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ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIA MAY FORCE SILVER HIGHER

London Thinks Outlook For the White Metal is Improving.

THE DEMAND IS INCREASING

MONEY IS MORE ABUNDANT IN ENGLAND—TENDENCY GOOD.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The record fall in the price of silver was one of the features of the week, and this decline was in proportion more marked in India than on the home market. The explanation offered here for this collapse was the lack of any eastern demand, coupled with the forced liquidation in Wall street and the rumor that Mexico intended to establish a gold standard. The general situation in India, however, is improving and it is thought that a period of prosperity in that country will tend to check any further decline in silver. While money was reasonably abundant last week, the slight improvement in the situation on the stock exchange and an attempt to force a boom in home rails raised a few values, and a small amount of so-called investment buying took place, but the break in American securities and in Kaffirs left the market to meet and uninteresting as it has been for weeks past.

WATCH WALL STREET KEENLY.

German Financiers Keep Their Eyes on America.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The German bourses are watching the movement in Wall street with the keenest interest, but the break in quotations in America exercised comparatively little influence here. The Berlin financiers do not expect a great reaction in Germany to result from any collapse in the American situation, since German holdings of American securities are too unimportant and the American operators are practically all Germans. Nevertheless, the most important feature of the week here, namely, the further heavy break in Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares, was attributed to American sales, especially because the Deutsche bank has also been effecting large sales of its holdings in these shares. The domestic market has been selling short, and quotations of Hamburg-American stood yesterday at 97 and North German Lloyds at 95. The renewed depression was occasioned by the bad freight market and the fear that the American revision reacting upon the general business situation might cause a further increase in the shipping combination and thereby disorganize the freight market. A report was also current that Austria will direct the flow of emigration from that country through Trieste instead of Hamburg and Bremen, as at present is the case.

The other departments of the market were weak and dull. The situation being attributed to the Wall street situation and the fall in Kaffirs on the London stock exchange.

THREE RULERS COMING

President of France, England's King and Leopold of Belgium May Visit St. Louis.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Deputy De Loulie has been interviewed with regard to his statement at the banquet of the Industrial, Commercial and Economical societies today, that he had received information that the St. Louis exposition commission had decided to extend the invitation to visit America. He says the matter was not intended to be made public. It was a mere after-dinner remark, which he did not attach much importance, which was made to the exposition officials two years ago. He was surprised, he says, when he received information from St. Louis that the idea might materialize, and that a proposal to extend the invitation to President Loubet to visit the exposition was being seriously considered. "I attributed this action," M. De Loulie continued, "to a warm and profound liking on the part of the St. Louis commission, especially since the Rochambeau festival. The journey of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States has been the wish of American friends of France, and I think that if the German emperor thought proper to send his brother to the St. Louis exposition, President Loubet might not be indifferent to the Louisiana purchase. There are no more glorious than the history of France that are more glorious than the session of Louisiana by Napoleon Bonaparte when he was in the city of St. Louis. The St. Louis exposition commission doubtless believes that the best way of showing America's gratitude to France would be to invite the president of the third French republic to the centennial celebration of the act of the first republic. The journey would be quite constitutional, for precedents exist in the history of France. The President's sure and of President Loubet himself. It has been said that King Edward would also pay the exposition a visit. If President Loubet goes he would certainly make a more triumphant trip than did Prince Henry of Prussia."

PRETENDER IS CAPTURED.

Tangiers, Morocco, Nov. 16.—According to a report which has reached here from Fez, the imperial troops have succeeded in capturing the pretender to the throne. It is stated that the sultan, at the head of an army of 25,000 men, will direct in person the operations to put down the uprising of the Kabyle tribesmen at Zempur.

TWO APPLES FOOD FOR SEVENCASTAWAYS

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Wellington cables that the two survivors of the wrecked steamer Elangamite, who were rescued on a raft by the British steamer Penguin, went through a narrow escape. The raft, which was measured only seven feet long by twelve feet wide, and had seven persons on it when it left the wreck. The only food on board was two apples. The first apple was consumed on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, each being divided into sixteen portions. From Sunday, the day they were wrecked, until Thursday, when they were taken ashore, the raft drifted sixty miles on the half submerged raft. Several attempts were made to land on the Three Kings Islands. Three men died Monday night from drinking salt water. All of the survivors suffered the tortures of thirst, and four other men and the stewardess died of exhaustion before they were picked up by the Penguin. They had a cruel disappointment Tuesday night. A steamer was sighted in the distance, and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel. When the Penguin was sighted, only one of the survivors was able to stand, and all were terribly emaciated.



May Not This Explain the President's Ill Luck?

ARMOUR PLANT IS BURNED

Fire Destroys Buildings, Entire Equipment, Livestock and Dressed Meats of Company at Sioux City—Spectacular Effects Were Many.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 16.—Armour & Co.'s packing plant, which occupied four acres of the stock yards and was valued at \$900,000, was totally destroyed early this morning by a fire which started on the second floor of the fertilizer building and is thought by Manager Lemmon to have been due either to spontaneous combustion or to an imperfect drier. The loss is partly covered by \$721,500 insurance. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire. Within an hour after the fire was discovered by a watchman six streams of water were being thrown upon the flames, which were gutting the fertilizer building, 120x60 feet and four stories high, but the pressure was inadequate. The suddenness of the building burned like chaff. The roof soon fell and the fire burst through into the beef killing house. At the same time the cattle chutes ignited, and in five minutes fell with a heavy crash. Once in the beef killing house the flames began to dance madly. From this house the oleomargarine building was only a step, and when the oils started to burn the fire presented a most spectacular appearance. The big beef house, containing 500 carcasses, next caught fire, and the whole plant, except the hog house, was a lake of fire. The country for miles around this house was lighted up as if by a terrific detonation, followed quickly by another, then another. Twenty-four drums of 100 pounds of ammonia each exploded before the reserve supply in the ammonia cistern was reached. That explosion almost razed the entire plant. The flames were blown through the fire wall, which separated the hog house from the other buildings. The hog house contained 3,500 dressed hogs and 2,500,000 pounds of pork products. Steadily the fire crept against the wind and through the office building. Not a scrap of paper was saved. After the fire got good headway in the hog house, the shops, chicken packing plant, ice houses and ice runways and smaller department houses were consumed in quick succession. The terrible roaring continued unabated, the high brick walls crumbled and crashed one by one, and the conflagration gradually ate its way through building after building. The fire department was helpless, as its apparatus was inadequate. The pressure was hardly strong enough to throw water to the roof of the pork house. When the walls of this department burst, the firemen played their streams upon the buildings until daylight. The fire burned all day, and this afternoon there was another terrific explosion, which threw bricks and pieces of iron for hundreds of yards. No one was hurt.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—C. W. Armour of the Armour Packing company stated today that the plant at Sioux City destroyed by fire last night, would be rebuilt at once. The new plant will be much larger and finer than the one burned.

BOUGHT CLOTHES WITH MR. LEWIS' TEN

(Special to The Herald.) Cedar City, Nov. 16.—Much of the Republican success in the recent election in our county was due to money forwarded from the central committee, and left by A. B. Lewis, the names of several persons from this district. A good story is told of the latter gentleman in Summit, a little town near here. Mr. Lewis thought to grease the campaign machinery a little by leaving \$10 with a man to be used as he saw fit to advance the interests of Republicanism. This man, who is a staunch Republican, was not at home, but his wife, who is a staunch Democrat, was and she proceeded to buy a suit of clothes for her boy with the \$10 before Mr. Lewis had got out of town.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.

Manila, Nov. 16.—The number of cholera cases is increasing in this city and the spread of the disease is causing some alarm. There are on an average of thirty cases daily. The Funston reserve hospital, the casual camp at Santa Mesa and Bilbid prison are now included among the places infected. Should the water supply become infected a general epidemic is considered inevitable. The report from the provinces show a decrease in the number of cases.

GOVERNOR YATES IMPROVING.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—Physicians attending Governor Yates state tonight that they believe a turn for the better has developed. For five hours this morning his temperature remained stationary at 99.5 degrees, only one above the normal. This is the lowest mark since the beginning of the governor's illness twenty-three days ago.

ERROR CAUSES DEATH

Flagman's Mistake Brings on Collision of Train and Electric Cars.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—One man was killed and a dozen men, women and children more or less seriously injured in a collision today between a Western avenue electric train and a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight train at the Eighteenth street crossing. The motor car and trailer, which make up the electric train, were crowded with passengers and it was only by a miracle that so many escaped instant death. The dead: Hugh Curran, passenger on street car. The injured: Joseph Dedrich, severely injured and leg crushed. Mrs. Dedrich, both arms broken and body bruised. Joseph Dedrich, jr., left shoulder dislocated, the right arm broken and cut about the head and body. Mamie Dedrich, face lacerated and body bruised. T. Brown, back injured; serious. Frank Gayle, motorman, bruised about head and body. Alex Langford, conductor on trailer, four ribs broken and severely cut and bruised about body. J. Egan, conductor motor car, right leg broken.

The flagman at the crossing was responsible for the accident. The freight train, which consisted of forty-two cars with an engine at either end, broke in two as it neared Western avenue. The front part of the train passed the crossing, and the flagman, not noticing the remaining portion of the train coming at full speed half a block away, pulled up the gates and gave the signal that the crossing was clear. The electric train, which had been waiting for the freight train to pass, started to cross the tracks and was hit square in the middle by the last half of the freight train. The street cars were overturned in the ditch by the collision. Several of the passengers noticed the danger in time to jump before the accident happened, but the greater portion of the passengers were dependent on the flagman and the men in charge of the street car have been placed under arrest.

MAY HIT CANADA BACK.

United States Considering Levying Duty on Sawed Timber.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—Canadian lumbermen who are in touch with what is going on at Washington and in Canadian government circles are alarmed over the rumor that a duty of \$4 per 1,000 feet will be levied on Canadian sawed lumber entering the United States. It is said that the measure is intended as a reprisal for the action of the provincial governments of Ontario and Quebec in placing an embargo on the export pulp wood. A number of pulp mills on the northern borders of the United States were dependent largely on Canada for pulp wood, and these have suffered by the embargo. No effective reprisal can be taken in connection with the pulp industry, so an effort, it is alleged, is on foot to strike at Canada through the sawn lumber industry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is anxious that the governments of both Ontario and Quebec should take some step that will mitigate the alleged grievance of the American pulp industry. It is possible that on his coming trip to Manila, Sir Wilfrid will discuss the matter with the American government.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—J. H. Outwater, one of the most prominent citizens of Cleveland, died in New York City yesterday as the result of a surgical operation.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER VERY ILL.

London, Nov. 16.—A bulletin issued by hospital physicians today says the condition of Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who has been lying seriously ill for some months, has now become very critical.

PHILIPPINE TREASURY LOSSES.

Manila, Nov. 16.—Auditor Lawshe figures the losses to the Philippine treasury on account of the depreciation of silver since January, including the last decline, at \$1,000,000 gold.

'POSSUM FOR ROOSEVELT'

Dinner the Event of the Day in Mississippi Hunting Camp—Guide Promises Better Sport For President, But Weather Conditions Are Bad.

SMEDERS, Miss., Nov. 16.—Sunday was a quiet day at the president's camp on Little Sunflower. There was no hunt, but the president and several members of the party spent a couple of hours in the morning rambling over the forest trails on their horses. Dinner was the chief event of the day. The menu included roast beef, 'possum and sweet potatoes. Dinner was served in camp style on a rough pine board table set up in the open air. Tin plates and tin cups were used. There were not enough knives and forks to go around and the colored cook announced, to the amusement of everybody as the party sat down, that on account of the scarcity of the articles he had distributed them only to the "colonel" (as the president is invariably called in camp) and the "foreign gentleman." The president is enjoying his outing very much. He has not had three days of such complete freedom and rest since he entered the White House. The insurgent newspaper men returned to the assault today. Having been repulsed on the land side by Mr. Mangum's pickets, they resolved today to try to effect an entrance to the camp by the water route. A boat was chartered at Vicksburg, according to the story in circulation here, and it was reported to have left that place at 3 o'clock this morning. The route of the expedition is to be up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo, thence up the latter river to the Big Sunflower. The distance, owing to the bends in the river, is over forty miles, but if the party started it did not reach its destination. The rivermen say there is now a sand bar at the mouth of the Yazoo which would stop any craft drawing over twelve inches.

The Chicago party, which is hunting with Bob's pack of hounds seventy miles north of here, is reported to have had better luck than the president's party, according to a message received here today. The party during the last week bagged eleven deer and four bears. Holt Collier's dander is up, and he vows that the "colonel" will not go home empty handed. His dogs had a good rest today and will be in fine condition to resume the chase tomorrow. The weather tonight, however, is not favorable. It has turned colder and rain is falling.

A report circulated among the colored people that the president was coming to New York today attracted about 1,000 negroes to the camp, who waited here until dark before they would be convinced that the report was incorrect.

FIREMAN IS KILLED

Collision on Joint Track of Colorado Midland and Rio Grande Fatal.

Rifle, Colo., Nov. 16.—A collision between an extra stock train of the Colorado Midland road and a freight train of the Rio Grande road, a half-mile west of here, caused the death of E. R. Thorp, fireman of one of the Midland engines. The accident occurred on the joint track of the two roads. The following persons were injured: Fred Sliffler, Midland engineer, left arm and right hand broken, otherwise slightly injured. W. B. Crawford, Rio Grande brakeman, back injured. Austin Gavin, livestock agent for the Midland, all the ribs on left side broken and internal injuries. Lem Miller, Rio Grande engineer, badly scalded, cut about head and face. R. G. Richardson, Rio Grande fireman, scalded and severely cut and bruised. Andy Danielson and A. S. Miller, engineer and fireman of Midland helper engine. J. W. Crawford and Dave Havlin, Midland brakemen, and Joe Rawlins, Midland conductor, were slightly injured. Sliffler and Gavin were taken to the Midland hospital at Colorado Springs, and Miller was placed in the hospital at Grand Junction. Traffic was delayed seventeen hours. The damage to stock and equipment amounts to about \$100,000.

WOMAN RISES AS A BRITISH LEADER

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The dullness of the political atmosphere has been dispelled by the appearance of a new leader, namely, Lady Colebrook. Not since Disraeli's time has a woman taken such an active part in inner political circles. Lady Colebrook is now regarded as the "Deus ex-Machina" of Lord Rosebery's party wherever she goes, and she goes almost everywhere, championing the ex-premier's cause. Society credits this talented and fascinating woman with several deft moves which have occurred from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's section of the liberal party. She is exceptionally interesting to Americans, as she has two sisters-in-law who are well known on the other side of the Atlantic, her brother, a public school teacher, who died a few weeks ago, and her husband, a New York. Lady Colebrook is gifted with rare intelligence and an excellent voice; she can be seen at all the principal race meetings and social gatherings, and the catholicity of her political friendships can be judged from the fact that after a recent large reception to the liberal league, she stayed at the Duke of Devonshire's for the Derby races. Lord Rosebery has gained a powerful ally whose leadership is more open than his own. Sir Edward Colebrook seldom is seen in public and is generally known as a book worm.

TEACHER ENDS HER LIFE.

New York, Nov. 16.—Dread of being summoned to answer a charge of roughly treating one of the children of her class is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide of Miss Cella Etlison, a public school teacher, who died today after drinking carbolic acid. Miss Etlison, who was 22 years old, was the daughter of a Chicago merchant.

GEORGE A. HENTY DIES.

London, Nov. 15.—George Alfred Henty, the well known author and former correspondent, died today. Mr. Henty is known especially to the boys, present and past, throughout the English speaking world by reason of his works of adventure.

MILES' TOUR.

Manila, Nov. 16.—General Miles visited Camp Vicars in Mindanao yesterday and the town of Zamboanga today.

CLAIMS MINERS ARE WELL PAID

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company Files Statement.

A PLEA OF SMALL PROFITS

DEFENDS OPERATORS AGAINST ACCUSATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The statement of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company, submitted to the anthracite coal strike commission, now in session at Scranton, in answer to the demands of the miners, was made public here today. The answer recites development of the company from the date of its charter, in 1822, refers to the expense of operation and to the comparatively small profits, and declares the demand of the employees for an increase of 20 per cent is unjustifiable, and states that the reasons given in support of the demand are not founded on fact.

Accompanying the statement are two exhibits. One shows the earnings of the employees of the company for the year, based on the time worked during 1901, the number of the several classes of workmen and the rates paid according to the payroll for the first half of May, 1902. The other is a catalogue of overt acts charged to the striking employees of the company during the recent contest, the riots, assaults and disturbances of various kinds, numbered at upwards of sixty. The answer states: "The Lehigh Coal & Navigation company is the oldest corporation engaged in the mining of coal in the anthracite region. It was chartered in 1822 and was the successor of the Lehigh Coal Mining company, which was organized in England in 1793. It also acquired certain rights on the Lehigh river which were granted in 1818.

Great Area of Land. "It owns and controls about 14,000 acres of coal lands in Carbon and Schuylkill counties, which are estimated to contain over 500,000,000 tons of available unmined coal. Its employees number about 8,000 and its capacity of production is over 200,000 tons a month. Its capital stock and funded debt amounts to upwards of \$75,000,000. All of its capital stock and bonds were issued for full value, but although its more important coal lands were purchased at a time when the country was a wilderness, and all its lands have been acquired at moderate prices, the dividends upon its capital stock to date only average 4.02 per cent. The profit on coal mined by the company during the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1901, averaged 11.09 cents per ton, after charging off taxes on coal land and depreciation, but not including any charge for royalty, which represents the value of the coal in the ground. Nor were the rates of freight upon the railroad exorbitant, as is shown by the fact that the company operated at a profit and found it advantageous to send the coal to market over the railroad rather than by the canal.

Referring to the claim of the miners that better wages are paid in the bituminous fields for substantially similar work, the answer states: "Good Wages the Rule. "This company does not know what rate of wages is paid in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country, but there is nowhere in any fields substantially similar work to that which is done under contract in the mines of this company. It is a fact, however, that miners of ordinary skill and experience have always been able to go from the mines of this company to any other mining region throughout the country and obtain employment. In 1891 for a day of ten hours contract miners earned an average of \$3.14 per day; skilled laborers, \$3.31; unskilled laborers, \$1.83; boys, \$1 for work underground. The rates for outside labor averaged as follows: "Skilled labor, \$1.95; unskilled labor, \$1.28; boys, 77 cents. The average annual earnings of adults were \$475.25."

Denial is made of the claim of the miners that their earnings are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living, and concerning the employees of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company these figures are given: "Out of 2,062 families, 870 own their own homes. Pianos will be found in 146 and house organs in 337. The company owns and rents to its employees 671 houses at an average rental of \$4.75 per month. The character of these houses is fully up to the average in any part of the country occupied by any other class of workmen. It has been the policy of the company to sell surface rights to those of its employees who desire to put up their own houses, and for many years there has been a steady demand for the same. The town of Summit Hill has a population of about 3,000, and almost the entire surface, with the dwellings, is now owned and occupied by employees of the company.

Home of Education. "The families of the employees have school accommodations, with capable teachers, and over 1,000 children are in attendance, while over 75 per cent of the whole fund expended in the region is derived from taxes paid by this company on its coal estate." "Regarding the employment of boys, the statement says: "State picking is a very easy occupation compared to the work done by the boy upon a farm, and many of our boys prefer to take care of the mine mules and other light work, and

(Continued on page 2)