

# EXPENSE SPARED

## Says North Bank Road Is Best Ever Built.

### WILL BUILD DIRECT TO SPOKANE

Read With Low Grades and Easy Curves is the Main Object Sought by Builder.

Portland, July 14. — James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and the most dominant figures in the world, reached Portland last evening by the steamer Capital City. With him are Louis Hill, vice president of the Great Northern Pacific; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific; W. L. Darling, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific; H. Hogeland, chief engineer of the Great Northern; all of St. Paul; C. M. Harvey, president of the Portland & Seattle railway, and B. E. Palmer, assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific, of Tacoma, and Cory M. Hutchinson, an electric engineer from New York. In the party are four stenographers and Mr. J. J. Hill's secretary.

In speaking of the new road down the north bank, Mr. Hill said: "It is likely the Portland & Seattle will be extended to Spokane. We cannot say definitely, but there are surveys in the field, and if we can get a low grade, we will no doubt build. We could use the Northern Pacific line from Pasco, but it is expected that the line will extend from Portland to Spokane. The Portland & Seattle railway will be the best new road that was ever built in the United States. It will be a road of low grades and few curves, and it will be very expensive, but when it is built it will be the best construction ever undertaken in this country. "Low grades are equivalent to deep water in the harbor. Portland can overcome the lack of deep water by easy grades. The Columbia river offers great opportunities in low grades, but construction is fearfully expensive. There are miles where the cost of building the road will run over \$100,000 to the mile. And this is exclusive of the cost of tunnels, of which there are several to the mile in many places."

Mr. Hill said that he does not need to look over his terminals in the city, as he knows already what they are. Work will be begun soon, he said, on the required buildings to care for the business handled by the new Hill road in this city.

### CHAINS WELDED ON THEM.

#### Brutal Treatment of Sealers Captured by Russians.

Victoria, B. C., July 14. — Captain T. H. Thompson and Joe Knapp, American citizens; Edward McNeill, George McAmish, Canadians; Jose Villoua, a Spaniard, who reached Kobe after being released from prison in Siberia after serving two years, were cruelly treated, according to letters received here. The prisoners were seal hunters employed on the Japanese sealer Kyoichi Maru, formerly the Diana, of San Francisco, and were captured by the cruiser Gromobol in August, 1904, and taken to Nicolaiefek, and thence to Khabarovsk.

Captain Thompson, navigating officer of the sealer, whose home is in San Francisco, was suspected of being a spy because of some drawings found in a notebook. He was loaded with chains welded on his arms and legs by blacksmiths, and confined for six months in a small, unlit cell, built of wood and smeared with vermin. When brought on for trial he was unable to walk, and was practically dragged to the court along the snow. The trial had been concluded when the prisoners were brought in, and each had been sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment.

### Fortune in Bogus Claim.

New York, July 14. — W. K. Atwell, United States district attorney at Dallas, Tex., visited the office of the county register here today to gather information which he expected to use in connection with the prosecution of Joseph L. Cowan, of Dallas. The alleged fraud was committed in soliciting and receiving payments from the heirs of James Hartsfield, who died in this city many years ago, for the purpose of establishing a claim to a tract of land along the east side of Central Park, New York, now worth hundreds of millions.

### Contract for Waships.

Washington, July 14. — Secretary Bonaparte today awarded the contracts for the two 16,000-ton battleships South Carolina and Michigan, one to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and the other to the New York Shipbuilding company, of Camden, N. J. The Cramps' bid was \$3,540,000 and that of the New York Shipbuilding company \$3,585,000. The boats are to be of the reciprocating type, so far as engines are concerned.

### New Outbreak in Santo Domingo.

Washington, July 14. — Broken telegraph wires between Monte Christi and Cape Haytien, the cable terminals in Santo Domingo, are reported to the Navy department today by Commander Southland, an almost invariable sign of revolutionary trouble there.

### MONEY FOR KLAMATH.

#### Hitchcock Adds \$1,000,000 to Fund for Reclamation.

Washington, July 16. — The acting secretary of the Interior has transferred another \$1,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the Klamath irrigation project, making \$2,000,000 now immediately available for construction. The greater part of this will be spent in Oregon, a small portion of the irrigated land being in California. Work is being energetically pushed on the construction of the outlet tunnel from Klamath lake.

The secretary also pledges \$2,400,000 to complete the project. This additional money is to be available as soon as needed. This increase is the result of Senator Fulton's work during last session.

This increased allotment is possible because the public land receipts for the past year greatly exceeded the department's estimates. While the returns are not complete, it is found that the receipts will exceed the estimates by more than \$2,000,000, and this increase has been divided among four states, Oregon and California on the Klamath project; Washington, whose increases have been heretofore announced, and Idaho, which gets additional money for its two projects now building.

Doubling the cash allowance for the Klamath project opens the way for the letting of new contracts to reclaim land not included in the first unit, now under construction. Just what work will be taken up next has not been fully determined. Much will depend on the recommendations of Engineer Henry, who now has full charge of this project.

The Klamath project can be built as a whole or in sections. It was originally intended to build it by units, completing one unit before taking up the next. It has been found, however, that there will be no trouble in getting settlers upon these lands as fast as water is ready and for this reason it was determined to push work hereafter.

While only \$2,000,000 is actually available for immediate use, another \$2,400,000 will be forthcoming by the time the engineers are able to use it. Considerable land to be reclaimed is now lake bed or swamp. Until the water has been drained off and these lake beds dried, it will be impossible to complete the project. This draining and drying process will require several years; but in the meantime all land now arid which is intended to be reclaimed will be brought under ditches. Under the allotment just made it is believed that work on the Klamath project can proceed without interruption until the last ditch is dug and water turned on every available acre.

The allotment for the Boise-Payette project is increased to \$1,490,000, and for the Micidoka to \$1,555,000. The previous allotment for each was \$1,300,000. The Boise-Payette project will cost more than the original allotment.

### WILL BUILD GREAT CANAL.

#### J. J. Hill Says He Will Connect Hudson Bay and Great Lakes.

Chicago, July 16. — Not satisfied with his gigantic railroad undertakings, which after 30 years appear to be only a little more than half completed, James J. Hill is now turning his attention to canal building and has given his word to his friends that boats will be running from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay before the first vessel passes through the Panama canal. As the proposed water route is through the Winnipeg river and Lake Winnipeg, his purpose in making the Manitoba capital the eastern terminal of his new Canadian transcontinental line instead of some point on Lake Superior is explained. The building of the canal will make him practically master of the transportation business of the Northwest and will protect him against the incursions that have been made into his territory by other railroad interests within the past few years.

It is proposed to have the canal start from some place on Lake Superior, traverse the district northwest through the Rainy river and the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river and past the city of Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg. From there it would be necessary only to dredge out the canal channel into Hudson bay, thus connecting the Great Lakes with the bay and Atlantic ocean.

### Roosevelt Willing to Mediate.

Oyster Bay, July 16. — In extending the good offices of the United States in conjunction with Mexico to end the dispute between Guatemala and Salvador, President Roosevelt has a program of action outlined. The United States will follow the suggestion of the concept of action outlined. The United States desire to accept the mediation offered. No suggestion as to the mode of procedure to be followed will come from the United States, it is announced here today, unless request or suggestion should be made by Guatemala or Salvador.

### Honduras Joins In.

Panama, July 16. — A telegram received here from San Salvador says that Honduras declared war against Guatemala today. According to this same message the following proclamation has been circulated in Salvador: "General Bonilla, commander of the Salvador army, has repelled the Guatemalan forces at Matapama, in Salvador, 10 miles east of the Guatemalan frontier. The victorious army of Salvador retained the positions captured."

### Government Loss by Disaster.

Washington, July 16. — Quartermaster General Humphrey of the army has compiled a statement showing that the amount necessary to be expended as a result of the fire in San Francisco under the various titles of appropriations for his department aggregates \$2,268,478.

# TAKES ON NEW LIFE

## San Francisco's Business Resuming Normal Condition.

### BIG BUILDING BOOM HAS BEGUN

#### When Insurance Companies Pay Up Reconstruction of Metropolis Will Proceed in Rush.

San Francisco, July 12. — Although the city's building laws were in a chaotic state during the month of June, building permits were issued to the value of \$1,600,000, and in this sum are not included those one story temporary structures which may be erected for a time without special permit. Now that the building law has been promulgated, reconstruction will take its real start. It is hampered solely by the slowness of the insurance companies.

Up to the present time but \$15,000,000 has been paid out in insurance. Were the various companies to loosen their purse strings as the situation demands, San Francisco would at once enter upon a building boom such as has never been known before. As it is, plans at this transitory stage are being drawn for a dozen tall buildings to be erected in the heart of the burned district.

An Oakland department store, observing that it was unable to meet its augmented trade by the small order system, determined to place an order for a train load of goods in the East. A few days before the goods arrived, the proprietor of the Oakland store became alarmed, fearing he had placed an order beyond his capacity to handle. He telephoned to a large department store in San Francisco, asking to be relieved of half of the consignment. The San Francisco firm consented.

When the goods arrived, the San Francisco store disposed of them before he had fairly placed the goods on the shelves, telephoned to his Oakland friend, purchased the rest of the consignment and disposed of it with the same alacrity as he had done the first part. This simply illustrates that San Francisco is not to be displaced as the main trade center.

The bridging of the bay, which was a pet scheme of some of the earlier railroad magnates, is now to be put through. President Harrison has ordered that work begin immediately. By this improvement freight will not be brought across by boat from Oakland, but all freight trains can be deflected south around the loup and brought direct into San Francisco. In connection with this work the railroad is also building a cut-off into San Francisco for its coast trains.

### ADMIRAL FATALLY SHOT.

#### Chouknin, Suppressor of Black Sea Mutiny, is Wounded.

St. Petersburg, July 12. — An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon at Sevastopol to assassinate Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital.

The would-be-assassin is a sailor, who hid in the bushes and shot at the admiral as he was walking in the garden of his villa. The culprit has not been apprehended.

Admiral Chouknin's condition is extremely serious. The bullet lodged in his lungs, making breathing difficult. The doctors hold out no hope of his recovery.

The admiral's assailant is thought to be one of the sailors of the battleship Otchakoff and his act is supposed to be in revenge for the execution of Lieutenant Schmidt, the revolutionary leader. Admiral Chouknin was universally hated by his sailors and at the time of the execution of Schmidt the revolutionists condemned him to death, 100 of their number pledging themselves to carry out the sentence.

### Railway Fined for Rebating.

Chicago, July 12. — Judge Landis, in the United States District court today sentenced the Chicago & Alton road, which was recently convicted of granting illegal rebates at Kansas City, to pay a fine of \$20,000 on each of two counts, or a total of \$40,000. John Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, who were also convicted, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 each on two counts or a total of \$10,000 each. The defendants were fined on two counts of an indictment containing 10 counts.

### Article Was Improper.

Dallas, Tex., July 12. — Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested at Cleburne late this afternoon by a United States deputy marshal, on a warrant charging her with having misused the mails. She was brought to Dallas, and, after a hearing, was released on bonds of \$2,500. The examining trial is set for July 21. The warrant comes from Guthrie, Okla., and charges that she deposited in the postoffice a publication containing an improper article.

### Alaska Gold is Stolen.

Seattle, July 21. — Over \$100,000 consigned to the Alaska-Pacific Express company here has been stolen from aboard the steamer Ida May and no clew has been obtained to the robbers. The shipment was sent from Fairbanks and was transferred at Nenana. The Ida May was to transfer it to the Sarah at Fort Gibbon and it was there that the loss was discovered.

### A MODERN KING.

#### Alfonso of Spain Evidently Intends to Earn That Title.

With youth in his favor and his interest in all forms of progress, Alfonso of Spain may yet earn the title of "most modern of kings." It will be remembered that when Edward VII. came to the British throne there was hope in many quarters that he would abolish much of the antiquated ceremony that has clung to the functions of royalty. But in this there has been disappointment. Edward, though an experienced and broad-minded prince, was past middle age at the time of his accession, and his democratic tendencies have not been powerful enough to bring about the much-needed reform. If Alfonso is determined to be a modern king, it may be his privilege to simplify the complication of court life, and do much effective work for his people, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan.

Those familiar with present conditions in European states will realize that the role of a constitutional king in Spain is difficult and ungrateful to play. The country has not yet recovered from a bad despotism, and in political life there is much to be purified. The young ruler has so far attempted no great part in the game of world politics, but he has had several opportunities of displaying his tact and strength of will at home. The downfall of the unpopular Maura ministry was brought about through his personal intervention. Senor Maura and his associates were backed by a Cortes that was very reactionary and did not fairly represent the people. The latter began to fear that their ruler would come under the influence of the unpopular and unrepresentative government. Now, a King of Spain has no politics and must give no expression of personal leaning. But Alfonso began to make frequent visits to the University of Madrid, where the professors were avowedly republicans, and his course of conduct gave great assurance to his people. Finally there arose the necessity for the appointment of the chief of staff. The ministerial candidate was distasteful to the King because another better deserved the post. Alfonso absolutely refused to sign the decree and the ministers were compelled to hand in their resignations. This act was much criticized by the politicians of Europe, but it brought vast comfort to the hearts of the Spaniards. They knew that at last they had a modern King.

The Museum of Naples is a treasure house of artistic and archeological gems. Its mosaics and frescoes are famous, and its pictures include "Scenes from the Story of Hercules," "Achilles Delivering Briseis to the Heracles of Agamemnon," and other classical subjects. Here, too, is found the celebrated Farnese Hercules, and a cabinet of medals and the small bronzes.

### MEN OF FEW WORDS.

In view of the fun which the German comic papers are always making about the brevity of speech of the army officers in addressing the rank and file, it may be well to explain, says a writer in the New York Tribune, that this fashion dates from the days of that most tactful and silent of Prussian rulers, Frederick William III., great-grandfather of the present Kaiser. His utterances were of the briefest sort.

On one occasion, while staying at the Austrian baths at Teplitz in 1829, he was informed by one of his generals in attendance that there was a mourning at Teplitz a Hungarian magnate equally celebrated for his tactfulness. The king expressed the desire to see him by means of the brief command, "Bring him!"

An interview was arranged without the Hungarian being informed of the identity of the elderly German officer whom he was about to meet. The king began the conversation with the monosyllabic inquiry, "Baths?" to which the other replied, equally briefly, "Drink," meaning, of course, that he took the waters internally.

"Militaire?" continued the king, wishing to know if the Magyar was an officer in the army. To this question the other responded, shaking his head, "Magnate," that being the title given to the members of the Chamber of Peers at Budapest.

"Ah!" said the king. "General?" inquired the magnate. "King," said Frederick William III., by way of indicating his rank.

The Hungarian nobleman doffed his bonnet, and with the word "Compliments," bowed and withdrew.

The king himself saluted, and thus brought to a close one of the most laconic interviews that have ever taken place between a sovereign and a noble. The example thus set by the old king became the fad among the German army officers, but it cannot be said that it appeals to the present emperor, who is, perhaps, the last monarch in Christendom whom one would accuse of being disposed to brevity of speech.

### Notables Cremated.

There was a fire in a West Side junk shop the other night, and after it was all over a policeman was telling the reporters about it.

"Sure, they was two wax figgers in the window was all melted and they run into one. They was figgers of two prominent persons."

"Did you get their names?" asked one reporter.

"Sure," answered the policeman. "One was Venus de Milo and the other was Apollo Belvedere."

### No Such Thing as Middle Ground.

"Yes, I'd be willing to get married if I could only get a wife who was economical and—"

"My dear boy, no woman is ever economical. She's either extravagant or stingy."—Philadelphia Press.

This is the expression men use most frequently: "Something must be done!"



### A Tour of Europe

From Algiers the tourist sails for Palermo, with its beautiful gulf, "The Golden Shell," encircled by lofty mountains. The city lies in a blossoming plain, was fought for, like all Sicilian cities, by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens and Normans, and, although still fairly like of environment, retains few traces of its origin. When the last of the winter snows has melted away, the orange and judas trees bloom marvelously, and every land breeze brings the city a springtime freight of the rarest fragrance. Nature offers man an Eden here, but he, poor mortal that he is, hungers and thirsts pitifully, starving physically in this paradise of beauty.

Poverty is general in Palermo, yet it has its treasured sights—the university, the public libraries, the many famous churches, clubs and palaces, and courts of justice. In some of these edifices are mosaics which are like old tapestries, sliken in appearance, but more enduring than tapestry handiwork being made of cubes of agate, of jasper, lapis lazuli, and other rare and brilliant stones.

The people are given to many church feasts days, but the poorer workers are quite industrious. The cobblers work necessarily to make the money where to buy their daily uncarroll. The tailors with extraordinary skill patch old clothes, which look at the beginning as if they never could be worn again. The sellers of poultry carry their wares tied together by the legs, and hung suspended from their necks. The hucksters sell cauliflower—pink, purple, green or yellow. The fountains are the centers for gossiping women and idle maids. Families often have their luncheons in open doorways. They sit on the earthen floor with the shallow platter of charcoal, whereon their meal is heated, placed between them. There is a certain friendliness about the sunny city, notwithstanding its poverty. The flowers that grow harmlessly, and the human element seems only incidental.

Naples never looks more beautiful than when the morning sun reveals the city in a negligee of rainbow colors, with Capri and Sorrento in sight, and Mount Vesuvius, distinguished-looking in the tall, white plume it wears. The Museum of Naples is a treasure house of artistic and archeological gems. Its mosaics and frescoes are famous, and its pictures include "Scenes from the Story of Hercules," "Achilles Delivering Briseis to the Heracles of Agamemnon," and other classical subjects. Here, too, is found the celebrated Farnese Hercules, and a cabinet of medals and the small bronzes.

Equipped with nothing but their skill and endurance, a few ponies, a gun or two, and provision enough to last them for the day, the early mountaineers of the West set out to make their way through a vast wilderness that held all the terrors of the unknown. William T. Hamilton, a type of these self-reliant men, spent his whole life on the plains, and in "Sixty Years on the Plains" he tells, among other things, of the foods in use by the Cheyennes, with whom the plainsmen often came in contact.

The Cheyennes were and are to-day a proud and brave people. Meat is their principal food, although berries of different kinds are collected in season, as well as various roots. The kettle is on the tripod night and day. Most tribes of plain Indians dry their meat by cutting it into thin flakes and spreading it on racks and poles in the sun. Pemmican is manufactured in the following manner: The choicest cuts of meat are selected and cut into flakes and dried. Then all the marrow is collected and the best of the tallow, and both tallow and marrow are dissolved together over a slow fire. Many tribes use berries in their pemmican. Mountaineers always do unless they have sugar.

The meat is now pulverized to the consistency of mince-meat, the squaws generally doing this on a flat rock, using a pestle. A layer of meat is spread, about two inches thick, the squaws using a wooden dipper, a buffalo horn or a claw for this work. On this meat is spread a certain amount of the melted marrow and tallow, the proportion depending on the taste. This same process is repeated until the desired amount is secured. One pound of pemmican is equal in nourishment to five pounds of fresh meat.

Another important article of food, the equal of which is not to be had except from the buffalo, is "depuyer," depouille. It is a fat substance that lies along the backbone next to the hide, running from the shoulder-blade to the last rib, and about as thick as one's hand or finger. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size or condition of the animal. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, but is superior to any bread that was ever eaten.

When going on the warpath the Indians would take some dried meat and some "depuyer" to live on, and nothing else, not even if they were to be gone for months.

Women invariably speak of an unmarried minister as talented.

unearthed in Pompeii. It is an interesting experience to view the Neapolitans under the stress of excitement, such as is witnessed when an eruption of Vesuvius is apprehended.

All night the streets are thronged with people who watch with superstitious awe the column of fire that rises fully 1,000 feet in height and the great masses of molten lava that leap up in the air and fall heavily to earth again, carrying destruction with them. The fact which excites the people most, however, is that the mountain is "sweating fire"—to use an expression of an Italian scientist—that is, opening up new craters which discharge burning streams of lava that surround and ruin neighboring villages on the mountain's slope.

They realize the appropriateness of Goethe's words, "Vesuvius is a peak of hell rising out of paradise." For all of the volcano's lower slopes are fertile vineyards, where is grown that famous wine of ashes, the Lacrima Christi. And just above are hardened lava streams, contorted like lizards and crocodiles in agony.

From Naples, by a brief drive, Pompeii, city of the dead, is reached. So deeply was this place covered by Vesuvius, that during the middle ages the site became a historic mystery. It is a sombre, lonely spot. The various houses shown to tourists have been given names in accordance with the treasures discovered in them when they were disinterred.

There is the "House of the Wounded Adonis," "the House of the Labyrinth"—so called because a mosaic of Theseus and the Minotaur was found in it; there are the "House of the Little Fountain," "The House of the Faun," "The House of the Tragic Poet." There are temples, too, the theater upon the hill, and the famous forum, never finished, where one can get the finest views from Pompeii of the mighty mountain which ever, even in comparatively peaceful mood, flames its defiance at the sun and stars of heaven.

This buried city is the best source from which to learn what the domestic life of the Romans really was. Originally settled by the Oscans, and thoroughly imbued with the civilization of classic Greece later, in 52 B. C. it fell into Roman hands and became so Romanized by its conquerors that by the time of its final destruction, in 63 A. D. it had been rebuilt in Roman style. The final catastrophe, wherein the city was buried under successive layers of ashes, red hot pumice, and ashes again, did not take place until August, 7 A. D.

### PLIGHT OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

#### Aged Sunhat Forced to Sell Tomstones of His Ancestors.

Nearly blind and helpless, Chief Sunhat of the Alaska Haidas arrived in the city on the steamer Al-Ki, en route to Los Angeles, Cal., to secure treatment. In order to obtain treatment for his eyes the Indian chief has sold his tomstones to the graves of his ancestors, the house in which he lived in Alaska, many curios which he has selected from the members of his tribe, and will go on exhibition himself at Redondo, the Huntington summer resort near Los Angeles.

Chief Sunhat and the collection of Indian curios, including three totem poles, one of which is the largest sent out of Alaska, are in charge of W. L. Bunard and Walter Weymott. The house, totem poles and other curios weigh a total of about 200 tons and will be transferred to three different boats before reaching the destination.

The largest of the three totem poles is fifty feet in length and four feet in circumference at the base. The house was torn to pieces at Ysaan, Prince of Wales Island, and shipped in that manner to be ere, again at Redondo.

At Redondo Chief Sunhat will live in his own house, surrounded by his totem poles and the other curios which form the collection. He will be of the features of the summer resort will remain as long as his eyes are in need of treatment. He is about 70 years of age and has been chief of Haidas since he was 14.

The house of the Indian chief first house to be sold out of Alaska. When this house was built Chief Sunhat gave a big potlatch to the bers of his tribe, at which he gave about 3,000 blankets.

The big totem pole was shipped sections on the Al-Ki, and immediately after the arrival of the Alaska steamer in port was transferred to the Union for San Francisco and will be ferred again on arrival at that port, southern California.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### The Wrong Way.

They were drinking soda in the telegrapher's Club.

"I wish," said the fat one with hair, "that you could break my sister Nell of bride."

The young one in pink smiled. "I did break her last night," said a New York Press.

### None for Her.

"Miss Flutters sat all the while in that thin dress, and I know she cold!"

"Yes, but she says when you around with little woolsen shaft their shoulders it's a sign of Detroit Free Press.