mines for harbor defense. Discussing this subject, a member of the committee said today:

"Mines cannot be relied on in times of war. Trials given submarines in Narragansett bay resulted unsuccessfully, due chiefly to the strong currents which sweep through the harbor and entrances to the bay and make these defenses extremely dangerous. This is one of the important subjects that the fortification board has already taken up and will thoroughly examine during the inspection of fortifications and the land and floating defenses.

"The established fact that a number of the Russian warships were blown up by their own submarine mines, and the present practice in England of discharging submarine mine defenses to a great extent in harbors where there are wide channels to defend and where the tides are strong, and placing these submarine boats, has added to the sentiment in favor of replacing mines with boats."

JAPANESE EQUALLY CONFIDENT

Believe Russian Fleet Has Secret Base in Pacific Ocean.

Tokyo, April 11.—Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's second Pacific squadron has not been reported since it passed Singapore. Its whereabouts and the plans of Rojstvensky are subjects of the keenest speculation.

It is quite generally assumed that Rojstvensky does not desire an immediate battle and that he will attempt to reach Vladivostok, where there are docks and shops, or seize a base. The latter course is deemed unsatisfactory, on account of poor facilities and the danger of political complications.

Many believe that the Russian naval commander has a second rendezvous in the Pacific ocean, and that he will speedily quit the China sea and go eastward to the Philippines. If Vladivostok is his objective, the Pacific is considered to be more favorable for the accomplishment of his purpose, although it largely depends on Rojstvensky himself.

The Japanese newspapers and public express relief and pleasure over the approach of the Russian squadron, and confidence that Togo will win.

Cavalrymen in the Guardhouse.

Burlington, Vt., April 11.—Twenty-five members of Troop B, Fifteenth cavalry, commanded by First Lieutenant George T. Bowman, are in the guardhouse at Fort Ethan Allen tonight as the results of disturbances following payday, while as many more are being sought by a detail of soldiers. The 50 troopers left the post immediately after payday on Thursday, and many disturbances in this city and Winouski followed. The men claim a grievance against Lieutenant Bowman, as a reason for their recent absence.

New Mexican Steamer Lines.

Mexico City, April 11.—Considerable progress has been made toward the inauguration of a steamship line between Mexican gulf ports and Canada and it is probable that steamers of the new line will begin their trips next month. The question has arisen as to whether steamers shall call at Cuban ports, as first intended and afterward changed. The government objects to making stops at Cuban ports, but it is hoped to secure its consent to this.

Designs for Mexico's New Coins.

Mexico City, April 11.—President Diaz has issued a decree regulating the designs for the new coins of the republic. Provision is made for the new gold coins of \$10 and \$5 each, and for new silver dollars differing but slightly from the present coins.

HERE SHE COMES.



Cincinnati Post.

FIR TREE AS BELFRY.

UNIQUE SPIRE OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, TACOMA.

Little House of Worship Built Around the Hundred-foot Trunk of the Seven-Century-Old Monarch of the Forest—Covered with English Ivy.

The oldest belfry in the United States, and one of the oddest church towers in the world, is the spire of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the outskirts of Tacoma.

This church supplies also what is perhaps the first case on record in which a congregation selected a belfry and built the rest of the church around it. Although the spire is made entirely of wood, it is now 700 years old, and will probably be standing when many comparatively new iron and steel belfries have been raised.

Forty years ago the pioneers of Tacoma organized a church society. They selected a site for their place of worship in a forest of Douglas fir trees that skirted the shore of Puget Sound



THE OLDEST BELFRY IN AMERICA.

and stretched inward for many miles. Out of these immense, shaggy-barked trees that towered upward for 200 feet without a branch below the upper half, they chose one eight feet in diameter to serve as the steeple.

When the branch-bearing portion of the tree had been cut away to prevent the falling of limbs in case of a storm, there was left a bare trunk nearly 100 feet high. Beside it there was built a plain little structure. The bell was fastened to the tree, and the little church, with its enduring steeple, was complete.

In later years the women of the congregation planted English ivy at the base of the tree, which in time not only shrouded the steeple in a thick green cloak, but crept through the church windows, until finally the inner walls and ceiling were covered. When the roof had become moss grown, St. Peter's formed a picture of sylvan beauty more appreciated by artists who came to know it than by the little congregation itself.

The ivy covering of the steeple was so thick that for years the tones of the bell scarcely penetrated through the leafy blanket. Recently the hindering foliage has been cut away, and the belfry has again become both useful and ornamental.

ALLOW NO WASTE.

Secret of Business Success Is Finding a Use for Everything.

"One of the great secrets of business success lies in avoiding waste," remarked a successful business man the other day. "In this single fact lies the principal reason for the great success of the Armour, the Swifts, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and practically every other large and successful industry.

"Take the packing industry as an example. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. The buttons that you wear on your coat are made out of the blood of the cattle, hogs and sheep. Instead of allowing this blood to go to waste it is gathered up, congealed and manufac-

tured into buttons. The hoofs of the cattle are manufactured into combs and brushes. Glue, vaseline and dozens of other by-products are manufactured out of the entrails and other portions of the animals that at one time were allowed to go to waste. At the present time these by-products furnish one of the principal sources of revenue to the beef packing companies.

"Take as another illustration the Standard Oil Company: When this company was first organized the volume of waste in the business of refining oil was enormous. Crude oil was taken and refined and the refined oil was practically the only product. Everything else was allowed to go to waste. The Standard Oil Company, however, began taking this waste and manufacturing it into by-products. It will doubtless be a surprise to many to learn that the company to-day has no less than thirty-two by-products. The revenue derived from the sale of these is enormous. Yet previous to the organization of the Standard Oil Company practically all of these by-products went to waste.

"The railroad industry furnishes another illustration: The effort to economize in small items of expenditure and save waste is the main object in most of the enormous investments that the railroads have made during the last few years. The number of train miles run in 1900 was 856,000,082. It is clear that a saving on each of these train miles, although amounting in itself to but a fraction of a cent, will aggregate an enormous sum when applied to the total number of train miles. For instance, suppose that the railroads of the country are able through improved operation to save the small sum of only 2 cents per train mile. This would be equivalent on the 856,000,082 train miles run in 1900 to a total saving of over \$17,000,000. This is equivalent to an annual dividend of 4 per cent on \$425,000,000. It is easy to understand how the right man, who can bring about such a small saving in the cost of a train mile, can demand a salary of more than \$100,000 a year."

—New York Commercial.

EDITOR, SOLDIER, STATESMAN.

The Late General Joseph Roswell Hawley, an Able Senator.

The death of Joseph Roswell Hawley, of Connecticut, removed one of the able men of the United States Senate. He was born at Stewartville, Richmond County, N. C., October 21, 1829, and graduated at Hamilton College in 1847. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., and that place had since been his home. He practiced law six and one-half years, and in 1837 became editor of the Hartford Press, which ten years later was consolidated with the Courant and he became editor. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States army as a captain, and at the close of the war he was a brigadier general and brevet major general. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and in 1872 was sent to Congress. From the House of Representatives he went to the Senate in 1881, being continuously re-elected until this winter, when ill-health removed him from the list of available candidates.

He was at the head of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, was a trustee of Hamilton College, and had received various marks of distinction. A long-headed farmer tied an empty beer bottle to a fence post along the railroad track. Every time a train passes that way the fireman fires a lump of coal at the bottle, and all winter long, while the rest of the world has been wrestling with the coal famine, this farmer has had plenty of fuel, and to spare.

Is life worth living? It depends altogether on the stomach.



J. R. HAWLEY.