

NO EXPENSE SPARED

Hill Says North Bank Road Is Best Ever Built.

MAY BUILD DIRECT TO SPOKANE

A Road 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 one of the most dominant figures in the railroad world, reached Portland last evening by the steamer Capital City from The Dalles. With him are Louis W. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific; W. L. Darling, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific; A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer of the Great Northern; all of St. Paul; C. M. Levey, president of the Portland & Seattle railway, and B. E. Palmer, assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific, of Tacoma, and Cory T. Hutchinson, an electric engineer from New York. In the party are four stenographers and Mr. J. J. Hill's servant.

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 McCamish, Canadians; Jose Villos, 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 Nicolaisfesk, 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 swarming with vermin. When brought out 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.

Forest Fire Near Sandpoint.

Butte, Mont., July 14.—A sandpoint special says: Owing to a bad forest fire burning for the second time this season, the Spokane International Railroad company has suffered losses near Colburn. Several hundred ties, poles and piling, which belonged to the company, went up in smoke, caught in the path of the fire, which is thought to be under control this morning. The fire drove out Contractor Purvis, the men and horses being hurried to Colburn for safety. The railway company lost two culverts.

New Outbreak in Santo Domingo.

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

SHOT BY SISTER.

Slayer of Holy Roller Creffield Murdered in Seattle.

Seattle, July 13.—Esther Mitchell shot and killed her brother George, the slayer of Frans Edmund Creffield, in the Union depot at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as George and his brother Perry were on their way to take a Northern Pacific train for Portland.

Miss Mitchell was walking behind the two brothers, in company with a third brother, Fred. She had gone to the depot for the purpose of killing her brother, and though she greeted him with a smile and a hearty handshake, she loitered behind to get her opportunity. A revolver purchased the day before by Mrs. Creffield for the assassination was carried concealed under a cape thrown carelessly over Esther Mitchell's left arm.

Fred Mitchell offered to carry the cape, and as she handed it to him, the sister raised her revolver and fired. The bullet struck young Mitchell behind the left ear and he died instantly. As the gun was brought up Fred Mitchell leaped to seize the weapon but he was too late. He grabbed Esther's arm just after she fired and the girl collapsed in his arms. She stayed there until depot policemen hurried up and placed her under arrest.

Both Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was arrested at 7 o'clock last night while on her way back from the cemetery where "Joshua" Creffield is buried, acknowledged in statements taken before Chief Wapenstein that they had conspired to kill George. Had it been necessary Esther Mitchell was prepared to follow her brother to Portland. It was this insane demand for vengeance that prompted her to refuse to accompany her father on his return to Illinois.

"I killed George because he had killed an innocent man, and because he had ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me," Esther Mitchell declared, but both her statement and that of Mrs. Creffield indicate that the two had conspired to assassinate.

Mrs. Creffield prompted the shooting and she bought the gun with which it was done. It had been agreed between them that the first one seeing George should slay him.

REBELS WIN GREAT VICTORY.

General Toledo Routs Government Forces With Great Loss.

Mexico City, July 13.—According to advices received here, General Toledo, the Guatemalan revolutionist, who has been recruiting his forces and has now some good artillery, offered battle yesterday to Guatemalan regular troops in the department of Jutupa, at a point about four miles from the Salvadorean border, inflicting decisive defeat on Guatemalan forces. There was heavy loss on both sides. The revolutionists are jubilant over their success.

Regalado, former president of Salvador, and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, was killed in the battle.

GUATEMALA CLAIMS VICTORY.

Panama, July 13.—Senor Parrios, foreign minister of Guatemala, cabled to the Panama government this afternoon as follows:

"Guatemala, July 12.—The Salvadorean government has invaded Guatemalan territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense. We obtained a complete victory yesterday at Jicardo, where General Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadorean army, was killed."

PLANS TO SUPPRESS REVOLT.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The preparations which the War office has been making at all principal cities to meet an armed revolutionary movement prove to have been very elaborate. The plans for the defense of Riga have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary paper Misa, which this morning publishes the entire plans of defense.

The garrison is divided into three divisions of two battalions of infantry, half a company of Cossacks and three machine guns each, to prevent the invasion of the city from three open sides, namely, the canal, the dam and the river Dana.

ASKS ROOT TO GIVE HELP.

San Juan Porto Rico, July 13.—The lower house of the insular legislature adopted a resolution asking Secretary Root to use his good offices in behalf of Porto Rican citizenship and an elective insular senate. The Republicans, who constitute the minority in the legislature, opposed the resolution, holding that Mr. Root was the island's guest and that the time and place were inopportune. It is reported that the document was not presented before the sailing of Mr. Root, the authorities not desiring to interfere with his visit.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN KILLED.

London, July 13.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month none have arrived from the United States.

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 Franciscan 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 Harriman 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 loop 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.

REBATE INQUIRY AT JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 12.—Investigations into the charges of violations of the interstate commerce laws by the Standard Oil company and the Pennsylvania railroad relative to rebates at Olean began yesterday afternoon before Judge Hazel and a jury in the First district court. According to the findings of the commissioner of labor and commerce, the Standard company saved \$115,000 in 1904 by its rebates from the Pennsylvania railroad for oil shipped from the refineries at Olean to Rochester.

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 Gibson and it was there that the loss was discovered.

JOHN BULL IN GLASS HOUSE.

Disgusting Conditions in Sausage and Jam Factories.

London, July 11.—The Britishers, who have been so virtuous recently over the Chicago meat packing revelations, were today confronted with the annual report of the inspector of factories and workshops, which shows that the conditions here are quite as revolting as anything alleged of the Western packing centers.

Dirty factories and disgusting methods seem to be the rule, instead of the exception. Jam factories, bakeries and sausage makers are all censured as being equally filthy, and the description of one fits most of the others. Here is the report of a typical jam factory:

"The boiling factory lay between the yard and the stable, and the horses reached the latter through the boiling room. The sanitary accommodation was hardly separated from the rooms where the fresh fruit and uncovered jam were kept, and the floors were dirty and undrained."

Another factory inspector found jam pots being washed in "liquid like dark soup, which smelled abominably." The manager informed the inspector that the water was changed "about once a week." When stirred out of these evil-smelling tanks the pots were allowed to stand until dry, when they were considered ready to re-fill.

Inspectors of bakeries found that it was a frequent custom to bathe the children in them after the close of work on Saturdays, and the family's weekly collection of dirty clothing was sorted in the bakeries for dispatch to the laundry.

The sausage factories, says the report, are mostly owned by Germans, are small, dilapidated and poorly lit, and are infested with rats."

UNCLE SAM'S GUARANTEE.

Roosevelt Offers It for Government Inspected Canned Meat.

Sheffield, England, July 11.—The Grocers' federation, whose annual conference is proceeding here, has received a communication from Ambassador Whitehead Reid, enclosing a message from President Roosevelt, as follows:

"You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' federation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

The secretary of the federation stated that Mr. Roosevelt's message was in reply to one sent by him on behalf of the federation, saying trade was almost paralyzed and that dealers must be assured of the wholesome character of tinned goods, or otherwise they would have to stop stocking up with American brands. The speaker hoped the publication of the president's message would lead to a revival of the trade. He said the loss to the members of the federation in the canned meat trade had been very heavy.

Drastic resolutions were referred to committees, one of which pledged the grocers not to stock with American canned meats until the packers have initiated an inspection system guaranteeing the wholesomeness of their output."

MITCHELL IS FREE.

Slayer of Holy Roller Leader is Acquitted by Jury.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—George H. Mitchell, who shot Frans Edmund Creffield, leader of the Holy Rollers, on First avenue, May 7, was acquitted late yesterday afternoon. After nearly an hour and a half in the jury room the 12 men who have listened to the testimony in Mitchell's trial fled back and announced their verdict: "Not guilty."

Despite the advance warning of the court that no demonstration would be permitted, irrespective of the verdict, a roar of applause greeted the announcement and the court officers were powerless to still it. The courtroom was crowded, but aside from those who sat in the front row, directly under the eye of the presiding judge, the spectators applauded almost unanimously when the clerk had read the words that freed Creffield's slayer.

TURMOIL GROWS IN STRENGTH.

Odesa, Russia, July 11.—Agrarian outrages and politico-industrial strikes occur daily, and are alarmingly spreading in the Southern provinces. The revolting peasantry are now evidently organized and led by professional propagandists. In an interview today a marshal of the nobility of Ekerson expressed the firm conviction that the situation is inevitably and rapidly drifting to a colossal and calamitous uprising of the peasants against the landowners and that the movement will be supported by the soldiers.

BLACK SEA FLEET MUTINES.

Sevastopol, July 11.—It is reported that the Ironclads Pantelemon and Three Saints have joined the garrison of the Batoum forces, which has been in mutiny. The Three Saints hoisted the red flag and the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other Ironclads which had refused to join them.

BARRED BY BRITONS

No American Canned Meats Allowed On Their Warships.

SAILORS REFUSED TO EAT IT

Admiralty Yields and Will Feed Them On Australian and Argentine Canned Goods.

London, July 10.—As the result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British attacking fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Churchill Spencer, under secretary of the colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the New South Wales government that only absolutely healthy beavers are slaughtered for food and that every precaution is taken at the freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method. Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved, licenses are immediately withdrawn. Persons slaughtering a diseased beef are liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of \$25 a head may be imposed.

RECIPROCITY THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers.

Washington, July 10.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th congress. It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way, either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with those countries. This would not mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion.

ROOT DODGES PROBLEMS.

Speaks at Banquet at San Juan With Diplomatic Reserve.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 10.—Elihu Root, the American secretary of state, who arrived here on the cruiser Charleston on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American congress, was entertained at luncheon tonight by George C. Ward, at the Union club.

Auditor Hyde, of Porto Rico, proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. In responding Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties attending the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between church and state. The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry and the presence of troops.

SEALERS PUT IN CHAINS.

Victoria, B. C., July 10.—Advice from Japan state that three Americans, one Britisher and one Japanese sealer, who were imprisoned for 16 months at Vladivostok, have returned to Japan after being released. One of the Americans was loaded with chains, while in confinement. The Americans and the Britisher, who are distressed, are being maintained at the Seaman's institute at Yokohama. They were members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Kyoichi Maru, which was sunk by Russian cruisers in 1903.

CASTRO AGAIN SUPPLANTS GOMEZ.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 10.—Vice President Gomez yesterday transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last.

CANNON AIDED WEST.

Speaker of House Blocked Diversion of Reclamation Fund.

Washington, July 10.—Thanks to Speaker Cannon, the Hanebrough bill diverting \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain private swamp lands in North Dakota, was not allowed to come before the house at the recent session. Had the bill been given consideration it would almost certainly have become a law, for it had already passed the senate, was endorsed by a majority of the house committee on public lands, and only a handful of Western members were in a mood to oppose the bill in debate.

Speaker Cannon was the man who defeated this onslaught on the none too large reclamation fund, and his position was altogether unexpected, too. When congress was framing the reclamation law, and in the years previous, Cannon was one of the strongest opponents of the proposed legislation. He believed it would deplete the treasury and interfere with other government work; furthermore, he contended that irrigation of arid lands could be carried on by private enterprise under the Carey act, and therefore saw no necessity for utilizing public land receipts in this great work.

Since that law was written on the statute books and has been put into operation, Speaker Cannon has traveled through the West, has observed the vast benefits that are resulting from it, and today he is as staunch a friend of the law as any man from the arid West. He has proved himself a better friend of the law than many men who helped to frame it.

In the closing days of the session an effort was made to rush through the senate a bill to take a part of the reclamation fund for draining the Dismal swamp, but the bill was refused consideration, a number of Western senators having been aroused to a realization of the danger that lurks behind bills of this character, and notice was served by Senator Fulton that no more distributions would be made from the reclamation fund for the benefit of states that do not contribute to that fund.

The senators behind the bill providing for the drainage of the Dismal swamp, the Florida Everglades and the big swamps along the Mississippi river, on the other hand, are determined to force through their respective bills, and it is to be expected that they will unite at the next session.

The West is not strong enough in numbers to outvote the South, which is sure to stand together on these drainage propositions, and the only hope, so far as the senate is concerned, is in arousing adverse sentiment among men from the Northern and Eastern states.

On a fair presentation of the case, the men from the West ought to be able to win out, but they can only win by standing together, and those who in the recent session voted for the Hanebrough bill will have to renounce their former vote and declare themselves against all legislation that will deplete the national reclamation fund.

BIG STORMS IN COLORADO.

Dry Creeks Become Torrents and Much Damage is Done.

Denver, July 10.—Cloudbursts and lightning did considerable damage in this section of the state today. In Denver a wall of water 10 feet high came down Dry creek in the western part of the city, carrying away foot-bridges and damaging the bridge of the Denver & International railroad. Two boys were fishing under the bridge and were rescued with difficulty.

In Boulder a wall of water six feet high came out of Sunshine canyon and spread itself over Pearl street and other streets in that city. A mile of the Sunshine railroad was destroyed. Considerable damage was done in the city.

At Florence late this afternoon a cloudburst in Oak creek undermined a big bridge at Rockvale. A heavy storm destroyed telephone communication between Florence and Pueblo.

Fay Powers, aged 17, was killed by lightning near Colorado Springs.

ROOT AT SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P. R., July 10.—The cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root and party on board, arrived here this afternoon. The Charleston established a record run between New York and San Juan, making the distance in 3 days and 19 hours. As the Charleston neared the harbor she received salutes from Moro castle and the Italian cruiser Umbria. Governor Winthrop and his secretary went on board the cruiser and after an extending of greetings the secretary's party came ashore in naval launches.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 10.—Dr. James A. White, surgeon in charge of the marine hospital here, issued a statement tonight that as far as he is aware none of the marine hospital surgeons at New Orleans had given out any statement that there is yellow fever in New Orleans, and neither is there nor has there been any fever existing in this city.