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A Tariff War With England.

Close Friend of Chamberlain Says One Between Great Britain and United States Not So Improbable—Cause Of Agitation is the Atlantic Shipping Combine—When Britishers Wake Up, Americans Must Look Out.

London, Aug. 20.—The approaching expiration of the time limit for the completion of the Atlantic shipping combination is arousing the British press to all kinds of speculation regarding J. Pierpont Morgan's ultimate plans as well as the government's scheme for dealing with the combination. The promised statement of the premier, A. J. Balfour, on the reassembling of Parliament is awaited with intense interest. The statement has already been printed that the government plans are complete and that the authorities are ready to make an effective counter move against the American syndicate. Inquiries made by the Associated Press in the best informed quarters indicate that this announcement is not true. The government has had to deal with so many powerful and conflicting interests that it has not yet been able to definitely decide on a plan of action. In spite of the opposition to a general subsidy scheme, well informed persons consider it to be the most likely solution on the lines of a generous distribution of government support, not in behalf of one but of several companies. The form which such a step will take is still under discussion there being considerable opposition to straight subsidies. There is no doubt that Mr. Balfour's announcement will include a scheme for a fast Canadian service in which the Canadian Pacific railroad probably will participate but not as originally planned, as sole promotor and beneficiary. The indications point more and more to the drawing together of the Atlantic lines outside of the Morgan combine. One of the alliances which may be earliest expected is a combination of the Allan line and Elder, Dempster & Company. The heads of the English lines are chary in expressing themselves on the Atlantic outlook. The time is intensifying rather than allaying their jealousy of the Americans' bid for the Atlantic trade and Great Britain is so thoroughly stirred up that it will not leave a stone unturned to allay the existing commercial and colonial discontent. In this connection it may be mentioned that the tariff discussions at the recent colonial conference were very intimately connected with the shipping situation. A large ship owner and a close friend of the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"America must not think that the imperial government is going to leave the colonies at the mercy of the shipping or any other trust. The discontent is acute enough now in many quarters of the empire. While Great Britain does not want a commercial war with the United States, she will not stand indefinitely being shut out by the American tariff wall while keeping open house for American traders in the United Kingdom. The question of retaliatory duties is not so improbable as many people imagine. There is no reason why the British colonial market should not be opened to British goods on a preferential basis. We have been asleep here in England for a long time, but when we wake up America had better look out." Sir Christopher Furness, who has been referred to as the probable head of the English financial syndicate which is likely to purchase the Cunard fleet as the nucleus for a British shipping combine, hinted at similar possibilities yesterday in his speech before the steamship meeting at Manchester, but as he was addressing a public meeting he was not so outspoken as the leading ship owner quoted above.

PRESIDENT IS IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE

Windsor, Vt., Aug. 30.—Prest. Roosevelt today resumed his tour of New England, crossing from New Hampshire to Vermont.

In the latter state he will spend the Sunday and Monday, speaking today at various points and going this evening to the summer home of Secy. of the Treasury Shaw, on Lake Champlain. The president will be the guest of Secy. Shaw until Monday, and it is announced that Sunday will be spent as a day of complete rest. Windsor, White River Junction, Montpelier and Burlington are the places at which the president was scheduled to stop on his journey in Vermont today.

The trip from Corbin to Windsor was made in coaches and other conveyances, the members of the president's party who passed the day yesterday at Newport, N. H., having started from there at 7 o'clock this morning. At the Blue mountain club house in the park, the president and Senator Proctor joined the party ready for the drive of 15 miles across the Croyden mountains.

It was a beautiful morning and everybody, refreshed by yesterday's rest and enjoyment and a good night's sleep, was in the best of spirits. The trip was one of the most pleasant experiences of the president's tour and passing through the park along the country roads by pond and stream and up over the mountains, the route brought the tourists into contact with some of the most picturesque scenery in the United States. On the way from Corbin park a brief stop was made at the summer home of Winston Churchill, the author, at Cornish, N. H. Cornish, N. H., is a picturesque little village and the inhabitants had gathered to give the president a rousing reception. After being extended a greeting by Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, a number of school children were presented to the president. They filed past him by two and each little girl handed him a bouquet of sweet peas, pansies and asters. His carriage was banked with flowers when he rose to speak.

After requesting that members of the Grand Army, who were in the assembly be allowed to occupy the front line, the president said:

"I want to thank you for what you have done, and for the very kind and graceful way in which you have greeted me this morning, (applause), and I cannot think of anything that argues better for the country than in just such a typical old American town as this to have the school children drawn up before a monument like that (pointing to the soldiers' monument), in the birthplace of Salmon P. Chase, and to have them to look toward you, you the men of the great civil war, you who proved your truth by your endeavor and see in you example of what they are to be when they grow up. (Applause).

"I believe in preaching but I believe in practice a good deal more, (applause), and it has been given to you, my friends of the civil war, to practice in the four years when the life of the republic was at stake, the virtues of which we so earnestly asked our children shall learn, and you practised the virtues not only that count in war but that count in peace."

After this brief speech, the party resumed its way over the mountains and reached Windsor a short time before noon. There the president resorted to his hunting costume of blue overalls and red sweater and expressed the hope that the photographers had not approached near enough to him to do any damage.

PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Under date of last evening, from Port au Prince, United States Minister Powell cabled the state department that severe fighting had occurred the day before near Cape Haytien and that it was still in progress at the time the cablegram was sent. Great loss has occurred on both sides. The provisional army was under command of Gen. Nond, while Gen. Juneau was in command of the revolutionists. The towns of Maralade and Limbe had been totally destroyed in the course of the fighting.

The Cincinnati, in command of Capt. McLean, is now at Cape Haytien, so that American interests in that vicinity are well protected.

LIKIN STATIONS ARE ABOLISHED.

Pekin, Friday, Aug. 29.—The Gazette today publishes an edict abolishing the likin stations throughout the Chinese empire. It was accompanied by a declaration that in the negotiations for the new commercial treaties with foreign states an understanding has been reached for an increase of the import and export duties, and that the minister of finance is authorized to set apart a proportion of the surplus receipts resulting from the increased duties in place of the likin, which shall be paid over to each provincial government.

China Asks Justice for Chinese.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Chinese government, through its legation here, has asked the state department to see that justice is done by the state of Oregon to the Chinese who were attacked by rioters in Baker City, Ore., on Aug. 7. On that date about 50 Chinese, who were employed in the city, were attacked by a mob, three of them were shot and the remainder were driven out of the town and forbidden to return. The matter was promptly reported to the Chinese legation by the nearest Chinese consul and the legation authorities having awaited what they considered a reasonable time for some sign of activity on the part of the local authorities, have now presented the matter to the state department, pointing out that they do so because the local authorities have shown no disposition to prosecute the offenders and make reparation.

The department, will, following the usual course, forward the complaint to the governor of Oregon with the request for an explanation.

Latest Wireless Telegraph Scheme

London, Aug. 30.—One of the latest wireless telegraph schemes is the proposed ocean telegraph station, a hundred miles west of the Lizard. It is suggested that a vessel provided with a powerful searchlight, projected against the clouds, mark the position of the station at night. The wireless plant is to be powerful enough to command the fair way of the channel and exchange news and orders with passing vessels. Should the experiment succeed it is proposed to establish a number of such ships along the coast. It is thought that they will be particularly valuable in the transmission of meteorical reports and warnings.

Stabbed to Death

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Robert Luther is dead at the morgue in East St. Louis as the result of a stab wound in the leg, and the police are looking for a woman, known as Luther's wife, who disappeared after summoning a physician. Luther was found dead in his chair by Dr. Charles A. Smith.

WIFE ~~SUING FOR~~ HUSBAND'S DEATH

Mrs. Spiking Wants $50,000 from Consolidated Railroad Co.

NEGLIGENCE IS ALLEGED.

Absence of Fenders One of the Allegations—Omission of Headlight Another—Also Failure to Ring Gong.

A $50,000 damage suit was filed against the Consolidated Railway and Power company in the district court today by Emeline Spiking, William Spiking and Orvin Spiking, the wife and children of Thomas W. Spiking, deceased, who was run over by a street car on the night of Aug. 16, and received injuries from the effects of which he died on Aug. 22.

It is alleged in the complaint that Spiking was attempting to cross the trackil of defendant company on east Second South street near East Temple, when he was run down and received the injuries which caused his death. The accident occurred about half past 10 o'clock at night and, it is alleged, that the car which ran over Spiking had no headlight.

Negligence on the part of defendant company, is set out in the complaint, because it failed to provide the car with fenders; negligently omitted to have a headlight or any light whatever on said car; that it failed to ring a gong or give any warning of the approach of the car; and that the car was negligently operated at a high rate of speed at said point and was not under control by the motorman, all of which negligence caused the death of Thomas W. Spiking, thereby damaging plaintiffs in the above named amount.

Minnie V. Conner today entered suit in the district court against Salt Lake City to recover $5,000 as damages for personal injuries received, on Jan. 15, 1902, from a fall caused by a defective sidewalk on First West street between Seventh and Eighth South streets.

On the above date plaintiff alleges that she was walking along said street and stumbled over a pile of fencing materials, which the city negligently allowed to remain upon said sidewalk, and was thrown violently to the walk, breaking her knee cap and rendering her knee stiff. By reason of the city's negligence in permitting such obstructions to remain upon said walk plaintiff claims she has been injured to the extent of $5,000.

BARTHOLIN'S ANCESTRY.

Chicago Police Trace it Back to a Noble German Family.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—According to information unearthed here, William Bartholin, wanted by the police in connection with the murder of his mother and the disappearance of his sweetheart, Miss Minnie Mitchell, is a member of the noble house of Bartholin-Eichel, in Denmark. It has also been discovered that he has a half brother, Frederick Bartholin, living in Chicago, prosperous and highly respected.

The house of Bartholin was founded in 1680, when Dr. Bartholin-Eichel was made a baronet for "distinguished services." Since then the house has stood high in the councils of the Danish court, its members occupying important positions. The line descends without a plot until half a century ago. Casper Bartholin is the reigning baron. His brother was William Peter Bartholin, the father of the William Bartholin for whom the police of the country are on the lookout. Being a younger son, William Peter Bartholin had no estates but by the influence of his family was made warden of the royal castle at Ribe, where he was made a knight of the Dannebroge and given a castle of his own. He married the Countess Gottholdine Grevencopp-Castenskjell, of Great Fredericksiund's castle. Two sons were born—George, now editor of the National Tidende the largest newspaper in Copenhagen, and Frederick, who now lives in Chicago.

Later Bartholin eloped to America with the family's German servant girl, and, it is alleged, took with him a large sum of public money that had been entrusted to his care. The pair married in Chicago and, in 1872, Will Bartholin, the present fugitive, was born.

Boer Generals Leave for London.

The Hague, Aug. 30.—Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey started for London today.

The Pomp and Circumstance of War

Newport, R. I., Aug. 30.—With the drums of the First Massachusetts heavy artillery beating and the trumpets of the old Bay State naval militia sounding, it was possible today to imagine that something in the nature of real war had been declared against the United States and that this part of the coast line was threatened by a hostile fleet.

The forts in this vicinity are now practically on a war footing and the men behind the guns, mortars, searchlights and at the various signal stations are ready for war, imaginary though it be.

The principal event in this city today was the arrival of the Massachusetts troops. The heavy artillery came first, followed by naval militia. The artillery on reaching here was at once split up into companies and sent by tugs to the three forts at the entrance of Narragansett bay. The naval brigade found the gunboats Mayflower and Scorpion outside Goat Island waiting for them and it was but the work of an hour or two before the entire contingent was afloat.

The gunboats left the harbor as soon as the naval militia was on board.

Autumn Parade of Guard Corps.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The autumn parade of the guard corps was held today on the Templehoff field, in the presence of the emperor and empress, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and other important personages. Huge crowds enthusiastically greeted their majesties, the demonstrations being particularly warm when, after the parade, Emperor William and the Italian king rode back to the castle at the head of the troops. The weather was beautiful.

Hurt in Collision of Trains.

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—Twenty-three persons were seriously injured today by a collision between two passenger trains. One of the trains was standing at the station and the other crashed into it, telescoping two carriages. Most of the injured persons sustained fractures of the limbs.

Enlargement.

Commencing with Monday's issue, the **SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS** will be enlarged to 12 pages twice a week, 24 pages a week.

The enlargement is necessitated by the decision to open a FARM, RANCH and GARDEN DEPARTMENT, as a regular feature of the **SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS**, for the benefit of the readers of that paper in the agricultural portions of the West. Other departments, such as MINING, RAILROAD, DRAMATIC and MUSICAL, with selections from the special features of the Saturday News, which have not hitherto been included in the **SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS**, will hereafter be regular parts of the issue.

Another reason for the enlargement is that the demand for advertising space in the **SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS**, especially for eastern and western advertisers, is altogether unprecedented, and the publishers do not desire that the amount of reading matter in the paper, should be curtailed by the demand for advertising space.

As at present, the cream of the contents of the Daily News, the Telegraphic service, Editorials, the Local news, State news, Correspondence, Church and missionary intelligence, sermons by the leading authorities, etc, will find regular space in the **SEMI-WEEKLY.**

The price of the paper will remain as at present, $2 a year. A half rate ($1.00 a year) is, however, made to those who desire to send the paper to friends outside; foreign postage extra. Those who wish to keep their absent friends posted on ALL THE NEWS OF THE STATE, CHURCH AFFAIRS, AND MINING NEWS ESPECIALLY, should embrace this very low offer.

Advertisers of the West are reminded that the **SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS** is the paper that reaches the country people in their homes. It is regularly read by a population of not less than 150,000 to 200,000 twice every week.

MAGNIFICENT PALENQUE RUINS.

News Readers May Get a Faint Idea of Their Beauty and Grandeur by Looking at Some Superb Photographic Reproductions Now on Exhibition.

There was placed in the display window of the Deseret News book store today some superb photographic reproductions of the magnificent ruins of Palenque, in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. The fact that they are copyrighted precludes their publication in the columns of the 'News." They were taken by Waite, the famous American photographer who has made a specialty of Mexican pictures for years past and were sent to this city to Mr. B. F. Grant by J. W. Ellsworth, the great "American Rubber King" mention of whose presence in this city was made recently. In sending them to Mr. Grant Mr. Ellsworth makes the statement that he does so with the knowledge that Utah people are greatly interested in Mexico as well is in the great ruins of the buried cities of a by-gone race. These ruins were partly upon the property of the Chiapas Rubber Plantation and Investment company, represented here by Mr. Grant, but under the laws of Mexico reverted to the government as all such discoveries do. These ruins were visited by the Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition on its way to South America and President Cluff thus describes them for the Deseret News:

PROF. CLUFF'S DESCRIPTION.

It was already far in the afternoon when we reached the little village of Palenque, so widely known because of the great ruins named after it. The streets were irregular and were covered with a thick matting of green grass, kept short by the burros and horses that it fed. The houses were small, with thatched roofs made of cane leaves, palm leaves or grass straw, and with walls formed by the standing on ends of small poles or wild cane stalks. The ground itself formed the floor of the houses, and often the beds also, but sometimes a rude mat was added for the beds. Banana trees with their beautiful large leaves, papaia trees with their continuously ripening fruit, breadfruit, and different kinds of vegetables formed the gardens, and materially aided the corn patch in furnishing food for the family. The natives came to the doors or stood in the front yard eager to see us as we passed, while the little children, dressed mostly in the suit provided by nature, clung to their mother's skirts afraid the foreigners would catch them.

The alcalde or mayor was at home, and secured us comfortable quarters to camp in, promising to act himself as our guide to the ruins.

It was noon next day before we were started though we were ready by 8 o'clock, but it is impossible to get a Central American to hurry. Our road lay directly towards the mountains, and through the deep forest which was broken occasionally by clearings in which corn or cane grew luxuriantly. The soil was rich and productive and the forests looked like those pictured in geographies to represent the carboniferous age. The underbrush was almost impenetrable except where the path was cleared, and the bogs and mud holes made traveling very difficult.

It was therefore late when we reached the foot of the mountain six miles from town, but fortunately the afternoon was cool and we were not distressed. The climb of four hundred feet up the gradual slope was more difficult, but we were well paid for our trouble, for, on a terrace which seemed to contain several hundred acres, there burst into view a sight we shall never forget. We were near a small stream of clear water and through an opening in the trees saw an artificial hill about 40 feet high and covered about as much ground as a fourth of a city block, a large two story stone building. On the roof were trees and underbrush as large and as luxuriant as those on the soil below. We ascended, and entered the portico. The large pillars were somewhat fallen, but their massiveness and the beautiful stucco work on their sides were still to be seen. The roof was like an inverted V, or pointed arch, built of solid stone; the floor, as were the floors of all the rooms and hallways, was of solid cement.

Passing through a large hall, then out through a portico we came to an inner plaza or portico, ten feet deep from the floor on which we stood and in size about 100x150 feet. Along the sides of the patio standing on ends were monoliths, or stone slabs on which were beautifully carved the figures of men and women. Stone steps led down into the patio, and similar ones led out again into halls similar to those through which we had passed. A second patio like the first excepting that the monoliths were wanting was reached after passing through three long halls.

To the north of the main building and hidden somewhat by the dense vegetation, is a tower four stories high from the top of which a good view of the country for miles around could be seen. Winding stairs inside the tower lead from the first story to the top.

In one of the long hallways, one side of which was in ruins, was a large stone slab 8 feet by 4 feet 6 inches thick, sitting on four pillars, 2 feet high and forming a sort of stone bed, or Cama de piedra. This must have been a bed of torture. Several other similar beds are found in other rooms.

From the main Palace a few hundred yards brought us to a somewhat level piece of ground a half block in size, on the four sides of which and facing inward were four temples. The first one, the "Temple of the Sun" so called faced the east. Like the rest it was built one story on an artificial mound about forty feet high. There were three door ways or entrances. In the main hall, fastened in the back wall was a large stone slab, on which was beautifully carved the figure of a man, gaudily dressed, and possessed of the fine intelligent features of a Caucasian of today. Above his head was the rude figure of a rising sun, which gives the temple its name.

Facing the west and opposite the "Temple of the Sun" is the "Temple of the Cross." Both buildings are alike, the figures are alike, but instead of a sun there is the rude outlines of a cross in the latter.

Facing the south is the largest of all the temples and the one containing the most beautiful workmanship. Unfortunately the front portico has fallen in ruins, and the hands of man have robbed the inner hall of some of its most beautiful tablets.

Another building just above the main palace, we called the "Hall of History," from the fact that in it were three large tablets of stone about 12 by 14 feet, on which were finely carved hieroglyphics about four inches square. Without doubt here was the history of that ancient people, the builders and inhabitants of these wonderful ruins.

And these do not constitute all one can see on this terrace, rich in archaeological specimens. There are many mounds, there is a stone bridge spanning the stream; there are walled banks of the creek, there is a high stone wall now in ruins, that surrounded the city; there are paved roads leading from the city, along the mountain and many other things that make a visit to Palenque well worth the necessary time and expense.

PENSIONS FOR IDAHOANS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Idaho pensions—Original, George P. Smith, Boise City, $46; increase, John Dailey, Emmetts, $8.

Lee Henderson has been appointed postmaster at Sunrise, Laramie county, vice W. B. Taylor, resigned.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY DEMOCRATS.

Salt Lake County Convention Set For Sept. 29 and 30.

IN CHRISTENSEN'S HALL.

Will be Made Up of 570 Delegates—Date of State Convention May Be Changed.

The Salt Lake Democratic county convention will be held in Christensen's hall Sept. 29 and 30. This was the announcement made by Chairman Warrum today, who stated that the official call would issue in a few days. The convention will be made up of 570 delegates, who will nominate a full county ticket, also a legislative ticket for this district. The difference of time between the state and county conventions will necessitate two sets of primaries unless State Chairman Roylance can be prevailed upon to change the date of the former, now set for Sept. 16 at Provo. An effort will be made to this end and it is barely possible, that the change will be brought about.

Up to date Democratic announcements have been rather few, but now that the convention date is set it is believed a good crop of candidates will spring up.

Sevier for Judge McCarty.

Special Correspondence.

Richfield, Aug. 29.—The first active step in a political direction in this county is to be taken next Saturday evening when the Republicans hold their precinct primary for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, at which delegates will be elected to the state convention at Ogden Sept. 11. The delegates from Sevier county and the Sixth judicial district will go as a unit for Judge McCarty for the supreme bench.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

John D. Murphy, of Ogden, places the Weber county Republican majority at 1,000.

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State Senator Ferdinand Alder, of Sanpete, is in the city. He says that county will give a Republican majority of perhaps 1,200, and that the Sanpete delegation to the state convention will be unanimous for Judge Johnson for the supreme bench. For the state senatorship the contest is between William D. Candland and F. C. Jensen of Mt. Pleasant, while for the lower house the candidates are William Metcalf, of Gunnison, Bishop Dorius and Rev. Hansen, of Ephraim, and C. P. Larsen, of Manti.

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Judge Jacob Johnson of Sanpete is confident he will be the Republican nominee for the supreme bench.

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John C. Graham of Provo spent an hour or so in Salt Lake yesterday. He says Utah county will give a good Republican majority.

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W. D. Livingston of Manti, prominently mentioned for the Republican congressional nomination, was a visitor in Salt Lake yesterday.

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George Sheets denies that he is pursuing the Republican nomination for county sheriff.

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W. W. Wilson, of Sandy, is the latest candidate for county commissioner. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and will try to land a two-year term.

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Mr. Smith, of Draper, is mentioned by the Republicans for the lower house.

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The county commissioners today appointed John M. Hays registrar for election district No. 97 at Bingham.

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Secy. of State Union B. Hunt of Indiana and family are guests at the Windsor, en route home from a California trip. Col. Hunt was supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias from Indiana at the recent convention, and has been traveling in the golden state. He says Indiana will surely go Republican this fall; in fact the Democracy has not elected a single state officer or a legislature since 1894. He says ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky is still practicing law in Indianapolis, and there is no danger of his enemies in Kentucky ever getting hold of him. Col. Hunt is much pleased with Salt Lake and the west and wishes he could remain longer; but must hurry home to take an active part in the fall campaign.

Automobilist Criminally Responsible

New York, Aug. 30.—Harry W. Dupuy, a wealthy Yale student, whose automobile recently ran over and killed D. Thorpe Munroe, has been declared by the official report of the coroner to be criminally responsible, says a New Haven dispatch to the Press. Dupuy's arrest will follow, it is said, as soon as the accused can be reached in his Pittsburg home.

The formal finding of Coroner Mix was to the effect that Dupuy was violating the speed regulations and rules of the road at the time of the fatality, driving his machine in an "unobservant, careless, reckless and unlawful manner."

Decline in English Birth Rate.

London, Aug. 30.—Sociologists are disturbed by the vital statistics just issued, showing a marked decline in the English birth rate. London shows a decrease since 1881, from 27.4 to 20.6 per 100 married women, under the age of 45. The decline is most noticeable in the fashionable quarters of the capital, while the slum areas, such as Stepney, Shadwell and Bethnal Green are almost stationary. Outside of London the decline amounts to 25.8 against 30.3 in 1881.

The Fairs' Bodies Shipped.

London, Aug. 30.—The American line steamer St. Louis sailed from Southampton today for New York, having on board the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair.

Alfred D. Jones of Omaha Dead.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—Alfred D. Jones, who, in 1854, laid out a townsite on what now is the most thickly settled portion of Omaha, died here today aged 87 years. He is reputed to have been Nebraska's first settler, and was Omaha's first postmaster.

General Gobin's Stern Warning.

Strike Leaders Went From Door to Door Spreading the News — Women and Girls Who Insult Troops in Any Way to be Arrested—Lull in Rioting Will Probably Be Short, so Officers and Men Think.

Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 30.—Strike leaders went from door to door in the Panther Creek valley last night spreading the news of Gen. Gobin's stern warning and his instruction to the troops to shoot and shoot to kill if molested in any manner, and this morning the troops escorted several hundred non-union men to work without being molested in any way. Companies E and F went out at daybreak with their guns loaded and their best marksmen on the flank. When the soldiers passed, the crowds in the street deliberately turned their backs to them. However, there was no hooting or jeering.

Supplementing his order of last night, Gen. Gobin has directed Maj. Gearhart, in command here, to arrest all women and girls who insult the troops in any way. The opinion seems to prevail among the officers and citizens that the lull in the rioting will last but a short time. The fact that more men went to work today than yesterday is not calculated to improve the temper of the strikers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Wimbledon cup match was the big event of the rifle tournament today. Half a hundred expert riflemen were entered for the cup, which was presented by the National Rifle association of Great Britain. The contest was open to all citizens and residents of the United States, each competitor firing 30 shots at 1,000 yards. Wide latitude is being allowed regarding the kind of rifles used. Several of the competitors used service rifles that have been fitted with barrels by private makers, the idea being to conduct a test as to the present rifling of the United States caliber 30 rifle compared with the best obtainable.

Riflemen from the national capital carried off all the prizes offered in the match open to inspectors and ex-inspectors of rifle practice. The distances were 500 and 600 yards ten shots at each distance. Major James E. Bell inspector general of rifle practice D. C. N. G., rolled up a total of 96 out of a possible 100, and thereby won the first prize, the department of rifle practice badge to be held a year and $25.

Maj. Bell made ten straight bulls eyes at 500 yards. J. L. M. Reichelderfer, Second battalion D. C. N. G., won the second prize, $10, with a total of 93. Maj. Glendie B. Young, Third battalion D. C. N. G., took the third prize, $5, with a total of 93 and Private W. E. Colladay, company A, First battalion D. C. N. G., fourth prize, $5, with a total of 92.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London Spectator Likes Roosevelt's Enunciation of It.

New York, Aug. 30.—Weekly reviews have a good deal to say about the Monroe doctrine, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The Spectator expresses pleasure at President Roosevelt's full and clear enunciation of the doctrine, but points out that it cannot rest on air. Unless it is based on power it is certain to be opposed, pushed aside, disregarded and ignored, and the power that the Monroe doctrine must primarily rest on is seapower. The president no doubt understands this fully.

Muleteers Want to Get Home.

New York, Aug. 30.—Another party of New Orleans muleteers has reached here without funds, after journeying to South Africa, Great Britain and Canada, travel that has lasted three months, and in which the men have covered 19,000 miles of sea and land. They are looking for means to get back to their southern home. They tell a story of having shipped on a British horse transport, the Mount Royal, from New Orleans on May 28. After landing the stock they say they were taken to Swansea, Wales, and finally shipped to Quebec, Canada, as their contract called for a return to the United States or Canada. They spent all their money before leaving Wales and finally were assisted to New York by the United States consul at Montreal.

To Solve the Acre Question.

New York, Aug. 30.—Dr. Pinilla, minister from Bolivia, conferred with the minister of foreign affairs for several hours on Thursday, says a Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dispatch to the Herald. It is understood that both ministers settled upon a basis for the solution of the Acre question.

Brazil will not oppose the least, it is said, if Bolivia retains the financial administration of the territory and establishes a revenue office at some point in Acre or at Maranhao. Bolivia must eliminate any foreign influence in the Acre territory. In such case Brazil is disposed to reach a friendly settlement on all pending questions. It is believed that these bases will be accepted by both countries.

Senor Joaquin Murtinho, the Brazilian minister of finance, has resigned.

TO PREVENT ELEPHANTIASIS

Dr. Kellogg Devises a Scheme to Destroy it Among Samoans.

Stanford University, Aug. 30.—Dr. Vernon Lyman Kellog, head of the department of ethnology, who accompanied Dr. Jordan on his summer trip to Samoa, has returned to the university, bringing with him many specimens of sea and island life to be added to the national museum at Washington.

His most important work in Samoa, however, from a practical point of view was his investigation of the fallaria, a worm-like animal living in mosquitoes and producing in human kind the dread skin disease, elephantiasis. Almost half the native population of Samoa are afflicted with this disease, and at the suggestion of Capt. Sebree, U. S. N., governor of the American islands, Dr. Kellogg has devised a plan looking to the removal of the scourge by preventing the use of infected water, etc., by the natives.

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

Society Formed to Save it from Reckless Chauffeurs.

New York, Aupg. 30.—In order to protect the public against reckless chauffeurs the Long Island Highway Protective society has been incorporated by several leading residents of Long Island. The principal office of the society will be in Oyster Bay.

Townsend Scudder, a former representative, who is counsel for the society, said the purpose of the organization was to co-operate with the authorities in enforcing the speed limit law, not only as affecting automobiles but also the reckless driving of fast horses. Queens and Suffolk counties, he said, had spent $11,000,000 on roads, and they had been made useless for pleasure driving by reason of reckless chauffeurs and men who like to speed fast horses. It was the purpose to stop these practices in the interest of men and women who like to drive but who have been forced to take the sideroads or else give up their pleasure.

Brooklyn Almost Ready for Sea.

New York, Aug. 30.—After several months at the New York navy yard, the cruiser Brooklyn is expected to be ready for sea shortly. Improvements costing about $500,000 have been made and the ship is now one of the finest protected cruisers in the navy. In every detail she will be modern, and her battery will be exceptionally strong. All her wooden apartments have been replaced with steel, her decks have been re-built and a large part of her armament has been replaced with new and thicker protection. She will have a speed of about 19 knots an hour.

French Military Instructors for Peru

New York, Aug. 30.—The French military mission has agreed to renew its contract with Peru, says a Lima dispatch to the Herald. There also are coming to Peru three new military instructors, who are in active service in the French army.

Negotiations for a settlement of the present political imbroglio between the Civilists and the Democrats have collapsed. It is reported the latter will address a manifesto to the nation. Nevertheless there is still a chance that an agreement can be effected through certain influential persons, who are working to that end.

Another American Cardinal.

New Yor., Aug. 30.—In view of the increase of Catholics in the United States the pope has decided to create another American cardinal in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the sacred college.

It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain and Ireland with 6,000,000 Catholics, have two representatives, and even Australia, with hardly one million has a cardinal, (Moran), 13,000,000 of American Catholics have only one cardinal, Gibbons.

It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the red hat.

Mahan's Persian Article.

New York, Aug. 30.—The article on the Persian gulf in the National Review by Capt. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), is attracting the attention of the leader writers, and can hardly fail to exert a decisive influence, cables the Tribune's London correspondent, in preventing concessions to Russia which would be a standing menace to British commercial interests and naval communications between India and the far east. Lord Lansdowne has been so efficient in dealing with the China questions that it seems incredible, adds the dispatch, that he should have neglected so important a detail.

Roosevelt's Speeches in Cuba.

New York, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's recent speeches advocating reciprocity for Cuba, cause a great impression here, cables the Tribune correspondent at Havana. The newspapers all print complimentary articles, and every one praises the president. El Mundo, which has been somewhat anti-American, says:

'The Cuban question requires a firm hand and clear head to be successfully solved. President Roosevelt is the man to handle properly this important subject. He deserves the thanks of all Cubans."

C. F. W. Neeley, who was among the Americans recently liberated under the general amnesty proclamation, will sail for New York today on the steamer Morro Castle. He will go to Washington and demand the $6,000 which was found on him when he was arrested in connection with the Cuban postal frauds.

Conspiracies Rife in Brazil.

New York, Aug. 30.—There are new rumors of conspiracies against the government, of plans for a revolution, cables the Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The government officials are adopting measures to repress any attempts to disturb the situation.

It is generally believed that the revolutions are Republicans from Sao Paulo who are associated with Monarchists for the purpose of overthrowing Prest. Campos-Salles before the end of his term, and thus prevent the new president from coming into power.

Silvano Brandao, who has been elected to succeed Prest. Campos-Salles is seriously ill.

Anglo-Chinese Customs Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The customs treaty about to be signed at Pekin between the representatives of the British and Chinese governments will serve as a pattern of one to be concluded by Mr. Conger with the latter government. Mr. Conger's new treaty, while changing the rates on many articles, will retain the specific duty principle embodied in Sharrett's convention.

Boers Like Madagascar.

Antanarivo, Madagascar, Aug. 30.—Col. Trissard, formerly of the Boer army and other South African delegates here are so well satisfied with the results of their investigations in Madagascar that they are negotiating with the governor, Gen. Gallieni, for the concession of a large area of agricultural and pasture lands in the neighborhood of Lake Itaski. The French government may consent on condition that the immigrants become naturalized citizens and learn the French language. The governor favers the concession.