

E STREET PROPERTY OWNERS' REMONSTRANCE TURNED DOWN

E street property owners were up and doing things this afternoon. They appeared in a body before the streets and alleys committee of the city council, which met this afternoon in the city hall, and protested loud and long against the improvement of E street from the junction of Tacoma avenue to South Nineteenth street.

James A. Sproule and others had submitted a petition to the council asking for the paving of the streets, and it raised a howl of indignation among many of the other property owners. About 50 of them

appeared before the committee and remonstrated.

Attorney Lauder addressed the committee. He said the people were opposed to the improvement because the street was not used enough as a public thoroughfare to warrant such an expensive improvement.

The committee did not take a favorable view of the remonstrance and will so report to the council.

About two months ago the same property owners appeared before the committee and fought a similar petition, which Mr. Sproule had submitted to the council.

CUTTHROAT TROUT PLENTY IN WASHINGTON



It is said that the cutthroat trout is the original trout from which all others have issued. The cutthroat is found in all the coastwise streams and lakes from Northern California to British Columbia.

In the Columbia river basin it is found as far up the Snake river as Shoshone falls and into the headwaters of the Pend D'Oreille.

It is known as the cutthroat trout, black-spotted trout, Columbia river trout and by other local names. All of the species spawn in the spring on shallow bars. They vary in size, the body of water they inhabit having much to do with their development.

For example, the trout of the lakes reach a weight of 17 pounds, while in Fish lake, Idaho, they do not exceed nine inches and weigh about a quarter of a pound. In the streams of the Sawtooth mountains they run about six inches and are spoken of as brook trout.

The gameness of the different fish depends upon the water they inhabit. For instance, those found in cold, running water are better fighters than the larger fish, in stiller bodies.

Those trout may be taken in many ways. Trolling in the lakes, with spoons or phantom minnows, is the usual method, but they rise to the fly or grasshopper readily. In the smaller streams fly casting or casting with the grasshopper is most successful.

It would be impossible to name the lakes and streams where the fish may be taken, but they abound in so many waters that any native can take the angler to good fishing in a short time.

During August is the best time to take the cutthroat on the fly. They bite vigorously, often breaking water two or three times in their anxiety to take the lure. In the streams the sport lasts longer than in the lakes and during October it is at its very best in the running water.

TO MAKE THE COLORADO DESERT AS RICH AS VALLEY OF THE NILE

Washington, May 3.—An empire is being founded in the most barren, desolate region of the United States, the great Colorado desert.

Water diverted from the Colorado river has blessed the arid waste with bountiful harvests. The time is not so far distant when this land will be the home of 1,500,000 happy, prosperous American citizens.

A fight is now on in congress and the departments to determine whether they shall be subjected to the tax of a water company or of the United States.

This region is in the extreme southwestern corner of the United States, just north of the point where the boundaries of California, Arizona and Mexico meet.

The California Development Co. has reclaimed 200,000 acres of the desert. Ten thousand settlers have made their homes there. Arid wastes have been converted into arable land that yields rich crops of wheat, barley and alfalfa. Dates will be grown there. Railroads, banks, telephones, schools and all the other advantages of civilization are at the disposal of the people. Stories are told of men who have, in a year, made from \$40 to \$50 an acre from land that cost \$5 or less an acre.

Dazzling as is this tale of transformation, it is but the forerunner of enormously greater development in the future.

In the lower stretch of the Colorado river, between the Needles and Yuma, on the Mexican boundary, there are to be reclaimed, if the government is to control the work, 1,200,000 acres. According to the records of Southern California, this land will be able to support, on the farms and in the towns, 1,500,000 people.

Similar results are to be gained all the way to the headwaters of the Colorado, which, with its tributaries, flows through Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona.

The development is to take place unless the development company, which has established irrigation works near the Mexican boundary, is awarded ownership of the waters of the river at that point. In that case there could be no diversion of the water further north.

The company, under the laws of California, in 1896, claimed 10,000 cubic feet per second of the water at Yuma. It is now asserted that this was in effect an appropriation of all the water in the river.

In accordance with its rights the company has irrigated 200,000 acres of land in California and it plans to irrigate 800,000 acres additional in the United States and 300,000 in Mexico.

Nothing occurred to interfere with its ownership until the comparatively recent discovery that, according to the Gadsden treaty and the laws of the United States, the Colorado is a navigable stream.

There is little or no navigation, but under the law it is navigable and therefore its waters cannot be used for irrigation.

To remedy this defect the water company asked the present congress to pass a short law declaring the river non-navigable. That precipitated a contest.

W. E. Smythe, of San Diego, Cal., father of the national irrigation congress and a long-time advocate of irrigation, came here as a representative of the settlers to oppose the bill.

Officials of the interior department, charged with the duty of carrying out

the great irrigation works projected by the government, also vigorously opposed the measure. They declared its passage would give the California Development Co. complete control of the waters of the Colorado river.

The company officials could tax settlers to their hearts' content. They could bar the government from using its river at any point along its course for irrigation purposes.

President Heber, of the development company, declared that the 10,000 cubic feet of water per second was only a small part of the flow at Yuma and that there would be an abundant surplus for the government's irrigation works. Senator Teller, at a committee hearing, seemed disposed to side with him.

As a result of the copiest of the water company's bill will not be passed. Instead there will be an investigation of the whole subject by government officials and a report will be made to congress next winter.

The water company charges a settler for the privilege of getting water from the irrigation ditch.

Several years ago the charge was \$5 an acre. It was afterwards raised to \$11 and is now \$20 an acre. The company may increase it to the full value of the irrigated land, \$50 or \$100, if it chooses. After making this preliminary payment, which gives him a perpetual license to get water, the settler is assessed from 50 cents to \$2 an acre annually for the water received from the company.

A tax of \$2 an acre on 500,000 acres, the amount which the company proposes to irrigate in this country, would give it a yearly revenue of \$1,000,000.

If the government takes charge the settlers will pay merely the cost of getting the water to their farms. They will not be assessed for dividends. The settlers now out there are appealing for government ownership.

It is claimed that only the government can utilize the river to the full extent for irrigation purposes. A private company, it is declared, must get quick returns for its investment, and therefore, can make only a partial or wasteful use of the water.

If the government should take charge there would be a great dam like the Assouan dam on the Nile, and the benefits would be shared by settlers over a vast area of country. In that case, the California for the money invested, and its works taken over by the government, or it would be given a share of the water supply.

Even those who oppose the company's bill have only praise for the great work it has done, and say that its investors should be fully protected. They have spent \$3,000,000.

Friends of irrigation take the position, however, that the water of the Colorado river is a great store of natural wealth, and that it should be administered by the government for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The contest is of general interest, because the millions of settlers who are going to occupy the reclaimed lands in the west will come from all parts of the country.

The irrigation fund now in the treasury and available for reclamation work amounts to \$22,000,000.

A striking example of the benefits of irrigation is afforded by population statistics of the desert land reclaimed by the California company. In 1901 it was uninhabited; in 1902 the population comprised a dozen surveyors; in 1903 people to the number of 2,000 had come in, and now the population is 10,000.

All of this has been accomplished in three years. There'll be a booming era

"MISSOURI KID" SENTENCED THE DAY HIS PARDNER WAS HANGED

St. Louis, Mo., May 3.—On May 13 "Bill" Rudolph, "The Missouri Kid," will hang at Union, Mo., on the same gallows upon which his nery young accomplice, George Collins, paid the extreme penalty March 27.

The passing of Rudolph will close one of the most desperate chapters in Missouri's criminal history.

Brief as was his career of crime, it was characterized by an abandon and recklessness which elicited awe if not admiration.

A year and a half ago, Collins, who was early cast upon the world by his mother's second marriage, drifted into Union, Mo., and met "Bill" Rudolph, a country idler, his same age, 19 years.

Collins had served with Funston in the Philippines, had been discharged and returned to the United States. Rudolph took him to his parents' home, a three-room hut, just outside of Union. Much of their time was spent in devouring trashy literature.

On the morning of January 25, 1903, officers of the Union bank, a small institution in the town, discovered that their vaults had been dynamited and looted of \$12,000 in currency and \$110,000 in securities.

Pinkerton men were put to work. Chas. J. Schumacher, a Pinkerton operator, figured that the job had been done by someone familiar with the bank.

He learned that "Bill" Rudolph had a poor reputation and disguised as a hunter he visited the Rudolph hut and

TAYLOR FIRED FATAL SHOT



when the government works throughout the west begin to frigate.—Jacob Waddeck.

The verdict of the coroner's inquest held over the remains of W. W. Barnes this afternoon was that he came to his death by bullet wounds inflicted with murderous intent by a man going by the name of Bob Taylor.

The witnesses at the inquest were Constable Mickens, Richard Holland, the boy who was with Barnes when he was killed; Charles Woodworth, Charles Burch and Marshal Banker.

Richard Holland said this afternoon that he had learned a lesson and was ready to go back to Billings, where his father lives, when they were through with him here. He was seen this afternoon on the way to the inquest. The sheriff's deputies have such confidence in the boy that they gave him the weapons found on Taylor to take down to the morgue on Tacoma avenue, where the inquest was held.

Taylor still remains indifferent to his surroundings and sits with bowed head, his gaze fixed upon the floor. He says that if the sheriff had made himself known the shot would never have been fired at him. He says also that he fired at the boy, who was trying to get away as fast as he could run, just to try his pistol. Many are now beginning to think that the man is crazy.

A large number of the members of the Men's club of the Congregational church were present last evening at the supper served in the church parlors. An interesting address was delivered by Judge Thad Huston. After supper a social time was enjoyed.

asked for food.

He was mounted readily. He learned that from comparative want the old man was making unusual purchases in the neighboring town of Stanton.

Summoning a posse including Sheriff Burch, he visited the home the next day. Rudolph told the story of his approach.

"That's them, Yan women (his mother and two sisters) go into the cellar. Uncle and Dad, you get out. We have to fight our way through," were Rudolph's laconic orders for the battle. They were obeyed. He seized a pistol. Collins got two, and they took positions at the door.

The posse, led by Schumacher, was within 10 feet of the door when Rudolph and Collins leaped out. Statements of survivors indicate that the young bandits opened fire without warning, but they maintained the posse fired first. Schumacher fell at the first shot. The others fled. One of the posse declares Collins fired a bullet into Schumacher's head while he lay on the ground.

Collins denied this, and exhibited a wound in his head which, he declared, prompted him to shoot.

After the posse was routed the youths gathered their currency, burned the \$110,000 worth of securities and fled to a neighboring farm where they compelled a man to sell them two horses, paying him \$200 for them.

Search was made for weeks and the Pinkertons redoubled their efforts and vigilance.

Superintendent G. O. Charlesworth took command, and arrested the pair at Hartford, Conn.

While incarcerated in the St. Louis jail Rudolph, through the collusion of fellow prisoners, escaped. Collins had been tried and convicted and sentenced to hang. He had appealed and was waiting the slow process of final decision.

Last February Rudolph was discovered in the Lansing, Kans. penitentiary where he had been sentenced for safe cracking. He had taken an alias, shaved his head and pried out several of his teeth to avoid identification.

When confronted he admitted his identity, was pardoned and brought to Missouri for trial.

On Saturday, March 27, the date set for the execution of Collins, Rudolph was convicted and sentenced to hang May 13.

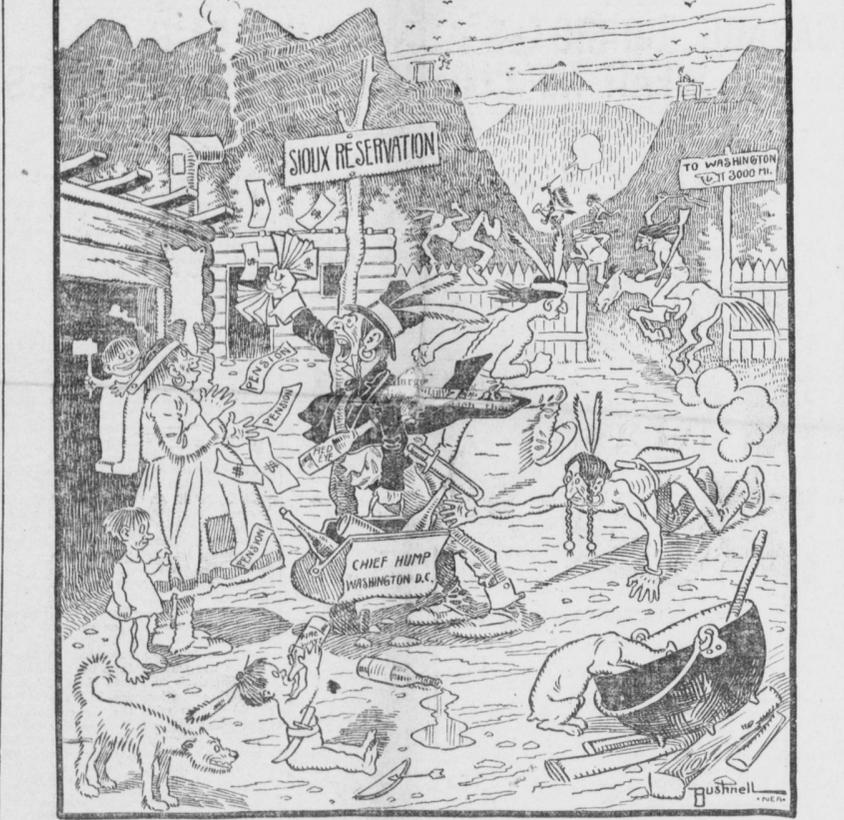
Collins was hanged at Union, Mo., at 1:35 p. m. One hour later sentence was passed on Rudolph. Collins had testified in Rudolph's behalf only the day before and sought vainly to exculpate his pal of the murder charge. He couldn't testify that he had killed Schumacher as his testimony in his own case was a matter of record. But he did swear one of Schumacher's own party accidentally killed him.

No gamer man than Collins ever went to his death. He said he would "die like a man," and he did.

Standing upon the gibbet, his arms pinioned and the rope about his neck, he said:

"Cut 'er loose, Burch, and be sure you make a good job of it."

WHAT ATTENTION MAY DO



CHIEF HUMP, A DAKOTA SIOUX, HAS BEEN AWARDED A PENSION, WITH \$14,000 BACK PAY.—News Item.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR A WEEK

St. Louis, Mo., May 3.—What will it cost to see the fair? This is the question hundreds of thousands of people are asking. And there are as many answers as there are questioners. It will cost you as much or as little as you choose.

By careful economy and by MAKING ARRANGEMENTS IN ADVANCE, one should be able to see the fair one week—the actual fair without trimmings—for \$25. This does not include railroad fare, the Pike, the theaters, the purchase of souvenirs. It does include just this:

Room, 6 days at \$1.50	8.00
Admission, 6 days	1.50
Breakfast, 6 days at 25c	1.50
Lunches, 6 days (on grounds), at 75c	4.50
Dinners, 6 days (on grounds), at 75c	4.50
Car fare to grounds, 10c day	.60
Total	\$23.10

By arranging in advance, a pleasant room may be secured for \$1.50 or \$2 per day. By good luck, this may include breakfast. Of course a breakfast at 25 cents will not be very elaborate. But it should consist of good coffee, good rolls and fruit.

To save time and a second admission ticket, one should count on eating lunch and dinner inside the grounds. The gates are open from 6 a. m. to midnight. Prices inside the grounds are high.

Of course, one might live on a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee, but the exertion of walking around the immense extent of grounds makes one's appetite ravenous. Sandwiches cost 15 cents each

and coffee 10 cents per cup, and neither is very large.

But for 75 cents one may obtain a simple meal, including a roast, coffee and a small dessert. An elaborate dinner in the high-grade restaurants will cost you as much as you wish to spend.

By remaining six days, you can devote one-half day to each main building. Your evenings you may spend on the Pike, witnessing the illuminations or inspecting the state buildings.

This is the minimum one should expect to spend. There will be many things to tempt you to exceed the limit, and it will require great strength of will to resist them. This, however, is a fair basis upon which one can estimate what it will cost to see the fair.

By writing to the Bureau of Information, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, people can arrange for rooms or learn how it can be done.—W. B. Kenny.

The dinky little cable car was so crowded that everybody had to squeeze up close and be neighborly. The stout man, who had his elbow under the shortbit of the tall, lean fellow next to him, remarked, as he gave him an extra dig, "Mighty hum services, ain't it? I never ride down hill unless I happen to have lots of time. Can beat this thing and not half try. I can leave the corner of Thirteenth and K up there the same time the car does and beat it down to the corner of Eleventh and

Commerce. Yes, sir!"

"But," ventured his lean neighbor, as he shifted his position a little to relieve the pressure on his rib, "wouldn't you get there quicker if you went down on the cable to Commerce street and then transferred?"

"Not much. Transfers don't go on all those Commerce street cars and you are liable to be put off or have to pay another fare to ride to Ninth street. But we're going to be something doing on K street one of these days, too. We're getting mighty tired of the bum connections those cars make up there. Well, here's where I get off. So long."

As the stout man swung off, his lean companion took a long breath and felt of himself to see if there were any holes in his anatomy.

Bargains in Sewing Machines

Slightly used, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, \$7, \$8, \$10, etc.

New Drop Heads, \$16.50, \$18, \$20, etc.

Wheeler & Wilson Agency.

Fremming Bros.

Jobbers in Sewing Machines.

912 C Street, Telephone Main 476.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the inflamed gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

EVERY BOTTLE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Gale Creek Great Western Roslyn and Wilkeson Coal

Also Dry Wood at \$3.25 Green at \$2.75

Pacific Fuel Co.

Phone Main 619 and 610

Guard Your Sight

with correctly fitted glasses

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914 Pacific Avenue.

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We are manufacturers of Pioneer White Lead Rubber Cement Floor Paint, Pure Prepared Paint; agents for Valentine's Brushes, Standard Elestian Varnishes.

We also carry a full line of home made Screen Doors. Send for illustrated catalogue.

W. P. Fuller & Co.

101 and 108, Cor. Eleventh and A Streets.

Rudolph's nerve is no less remarkable. "It's all right," he says. "George is gone; I'd just as soon follow suit."

THE MARKETS

The following prices were quoted by the wholesale men to the jobbers this morning:

MEAT AND PROVISIONS.

Fresh Meat—Cow beef, 6 1/2@6 1/4; steer beef, 7 1/4; veal, 7@6; hogs, 8 1/4; trimmed pork, 9@10; mutton, 8@8 1/4.

Provisions—Hams, 12 1/2@13; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2@13; bellies, fresh, 19 1/2@11c.

VEGETABLES.

Yakima potatoes, \$35@40; home grown potatoes, \$28.00@30.00; carrots, 90c sack; rutabagas, 75c sack; California cabbage, \$1.85@2; Mississippi tomatoes, \$3.25 crate; celery, 65@75c doz.; radishes, 10c doz. bu bunches; lettuce, \$1.75 box; Oregon onions, \$2.75@3.25; green onions, 10c dozen bunches; rhubarb, 2@2 1/2 lb; radishes, 10c doz; dry Chili peppers, 15c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50@1.75 doz.; parsley, 25c doz.; Walla Walla asparagus, \$1.35@1.50 box; string beans, 10c 12c; green peas, 5@6.

GREEN FRUIT. ETO.

Apples, cooking, 7@8@1 box; Baldwin, 8@8 1/2@1.25; Winesaps, \$1.50@1.75; Ben Davis, \$1.30; navel oranges, fancy, \$2.35@2.50; choice, \$2.00@2.25; standard, \$1.75@2.00; seedlings, \$1.50; bloods, \$2.50; Mediterranean sweets, \$1.75@2.00; lemons, \$2.50 @3.00 box; cranberries, \$12.00; Persian dates, 5@6 lb; bananas, \$2.50@3.50 bunch; seedless grapefruit, \$8.00 box; strawberries, \$2.75 crate.

NUTS.

English walnuts, No. 1, 14 1/2 lb; Chili walnuts, 13c lb; Canole, 13c lb; almonds, 12c lb; pecans, 12@13c lb; Brazil, 12c lb; filberts, 13c lb; peanuts, fresh roasted, 8c lb; chestnuts, 12@13c lb; coconuts, 70@90c doz.

POULTRY.

Chickens, hens, 12 1/2@14; springs, 20c lb; dressed turkeys, 20@23c lb; ducks, live, 11c; dressed, 14c; geese, 10@11c lb; dressed, 15c lb; squabs, scarce, \$2.50@3.00 doz.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

Oats, \$26.50@27.00 ton; barley \$25.50 ton; wheat \$28 ton; chop, \$22.50@23.50 ton; shorts, \$22 ton; bran, \$21 ton; oil meal, \$30.50 ton; E. W. timothy, new, \$22@22.50 ton; E. W. compressed timothy, new, \$27 ton; new wheat hay, \$16@17 ton; new alfalfa, \$16@14.50 ton; new Puget Sound hay, \$15@16 ton; middlings, \$27 ton; corn, \$27 ton.

FISH, ETC.

Halibut, 5c; salmon, 10@10 1/4; ling cod, 4 1/2; shrimp, 6c; clams, \$1.40 sack; crabs, \$1.00@1.50 doz.; rock cod, 6c; herring, 3c.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter.—Washington creamery, 22c; ranch, 14@16c; Eastern tub, 21@22c; California butter, 20@21c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 19@20c.

BEAUTY ADORNED IS BEAUTY INCREASED.

Jewelry in its rich and dainty forms is the most certain way to accomplish this desired end. For that reason we speak of our BROOCHES, LOCKETS, CHAINS, PINS, RINGS, and ask you to call and examine them.

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ONLY FIFTEEN DAYS MORE OF CUT RATES.

All work contracted for in the next fifteen days will be done at the cut rate prices.

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SILVER FILLINGS \$3.00
GOLD FILLINGS 75c
GOLD CROWNS \$3.00
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FULL SET TEETH \$3.00

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS.

Come at once and take advantage of low rates. All work done by specialists, WITHOUT PAIN and guaranteed TEN YEARS. Our late botanical discovery to apply to the gums for extracting filling and crowning TEETH WITHOUT PAIN is known and used only by

Boston Painless Dentists

906 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma.

Over Morris Gross' Store. Hours, 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays till 1.

HEADACHES

Nine-tenths of the HEADACHES are caused by the EYES. You should attend to your Eyes and escape this ACHIE. Spectacles or Eyeglasses, properly FITTED, will CORRECT most of these aches.

Edward I. Salmson

Graduate Optician.

930 Pacific Avenue.

JONES SELLS PURE DRUGS

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