ERWIN WANTED HALF A MILLION

Greene Says the Government Attorney Made Proposition.

MRS. GAYNOR'S AFFIDAVIT

BATTLE FOR EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES STILL CONTINUES.

QUEBEC, July 18.—Today's proceedings in the Gaynor-Greene case consisted principally in the filing of affidavits and contra affidavits, and it was only a short time before the adjournment of the court that Mr. McMaster, for the prosecution, commenced his argument on his motions to quash the habeas corpus writs issued by Judge Caron on June 20 and 21 last. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Taschereau, counsel for the prisoners, who produced affidavits of Benjamin Greene to the effect that on May 17, Mr. Erwin called on him at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, when Erwin said to Greene:

"If you will pay $500,000 to settle the whole matter, I will go at once to Washington and advise its acceptance."

Greene replied that he could not stand that because he had not money enough to pay his half of the amount, but that Erwin said:

"Gaynor has enough. I don't know where it is, but he has it."

To this Mr. Greene said: "If you will say $200,000, I will talk with Colonel Gaynor about it."

Erwin replied, the affidavit continued, that that would not be enough.

Greene then added: "What do you think of $300,000?"

He said: "I don't think that is enough, but you don't want to go through the rest of your life hunted wherever you go, and you must remember that if you are extradited and are in Georgia, it will be too late to make a settlement."

Greene finally replied:

"Well, anyway, I don't see how we can pay any money, because that would be an admission on our part that we have received money wrongfully; that we have not done."

Greene swore that this talk of a settlement for $500,000 referred to the criminal proceedings against them and not to any civil claim. This affidavit was supported by another from Mrs. J. F. Gaynor.

Greene Note as Evidence.

Mr. McMaster read an affidavit signed by Marion Erwin completely denying the allegations contained in the affidavits of Mr. Greene and Mrs. Gaynor. Regarding the interview between Greene and himself, Mr. Erwin stated that on his return to his room on the afternoon of May 17 he found a note there in which he recognized the handwriting of B. D. Greene, which note was as follows:

"If you can call to see me at any time today you will do me a great favor."

The original of this note is in the possession of Mr. Erwin, and was shown to Judge Caron.

In response to that request he had gone to Greene's room, and the latter opened the conversation by saying that while he knew that Erwin had been prosecuting him vigorously for over two years, he wanted to thank him for having always treated him with personal consideration. He then said if the extradition proceedings at Montreal proceeded for any length of time, it was possible he might desire to give bond.

Erwin's affidavit contained in substance:

"I called his attention to the fact that he and Gaynor had already forfeited bonds in the sum of $400,000 each. He replied that he had left the United States because he had resolved never to be put in jail as a convict, and that he had come to Canada with the expectation that after a year or two his friends in the United States could effect a settlement of the civil claims of the government against him, and he could then probably secure a dismissal of the criminal prosecution.

"He said he had never given his personal word that he would not run off from the prosecution in Georgia, but he would pledge me his word of honor that if I would agree to his giving bond before Judge La Fontaine he would not run off.

"He then referred to the fact that the government had already tied up by civil proceedings $500,000 of assets of what the government claimed was of Carter's share in the fraud, and asked me what was the exact government claims that he and Gaynor has received as their share. I replied that we claimed that he and Gaynor had received $1,400,000 as their share in the fraud. He replied that he was in no position and had not sufficient means to meet such a claim, but that he and Gaynor would be willing to pay the government $300,000 in settlement of the entire litigation, to include the $80,000 claimed on forfeit recognizances."

CANDIDATES SELECTED.

Spokane County Convention Completed Its Work Yesterday.

Spokane, July 18.—The Spokane county Republican convention today instructed its legislative delegation to support John L. Wilson for the United States senate and to stand by him until released by unanimous consent.

The Wilson forces controlled the convention at every point, and once only did the majority break away from them—when the convention endorsed the railroad policy of Governor McBride by declaring for "a railway commission which shall consist of three members to be appointed by the governor, with power to fix, regulate and control freight and passenger rates, to obtain and furnish information as to values to county officials for the purpose of taxation, to prevent unjust discriminations and to remedy and correct abuses when found to exist."

The delegates to the state convention are instructed to "use honorable means to procure the foregoing or a similar resolution to be inserted in the state platform. Governor McBride and Mr. Wilson addressed the convention. The following ticket was nominated:

For State Senators—Frank D. Shaw, J. A. Schiller.

Representatives—George H. Martin, Daniel Hoch, Walter Stark, Walker Henry, J. T. Omeg, T. H. Dooley, Fred M. Dudley and Joseph B. Lindsley.

Superior Judge—H. L. Kennan.

Sheriff—W. J. Doust.

Clerk—E. K. Edwin.

Prosecuting Attorney—Horace Kimball.

Treasurer—W. E. Goodspeed.

Auditor—Zach Stewart.

Assessor—D. H. Stewart.

Superintendent of Schools—M. B. Watkins.

Surveyor—J. M. Snow.

Coroner—D. L. Smith.

Commissioners—G. H. Collin and William Dean.

MUST PAY HEAVY FINE.

San Francisco, July 18.—Mrs. Charles Botticher of Denver and Miss N. McMurtrie, in whose baggage was found a large quantity of dutiable goods a few days ago, were notified today by the customs officials that the goods smuggled in the trunks of Mrs. Botticher were appraised at $1,100, and those of Miss McMurtrie at $596, and that the ladies would be obliged to pay fines of $3,291 and $1,788 respectively, being three times the value of the smuggled articles as provided by the statute. In order to obtain the goods the ladies will be required to pay the appraised value of the goods in addition to the penalty. A refusal to pay the penalty will be followed by criminal or civil proceedings, or both.

MANY FARMERS WILL BE RUINED

Crop Losses in Missouri Estimated at $2,500,000.

FLOODS ARE PLAYING HAVOC

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAPIDLY RISING.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 18.—Heavy rains in central Iowa yesterday and today are sending a flood down upon prosperous Missouri farmers, which will ruin many of them and cause losses aggregating at a conservative estimate $2,500,000.

There seems to be no hope tonight for the country between the Mississippi river and its Missouri bluffs between Keokuk and Hannibal, 300 square miles, mostly planted in corn, with some thousands of acres of wheat in the shock. The water had touched the danger line the first of the week, and had begun to recede, when heavy floods started again in the Des Moines, Skunk and Iowa rivers.

With a stage in the Des Moines river only three feet below the tops of the great levees, the river began to rise three inches an hour at its mouth here today, continuing until the factor of safety was wiped out this evening. A rise of one and a half feet in a short time this morning at Ottumwa and a further rise throughout its length below the capital city was prevented from running out freely by a rise of a foot and a half at Davenport last night, increasing and coming down rapidly.

This afternoon the observer of the weather bureau at Keokuk sent telegraphic warning to all points south to prepare for danger. The crest is expected here Saturday or Sunday. The Egyptian levee, which stood the flood just receding after strenuous efforts to hold it, including the destruction of farm houses to secure lumber for strengthening the dike, is only slightly above the water now, and the coming flood in the Des Moines will top it certainly. This will let the water into hundreds of square miles, including the town of Alexandria, Mo.

Preparing for Danger.

The inhabitants there are preparing for an overflow of the entire town to a depth of several feet. The corn crop in the flooded district is all made, and wheat is in the shock, and as a result the farmers will lose all their year's work. Grain men say the foregoing estimate of value is to low, and put the figures of the loss from the overflow at nearer $4,000,000 between Keokuk and Hannibal.

It is believed the Illinois levee will hold, and the damage there is likely to be only $20,000 to $30,000 between Keokuk and Quincy. Heavy rains are reported in southeastern Iowa today, and tonight there are indications of still higher water. Low land farmers, river men and the weather bureau observer alike predict the greatest damage ever known from the flood from the upper river.

Reports tonight show tremendous rains along the Des Moines river and tributaries. Six inches fell at Corydon, and nearly that much at Ottumwa. Rains all over this section continue tonight, with two inches as a general minimum rainfall, and many reporting five inches.

These recommendations will reach the lower river and flooded districts by Sunday with a still further rise and devastation. Both the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers are rising faster as night progresses. Late reports show that half the country for a distance of thirty miles between La Grange and Hannibal was already under water long before the crest of the flood arrived.

BLOODY CONFLICT REPORTED.

Denver, Colo., July 18.—A special to the Republican from Saguiche, Colo., says:

A story, the truth of which has not been formed, reaches here this evening of a fight between a posse and the Denver & Rio Grande train robbers on Ohio creek, in which one robber and two officers were killed and the other robbers captured. If the fight occurred, it is supposed to have been the posse headed by Special Agent Brown of the Denver & Rio Grande.

CUDIHEE WAS WARNED AGAINST "STOOL PIGEON."

Whatcom, Wash., July 18.—The man who supposedly acted as "stool pigeon" for Sheriff Cudihee and piloted him to the lonely cabin on the banks of Sawyer lake, assuring him that it was Tracy's hiding place, went from this city and his name is Louis Ward.

When his relatives here learned of what he had done they telegraphed Sheriff Cudihee not to pay any attention to the man, as he was thoroughly unreliable.

They say he has gained his ideas of man-hunting from reading 5-cent novels. He formed a plan of capturing the convict by ingratiating himself into his confidence and then betraying him. His relatives here say that he has a wounded arm and that the bloody rags found in the lonely cabin were taken from it and placed there by Ward when he first plunged into the forest.

BODIES FOUND IN YUKON.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—A special from Dawson says that two bodies were found yesterday in the Yukon river. One was perforated by several bullet holes. Neither body was identified. The police say there is no doubt but that one man was murdered, robbery being the apparent motive.

The body had evidently been thrown over a wharf after the killing. The man's dress was of fine cloth and his hands soft and unaccustomed to manual labor. One bullet had smashed his skull while another went through his body.

This body was found near Dawson, while the other, which may have been a case of accident, was brought ashore near Selkirk.

GENERALS SELECT AIDES.

Washington, July 18.—The three general officers who will represent the United States army at the autumn maneuvers of the German army have selected their aides as follows: Major General Corbin will have Lieutenant Colonel John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's office; Major General Young will have First Lieutenant James F. McKinley, Fourteenth cavalry, a nephew of President McKinley, and Brigadier General Wood will have First Lieutenant Frank McCoy, Tenth cavalry.

MRS. LANE DEAD.

Washington, July 18.—Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane, daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, and widow of the late Thomas Lane of this city, died today at her residence here of brain fever and nervous prostration. She had been unconscious for nearly a week.

CARDIGAN'S CLAIM AGAINST M'DOWELL'S CLAIMS SUSTAINED

Milwaukee, Wis., July 18.—Judge Halsey of the circuit court has handed down an opinion in which he decides that Melbourne McDowell holds the rights of the plays of "La Tosca" and "Cleopatra," which rights he inherited from his wife, the late Fanny Davenport.

TAFT RECEIVES ANOTHER REPLY

Pope Pleased at Assurances of Peaceable Settlement.

FAREWELL AUDIENCE JULY 21

RAMPOLLA PRAISES PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR.

ROME, July 18.—The following note from the vatican was presented to Governor Taft tonight:

"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the letter by which you kindly communicated to me the cablegram from Secretary Root answering my note of July 9, which explained the counter project of the vatican for the regulation of religious affairs in the Philippines.

"While thanking you for this important communication, I am happy to assure you that the holy see has learned with the liveliest satisfaction the high consideration in which Mr. Root, in the name of the government of the United States, holds the fitness of the measures which the vatican independently of the solution of any economic question designs taking to ameliorate the religious situation in the archipelago and co-operate in the pacification of the people under American sovereignty.

"The measures are indicted in my memorandum of June 21, and my letter of July 9. These declarations of Mr. Root do honor to the deep political wisdom of the government of the United States, which knows how to appreciate the happy influence of the holy see for the religious and civil elevation of the people, especially Catholics.

"With equal satisfaction, the pontiff has taken into account the assurances of Secretary Root that the American authorities in the Philippines and at Washington will put forth all possible efforts to maintain the good understanding happily established with the authorities of the Catholic church.

"On his part the pontiff will not fail to give the apostolic delegates soon to be sent to the Philippines the most precise instructions, according to my former notes.

Will Follow Root's Instructions.

"The main lines for future negotiations indicated in the notes having been accepted by Secretary Root, the representative of the vatican in the archipelago will enter into negotiations with the authorities in the Philippines on the four points indicated by Mr. Root at the end of his cablegram. The holy see does not doubt that mutual confidence, combined with the action of its report and that of the American government, will easily produce a happy solution of the pending questions, inaugurating for that noble country a new era of peace and true progress.

"It is my agreeable duty in ending this letter to be able to render homage to the very great courtesy and high capacity with which you have filled the delicate mission which the government and president of the United States confided to you. Willingly, I add that the favorable result of the negotiations must be attributed in very large part to your personal qualities.

"While flattering myself that this first success will be a guarantee of the happy issue of ulterior negotiations in Manila, I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed.) "RAMPOLLA."

Governor Taft was informed tonight that the pope had fixed July 21 for the farewell audience.

Governor Taft will start Saturday for Valloborosa, near Florence, where he will stay with his family until Monday, when he will return for his audience with the pope.

Say Pope is Displeased.

London, July 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the commission of cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in regard to the friars in the Philippines.

"I learn from an authoritative source," says the correspondent, "that besides annulling the procedure of the cardinals, the pope has summarily dissolved it, expressing his view that the American demands were reasonable and signifying his readiness to treat with Judge Taft personally."

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

St. Louis, July 18.—Fred Welchbrod, 30 years of age, and a son and daughter of Jacob P. Muskopf, aged 14 and 15 respectively, were struck by lightning near Millstadt in St. Clair county, Ills., today and killed.

Breckenridge, Colo., July 18.—W. P. Swallows, a prominent merchant and postmaster at Kokomo, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning at 1 o'clock today.

HARRY BELL SENTENCED.

New York, July 18.—Harry G. Bell, the receiving teller of the Riverside bank, who was yesterday convicted of thefts from the bank, said to have aggregated $20,000, was today sentenced to not more than six nor less than four years in the state prison at hard labor.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 18.—The reported engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Lieutenant Sterling Clarke of New York, a son of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clarke is emphatically denied by the authority of President Roosevelt, who has not even a personal acquaintance with Lieutenant Clarke.

TWO BABIES BURNED TO DEATH.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 18.—The two infant sons of John Smith burned to death at noon today in a barn near here.

KILLED DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

George Jaubert and His Brother Shot Down by His Wife.

Carbondale, Ill., July 18.—The Jaubert brothers, who operated a small coal mine near Graville, were both shot to death at their home early this morning by the wife of one of the men. They had returned about 11 o'clock, intoxicated, and the husband demanded his supper. Mrs. George Jaubert began its preparation, and her husband began breaking the dishes, and at last attacked her.

Mrs. Jaubert and her sister fled to a back room and locked the door. Her husband followed, broke down the door and renewed the assault, whereupon the infuriated wife fired three shots into his body, one passing through his heart, causing almost instant death.

The brother, who was a witness to the tragedy, attempted to strike the woman, whereupon Mrs. Jaubert emptied the two remaining chambers of the revolver into his body, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly afterward. The woman gave the alarm and surrendered to the officers. This morning Coroner Knaue impaneled a jury, which, after hearing the evidence, exonerated the wife. The brothers have been noted for years for their brutal ways.

He Meant to Be Complimentary.

(Philadelphia Press.)

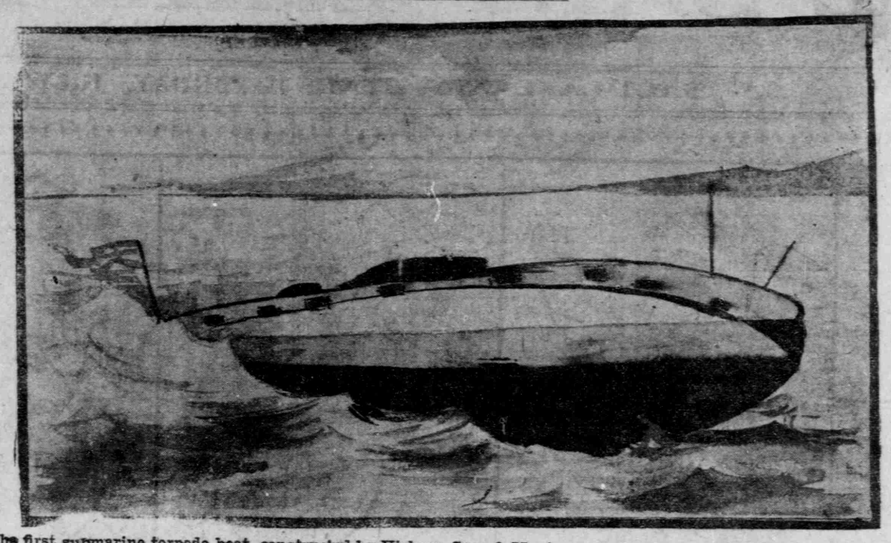
Tess—What a queer remark that man made about the bride.

Jess—What was it?

Jess—He said: "How natural she looks. Don't you think so?"

Jess—Mere force of habit. He's an undertaker.

THREE FORMIDABLE CRUISERS ARE ADDED TO BRITAIN'S FLEET



The first submarine torpedo boat, constructed by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, according to plans furnished by Inventor Holland—The illustration is reproduced from a snapshot taken just as the vessel emerged from the water.

(San Francisco Call.)

Three armored cruisers—Good Hope, Leviathan and King Alfred—have been turned over by the contractors to the admiralty within the specified time of delivery. The two last named have passed through successful trials and are now fitting for service at the dockyards, and the King Alfred was delivered June 8 at Portsmouth. The latter ship was laid down Aug. 11, 1899; the Good Hope Sept. 11, 1889, and the Leviathan Nov. 30, 1899, while the Drake, built at Pembroke dockyard and begun April 24, 1899, is still farther from completion. They are identical in all particulars, and are of 14,100 tons, 30,000 horsepower and twenty-three knots speed. The average estimated cost of the contract built ships, exclusive of guns, is $4,873,000, and that of the Drake, $4,819,500; while the completed cost of the six armored cruisers building for the United States navy will approximate $5,500,000 each, including armament. The American armored cruisers are practically of the same type and size as the British ships, and have a displacement of 13,680 tons, but only 23,000 horsepower and a calculated speed of twenty-two knots.

Experiments made in fitting the torpedo boat destroyer Star with bilge keels have given satisfactory results, and all the boats of that type in the British navy will be fitted with bilge keels, which will check the rolling to a great extent without appreciably reducing the speed or interfering with their maneuvering.

The British torpedo boat No. 60 broke her main shaft last month while fifteen miles out at sea. Mr. Lyne, gunner in command, made "all sails" with awnings, etc., and reached Saldanah bay in six hours. This experience may lead to providing all torpedo craft with sufficient canvas to overcome the otherwise serious results of a complete breakdown of the machinery while at sea.

Sir Francis Evans advises the British admiralty to invite designers outside of the navy to submit plans for vessels of war. The London Engineer calls attention to the fact that outside of Elswick and Barrow, there are probably no naval architects competent to design a warship. In July, 1885, Charles Cramp expressed somewhat similar views, stating that there were hardly four in the world—of which two were in England and none in the United States—who could design a ship of war. He has probably modified his views somewhat by this time, for there are now several skillful designers in our navy; but it is a waste of time for others not in the navy to attempt that kind of work. It is much more of a specialty than that of yacht and steamship design, and in the isolated cases where a non-naval designer has made a success of it, the plans were simply borrowed and reproduced with slight and immaterial changes.

Japan owns the fastest and most efficient destroyers in any navy. The latest additions are the Asashio (morning tide) and Shirakumo, built by Thornycroft of Chiswick. The order for these two boats was given Nov. 16, 1900, and the Asashio hoisted the Japanese flag on Feb. 20, 1902. The contract called for thirty-one knots speed with 7,000 horsepower, and the trial developed an average of 31.038 knots and 7,500 horsepower during three consecutive hours. The boats are of the usual destroyer type, 216 feet eight inches in length, twenty feet nine inches beam and 333 tons displacement on a mean draught of six feet. The British destroyer Albatross, also built by Thornycroft, is the only boat exceeding the speed of the Asashio, but the English destroyer, built in 1898, is eleven feet longer, twenty-seven tons greater displacement and 400 horsepower over the Japanese boat.

The first vessel built in Japan for a foreign government was launched at Kobe last month from the yard of the Kawasaki Dock company. The vessel was built for the Chinese customs service, and is of 700 tons. One interesting fact in this connection is this—that while the Chinese government contracted for a steamer of 600 tons, the builders voluntarily increased the size to 700 tons for the same cost, and thereby obtained a bounty allowed by the Japanese government. It is within the bounds of possibility that Japan may become a competitor in the world's shipbuilding in the near future, for the notion that its people are simply imitative in their work is shown to be incorrect by the rapid development of many industries. Its young men sent abroad for education in various branches return to their native country well equipped to teach those at home, and this is especially the case with engineering, military and naval students. Japan has men and money to inaugurate enterprises hitherto monopolized by Europe and the United States and the advantage of low wages. The daily pay of a shipwright in Yokohama ranges from 40 to 45 cents a day, and with the same machine tools to work with as the European or American workmen who receive from $1 to $4 a day, is able to turn out work probably as good and at an absurdly low cost according to our standards. The steamship combines and the shipbuilding monopolies of the United States and Great Britain may have a formidable competitor in the "little brown men" of the Orient.

WILLIAM TELL NOW HOME.

Filipino Goat Mascot Kidnaped by Jackies Back From Havana.

"William Tell" arrived home from Havana Friday afternoon, whither he went to witness the inauguration of President Palma. Mr. Tell would not discuss the impression he formed of the Cubans or the way they usher into office presidents, but from what a few of his friends said, "William" did not enjoy his visit to the Pearl of the Antilles to any great extent, and showed in many ways during his short stay that he was very anxious to get back to his new home at the Brooklyn navy yard, says the New York Times.

"William," who, by the way, is the only genuine Filipino goat at present connected with the American army, has an interesting history, and it is from that standpoint that this story is written. Born not far from the naval station at Cavite, P. I., about two years ago, it was Mr. Tell's fortune or misfortune, it matters not which, to be kidnaped some fourteen months ago by a couple of jackies from the gunboat Helena. The sailors were out for a good time and the thought of capturing a new mascot had not entered their heads, when all of a sudden they ran across a little white, black-spotted animal peacefully nibbling away at the grass that grows in spots around Cavite. No sooner was William sighted than the two Americans forthwith decided that his right place was in the navy and aboard the Helena, which at that time, outside of a rather ancient parrot, was minus a real mascot. So it came about that the goat was soon captured and taken to the naval anchorage off Cavite, where he was with considerable ceremony enlisted as a mascot of the United States navy. There are very few vessels in the navy that do not carry mascots during their cruises, and of these pet-carrying men-of-war nearly every one boasts of a goat as its chief of staff in the mascot line. Most of these goats are of American origin, so it will be easily understood what a unique place "William Tell" occupies at present. He arrived at New York on board the Brooklyn, which had been the flagship of the Asiatic station for a long time, and it was from one of the sailors aboard that famous vessel that the following story of the accomplishments, etc., of "Mr. Tell" was gleaned:

"When the goat was first brought on board the Helena," said the sailor, "he was a little lean, hungry-looking cuss, and looked anything but the trim, well-groomed little fellow he is at the present time. Of course, you know that it isn't any easy matter to train a goat for service in the navy, and in the case of this one the task was unusually hard, owing to the fact he did not understand a word of English. The day following his kidnaping a committee of three of the oldest men in the Helena's complement were appointed a commission to educate 'William.' For a long time it was almost impossible to make him understand a thing that his teachers tried to impress on him. Finally, though, after he had been in service some six or seven weeks, he began to see things in a better light, and then his education went along in splendid shape, the goat catching on to all the English words and learning tricks so fast that his tutors soon found out that they were running short of tricks, and had to give him a week's vacation. At the end of ten months the commission reported that the education of the goat was completed, and the result was that the Helena had the smartest mascot in the service—an opinion that has been verified by William's career.

"To give you an idea of what William can do it will be enough to give you a fair idea of his abilities to say that there is hardly a command given aboard ship that he does not understand. For instance, there is the target practice. William is mortally afraid of the big guns, and he knows exactly what is coming the minute the officers give the orders that cause the men to get the guns ready. No sooner does he realize what is about to take place that he whisks away down into the engine room, where he will snuggle away in the darkest corner until somebody tells him that there are to be no more noises or uncomfortable recoils that day.

"On the other hand, the boat drills are his especial delight, and he is never so happy as when sitting in a boat, watching the rhythmical swing of the oars in the hands of the sailors. Also he understands exactly how to deport himself on board ship, being as lively as a cat when in the quarters of the enlisted men and as dignified as a judge when visiting the cabin of admiral or captain. He eats only navy food, and the tobacco that he consents to chew every now and then is the usual navy brand. We have not taught him how to smoke yet, but it is not a forlorn hope by any means that he may be prevailed on eventually to smoke as well as chew.

"He knows the flag of every nation that owns a ship, and he refuses absolutely to salute any color other than the American, although he has on several occasions shown that he holds in very high esteem the flag of England, this fact being due probably to the good times given him by English troops when he visited Australia during the Duke of York's tour of the British possessions, and also at Shanghai, where the Britishers treated him more like some royal visitor than mascot of an American warship. By the way, I might tell you how it was that William came to be transferred from the Helena to the Brooklyn. It came about this way:

"In the harbor of Shanghai during the China trouble the Helena and the Brooklyn met, and the sailors of our ship saw William do a few of his favorite stunt. They were so impressed that negotiations looking to his transfer to the Brooklyn were immediately opened. At first the Helena's men would listen to no arguments whatever about any transfer, but the men of the flagship persisted, and eventually succeeded in convincing the Helena sailors that it was due to the education of William that he be transferred to the Brooklyn and brought to America, so that he might have a chance to form a more accurate as well as intimate knowledge of the land of his adoption."

"HEADS OR TAILS."

History of the Familiar Expression, and Its Early Use.

(London Globe.)

Not many days ago a morning newspaper had a paragraph in which it was sagely remarked that the influence of kings and queens extends to many of the minor things of life. And then, by way of illustrating this indisputable remark, it was stated that before the accession of Queen Victoria people who tossed with a coin usually cried, "Man or woman?"—the "woman" being, as was shown by a quotation from "Pickwick," the figure of a dragon—but that when the queen's head appeared on coins some confusion probably arose, and "hence," we are told, "the popular cry became 'Heads or tails?'" Further, the question was asked, "Will the king's accession bring about the revival of the almost obsolete term?"

The appearance of his majesty's head on the coinage in place of that of the late Queen Victoria is hardly likely to affect the popular formula; but the paragraphist was hopelessly at sea in giving 1838 or thereabouts as the date of introduction of the said formula. "Heads or tails?" The phrase was in use generations before "Man or woman?" was ever heard of; and, by the way, the latter did not die out of use at the accession of Queen Victoria, any more than "head or tail" then first came in. So long ago as 1684, Otway, in one of his plays, talks of the way boys played with farthings—they "go to heads or tails for 'em." The "tail" is, of course, a mere fashion of speech, used simply to denote the reverse of "head." In Ireland, when the reverse of coins bore a harp, the cry naturally used to be, "Head or harp?"

A more recent English version is "Head or Woman?"—the woman being the figure of Britannia, which is hardly so absurd as the identification of the dragon trampled by St. George with a woman. The Pickwickian allusion mentioned above occurs near the beginning of Mr. Pickwick's adventures at the Bull Inn, Rochester, on the occasion of the charity ball. Mr. Jingle and Mr. Tupman are about to purchase their tickets. "Not worth while splitting a guinea," said the former; "toss who shall pay for both—I call; you spin—first time—woman—woman — bewitching woman," and down came the coin, says the chronicler, "with the dragon (called by courtesy a woman) uppermost."

Two Ways of Strutting.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

There are more ways of strutting than by walking with a lofty, proud gait and erect head. Most people avoid strutting in the bodily mode because of the danger of collision and an upset. Experience has taught most men the folly and peril of strutting on public thoroughfares.

But it is impossible to strut in one's mind, and every person does a little secret strutting in his own thoughts. Generally one is discreet enough to keep these mental struttings private, but occasionally vanity breaks out and others are let into the secret.

When a man does anything of note his mind goes prancing and high-stepping, and he devotes a greater or less time to telling himself what a wonderful fellow he is. He is, indeed, a wonderful fellow if he keeps this opinion to himself and does not take a few friends into his confidence, for it is rather unsatisfactory to be one's own and sole cinquer, and the temptation to let one's self-admiration take tongue is strong. But danger lies in talking, for listeners are not necessarily admirers, and the self-glorious man is a crowd of sneerers behind his back.

The man who strays either physically or mentally, will surely be bumped sooner or later and brought to grass. No man can walk safely without keeping his eyes pretty closely on the ground. When a man has done something to be proud of he may be excused for strutting a little, but it is very imprudent to keep up the gait. The world has no patience with strutters and delights to see them tumbled.

His First Wish of Three.

(Washington Star.)

"Now," said the good fairy, "I am going to grant you three wishes."

"Anything I mention I can have?" said the boy, who has been reared in a modern business atmosphere.

"Anything."

"Well, to start with, I'd like to have you guarantee several encores to each wish."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Utah National Bank,

at Salt Lake City, in the state of Utah, at the close of business July 16, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$186,387 29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	12,596 72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,750 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	30,380 22
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,375 00
Other real estate owned	16,236 93
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	13,489 44
Due from state banks and bankers	42,704 87
Due from approved reserve agents	102,265 89
Checks and other cash items	75 28
Exchanges for clearing house	9,276 83
Notes of other national banks	4,325 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	15 41
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie $59,765	
Legal tender notes 6,437	65,202 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$548,574 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	2,500 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	12,294 54
National bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other national banks	4,044 37
Due to state banks and bankers	70,657 98
Individual deposits subject to check	244,392 54
Demand certificates of deposits	9,360 00
Time certificates of deposit	35,055 53
Certified checks	2,264 50
Cashier's checks outstanding	278 10
Liabilities other than those above stated, clearing house	17,627 32
Total	$548,574 88

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake—ss:

I, B. G. Raybould, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. G. RAYBOULD, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES CHIPMAN,
J. D. DIXON,
J. E. OPENSHAW,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1902.

(Seal.) M. C. IVERSON, Notary Public.

Wholesome **Budweiser**

Clear, sparkling, palatable. Has a flavor peculiarly its own, making it the most popular bottled beer for table use in cottage and mansion all 'round the wide, wide world.

The product of

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers also of Black & Tan, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Faust, Export Pale, Exquisite, Michelob and Malt-Nutrine. All orders promptly filled by

OLSON & LYTTLE, Wholesale Dealers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

HAMILTON'S

Great Sale.

This week we will close out all our SUMMER SUITS, WAISTS AND HATS REGARDLESS OF COST.

We are also showing new novelties in Mid-Summer Suits in the Coffee Linens and latest fabrics.

The CHIC FELT HATS in Silver Gray and White will be shown this week.

Hamilton's, 120 Main.

MANHOOD RESTORED. "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for free circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale in Salt Lake City by Goode-Pitts Drug Co.

The safe cure, the quick Cure for Headaches— Cures summer colds, too.

BROMO-LAX CONTAINS NO QUININE

THE **Deseret Savings Bank.**

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Riter, President.
Moses Thatcher, Vice President.
Elias A. Smith, Cashier.
James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler, David Eccles, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John R. Winder, Reed Smoot, E. R. Eldredge, W. F. James.

Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

Salt Palace PROGRAMME

WEEK OF JULY 14th, 1902.

Cornell La Jess,
Miss Hutchison,
Kuhn Bros.
Miss McCay,
Sadie Hart,
Theo. La Jess.

SEE HERE!

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Hotel Knutsford

G. S. Holmes, Proprietor.

New and elegant in all its appointments; 250 rooms, single and en suite; 75 rooms with bath.

Established 1841. 150 Offices. The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEORGE RUST, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, Offices in Progress building, Salt Lake City.

SALT AIR TIME TABLE

Depot—First South and Fourth West, old Garfield station.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
10:30 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
2:20 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
4:20 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
6:20 p. m.	7:35 p. m.
7:45 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
9:10 p. m.	11:15 p. m.

Last train Sundays, 7:45; returning 9:45.

L. S. HILLS, President.
MOSES THATCHER, Vice President.
H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
E. S. HILLS, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Deseret National Bank

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS $250,000

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

National Bank of The Republic

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox ..... President
George A. Lowe ..... Vice President
W. F. Adams ..... Cashier

CAPITAL PAID IN $300,000

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

The State Bank of Utah

Corner Main and South Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Vice President.
CHARLES S. BURTON, Cashier.
HENRY T. McEWAN, Asst. Cashier.

General Banking Business.

Accounts Solicited. Special attention to country trade. Correspondence invited.

Wells, Fargo & Co's BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

(Established 1853.)

Transacts a General Banking Business

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in, $200,000.

General Banking in All Its Branches.

Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

McCornick & Co

BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY.

(Established 1878.)

Transact a General Banking Business.

WALKER BROTHERS,

BANKERS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.