

## ARMS FOR REVOLT

### Revolutionists Preparing for Outbreak Throughout Russia.

## ALL DECLARE WAR ON COSSACKS

### Moscow Municipality Refuses to Receive Them, as They Commit Robberies and Atrocities.

Moscow, Oct. 12.—The seriousness of the internal situation increases daily throughout the provinces. Everybody is arming for a general outbreak. Arms were found in considerable quantities last week at Kiev, Riga, Odessa, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Saratoff, Tiflis, Baku and Batum. At the same time the czar's officers seized explosives in Northern and Central Russia and in Poland.

In the Caucasus the revolutionists have declared war on the Cossacks. From Tiflis there comes an account of wholesale killing of people during a demonstration at the town hall. Among the slain was a Russian woman of rank, who was trying to help a little girl wounded by soldiers. Eleven bombs were thrown in one day among the Cossacks who were patrolling Tiflis. The situation there is more alarming than ever before.

At Moscow the municipality has refused to receive any new regiments of Cossacks, because it has been proved that a great number of robberies, outrages and atrocities have been committed by Cossacks throughout the country.

## DEFENSE HAS INNING.

### District Attorney Heney Conducts a Fiery Cross-Examination.

Portland, Oct. 12.—Now it is the defense that has its inning in the conspiracy case of Jones, Potter and Wade. Charles B. Moore, who was register at the Oregon City Land office from 1897 until 1903, was the first witness called by the attorneys for the defense. His direct examination was brief, but when he fell into the hands of District Attorney Heney he was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination.

Mr. Moore in the course of his in-cumbency of the land office, signed Thaddeus S. Potter's final proof papers. Mr. Moore produced a great number of letters that had passed between Potter and Mr. Moore. Potter had taken up a homestead and had sworn, like the rest, to actual and continuous residence on the homestead. Witness Moore testified on direct examination that he was rigid in following out a set rule of his office and that the clerk who filled out the answers on the final proof application always had the persons making the final proof say that the questions had been read to him in the presence of the clerk. Mr. Heney endeavored to show that when Mr. Moore passed upon and signed the final proofs of the Potter claim, he knew by the letters he was receiving from Potter that the actual residence of the latter was in Portland and not on the claim on the Siletz reservation.

## ALLIES JOIN HANDS.

### British Fleet Receives Great Welcome in Japanese Waters.

Yokohama, Oct. 12.—The British squadron of 12 vessels, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Gerald Noel, arrived here this morning, and was officially welcomed amid scenes of great enthusiasm by Vice Admiral Shimamura. The squadron formed in a single column, the torpedo destroyers leading, and took up an anchorage facing the shore. Salutes were exchanged between the Japanese flagship Iwate and the British flagship Diadem. Admiral Shimamura then went aboard the Diadem, accompanied by the governor and other local authorities and a representative of Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister at Tokio. Admiral Noel later visited the Iwate.

After these ceremonies had been concluded, Admiral Noel and 1,300 officers and men landed and paraded through a cheering multitude to a garden party given by the municipality.

## Lumbermen Endorse Him.

Washington, Oct. 12.—President Roosevelt today received further endorsement of his attitude toward the enactment of railroad rate legislation from the big lumber interests of the country. Lewis Dill, president, and Robert W. Higbee, a member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association, and George S. Gardner and Silas Gardiner, representing the Central Yellow Pine association, of Mississippi, told the president that their associations approved heartily of his course in the matter.

## Judge Violates Law.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The charge of soliciting and accepting campaign contributions in the campaign of 1902, made against United States Circuit Judge Baker, of Indiana, by the Civil Service commission, has been referred to the department of Justice by the commission. The commission gave an official statement of the case, in which it was said: "The statute of limitations is the only defense which can be opposed to the charge."

## Seek Refuge in Japanese Port.

Vic'oria, Oct. 12.—A Nagasaki paper says the remnants of the Russian squadron which escaped to neutral ports, will go to Nagasaki to winter.

## EXTEND TO COAST.

### New Through Road From St. Paul to Puget Sound.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—At the general office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the report from Tacoma was confirmed that the company had just purchased 160 acres of tideland property on the Tacoma water front, for which about \$775,000 was paid. The St. Paul company has now secured \$1,000,000 worth of terminal property in Tacoma.

It is now admitted by officials of the company that its plan is to extend the St. Paul system to Tacoma as rapidly as is warranted by the development of the country between South Dakota and Puget sound. From present indications, within five years the extension to Tacoma will be completed. Several surveys have been made from Chamberlain to Tacoma, and the engineers are still in the field. Construction of a line running northwest from Chamberlain for 75 miles is in progress, but the complete route to Tacoma has not been fixed.

Charles Pfeiffer, townsite agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, at Tacoma, announced authoritatively that the Milwaukee road is to build to the coast. He said denials were now useless, in view of the publicity given the purchase yesterday of terminals involving more than \$500,000. Mr. Pfeiffer also stated that the Milwaukee has surveyors and right-of-way agents at work in Eastern Washington at the present time.

Plan for the terminals in Tacoma, says Mr. Pfeiffer, include docks larger than any here at the present time. Mr. Pfeiffer leaves tomorrow for Chicago for a conference with A. J. Earling, president of the Milwaukee, who has just returned from Europe.

## BRITON HELD FOR RANSOM.

### British Consul Starts Post Haste to Save Prisoner From Death.

London, Oct. 11.—Much anxiety is expressed here regarding the fate of Wills, the Englishman, recently employed by the Turkish tobacco revenue department, who, as announced yesterday in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Salonica, European Turkey, had been captured by brigands. The Salonica dispatch said that the British consul at Monastir had received a package containing a human ear, which a letter accompanying the package declared had been cut from Wills. The letter threatened that Wills would be murdered unless the brigands were paid a ransom of \$5,000 not later than October 14.

Mr. Wills, who is about 27 years of age, disappeared last July. He is a son of an engineer who for many years has been engaged in work in Turkey, and a brother of Percy Wills, the British consul agent at Ismid, Asia Minor. He served as a volunteer in the British army during the Boer war, and was returned invalided, afterward securing a position in the Turkish tobacco revenue department.

## CHINESE SUSPEND BOYCOTT

### If Congress Does Not Act, They Will Make It Stronger.

Washington, Oct. 11.—News that the merchants of China, who have been prosecuting the boycott against American goods, have decided to suspend temporarily that movement to await possible action of the United States congress in softening the exclusion laws, is contained in official dispatches received today from Peking. The information comes from the merchants' guild of that place, and is to the effect that this course has been decided upon by merchants throughout the empire.

The action follows the advice of the Chinese government in the matter which was given as a consequence of the attitude of President Roosevelt. Should congress fail to take the desired action, the boycott will again become effective, and will be pressed with renewed vigor.

## Banker a Cattle Thief.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 11.—Stockmen of Montana and North Dakota are interested in a big cattle stealing sensation brewing in the northwestern part of this state near the Montana line. The most sensational feature of the deal is the arrest of a banker in connection with the affair. He is said to have furnished the brains for the outfit and a cloak of respectability, under which the gang operated. It is said that a full exposure of the deal will involve dozens of men, one of whom is a government official.

## Hyde Out of Union Pacific.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 11.—James H. Hyde, of New York, was dropped from the board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad at the annual meeting of stockholders held here today. P. A. Valentine, of Chicago, was elected to the board as a new member. With these exceptions all members of the former board were re-elected. The Harriman interests were in complete control, no opposition whatever being voiced.

## Great Increase in Registration.

New York, Oct. 11.—The total registration of yesterday and today in Greater New York was 347,308, as compared with 308,142 for the corresponding days of 1903.

## FIGHT IN SENATE

### Rate Bill Will Not Easily Pass in Upper House.

## LOWER HOUSE WITH PRESIDENT

### View of Representative Hull, of Iowa, One of President's Friends, in the Matter.

Washington, Oct. 10.—"There is going to be a lively fight at the coming session of congress over the railroad rate problem, and the house will go with the president." That is the view of Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, and a man well posted on legislative matters.

Mr. Hull, being an experienced lawmaker, and a careful man, will not venture a prediction as to what the senate will do with the rate question, but after a conference with the president, he declares that Mr. Roosevelt is as determined as ever that congress shall act in a manner to cure the "railroad evil," and he is satisfied that the administration will leave no stone unturned to accomplish this result.

Mr. Hull is one of those men who take little stock in the declarations of such men as Senator Elkins, when they come out and announce that the senate will very promptly pass a railroad rate bill. He knows, as other practical men know, that the senate is not apt to do any such thing; he knows Mr. Elkins well enough to be aware that this is his method of campaign. In his own state, where other Republicans are seeking to wrest the senatorship from Mr. Elkins, the senior West Virginia senator has cleverly thrown out a sop to every faction in his party; he has endeavored to make it appear that he is in sympathy with every party leader, and is working for his interests. At the same time, Mr. Elkins is manipulating affairs in West Virginia in a manner that will undoubtedly result in his own re-election, and the overthrow of every insurgent who takes sides against him.

So it is with the rate bill. Mr. Elkins professes to favor rate legislation and gives assurances that a satisfactory bill will soon pass the senate. That is to allay the prevailing fear; it is a clever move on the part of Mr. Elkins, who at heart is as anxious as any man in congress to prevent the passage of such a bill as President Roosevelt favors.

## PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED.

### Foreign Engineers Predict Success of Panama Canal Scheme.

Panama, Oct. 10.—After breakfast with Governor Magoon and Chief Engineer Stevens, the members of the advisory board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal this morning inspected Ancon and La Boca and the canal up to Corozal, getting an idea of the swampy surroundings. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, during a terrific rain storm, they visited President Amador and members of the cabinet, meeting with a very pleasant reception. Major General George W. Davis, chairman of the board of consulting engineers, informed the Associated Press that it would be at least a month before a report could be presented. Edouard M. Quellaene, of the Suez canal staff, Adolph Guerrard, the French delegate, and J. W. Welcker, the Dutch delegate, informed the Associated Press that they could see no problem which the engineering energy and the treasury of the United States could not solve. M. Guerrard said he thought the most difficult problem would be the control of the Chagres river and in connection with the Culebra cut, but they admitted that very good work was now in progress.

Herr Welcker was very optimistic as to the future of Panama, and said that he thought that a city bigger than Buenos Ayres would spring up here, which would be the metropolis of Central and South America.

## Effective When Signed.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will become effective upon its approval without awaiting the formal exchange of ratifications at Washington.

This information was imparted at the Japanese legation today. This course has been decided upon in order that the speediest possible termination of the war may be had. As soon as it has been signed, this fact will be communicated to the State department, and this government will apprise each emperor of the act of the other.

## Loss at Least \$20,000.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 10.—At 8 o'clock tonight Forest Supervisor Stinson gave out the statement that the fire which has been raging in the mountains since last Saturday night is now under control, although a strong wind might again spread the flames to new localities. The property loss as a result of the fire is variously estimated from \$20,000 to \$100,000, but the former figure is believed to be nearest correct.

## Census Report on Cotton.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Census bureau today issued a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available between September 1, 1904, and September 1, 1905, to be 14,485,994 bales.

## FLAMES EAT FOREST.

### Many Ranches and Houses Ruined Near Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 10.—Disastrous forest fire which started above Santa Barbara last night are still raging with undiminished force. Driven by a terrific wind until early this morning, the flames swept over a space five miles long and three miles wide, extending along the foothills above Montecito, Summerland and Carpinteria. Fires are now burning densely covered valleys, and the mountain sides of Toro, Romero, Ward and Fithian canyons are veritable furnaces, from which flames are shooting high into the air with a roar that can be heard for miles.

Smoke in dense clouds floats over the coast, and from Ventura to Point Conception, within a radius of three miles from the center of the fire, ashes and cinders are falling like snow.

The flames have burned over 30 ranches and destroyed houses, barns and other buildings on 12 farms. Hay, grain, beans and other crops and live stock also are destroyed. The loss to the ranchers in buildings alone is estimated at \$50,000.

A vast amount of timber is destroyed and more is burning. Wires are down and roads blocked by fallen trees, so that full details of the losses are impossible. Supervisor Stinson and his assistants, with 100 volunteers, are fighting the flames, with little hope of restraining the fire in many hours. If winds spring up tonight the many magnificent homes in the Upper Montecito valley will be threatened, together with the towns of Summerland, Sereno and Carpinteria.

## TRAPS FOR ROOSEVELT.

### Railroad Senators Scheme to Make Rate Bill Toothless.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Between this time and the assembling of congress on December 4, President Roosevelt will hold a series of conferences with men prominent in the Republican party in congress relative to the prospects of railroad and tariff legislation. Those who have talked with him at Oyster Bay during the summer, when his time was not taken up with peace negotiations, are satisfied that the president will place the rate legislation ahead of everything else, and if it has to be done, will sacrifice tariff legislation in order to get the railroad rate bill through. And there is every reason to believe that the president will adhere to this intention.

But the president will have conferences with his supporters with a view to outlining a campaign in support of the railroad rate bill. He knows, and his supporters know, that the opponents of the bona fide rate regulating bill are going to resort to all manner of means to prevent the passage of a bill favored by the president, and the president is just sharp enough to start in away ahead of the session to head off the opposition. He knows he will have to outwit or outgeneral some of the most adroit men in the senate, but the president is no slouch when it comes to dealing with smooth senators, and he ought to succeed even better than he has on this issue, because he has the great mass of the people behind him.

## GUTTERS RUN WITH BLOOD.

### Cossacks Trample Parading Strikers Under Horses' Hoofs.

Moscow, Oct. 10.—A reign of terror again exists throughout the city and adjoining country, as the result of renewed rioting between the strikers and troops. Desperate fighting has taken place in every quarter of the city, and dozens of strikers have been killed and wounded. The rioting began early Sunday morning, when a band of Socialists, carrying red flags and banners, bearing derogatory inscriptions commenting on members of the royal family and local authorities, tried to parade through the principal streets. The police attempted to disperse them, when some one fired a shot from a revolver. The bullet severely wounded Police Lieutenant Nicholas Pontchevitch.

The police then fired a volley into the crowd, and charged it, only to be driven back with some loss. Troops were then called and a sortie of mounted Cossacks drove the crowd into a side street trampling the leaders under the feet of the horses.

## On the Way to Savannah.

Washington, Oct. 10.—John F. Gaylor and Benjamin D. Greene, who are being taken to Savannah, Ga., to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government out of a large amount of money in connection with the river and harbor improvements there, passed through Washington today. They reached the city early in the morning in charge of secret service agents, who turned the two men over to United States Deputy Marshal George E. White, of Savannah, who left with them for Savannah.

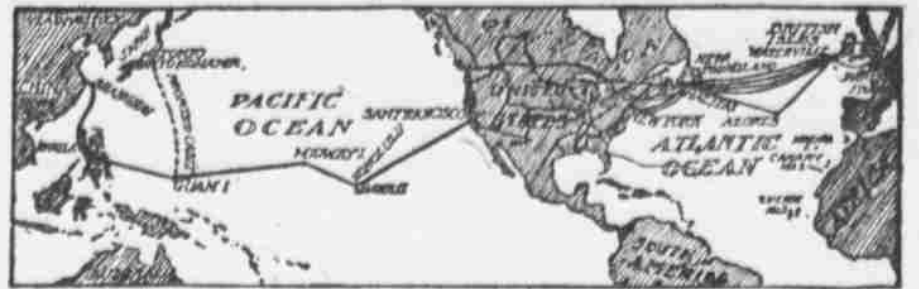
## Weeds Choking a Lake.

Mexico City, Oct. 10.—That the destruction of Lake Chapala as a pleasure resort adjunct and as a commercial avenue for the great haciendas in the vicinity is a probability in the next few years is the opinion of a well known contractor. The cause of this condition is the advance into the waters of the lake of the water hyacinth. It is reported that the government has made an offer of \$150,000 for a way of ridding the lake of the weed.

## Raisuli On Another Raid.

Tangier, Oct. 10.—Raisuli and his band have again been raiding the neighboring tribes, murdering the governor of Tehlanca district. The depredations of the outlaws have caused a feeling of alarm among the populace.

## PACIFIC CABLE LINES EXTENDED.



After many years of battling against difficulties, direct cable communications from the United States to China and Japan by way of the Commercial Cable Company is assured, and the project of the late John W. Mackay is on the eve of realization.

With the signing of an agreement by M. Takahira, Japanese minister, between the Japanese government and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, landing privileges and connections in Japan are obtained. Landing rights were obtained by the company from China several weeks ago.

Efforts to establish an all American Pacific cable to the far East were begun by John W. Mackay many years ago. Various bills were introduced in Congress, but always met defeat until President McKinley championed the enterprise, in 1899, and urged in a message to Congress the necessity for cable communication with the far East. At that time another controversy arose between the Senate and House of Representatives over government control of the cable, and the President's message was fruitless.

In 1901 Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, went before Congress and offered on the part of his company to lay the cable as a private enterprise, unsubsidized and entirely under American control. His offer was eventually accepted, and meanwhile the Commercial Pacific Cable Company was organized and the cable was laid to Honolulu and the Philippines. Now it has been extended to China and Japan.

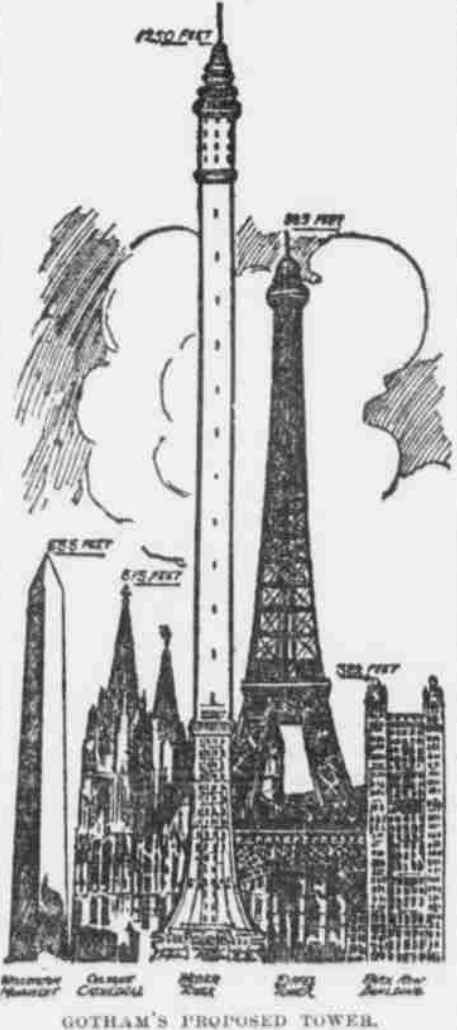
## WORLD'S HIGHEST TOWER.

### Huge Cylindrical Shaft to Be Built for the Amusement of New-Yorkers.

Original always and in all things, New York is soon to have the oddest amusement enterprise on the face of the earth, in the shape of a tower taller than any structure in the world and equipped with a larger variety of combined entertainments and utilities than anything that has ever existed for the edification of the millions who are constantly and hungrily seeking new pleasures.

Called "The Weber Tower," after its designer, Carl Weber, one of the best known experts in the matter of tall steel-concrete constructions, the building will be unique in many ways, and when it has been erected, either in one of the parks of Manhattan, or in some equally prominent spot, it will unquestionably be one of the foremost attractions of the metropolis.

In the first place, it will reach the enormous height of 1,250 feet, just 258 feet taller than the Eiffel tower in Paris, and more than twice as tall as the Washington monument, which, with 555 feet, is at present the highest permanent structure in the world. It will so far outtop everything in New York that comparison is idle, the Park Row building, which now holds pre-eminence, being only 382 feet high, and the St. Paul building, ranking second, having but 308 feet. In Europe, after the Eiffel tower, there is only the Ulm Cathedral, with 528 feet,



GOHAM'S PROPOSED TOWER.

but this is exceeded by the City Hall in Philadelphia, with 548 feet.

Height alone, however, will not be the chief recommendation of the Weber tower. It will be a skyscraper of universal invitation. If you are a business man you will be able to rent offices inside its tall but lofty stretches. If you want an evening's frolic you will be escorted to the highest roof garden in the world, 1,100 feet above the sidewalk, which is so high that every other roof garden will look like a pigmy patch of light without form or substance. If you are an astronomer you will find all the paraphernalia for the study of the heavens at such close range that you will hardly need a telescope. And, above all, there will be the necessary precautions to prevent you jumping off if you are one of those persons who get that impulse whenever they reach the top of a high place.

Although virtually nothing has been known of this remarkable project except by those most intimately associated with it, the plans have so far progressed that in all likelihood it will be an accomplished fact in a reasonably short time. Several of the most influential capitalists in New York have taken it up and have been so much impressed with it that the vast sum required for it is practically ready and actual work will probably begin before the winter sets in. So thoroughly has the scheme been

worked out that the whole structure can be completed and ready for use within a year after the beginning of the operation.

In design the tower will be entirely novel. Its main part is to be cylindrical, in the form of a shaft of thirty-five feet inside diameter, the lower 300 feet reinforced by a system of ribs, while the largest outside diameter will be 140 feet. Balconies for the accommodation of visitors will be provided at various heights, and the highest platform accessible to the public will be 1,200 feet above the street level, where there will be space for as many as 1,000 persons at one time.

According to present plans, eight elevators will run in the main shaft, with a capacity of about 1,250 persons every hour. The main platform, however, where there will be a roof garden that can be inclosed when the necessity arises, will be 1,100 feet high. Here there will be refreshment stands, a post office, telegraph office, public telephones, toilet rooms and about everything else that modern exigencies demand, while well-informed guides will be in attendance to point out and explain the wonderful views from every side and to furnish field glasses when required. Another novel feature will be provision for a United States weather observatory, which will be higher than any now in use, as well as several rooms applicable to private scientific research.

From the base of the tower up to the 300-foot balcony there will be eighteen stories, some of which will be utilized for office purposes and some for entertainment. There will be ample room for a theater, as well as for a museum and other exhibitions. As a matter of fact, half a dozen distinct entertainment enterprises may be included in this great space without conflict. The second floor, however, will be reserved for a restaurant of the first class, with about 10,000 square feet of floor space, and, of course, the most up-to-date improvements in the way of comfort and decorative effect.

On the lower floor there will be stores, but only such as will be in harmony with the purposes of the entire edifice, and here also will be located the electric machinery for the operation of the elevators and the power for the light, heat, ventilation, apparatus, and so on, although this will be of such a magnitude that a part of it will go below the main stairway.

Although details of the architectural ornamentation have not yet been perfected, it is promised that the entrances especially will be extraordinarily elaborate, with marble columns, spacious stairways, promenades, reception rooms and other features of luxury and splendor. So far as may be possible this effect of richness will be striven for from the base of the building to the top of the tower.

Whatever other attractions the building may contain, the top of it will be the greatest, by reason of the immense height and the magnificent view to be had there, to say nothing of the quality of the air in any kind of weather. Before the eyes of the spectator there will lie the whole city of New York, the Atlantic Ocean as far as the sight can reach, the Hudson river and the surrounding country to a distance of 250 miles. It has been estimated that the view will take in a territory of 20,000 square miles.

## Pushing the Old Folks Aside.

When the babies are cross and a man would like a quiet retreat there is none for him. But in a few years, when the children are grown and he is in the way, the daughters and mother put their heads together and originate a den. There is no den for the mother because she gracefully eliminates herself by sitting in the kitchen or running over to a neighbor's. It is her natural disposition to hide in a corner or remove herself entirely, and it is not the natural disposition of the father. Hence the den. It has a couch and some pipes and tobacco and the books which the neighbors haven't got around to borrowing as yet, though if father begins a story today the book will be found to be loaned out when he wants to finish it to-morrow. The den is a fashionable way of pushing the old man out. If there is one in your house, Mr. Man, don't be deceived.—Atchison, Kan., Globe.

No, Alonzo, a man doesn't necessarily work because he has a job.