

The Call. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903. JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to JOHN McNAUGHT, Manager. TELEPHONE. Ask for THE CALL. The Operator Will Connect You With the Department You Wish. PUBLICATION OFFICE... Market and Third, S. F. EDITORIAL ROOMS... 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Delivered by Carriers, 20 Cts. Per Week, 75 Cts. Per Month. Single Copies 5 Cents.

THE VISITING BANKERS.

THE meeting of the National Association of Bankers in San Francisco is the first great gathering of business men of the Union at a Pacific Coast point. We have had many national bodies of benevolent, patriotic and professional organizations, but now come the bankers to transact the annual business of their association and to look upon the Pacific, most of them for the first time seeing that great ocean across whose waters is to come a commerce that will equalize the material conditions of this coast with those of the Atlantic seaboard, which had centuries the start of us, because it faces Europe as the source of immigration and commerce.

Since California became American territory the process of opening China to external trade was begun in earnest. Our commerce with that country had its beginning in the immigration of Chinese here. It was, after all, a limited immigration, and during the whole period that it was free and unrestrained less than three hundred thousand Chinese came here. But during the same period millions of Europeans flocked to the Atlantic seaboard, stocking the Eastern States with an assimilating population. But small as our Chinese population was it was sufficient to establish commercial relations with that empire and to fix among us Chinese merchants as factors of our products who know the wants of their own people, and Chinese bankers who are probably as expert in the science of banking as any of the gentlemen in the American Association of Bankers. The commercial relations of this city and coast have survived the strain of excluding Chinese immigration, and we are still in relations of good understanding with that best nation of workers in all Asia, in whose expanding wants we must look for the expansion of our commerce.

The next commercial opportunity that interests us is offered by Japan. Yet how recent is the opening of that empire to trade! The bankers will find here Japanese commercial houses and banks and newspapers, but less than fifty years ago the Japanese were unknown to us and we to them. The first Japanese ever seen on this coast were a few castaway sailors, who survived the wreck of a junk and were found by a hitherbound vessel floating on wreckage in the Pacific. We did not know what they were. Had they been men from Mars they could not have been more strange to us.

These things illustrate the extreme newness of our relations to that part of the world, to which we must look for trade as the East looks to Europe, and what we have done here must be judged in the light of the brief perspective of our commerce and finance. When it is so considered, our visitors will certainly appreciate the industry with which we have cultivated our opportunity. At the moment when Thomas H. Benton, standing on the steps of the Courthouse in St. Louis, pointed westward and exclaimed, "It is the East; it is India," much of the territory traversed by our visitors to come to us was as unknown as to its topography, geography and resources as the unexplored parts of Africa are to-day. Yet there are men still living who heard Benton declare that over that territory was the road to India.

As these gentlemen explore our land they will be impressed that they have come into another world, into a region physically the antipodes and antithesis of that they know. As they find our weather now, so they would find it in December, January and all the months between the winter and summer solstice, unbroken, except by the early rains which give our January landscape the verdure and flowers of the Eastern June, and by the latter rains that baptize our land with the final fertility that assures the harvest to follow seedtime.

Our financial history is of special interest to them. During all the suspension of specie payments, in the Civil War period, when the legal tender quality passed by law from coin to currency, we maintained gold as our standard of value, our legal tender and our common currency. It was the only case of the kind in the world's history. No use now to discuss its wisdom. We did it, and it is one of the most stupendous facts in all the romantic story of finance. Even now they find gold in circulation everywhere. We mine it in our ledges and placers, and we coin and handle it, hoard and invest it, as the common money of the people. The economic effect is everywhere noticeable. Paying wages in gold eagles induces labor to be thrifty. It seems such concrete property that a workman no more squanders it than his house, and his surplus earnings, in gold coin, go to the savings bank or into some interest-bearing investment.

Of the enormous variety of production in this winterless land the bankers will see examples in their visit to-day to the State Board of Trade. They will learn that the continuity of crops and harvests is here unbroken. Every day in the year we are gathering the products of the soil for market. We are extending our fields, gardens, vineyards and orchards, and can respond to any present or future demand for their products, either from our hinterland in our own country or from far Asia.

Having observed the basis of what we have done and of what we will do in the future, we expect the Eastern bankers hereafter to believe their brethren from San Francisco when they say with the apostle, "We come from no mean city."

Turkey has announced that she will make at the St. Louis Exposition a display worthy of her place and dignity among the nations. It is to be presumed that exhibits of the Macedonian unpleasantness will be left at home.

A DANGER POINT.

ONE of the most serious phases of the municipal contest arises out of the power which the charter invests in the Mayor and in the various boards and commissions appointed by him to carry out his will in the city government. The powers given these bodies are so varied and so far reaching that they directly affect the business interests of thousands of people. In the hands of unscrupulous men such powers can be readily turned to evil purposes, and accordingly it is not at all impossible that if an unscrupulous man should hold the Mayor's office for two successive terms, so that he would have the appointment of all members of the different boards and commissions, he would build up a political machine more formidable than any now existing in the United States.

The power of such an administrative machine would be far greater than the conservative citizen supposes. Through one board or another the Mayor, seeking domination for selfish purposes, could control the Police Department, the Fire Department, the School Department, all persons employed in the department of Public Works, the saloons of the city and all persons engaged in occupations requiring licenses. In

addition the Department of Public Health has power to harass every household and to seriously interfere with his enjoyment of his property.

At the time the charter was under consideration the danger of placing such large powers in the hands of the Mayor was fully discussed, the advocates of the plan arguing that the very fact of having such an autocratic Mayor would lead to the selection of good men for the office, since the people would not dare to elect an unscrupulous man, nor the creature of such men, to the office. The argument found favor with the people, the charter was adopted, and now we have to confront the issue of electing the right man.

Three candidates for the office are in the field, but it is well understood the fight is really between but two of them, Henry J. Crocker, the Republican candidate, who represents the conservatism of the community, and Eugene E. Schmitz, who represents the ambition of the Mayor. Another term of Schmitz would see the organization of an administrative machine more powerful than Tammany, and the bosses who are back of him would have a control of the interests of so large a class of the people as to give them an almost tyrannical power in the community. That is a menace that has to be faced whenever consideration is given to the serious phases of the campaign. It should be borne in mind by every voter. Conservative citizens and taxpayers cannot afford to take chances of two years more of Schmitz and Ruef.

In the northern part of the State recently a man aged 75 years and a woman four years his junior were married. The old people were hopeful, happy and contented in the prospect of new and long life. This is the way we do things in California, and perhaps it is opportune for somebody to lay it all to our glorious climate.

INDUSTRIES OF NAPA.

A SPECIAL edition of the Napa Register has been issued which is devoted largely to a description of Napa County. The area of the county is 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres. The assessed lands amount to 404,704 acres. The total assessed valuation, including the railroad, exceeds \$13,000,000. The population of the county is 18,000; of the city of Napa 5,000. The State and county tax outside of incorporated towns is \$1.72 on the \$100.

Mentioning particulars the Register alludes to the employment of factory employes in the city of Napa. Five hundred persons are earning wages in manufacturing establishments all the year. When the driers and canneries are caring for the fruit crop at least 500 more employes are enrolled as wage-earners. Napa maintains a Board of Trade, the duty of which is to encourage men of business and also home-seekers to locate in Napa.

In the past few years the dairying industry in the Napa Valley is reported by the Register to have grown to large proportions. The culture of the olive is found to be profitable. Nut-bearing trees are on the increase, and almonds and English walnuts are sure and profitable crops. Citrus fruits are grown, but more profit is to be found in stone fruits. "There are many localities in California," says the Register, "that are becoming known as the 'home of the peach' or the 'home of the prune,' but Napa Valley is the home of all good things horticultural."

Viticulture is one of the leading industries of the county. Some of the finest vine cellars in the world are there. Many underground cellars are tunneled into the hills for aging wines. They are visited by sightseers. Stock farms are on a large scale, and are noted for thoroughbreds. The manufactures are mentioned collectively by the Register: "Napa has begun to reach out as a manufacturing center and stands upon a par with many cities of much greater pretensions. Within her limits are located representative and prosperous establishments, and among them are two tanneries (in which are made glove, shoe, harness and sole leather), a glove factory, shoe factory, shirt factory, box factory, hat and cap factory, four cigar factories, planing mill, fruit driers, cannery, distilleries and wineries. Nearness to San Francisco, the best shipping facilities by rail and water, make of Napa a natural manufacturing center, where high grade help is always in demand."

The causes of prosperity and accessories to growth have been provided mainly by local capitalists. The people of Napa, in other words, have confidence in themselves and their facilities. The schools and churches are numerous. A cement plant has begun operations in the county that turns out 2000 barrels in product daily and pays \$20,000 per month in wages. The city of Napa is forty-six miles north from San Francisco. The distance is made in a little more than two hours by rail and in four hours by steam vessel. The water lines carry freight and passengers between Napa and San Francisco, and rates are kept down by rail through water competition. The city, as viewed by the Register, is found to have improved more in the past two years than in any corresponding period in its history.

"The establishment of cement works near by," says the Register; "the expansion of our factory interest; the coming of an electric road and the natural growth attendant upon healthy agricultural and commercial conditions—all these things contribute to the making of Napa what it is and what it must ever be—one of the foremost of California's interior cities."

Dowie has already had an "experience" in his assault upon the "breastworks of sin" in New York, but it was not particularly of the penitential form sort. A thief, evidently incorrigible if not sacrilegious, entered the apartments of Mrs. Dowie and stole a \$1500 diamond and pearl brooch. It is probable that Dowie now has a sterner idea of the necessity of his assault and will throw something of personal feeling into his appeals to reform and restore.

There is still hope for dueling German students and encouragement for their well wishers. Two of them surprised Berlin recently by fighting a duel with pistols, a procedure which indicated that they seriously meant harm to one another. Still more astonishing was the fact that one of the contestants was fatally wounded. As soon as dueling becomes dangerous in Germany it will cease to be a fad.

In order that he may learn the amount of work done by each letter carrier of Stockton and justly regulate inequalities the postmaster of that city has turned carrier and is serving each route in turn himself. The experiment is novel and interesting. It proves that there is at least one officeholder in California who does not look upon the acquisition of a snap as a triumph of conscience.

Tillman, given his life by a jury's judgment, says he regrets deeply the death of Gonzales. So do many thousands of Americans who wished to see punished the man who took Gonzales' life. In some affairs of life regrets are among the things that had best be left unsaid.

NOTED PLAYER ENTERTAINED BY SOROSIS CLUB

The Sorosis Club tendered a reception yesterday to the great virtuoso, Otto Spamer, who during the late Symphony concert gave the rarest pleasure to that part of the discerning public that knows an artist when it hears one. "Sees one?" Well, hardly. Otto Spamer doesn't carry any of the external attributes of the musical artist, except his violin. He wears half at normal length, and all his distinguishing features in the musical line lie in his brain, rather than in his hair.

And he dresses most sanely, and what is rarer still in a great artist, he acts sanely. And how he does play with that bow! First you are thrilled with quivering exaltation as you catch a glimpse of the sunshine of a soul; then of a sudden you go into stygian darkness, where a soul writhes in despair. This is the art of that bowstring that sends shivers down your spine and lures a lump into your throat. Otto Spamer was honored by the Sorosis Club, but he repaid his debt a thousandfold in the music he played to it. And how the hearers drank it in! They clapped their hands and their heads never a note, and their appreciation was never less than that of the artist.

This club has rather distinguished itself in past years by entertaining musical celebrities. Last year it held a splendid affair for the great Wietel, who, by the way, has much in common, physically and mentally, with Mr. Spamer, their present guest. This clever violinist began his career at the age of 11, when he became concert master of the Hoch Conservatorium at Frankfurt. At 16 he entered the tutelage of the great Wilhelmj—among those of us with good memories recall—and now, at 29, he is the peer of his great master.

The club whose guest he was yesterday will attend solidly his two concerts to be given this week, the first Wednesday evening and the second on Saturday afternoon, at Lyric Hall. These promise to be as magnificent as the affair of yesterday, when many stunning gowns, mostly white, were seen in the clubrooms.

The afternoon was further devoted to a delightful paper by Mrs. C. T. Mills, president of the Sorosis Club, on the subject of the committee on education, directed the programme, while Mrs. Oscar Mansfield looked after the music, covering herself with glory. The following resolutions were rendered:

- (a) In Memoriam... Wilhelmj (b) Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2... Wilhelmj (c) Airs Henrietta... Ernst

The Daughters of the California Pioneers were hostesses at a delightful affair yesterday afternoon, when they entertained about 150 guests in the parlors of the Pioneers. How the old pioneers do love to linger about these affairs and to be pleased with the good things that are offered—like about the good tea that is brewed by Tom, the indispensable.

A talk upon Indian basketry was given by Superintendent Wilcomb of the Park Museum, who brought with him a truckload of baskets of various designs. Well, some of these, the feathered Pomo, are worth \$50. "Besides," said the speaker, "they carry with them more than a mere commercial value to the lover of primitive art, for they tell the tale of race origin. In Africa we find the self-same designs as we find among the Hopi and other Arizona tribes." Here is a pep to the Atlantian tale.

Mr. Wilcomb held the attention of the guests for an hour, illustrating as he talked. No more interesting topic could have been chosen, as basketry is of absorbing interest at the present hour, since it has come to be looked upon as a history of primitive man—and Mr. Wilcomb knew his basketry. Miss Niggle, a child with a fine voice, sang two pretty ballads. Violin solos by Miss Arline Pixley, a dialogue, "The Quarrel," by Miss Niggle and Gladys Ragan, and readings by Miss Beatrice Peck completed a most interesting program.

Miss Niggle, a child with a fine voice, sang two pretty ballads. Violin solos by Miss Arline Pixley, a dialogue, "The Quarrel," by Miss Niggle and Gladys Ragan, and readings by Miss Beatrice Peck completed a most interesting program. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spieker and their daughter Georgie returned yesterday from a year's absence in Europe. They are stopping temporarily at the Palace Hotel, and are expected to open their home at an early date.

After a delightful stay of six weeks in Southern California, Mrs. Otto Berman and her daughter, Miss Berman, returned to their home on Fulton street.

The beautiful Allie Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benson Ford, is to become to-day the bride of Dr. W. S. Pierce in Los Angeles. The young couple will start upon an extended Eastern tour immediately after the ceremony, returning to the city some time in January. Mr. Pierce, though extensively concerned in the real estate business in the States, will undoubtedly make this city his headquarters on his return.

Miss Fassett, who leaves for the East on the 28th, was the guest of honor at a charming dinner at the Palace. The following guests were present: Mrs. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bender, H. J. Crocker, Judge and Mrs. Van Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright, C. Crocker, Miss Hennessey and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett.

To-day the Century Club will tender a reception to the ladies accompanying the visiting bankers. The entertainment will be given at the clubrooms on Sutter street between 4 and 6 o'clock.

As for the Confederacy ball at the Palace on Thursday night it would seem that society in general is not very much interested. Maids, matrons and dowagers alike have their gowns home from madam's and there will be a brave showing of gay costumes and pretty women.

BOGOTA GOVERNMENT MAY RENEW THE NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. - Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, has informed the State Department that the Colombian Government is still considering the canal question and that the committee having the matter in charge has submitted a report upon the concession to the Panama Canal Company from 1904 to 1910. These dispatches are ambiguous and the department cannot say whether the committee has recommended the invalidation of the concession and a return to the company of \$1,000,000, which was paid for it, or whether it favors confirming their concession. The report is to be printed and discussed in the Colombian Congress next week. The Colombian Government having intimated that it desired to renew negotiations for the construction of a canal, this Government will not act until it has been determined that a reasonable time has been given the Government at Bogota to formulate and present a proposition.

Townsend's California grape fruits and cassis are the greatest of articles of dried foods. A nice present for Eastern friends. 715 Market st., above Call bldg. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 230 California street. Telephone Main 1042.

CHURCH FAIR WILL CHARM IN SAN JOSE

SAN JOSE, Oct. 19.-St. Joseph's fair, in aid of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, will open at Turn Verein Hall to-morrow evening. The ladies of the church are now busy decorating the hall and arranging the booths for the fair. It will continue until next Tuesday evening.

There will be a musical and literary programme and dancing each evening, with matinees on Friday and Saturday. All kinds of fancy articles and refreshments will be sold and there will be raffish and other amusements. Meals will also be served each noon and evening. The programme for the week will be as follows:

- Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Landers Stevens and his stock company will give a benefit performance. With matinee on Friday and Saturday. Thursday evening—Hibernia night. Irish songs and Irish superstitions. Friday evening—Young Men's Institute night. Music by T. Sullivan's orchestra. Saturday evening—Madame, under auspices of children of Notre Dame. Music, instrumental and vocal; Punch and Judy show. Sunday evening—Promenade concert. Benjamin's orchestra. Monday evening—Duets by the Misses Spaulding and San Francisco orchestra and dances; music by V. S. Bland's orchestra. Tuesday evening—Disposal of articles.

WEDDING BELLS TO RING IN A YOLO RESIDENCE

Miss Ruby Odell McKay Will Become the Bride of George W. Scott.

WOODLAND, Oct. 19.—On Wednesday a wedding of more than ordinary interest in the matrimonial circles of the county was celebrated in this city. Miss Ruby Odell McKay will become the bride of George W. Scott of Madison. The bride-to-be is the daughter of J. W. McKay of Mississippi, but since her mother's death she has made her home with her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Bland, at whose residence the ceremony will be performed. She is an accomplished and popular young woman.

Mr. Scott is a native of New York, but for some years has been in possession of the big farm of his uncle, George W. Scott, a wealthy pioneer. The family is one of the oldest and best known in the Sacramento Valley. After a brief honeymoon in San Francisco the young couple will return to the farm near Madison.

TRIES TO STOP FIRE AND IS FATALLY BURNED

Wife of a Mariposa County Merchant Meets With a Terrible Death.

MERCED, Oct. 19.—Mrs. T. J. Chichizola, the wife of a merchant at Indian Gulch, Mariposa County, was burned to death last night at her home. Early in the evening her 6-year-old daughter, while handling a lighted candle, set fire to the lace curtains in a bedroom of the residence. In response to the child's cries Mrs. Chichizola ran into the room and in attempting to extinguish the flames her clothing caught fire. She was horribly burned and death ended her sufferings this morning.

The deceased was formerly Miss Cuneo and her people are wealthy Italians of San Francisco. The remains will be shipped there for interment.

GENERAL MILES MAY LIVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Former Commander of the Army Thinks of Building a Western Home. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—General Nelson A. Miles has arrived in Los Angeles after a leisurely trip through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, during which he investigated oil lands in Texas in which he is interested. He will remain in Los Angeles a few days, inspecting some property that he holds in this vicinity, and will then proceed north by way of San Francisco, through to Oregon and Washington.

LOS ANGELES AUDITOR ANSWERS DEATH'S CALL

Popular Official of the Southern California Metropolis Dies After Long Illness. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—Elijah E. Unger, Auditor for the city of Los Angeles, died to-day at his home in this city. Death followed a protracted illness and was not unexpected.

Unger was born in Muscatine, Iowa, and was 46 years of age at the time of death. He came to Los Angeles in 1886 from San Francisco. In 1900 deceased was elected City Auditor and was re-elected to the same office in 1902. He leaves a widow, son and two brothers, one of whom, Cross Unger, is employed in the San Francisco Custom-house.

FALLS FROM A TRAIN BUT FEELS "PRETTY GOOD"

Swift Landing on a Rock Pile Falls to Hurt a Moistened Swede. REDDING, Oct. 19.—Ludwig Amanuresen, a Swede, aged 25 years, fell off the California Express as it was traveling twenty-five miles an hour between Delta and Redding Saturday night. He landed on a pile of rocks beside the track and he lay there, practically unhurt but in a drunken stupor until he was picked up and brought to Redding last night.

The Swede does not know whether he first fell on the platform or out of a window. When asked about it he said: "I don't know. Ay bane feeling putty good, I gass."

LIME IN THE CARGO SETS FIRE TO VESSEL

Steamship Champion Blazes Near Esquimalt Navy Yard and Is Run Ashore. NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 19.—The steamship Champion, Captain Westerland, which arrived at Ladysmith yesterday, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The vessel was loaded with 12,000 barrels of lime consigned to the Esquimalt Navy Yard. She had a rough trip across the gulf and water reached her cargo, causing it to develop heat. The heat set the woodwork on fire and the blazing vessel was run on the beach. The loss will reach about \$6000.

Former Cabinet Officers Traveling

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Oct. 19.—General Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, and other former cabinet officers are in the interior, left here to-day for Los Angeles after a visit in the territory extending from the Mexican line on the south to the Santa Fe Railroad on the north. General Alger has extensive interests in Arizona.

ZONISTS MAKE A CANVASS OF NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—After attending an early service in Madison Square Garden John Alexander Dowie and "Restoration Host" numbering 400 began to-day a house-to-house canvass of the city. Before giving them his final instructions, Dowie said:

"I am going out to do a little restoration work myself and I won't be far from Wall street. Pray for me."

The majority of the audience at the early service was composed of Zionists. No robes were worn. Dowie preached a sermon on "The Sin of Idolatry," with applications to present conditions.

A "divine healing meeting" was held in the garden from 10:30 a. m. to noon, at which Dowie delivered "The Opening of the Beautiful Gate of Divine Healing."

In his address Dowie alluded to some clergymen as "mean dogs," and others, whose criticisms of him had been published in the newspapers, he said were "mean dogs."

Of the 300 or more that were assembled when the noon meeting began less than half remained when Dowie had finished speaking.

Later Dowie, accompanied by Mrs. Dowie, Lee and Deacon George Mitchell and called on Mayor Low at the City Hall and told the Mayor that his people had respect for what he had done. He thanked the Mayor for police protection and departed with the Zion salute, "Peace be unto thee, brother," to which the Mayor responded, "Thank you, sir."

Twelve companies of the Zion host, numbering several hundred persons each, were engaged to-day in the house-to-house canvass of the city. Each company was divided into bands of ten, every band having a captain. To-day they visited Manhattan only. The arrangements were under the direction of Elder Abraham Leach and Deacon George Mitchell and the field marshals, Deaconess Jessie O'Garden had charge of the house-to-house canvass in the fashionable district of the city.

When Dowie opened his night meeting in Madison-square Garden he faced an immense throng; when he closed it his audience had dwindled to only a few hundred persons besides the "host," he brought with him from the West, and fretted, fumed, the press called and departed with the use of epithets, his hearers meanwhile leaving the meeting, several hundred together, drowning the sound of his voice. He had announced that to-night he would tell how he was coming to him that he was "Elijah," and also that he would have something to say to the newspapers and their reporters. His talk was interspersed with several hymns. At times when the tramp of those leaving the hall was heard, he would say, "overcome me devoted himself chiefly to denunciation of tobacco smokers, liquor drinkers and newspaper men, all of whom he classed as "dirty dogs" and "dirty birds."

Several times the audience hissed Dowie. After one such demonstration he shouted: "We come here and we get your impudence, but I will get your hearts and then I will get your pocket-books."

"There is nothing so joyful as spending money for the Lord," he continued. "They say I came to New York for money, I don't deny the soft impeachment."

He said the story that his wife lost a \$150 diamond pin was untrue, as she never owned a pin like that, nor had she lost anything. The tales printed about his people being hungry were also lies, he said. He had "licked" the press of Chicago, he shouted and he would "lick" the press of New York. He would lick these "vultures."

Finally he came to the promised story of his relation. He quoted scripture to show that Elijah was to come a third time.

PREPARED TO CONTINUE WAR AGAINST MEAT TRUST

Directors of the Independent Packing Company Hold an Important Meeting at Denver. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19.—The directors of the Independent Packing Company, the antagonist of the meat trust, met here to-day for the purpose of electing officers and discussing the future policy of the company. The trust agreement by which 51 per cent of the stock is to be held in escrow by the directors was adopted and a trust committee appointed. It was decided to postpone the election of president until the meeting of the National Live Stock Association in Portland, Or., January 12, 1904.

L. F. Wilson of Texas was elected vice president, F. W. Flato Jr. of Missouri president, and P. F. Martin of Colorado secretary.

"The meeting will be in session to-morrow, when the future policy of the company will be outlined and arrangements made for the financing. The capital stock of the company is \$5,000,000. The company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona."

SALE OF CRUISER IS Restrained.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Government attorney took out a writ of replevin in the case of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, which is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff to-morrow under a judgment obtained by Babcock & Wilcox against the Crescent Shipyard Company. The obtaining of this writ will operate to restrain the sale. The cruiser is uncompleted and the Government has already paid \$900,000 on account.

Santa Fe to Increase Its Service.

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 19.—The Santa Fe has decided to put its California Limited train into service again on November 23. The officials of the road are here to arrange a new timetable, which will permit the running of the train. The officials are discussing the matter of putting on another train to run from Kansas City to the West.

Death of a Colorado Miner.

JUNCTION, Colo., Oct. 19.—James Taylor Sharp, a well-known pioneer of this State and one of the riders of the famous "pony express" in the "49ers" and "50ers," died to-day at his home in Coatsville, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"THE OLD SCRATCH." How the Evil One Came to Be Popularly Known as "The Old Scratch." One of the many familiar names of his satanic master is "The Old Scratch." It is undoubtedly due to the fact that scratching is so disagreeable that people thought it no worse than the evil one. A scolding should be given to those who are scratching all the time; not only disagreeable, but considered very inelegant in polite society, it should be kept in mind that one ought to keep the scalp so clean that it would not itch. To cure the scalp of dandruff effectively use Newb's Herpicide. It kills the dandruff germ, and is a very delicate and effective hair dressing. Sold by leading druggists. Send five stamps for sample. The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Several negroes, prosperous, industrious, doing no harm and guilty of no offense except good citizenship, thrift and honesty, were tortured to death a few days ago by frenzied mobs in Texas. And yet with this blister on our civilization we care to concern ourselves with the horrors perpetrated upon the unfortunate victims of other peoples of the earth.