

FOR NEW ALLIANCES

Britain May Consent to Russia Controlling Turkey.

THREE NATIONS FORM COMBINE

Russia, Germany and France May Unite to Counterbalance Effect of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Chancelleries here and throughout Europe are taking the keenest interest in the possible and even probable formation of a new European alliance consequent upon the termination of the war and the conclusion of a closer Anglo-Japanese alliance. This has been advanced beyond discussion in the newspapers and has already reached the stage of discreet diplomatic soundings.

The proposed re-alignment of European powers is divided into three main movements—first, British inclination toward an accord with Russia; second, a German movement for an alliance offsetting the Anglo-Japanese alliance; and third, Russo-German overtures to induce France to join the latter grouping.

Great Britain's desire for a rapprochement with Russia has brought about the distinct diplomatic suggestion that Great Britain is ready to give fuller recognition to Russia's privileged position in Southern Turkey, notably at Constantinople and along the Bosphorus. Russia's ambitions in that direction have heretofore encountered strong opposition in England.

The view in French official quarters is distinctly favorable to an Anglo-Russian rapprochement. It was one of the projects of M. Delcasse when foreign minister, to have King Edward visit Emperor Nicholas as a means of furthering the reconciliation of Russia and Great Britain.

Concerning the proposed German-Russian agreement, strong elements in both countries favor an accord as a counterpoise to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Temps tonight prints an authorized interview with Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, at Baden Baden, openly advocating a German-Russian rapprochement.

BREACH BETWEEN OFFICIALS

Metcalf and Taft Disagree on Rules for Chinese Exclusion.

Washington, Oct. 5.—With the return to the city of the president and his official advisers, the breach between the department of State and the department of Commerce and labor is widening over the question of Chinese exclusion. Secretary Metcalf does not take kindly to Secretary Taft's assertion that the methods of enforcement of regulations by the department of Commerce and Labor are largely responsible for the present embarrassing Chinese boycott. It is understood that he will protest against any action tending to remove the regulation directing American consuls in China to personally inquire into the truth of statements in Chinese certificates by visiting them. The great fight in congress for years has been to reduce to a minimum the fraudulent admission into the United States of Chinese coolies under the guise of students or business men. It has been charged by Western members that some steamboat and transcontinental railroad companies have been engaged in a conspiracy to aid in the violation of the exclusion laws. It is known that Mr. Metcalf believes that without the co-operation of American consuls abroad the present laws would be useless, and that almost the same results would be attained as if the gates were thrown open to all Chinese.

The impression is again becoming strengthened that the Chinese question will finally result in Mr. Metcalf's retirement from the cabinet.

Doctor Arrested in Florida.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 5.—The official fever report for today follows: New cases, 10; total to date, 185; deaths, 1, total, 37; total discharged, 75; under treatment, 85. A sensation was created this afternoon by the arrest of Dr. J. S. Herron for refusal to allow a sanitary officer to inspect his house. Dr. Herron is one of the oldest physicians in the city, and by many is considered an expert on yellow fever. The fever situation today while practically unchanged, shows more improvements in the deaths.

New Montana Reserves.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 5.—Advices received from Washington state that President Roosevelt issued a proclamation for two additional forest reserves in Montana, at the same time providing for large additions to the two present reserves. Altogether about 2,250,000 acres of land are involved. The two new reserves will be known as Hell Gate and Big Belt respectively. The former will comprise about 1,480,000 acres, and the latter 630,000 acres.

Yerkes to Succeed Metcalf.

Washington, Oct. 5.—It comes from high authority tonight that John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, commissioner of Internal Revenue, will shortly enter President Roosevelt's cabinet as secretary of commerce and labor upon the retirement of Victor Metcalf, of California, and that there is no question that Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte will succeed Attorney General Moody soon after congress meets.

FORTY FEET ON BAR.

That and Deeper River Channel Necessity for Port of Portland.

Portland, Oct. 4.—Whatever lies within the power of the business men of Portland will be done to secure from the next session of congress an item in the mundry civil appropriation bill sufficient for completion of the work on the Columbia river bar under the plans that have been submitted by government engineers for completion of the south jetty. At the same time the necessity as a part of the important work for a correspondingly greater depth in the river channel from Portland to the sea will not be lost sight of, and at the same time that phase of the question will come under consideration and action.

Theodore B. Wilcox, who has labored incessantly in behalf of the river and bar improvements, and whose faith has never been shaken that the result desired is within reach, points the necessity for action from this time forward. Talking has been done about what ought to be done, and Mr. Wilcox and some others have been exerting themselves in work to bring about the results that have been talked about, but now it is presented squarely to the people of Portland as a duty for them to perform, if it is desired that the traffic of the Hill railroads is to flow through Portland to the Orient, islands of the Pacific and ports of the world, carried by the fleets of the Hill steamship companies, and other of the largest ocean carriers.

The Portland commercial bodies have given unqualified support in expressions contained in resolutions in the past, and now, when it is imperative that action be suited to the conviction voiced, they will certainly be found alert and ready for strong personal work of their membership.

ARE AFTER BANDITS.

Poses Close on Heels of Men Who Held Up Great Northern.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—Sheriff's posse have traced the three men who held up the Great Northern overland train just outside of Ballard, to the district lying north of Bothell, in which Harry Tracy, the Oregon outlaw, lay hidden 3½ years ago. Along the same roads that were guarded in the hunt for Tracy the deputy sheriffs in wait for the bandits, whom they believe will attempt to enter the town from that direction.

The trail of the fleeing bandits was plain, once the officers caught it, for miles along the county roads. Then it turned toward the city, and it was unmistakable that the men were seeking to re-enter Seattle. The pursuing posse beat the brush half of last night and most of today before the men were called in for a short rest, then hurried into the field again.

Tonight Sheriff Smith went out personally to direct the search west of Green lake. Deputy McKinnon, who had followed the trail all day, with a deputy worked north of the lake.

JURY IN RECORD TIME.

Jones-Potter-Wade Land Fraud Trial Now in Progress.

Portland, Oct. 4.—Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter and Ira Wade, charged jointly with having conspired to defraud the government of public land, are now on trial in the Federal court before a jury that was selected with but little difficulty yesterday morning. It is a case that was easy of commencement, though it will be bitterly contested by M. L. Pipes and S. B. Huston, who represent Jones and Potter, and by J. R. Wyatt, of Albany, the attorney for Wade. Yesterday afternoon the testimony of John L. Wells, the first witness for the government, was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Pipes and Mr. Huston, who desired to enter and argue pleas covering the different lines of the testimony about to be offered by the government.

The Jones case is remarkable for one thing, the shortness of the time taken by the attorneys for presenting their cases to the jury. Mr. Heney occupied about 20 minutes in his presentation while Mr. Huston for the defense was even more brief.

Beavers' Trial Coming Soon.

Washington, Oct. 4.—George W. Beavers, former chief of the salaries and allowance division of the Postoffice department, will be tried at an early date on all the indictments returned against him," said Holmes Conrad, counsel for the government, engaged in the prosecution of the postal fraud cases, yesterday. "The government will press the cases for trial as soon as the condition of the criminal docket admits their being called up. I do not see that anything can stand in the way of an early disposition of the matter."

Last Mail to Nome.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Advices from Washington announce the last dispatch of mail for the season via steamers to Nome, Alaska, will be made not later than October 1, 1905. It will not be possible to transmit all mail matter in the form of parcels to Alaska postoffices until the opening of navigation in Alaska next spring, but arrangements with Canada have been perfected whereby mail may be conducted to and from the Yukon district.

May Succeed Sargent.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Rumors are afloat tonight that John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers of America, will be appointed commissioner of immigration to succeed Frank P. Sargent. Mr. Mitchell had a conference with President Roosevelt today and afterward talked with Mr. Sargent. When questioned tonight he refused to confirm or deny the story.

LAND FRAUD CASES

Heney Working Hard to Secure More Convictions.

LAWYERS WANT CASE DISMISSED

Should Indictment Be Found Faulty Defendants Will Go Free on Statute of Limitations.

Portland, Oct. 3.—Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter and Ira Wade will face the Federal court this morning charged with a conspiracy to defraud the government, provided Judge Hunt overrules the demurrer to the indictment, which was argued yesterday by S. B. Huston and M. L. Pipes for the defense and District Attorney Heney for the government.

Several moves have been made by the defense to prevent the case coming to trial, but so far they have been unsuccessful, though their efforts have hindered the consideration. The first indictment against the defendants was admitted to be defective by the district attorney and was dismissed, while the present indictment was returned just as the statute of limitations was about to run. A plea in abatement was filed by the attorneys as the second step, but this was overruled by the court, upon which the demurrer was presented. Yesterday morning it was submitted upon a statement of contention by the different attorneys interested in the case.

The court listened to the argument on both sides and then took the matter of its decision under advisement until this morning, when it will make known its opinion. If Judge Hunt should decide for the defense, the defendants would be enabled to escape prosecution entirely, as the statute of limitation has by this time run and no new indictment could be drawn or voted to replace the present one.

STEALING IS EASY.

New York Bank Clerk Takes Money to Prove It.

New York, Oct. 3.—By the confession of Henry A. Leonard, a young clerk in the employ of Halle & Stieglitz, brokers at 30 Broad street, the mystery of the robbery on Wednesday last of \$359,000 worth of securities from the National City bank was cleared up today. Leonard, who lives with his parents at 566 East 136th street, was arrested yesterday and kept in close confinement while the detectives continued their search for the missing securities, every dollar of which was recovered today.

The prisoner, who is only 24 years old and who has previously borne the reputation of an industrious and thoroughly reliable clerk, made the astounding statement in his confession, that he had planned and carried out his scheme of forgery not from a criminal motive, but solely to show by what a simple device the elaborate safeguards of New York banks could be set at naught. That this statement is in a measure correct is shown by the facts in the case.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Great Northern Express Car Dynamited and Safe Looted.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 3.—The Great Northern overland train, leaving Seattle at 8:20 last night, was held up and the baggage and express car dynamited half a mile east of mile post ten, about five miles from Ballard, at 8:45. It was 11 o'clock before the train pulled into Edmonds and the most meager reports were sent to the local office.

Three men are known to have done the work. Two boys, who got on the blind baggage here, as soon as the hold-up began entered the passenger coaches and began holding up the passengers. They were captured. They say two of the men were on the blind baggage when they got on and the third got on at Ballard. All were dressed with raincoats and slouch hats.

Agitating for a Republic.

London, Oct. 3.—The Christiania correspondent of the London Post says the agitation against the terms of the Karlstad agreement continues to grow. Critics declare the terms have placed the government in a humiliating position, but the delegates shrunk from rejecting them or taking the consequences. The object of those who are behind the agitation is to weaken the government in order to prepare the way for a demand which is being advanced for the establishment of a republic.

Blame for Wreck Fixed.

New York, Oct. 3.—Responsibility for the accident on the New York Elevated railroad recently, in which 12 persons lost their lives, was fixed today by a coroner's jury upon two men, Cornelius A. Jackson, the towerman who set the wrong switch, and Kelley, the motorman, who drove his train around the curve with a speed which caused one car to jump the track into the street, were both charged with criminal negligence.

Fire Destroys Army Stores.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—It is officially reported that the damage caused by the fire in the army storehouse at Hiroshima amounted to 1,849,107 yen, equivalent to about \$284,533, including the buildings, provisions and clothes which were destroyed.

SANDS ARE RICH IN ORE.

Black Deposits Near Mouth of Columbia Give Results.

Portland, Oct. 3.—Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mining and mineral resources of the United States Geological survey, announces that his experiments with black sands at the Lewis and Clark exposition have been eminently successful. Dr. Day says the black sand found in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia river is of sufficient value to warrant its being concentrated, as it contains valuable minerals that will average not less than \$7 per ton. The experiments carried on in the concentrating pavilion at the exposition proved that a ton of the black sands taken from the Columbia river will average \$5 in magnetite, or iron, and \$2 in other minerals. He says the exact value of the gold and platinum has not been determined as yet, but that the iron alone makes it valuable enough to pay the cost of transportation and then leave a splendid profit.

Dr. Day has been experimenting with these black sands for some time. He says the extent of the sand beds is practically unlimited, and that in some places they have been found to be 70 feet in depth. Samples have been taken from the surface sands and from the bottom of the beds, and the rich mineral always shows up when the sand is concentrated. He says the deeper the sand is obtained the richer it is in minerals.

DRIVEN BY CLUBS.

Martinique Workmen for Canal Compelled to Land at Colon.

Colon, Oct. 3.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here Friday on the French steamer Versailles, under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked, and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly.

Yesterday morning, however, 500 of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel this afternoon by Panama and Canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from ugly wounds.

All yesterday and last night the Versailles was guarded by Panama policemen. Early this morning the French consul at Colon, M. Bonhenry, appealed to the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the Canal zone emigration agent, guaranteeing the payment of their passage here, and that while working on the canal they would have, in addition to their wages, the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance.

ARMY STORES BURN.

Temporary Buildings Contained Millions of Dollars' Worth of Goods.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—A fire which broke out in an army storehouse at Hiroshima at 1 o'clock and continued for over three hours, destroyed 20 temporary buildings, together with their contents, consisting principally of provisions and clothing. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

A large portion of the clothing had been removed from a new storehouse before the fire. The extent of the damage is believed to be comparatively slight. There was no loss of life.

A later telegram from Hiroshima said that the fire was still burning at 1 o'clock this afternoon. In addition to the 20 buildings, several others filled with fodder were destroyed. Although the buildings were constructed of light material, they contained an enormous amount of stored goods, and the structures being of inflammable nature, the flames were difficult to extinguish, despite the desperate efforts of the troops. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. It was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Ferry to Be Abandoned.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 3.—It is announced here that upon the completion of that part of the north bank line between Vancouver and Portland, the Northern Pacific will practically abandon the ferry between Kalama and Goble, and the line from Goble into Portland. It is understood that arrangements have been made with the Astoria & Columbia River road whereby this road will care for the business along the 40 miles of Northern Pacific track between Goble and Portland in the future.

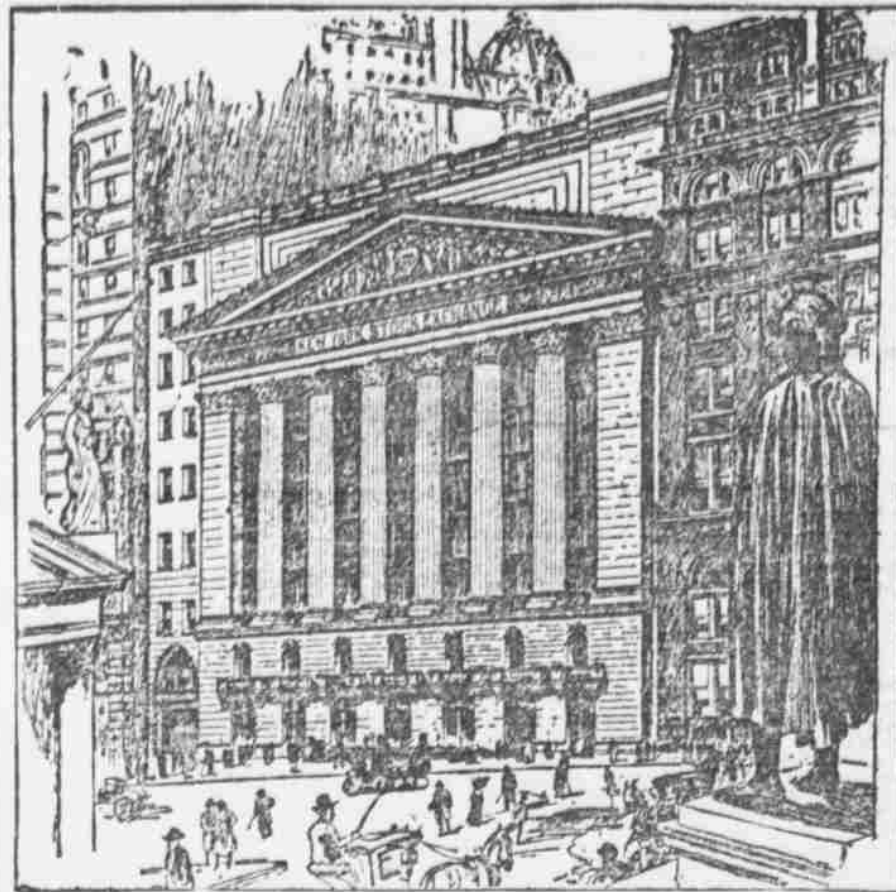
Blown Up by Mine.

Chefoo, Oct. 3.—The coasting steamer Hsiehsho, plying between Shanghai and Tientsin, struck and was totally destroyed by a mine 90 miles south of the Shantung promontory Saturday morning. Fifteen persons on board the vessel were drowned, included among them being Engineers Mauchan and Muir. The foreign passengers and a portion of the crew of the Hsiehsho were rescued by two passing steamers. Seventy-one were taken to Shanghai.

Big Order for Rails.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—It is officially announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific has given an order for \$4,000,000 worth of steel rails to the Dominion Iron & Steel company, of Sidney, B. C. The contract calls for the delivery of the rails within five years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.



The magnificent New York Stock Exchange has entrances on three streets—Broad, New and Wall. The present building is worth, with the ground on which it stands, more than \$7,000,000. It is of white marble and is said to be the finest building devoted to a similar purpose in the entire world.

FROM CLERK TO MAGNATE.

Remarkable Rise to Wealth and Power of James J. Hill.

Forty-one years ago James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, who recently celebrated his 67th birthday anniversary, was a mud clerk on a small steamboat plying up and down the Mississippi. A mud clerk in Mississippi River parlance is applied to under clerks, who go ashore at landings and check baggage and freight. That is what Hill was. Not many years later he controlled the line of steamboats on which he had been employed as mud clerk. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Guelph, Ont., in 1838. His father was Irish, his mother Scotch, and while the son had the characteristics of both races, he was essentially American, first and last. He attended the Rockwood Academy, a Quaker school, for eight years, and then the death of his father threw him upon his own resources, which were ample. At the age of 18 he looked about him, and finally selecting St. Paul as the most likely place in the West for an ambitious young man, he went there, taking a position as mud clerk on the Dubuque and St. Paul Packet Company's line of steamboats. In the next few years he served with various shipping firms, and in 1855 took the agency of the Northwestern Packet Company. He served in this capacity for two years, and then he started in business for himself, engaging in the fuel and transportation trade. As he once put it, "I found it better to expend my energies in my own behalf than in behalf of others." Among other things he de-

veloped a steamship company, controlling the great lake traffic, and not content with his line of trans-Pacific steamships he is now perfecting plans for additional Oriental trade through the Nippon-Yushon Kaisha Steamship Company.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

Newspaper advertising is generally recognized in this day and generation as a valuable adjunct in the business world. It is not only regarded by a large majority of retail dealers as a necessity and one that pays compound interest, but the buyers likewise insist upon consulting the advertising columns of their favorite journal.

In the city the popular newspaper is the daily. In the country the weekly press has an equally strong hold on the reader. The best argument that advertising pays is found in the progress advertising has made in the past few years both in the city daily and the country weekly.

There is as much reason why the country dealer should advertise in his local newspaper as that the city advertiser should persistently cry his goods in the city daily. It is probable that the country merchant gets fully as large returns from his advertising, according to the amount expended, as does the city dealer.

The country dealer's newspaper announcements bring returns in increased trade. The more care he takes in preparing his advertisements the better the results. The advantages of an advertisement are not all realized in a week or even a month. The results are cumulative.

The newspaper advertisements keep their readers constantly informed as to what the merchants have for sale. When an article is needed the dealer who has been telling the public through the press that he has that particular line of goods secures a customer. The new resident of a town early subscribes for the local newspaper that he and his family may become familiar with the town's doings, names, etc. The advertisements are a point of especial interest to them.

The direct returns are not all the advantages of the merchants' advertising, although the investment in itself is undoubtedly a reasonably profitable one. The local newspaper is constantly pointing out to its readers the mistaken policy of buying from mail order houses and big department stores. The local advertisement will still further assist in discouraging the practice and help to keep money circulating in local channels that would be lost forever if sent to catalogue houses.—Northfield (Vt.) News.

Profitable Fellowship.

Among the pleasures and profits of intelligent travel are the companionships one forms. The well-polished traveler is never afraid to make new friends. He soon learns to read human nature sufficiently to know whom to trust, and he cannot travel, even to a very limited extent, without meeting many people well worth knowing. The little home circle is delightful and often helpful, but the view points and opportunities of our fellow citizens are so nearly identical that our next-door neighbors are not apt to furnish as profitable friendships as persons we meet whose environments are different and who have, perhaps, had a wider range of opportunities and seen more of the things worth while, which are the heritage of the traveler.

When the man who is familiar with the East meets the man who has learned the great story of the West, the conversation is pretty apt to be worth listening to.—Four-Track News.

There was once a woman who could actually starch a man's shirt in the right place—but she has been dead several hundred years.



JAMES J. HILL.