RAILROAD WAR IN NORTHWEST

Hill and Harriman Fighting for Territory.

SURVEYORS ON COLUMBIA

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE OBJECTIVE POINTS OF STRUGGLE.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 10.—Developments of the last few days, confirmed by the fact that large sums of money have been and are being spent in railroad surveys along the north bank of the Columbia river indicate that a fight for the control of the water level grade along the Columbia river from eastern Washington to Portland of no mean proportions will occur within the next few months between the Hill and Harriman interests.

The companies having in the main the same purpose have recently been organized, the Portland and Seattle railway, said to be allied with the Harriman properties and the Wallula Pacific, which is asserted to be an offshoot of the J. J. Hill roads. Both these roads purpose building down the north bank of the Columbia river, and the Portland and Seattle, in addition, proposes to conduct a line to Seattle.

Surveying parties, said to be receiving pay checks of the Northern Pacific company, are active in the district lying between Vancouver and the Cascades of the Columbia. On the authority of a right of way agent, who is said to be acting in the interests of the Northern Pacific road, the statement is made that a right of way has been purchased with but two insignificant exceptions for the entire distance between Vancouver, and Kennewick, Wash. This man also states that within the next few weeks contracts for the construction of a roadbed will be let, and he adds that President Elliott of the Northern Pacific will, in the next few days, make an important announcement.

The information is also ascertained that Louis Gerlinger, president of the Wallula Pacific will make an announcement within the next few days.

It is likewise stated that surveying parties representing the Portland and Seattle road are in the field between Tyle and Vancouver; and that survey work is being vigorously pressed.

The Harriman-Hill war's latest development began last spring, when Harriman officials conferred on the coast and decided to invade Puget Sound. Previous to that time an armed truce had existed so far as the Pacific northwest was concerned. Kennewick, whence the Northern Pacific's branch will depart for the Columbia river, is in Yakima county, Wash. The branch will open for railroad traffic a big fruit and grain country. The Harriman branch to Seattle was once graded, but was then abandoned and was left so for years.

STRIKE IS PROBABLE

Chicago Freight Handlers Give the Railroads Forty-Eight Hours to Come to Terms.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Unless some sort of compromise is reached within the next two days between the freight handlers of Chicago and vicinity and the railroads entering Chicago, there will in all probability be a general strike of the men. Ever since last June, when the working contracts of the freight handlers with the railroads expired, the men have been trying to get the roads to sign a new agreement, but have been unsuccessful. Today a mass meeting of the members of the union was held for the purpose of considering means of bringing the general managers of the railroads to terms. By a unanimous vote of the members of the union it was decided to allow the employers but forty-eight hours longer in which to come to some sort of an agreement. Tomorrow all the railroads interested will be notified by the union that unless they agree to arbitrate the difficulty, agree to meet with representatives of the union or concede part of the demands of the men, a referendum vote to call a general strike will be taken. Ever since the expiration of last year's contract in June the railroad managers have refused to enter into negotiations with the union regarding a new wage schedule, and today's mass meeting was called to force the issue.

ROBBERY AT SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—Burglars robbed the safe of the Central theatre, one of the chain of 10-cent houses, some time early Sunday morning and got $328 in cash. The safe was not blown open, which shows that the robbery was committed by someone who knew the combination. Detectives are working on the case, but as yet have no clue.

BALL PLAYER DEAD.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10.—Louis Rogers Browning, better known to the baseball world as "Pete" Browning, died today at the City hospital from an abscess in the head, aged 45 years. Browning was a contemporary oof Comiskey, Dan Brouthers, Tom Ramsey and others, and for several years led all professional players as a batter.

NO SUSPICIOUS CASES.

Lemberg, Galicia, Sept. 10.—All the persons suspected of being ill of cholera at Padew have recovered and there are now no suspected cases in Galicia.

SEVEN DEATHS AT NEW ORLEANS

Father L. W. Green of the Jesuit College Among the Number.

COUNTRY CASES REPORTED

FUMIGATION OF FAMOUS OLD FRENCH MARKET.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—Official report to 6 p. m., Sunday:

New cases, 27; total to date, 2,289.
Deaths, 7; total to date, 16.
New foci, 11.
Cases under treatment, 256.
Discharged, 1,677.

The unfavorable part of the Sunday report is the unusually large number of deaths. Another distinguished member of the Roman Catholic clergy is in the list, Father L. W. Green of the Jesuit college. He died at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after being ill exactly a week.

No Italian Victims.

There is not a single Italian name among the other deaths.

This afternoon the famous old French market was fumigated. The building, being an open one, and extending for four blocks, from St. Ann to Ursuline, presented a difficult problem for fumigation. Assistant Surgeon Berry, with a half carload of sulphur, started the fumes working. The fumes ascended in a dense cloud in the cavernous domes of the buildings, and thousands of bats and myriads of insects of all kinds, not to mention flies and mosquitoes, were killed.

Country Reports.

There was little news from the country today. The most important was that from the health officer at La Fourche parish, reporting four cases at La Fourche crossing. There were two deaths in that parish Sunday, one at La Rosa, and one at Midway, between Cutoff and Leeville.

Other country reports were:
Patterson, 7 cases; two deaths.
Tallulah, 11 cases; two deaths.
Kenner, 2 cases; 1 death.
Hanson City, 4 cases.
Donaldsville, 2 cases.
St. Roque, 2 cases.
Pecan Grove, 1 death.
Mississippi—Gulfport, 1 case.
Vicksburg, 4 cases.
Natchez, 1 case.

MEXICAN LOTTERIES WILL BE SUSPENDED

Guadalajara, Mexico, Sept. 10.—State officials here say that word has been sent out from the City of Mexico that all lotteries in the republic must be suppressed. The suppression will follow the expiration of the franchises held by the Loteria de la Beneficia Publica. This franchise was granted for twenty-five years and has a year yet to run. The federal government will set an example by suppressing the national lottery, which is under government control, and the states which conduct lotteries will, it is claimed, follow suit. The lotteries conducted by private concerns will be given a certain period in which to close up their business. The action will be in line with the efforts of the Mexican government to suppress gambling in every form.

LOST HIS FORTUNE AND KILLED HIMSELF

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Ruined by disastrous financial ventures, Brewer Button, a former millionaire of Western Springs, Ill., committed suicide here today by inhaling illuminating gas in a rooming house on Indiana avenue. Button came to Chicago five weeks ago, since when he has been speculating heavily on the board of trade. Two years ago Button was worth $1,200,000, but is said to have lost it all by speculation. He left a letter addressed to the landlady of the rooming house asking forgiveness for the annoyance he was causing her, and requested that he be buried in the potter's field, as he declared he was penniless.

FLOOD IN OKLAHOMA.

Seven Children Drowned—Man Is Killed by Lightning.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 10.—Near Sayre, in Roger Mills county, last night, three children of Mrs. Ed Smith of Pueblo, Colo., were drowned in a small stream while en route to Cheyenne in a stage coach.

Four persons were drowned in Pine creek, a tributary of Red river, near Sawyer, I. T.,—two Gregory boys, aged 11 and 16; one Horton boy, aged 11, and an Evans boy, aged 12.

Francis Holiday, aged 28, was killed by lightning near Alma, Okla.

New World's Record.

New York, Sept. 10.—Martin J. Sheridan, the Irish-American all-around champion, threw the discus 143 feet 4 inches today at the Empire City race track in the athletic meet of the First regiment, Irish volunteers, beating the world's record, which he held, of 133 feet 6½ inches.

Don't Try to Wear Your Straw Hat Out--Keep It For Next Season. It's Time to Get Under a Fall Block.

Youmans, Stetson and Francis--$5, $4, $3--at this shop. The best selected of the best.

RICHARDSON & ADAMS CO.

"A CLOTHES SHOP FOR MEN."

At "The Sign of the Four" THIS Bra 172 MAIN STREET

NINETEEN VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION

Awful Scene in the Vicinity of the Rand Powder Works at Connellsville, Pa.—Six Missing Men Were Blown to Pieces.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 10.—The scene of complete devastation at the site of the Rand Powder works, which were destroyed by an explosion yesterday, beggars description. Men were at work today plowing over and digging in the debris in the hope of finding more bodies, but only an arm, shoulder, foot or portion of charred bone could be found now and then, and it is likely that the bodies of the six missing will never be identified. The dead bodies now recognized number twelve, while there are six unidentified, and adding the little child who was killed by a wagon, the death list numbers nineteen.

List of Dead.

A revised list of the identified dead shows the following:

Clyde Wood, stenographer.
George Llewellyn.
Charles Bartlett.
Albert Woods.
Fred Waterstraw, jr.
Harry Underwood.
Homer Humphrey.
George Martin.
Elmer Hughes.
William McIntyre.
James Breakiron.
Gilbert Mitchell, killed while carrying his father's dinner to the works.

A child of Isaac Mathews, of Leith, was run over by a wagon on its way to the scene of the explosion, and killed.

Missing.

The missing are:
Frank Ryeland.
William Llewellyn.
Charles Elffritz.
Fred Waltersraw, sr.
Isaac Medereft.
Homer Swaney.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

Estimate of Director of the Mint Roberts Shows an increase in the Yellow Metal of $7,131,500 and 3,486,000 Fine Ounces of the White.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Director of the Mint Roberts today made public his estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1904. These figures show an increased production over the calendar year 1903 of $7,131,500 gold and 3,486,000 fine ounces of silver. The largest gold gain was by California, which increased about $3,000,000 more than in the previous year, and a larger amount than in any year since the sixties. "This gain," the director says, "came chiefly from dredge operations, and a further gain is expected during the current year and for some years to come. The California state mining bureau estimates the possible output of the dredges at $7,000,000 a year for thirty years. Colorado shows an increase of nearly $2,000,000 gold and 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Alaska a gain of $700,000 gold; Montana a gain of 2,000,000 ounces of silver; Utah a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver; Idaho a gain of 1,300,000 ounces of silver. Forty-eight per cent of the silver was produced from lead ores, 26 per cent from copper ores and the rest largely from ores which also carried gold."

The following table shows the approximate distribution by the leading producing states and territories:

States.	Gold value.	Silver Fine ounces.
Alaska	$ 9,034,200	230,800
Arizona	3,343,900	2,744,100
California	19,109,600	1,532,500
Colorado	24,395,800	14,331,600
Idaho	1,503,700	7,810,200
Montana	5,097,800	14,608,100
Nevada	4,037,800	2,626,100
New Mexico	381,900	214,000
Oregon	1,309,900	143,200
South Dakota	7,024,600	137,000
Texas	2,900	462,600
Utah	4,215,000	12,484,300
Washington	327,900	149,900
Wyoming	16,400	4,400

The total gold production was $80,723,200; silver, 75,786,100 fine ounces.

The total amount of gold mined was 3,904,986 ounces and the commercial value of the silver produced was $33,515,938, making the total value of the two metals $114,239,138.

RHODE ISLAND HONORS MEMORY OF GALLANT COMMODORE PERRY

Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.—The coast squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, consisting of the flagship Texas and the monitors Nevada, Arkansas and Florida, arrived here today to participate in the "Old Home Week" exercises, which began tonight with special services in all the churches. The city is thronged with visitors. The chief feature tonight was a special service in the First Baptist church. The soldiers, marines and blue jackets from the forts, training and torpedo stations were in attendance. The sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Edward A. Johnson, whose theme was "Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, Rhode Island's Gallant Son and His Victory of Lake Erie."

The church was handsomely decorated. Special seats were reserved for Perry Belmont, a descent of the commodore, and Mrs. Belmont.

Mr. Belmont today made public a letter sent to him by Baron Kaneko, who was unable to accept an invitation to be present at the celebration of "Perry Day" tomorrow. Baron Kaneko wrote:

"You know what a keen interest the Japanese people always take in whatever is connected with Commodore Perry, whose memorable service has so closely cemented the friendly relations between this great republic and Japan and particularly you know what a unique privilege I had in connection with the monument which was erected at Kurihama in token of our grateful appreciation of the commodore's services to our empire. Therefore, you can well imagine my disappointment when I found that the engagement at Oyster Bay prevents me from having the pleasure to accept the invitation.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

Man and Woman Killed and Nine Persons Seriously Injured.

Lawton, Okla., Sept. 10.—A small tornado passed over the vicinity of Walter, twenty miles south of here last night, killing two persons and seriously injuring nine. The dead:

Mrs. E. M. Childers.
John Ross.

Several houses were blown down.

LIBERAL MEASURE OF AUTONOMY TO THE UNIVERSITIES OF RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—An imperial ukase is published this morning granting a liberal measure of autonomy to the universities, pending the elaboration of permanent regulations along the same lines. This is considered here as insuring the opening of the universities Sept. 14 and the resumption of the educational life of Russia, which has been at a standstill, with all students and professors in the higher schools on strike, since February.

The ukase places the election of rectors and deans of the universities, who have hitherto been appointed by the minister of education and were regarded as representatives of the hated bureaucratic class, in the hands of the university professors, thereby making these officials truly representative of university life. The duty of seeing that academic education follows a normal and orderly course is entrusted by the ukase to professorial councils, to which has been confided jurisdiction over offenses by students. University inspectors, who were formerly considered as a sort of secret police, are now responsible to the rectors and not to the ministry, and a cause of many misunderstandings between the universities and the authorities has thereby been removed.

The ukase fails to give the right of assembly or to grant the other political demands for which the students have been agitating, but the placing of the government of the universities in the hands of the professors meets the principal grievances of the students in regard to purely academic life, in which the faculties and students are thoroughly in sympathy with each other because of their common efforts to remedy the grievances.

BARON KANEKO AT OYSTER BAY

Japanese Financial Agent Lunches With the President.

VISIT IS PURELY SOCIAL

AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT THE BARON SAYS.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 10.—Baron Kaneko, the special commercial envoy of Japan to the United States, spent three hours today with President Roosevelt. Throughout the recent peace negotiations Baron Kaneko maintained the closest relations with the president, acting as an intermediary between the Japanese government and Baron Komura and the president. It can be said that Baron Komura trusted him as he trusted nobody else.

Baron Kaneko arrived on the 12:30 p. m. train from New York. Awaiting him at the station was one of the president's carriages, in which he was conveyed to Sagamore Hill. After luncheon the president and Baron Kaneko "rambled through the woods" for more than two hours, returning to the president's house in time to reach the village for the 5:02 train for New York.

Visit Purely Social.

"My visit to the president," said the baron, "was purely social. He invited me to take luncheon with him, and I came today. There was nothing significant or even important about my call. I expect very soon to leave for Japan, and I desired to say farewell to the president. I have not decided definitely when I shall leave America, but it will be soon.

"My mission to this country was simply to do what I could to cultivate between America and Japan cordial commercial and trade relations. Trade and commerce rules the world—it is the greatest factor in a nation's progress."

"Has your mission been successful?" the baron was asked.

"Yes, in a degree I think it has," he replied. "America sustains very friendly relations in trade and commerce with Japan. I have formed many charming acquaintances in this country, and my sojourn here has been very pleasant."

Hedged a Little.

Baron Kaneko was asked if Japan was interested in the operations of railroads in China or railroad concessions in that empire.

"No; not at all; not that I know of," he responded. "Of course, by the terms of the treaty just concluded with Russia we take over a part of the Manchurian railway, but that is Japan's only interest in China as far as I know."

Referring to the recent rioting in Tokio, Baron Kaneko said:

"While personally I have received no dispatches on the subject, I am assured that the rioting which occurred was only a spontaneous upheaval of sentiment due to a misunderstanding of the situation as to the treaty concluded at Portsmouth. Now that a correct understanding of the situation is becoming general the trouble has disappeared. There is no anti-American sentiment in Japan. Our people have the greatest respect and admiration for President Roosevelt and the highest regard for America."

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School, one of the three state schools that comprise the University of Utah, offers the following courses: Five-year normal course, five-year kindergarten course, and college normal course. The four-year normal course will be abandoned in 1908.

Graduates from the eighth grades of the public schols are admitted to the Normal School.

Persons having done one year of work above the eighth grade are admitted to the Preparatory School.

Catalogue and illustrated booklet sent free on request to the

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

JACOB HOFFMAN DEAD.

New London, Conn., Sept. 10.—Jacob Hoffman, the millionaire brewer of New York, died tonight at his summer home in Goshen, aged 75 years.

UNWISE MOVE FOR CUBAN REPUBLIC

Objectionable Features of Treaty With Great Britain.

RATIFICATION IMPOSSIBLE

ADVERSE TO INTERESTS OF UNCLE SAM.

Havana, Sept. 10.—Two of the principal commercial and economic associations, responding to a confidential request made by the foreign relations committee of the senate for advice as to whether the pending treaty between Cuba and Great Britain ought to be ratified, declared emphatically against ratification. The principal reason given is that Cuba's commercial interests are too inevitably bound to her great customer, the United States, to permit of granting for ten years such privileges to British ships and citizens as those named in the treaty. Another reason given is that the adoption of the treaty would allow privileges to British warships as well as merchantmen not warranted by the relations between Cuba and Great Britain, and not permissible in view of the relations between Cuba and the United States.

The latter reason is considered the most potent on account of the suspicion that the treaty, while ostensibly one of commerce, navigation, and amity, would in reality give to British warships greater privileges in Cuban ports than those given the United States by the reason of two naval stations.

The treaty was signed in May last after the favored nation clause had been eliminated in consequence of representations made by Mr. Squires, the American minister. The United States government, on receipt of a report regarding the alleged objectionable features, made a peremptory representation against the treaty. A copy of the treaty was then sent to Washington, since which time, according to a statement made to the Associated Press by Secretary of State O'Farrill, the United States government has ceased its representations regarding it. It is known, however, that in Washington the treaty is regarded as inimical to the interests of the United States, not perhaps in a commercial sense, because it does not contain any tariff concessions, but in the broader political significance of allowing British warships equal rights in Cuban ports with those of Cuban warships, under plea of stress of weather or accident, thus giving to Great Britain greater privileges than those granted to the United States.

The senate committee to which the treaty was referred, confided it first to the Havana chamber of commerce and afterward to the Central Economic association.

The former reported to the effect that the privileges and immunities granted appeared to be mutual, they did not confer any real benefits on Cuba, which had few mercantile ships and no warships, while the extension of her shipping might be hampered by granting equal privileges to British ships. The chamber emphatically advised that Cuba do not concede that in cases of stress of weather or of accident both British merchant and British warships shall have the right of "abastercerse and partrecharse," Spanish words signifying respectively to supply with provisions and with war supplies and ammunition. The chamber considered this to be inimical to Cuban interests, especially as no reservation was made respecting the laws of international neutrality.

The chamber also considered that it was unwise to conclude such a treaty with an over-sea power while no such treaty existed with the United States, especially when changes in the reciprocity treaty are advocated, which may include changes for special reciprocal tariff privileges regarding goods carried in American and Cuban ships.

The other association has not yet submitted its formal report, but it strongly holds that the treaty is inimical to the interests of Cuba and the United States.

Secretary of State O'Farrill, on the contrary, declares to the Associated Press that the treaty contains nothing inimical to the interests of the United States under any circumstances and some other persons who are close to the government, assert that suspicion regarding the treaty is unwarranted.

STRIKE OF PRINTERS

Trouble Likely to Begin in St. Louis and Cincinnati Today— Will Certainly Spread.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—From information given out tonight by James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, a strike of union printers employed in typothetae shops in St. Louis and Cincinnati may occur tomorrow, and within a few days at least 100 cities throughout the United States may be involved.

"I have received a telegram from St. Louis stating that 1,000 printers in that city today agreed to demand the eight-hour day," said Mr. Lynch last night. "Information from Cincinnati also indicates that a strike may be called tomorrow. Of course I am unable to say that printers in these two cities will strike until it is seen what action the typothetae in these cities will take. In all cities throughout the United States where there is not an existing agreement standing beyond January 1, 1906, and in which the typothetae refuses to grant the demand, a strike will occur. At this time it looks as though a strike will occur. Should it occur it will be one of the most notable in recent years.

"The question has been brought at this early date by the action of the typothetae in Chicago and Detroit, and by the decision of the National Typothetae. I went to Niagara Falls during the meeting of the National Typothetae and asked for a conference between the Typothetae and the Typographical union on any proposition that might lead to a settlement of the question. My proposition was refused."

SIMPLE JUSTICE.

Russia Will No Longer Discriminate Against American Goods.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 10.—At the conference last night between President Roosevelt and the Russian peace envoys, M. Witte, by direction of the emperor of Russia, presented the following communication:

"Some years ago in consequence of a misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most favored nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production, customs duties on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countrices.

"His majesty, the emperor of Russia, has commanded me to inform the president of the United States that he has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products in order that henceforth American manufacturers should pay the same duties as imports from other countries."

As understood here, the customs duties referred to by M. Witte in his communication to the president, and which by direction of the czar have been discontinued, grew out of the imposition in the early part of 1901 by this government of a differential duty on Russian sugar imported into the United States. Following this action of the United States was the issuance in retaliation of an order of the Russian minister of finance, which became effective March 9, 1901, imposing maximum duties on certain American articles, the increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Generally stated, these articles were cast iron wares; manufactures of iron and steel; iron and steel boilers, tanks, bridges, pipes, etc., machinery, sewing machines, motors, dynamos, portable engines, locomotives and locomotive cars, locomobiles and fire engines.

The controversy with Russia which involved the imposition by the United States of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar by the United States grew out of the allegation by American producers that Russia was paying a bounty to her sugar producers.

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Are sometimes forced to carry lunches to school, and we are prepared to take advantage of their misfortune. We have put in the biggest line of lunch boxes in the city, our supply being inadequate last year. All shapes and sizes to fit the age, size and appetite of all. Maybe you need a pocket knife, also. We can suit you, we are sure.

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Cigarette and Tobacco Habits Cured by

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Mr. E. S. Hadley, Attorney-at-Law, 78 Sullivan Bldg., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"During the past five months I have had an occasion to observe three cases that were taking "TRIB" for the liquor and tobacco "habits" and the results of this treatment in these cases warrant the highest endorsement of every fair minded person.

Your claim that "TRIB" will cure the liquor and tobacco "habits" has been fully demonstrated as a result of these cures. I have every reason to believe these cures are permanent and cheerfully recommend "TRIB" as a cure to those addicted to the use of either liquor or tobacco."

"TRIB" cures the liquor and tobacco "habits" with no bad "after effects," has the confidence of all who know it and possesses every merit claimed for it.

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