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NEW RECORD IS MADE

In the Rapid Construction of Buildings

AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Great Attention to Be Given to Athletics at Next Year's Show—

Other Attractions.

St. Louis, July 21.—A record in the rapid construction of big exposition buildings is being made by contractors who are putting up the mammoth palace of agriculture at the World's Fair at St. Louis.

The building when completed will be 546 by 1600 feet, and will cover more than 21 acres. On July 15, after 19 days of work, 1050 feet of the frame work of the giant structure had been finished and the work was progressing so satisfactorily that it was confidently predicted that the remainder would be completed in 12 days more.

Caldwell & Drake are contractors. Though they were awarded the contract last March much time was spent in buying materials and getting them on the ground so that they did not begin work until after the dedication on May 1. Then a small force began laying the floor.

When the real work began Mr. Caldwell, who personally directs the operations, put on 730 men, who work 10 hours a day. A night shift of 40 men is also employed. Work started on the north end. As soon as the frame work was finished on the north end the staff of workers began their task and they are closely following the builders on the journey southward of 1660 feet.

Mr. Caldwell says that by December 1, when the building is due to be turned over to the exposition officials, the great building will be complete in every detail.

Although the agriculture palace is only one story high, and without galleries, the proportions are perfect and artistic. The great structure stands on Skinner Hill south of the administration building and overlooks the buildings of the main picture. Running the 100 feet length of the building is a great central aisle with the roof 100 feet from the floor. A clear story admits light to the central and contiguous aisles. The height of the eaves line is 65 feet. Messrs. Caldwell & Drake are also the contractors for the horticulture palace and work is progressing so satisfactorily on that building that its completion by December 1 is assured.

For the first time in the history of any exposition, physical culture or athletics will be recognized officially at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. With a large appropriation, \$75,000 of which is to be awarded in prizes, an excellent program of

events is assured. The gymnasium, to be a permanent one, is now being erected, as is also a stadium with a seating capacity of 35,000. Here will be held during the season all known sports. The feature of the program will be Olympic games. It will be the first time that these games, which are a revival of the famous Olympic games of Greece, were ever held on American soil. They will last one week and will consist of running, jumping, hurdling, boxing, wrestling, throwing the discus and hammer, etc. This feature will attract to St. Louis the athletic followers of the entire world and the world's greatest athletes will be here to take part in these contests.

Two days during the season will be devoted to the Amateur Athletic union of the United States, to decide the national championship. A cross country championship will be given. Cycling will have three days. Two days will be given to National Inter-scholastic championship in which the preparatory schools and high schools throughout the country will take part. Ship of America, which will include plunging, short and long distance racing, diving, and water polo, as well as college aquatic championships, will take place. Lawn tennis will be taken care of and the tournament will last two weeks. Many crack foreign teams will compete in the latter contests. Mr. J. E. Sullivan, secretary of American Athletic Union, has been appointed chief of physical culture for the World's Fair. He has been connected with the American athletics for over 25 years and was for many years an active athlete himself. He is connected with many athletic associations and has been the manager of more athletic meetings than any other man in America. Mr. Sullivan was America's assistant director of sports for the Paris exposition and director of athletics for the Pan-American exposition of Buffalo.

An automobile service conveying visitors to the World's Fair grounds, will add to the transportation facilities of the exposition at St. Louis, next year. At least 200 machines will carry passengers along the fine residence streets and parks of the city and discharge them at points of vantage within the grounds. A company called the World's Fair Automobile company, has been organized for this purpose, with Lilburn G. McNair as president. The machines to be used will carry from two to forty passengers each and steam, gasoline and electricity will be the motive power. The large machines will be in the style of trolleybuses. These vehicles will collect passengers at hotels, union station and other points in the downtown district. Coupon tickets will be sold entitling the passenger to a ride and admission to the World's Fair grounds. Stations will be provided at suitable points within the fair grounds for discharging and collecting passengers. Automobiles will also be operated within the grounds over certain routes at a specified rate of speed. This service will be of great advantage to visitors, taking them practically from their hotels, saving them the trouble of buying tickets in the crush at the gates and the crowds at the turnstiles, and landing them within the grounds thoroughly rested and ready for sightseeing.

Unusual methods are being pursued by contractors on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis to obtain the delivery of building materials. Representatives are sent east on

passenger trains and return on freight trains carrying coveted material. The function of these agents is to shorten as much as possible the time consumed in transferring cars between connecting lines. As soon as a car reaches the terminus of one road the proper officials are asked to obtain the speedy handling of the car. In all cases these cars contain material the lack of which prevents the use of large quantities of other material.

KILLED BY WOMAN IN A QUARREL

Rancher Sanford Shot Mrs. Northrup Who Tried to Save Her Brother.

Wilbur, Wash., July 29.—While trying to save the life of her brother, Len Dillman, Mrs. Catherine Northrup was shot and killed by I. L. Sanford. Sanford had drawn his revolver to shoot Dillman, when Mrs. Northrup threw herself between the men, receiving the shot intended for her brother and dying instantly. The murderer has surrendered himself to the sheriff and is in jail at Coulee City.

The Northrup ranch, the scene of the tragedy, is situated about a mile east of Steamboat rock, in the Grand Coulee, and is owned by the Rev. Northrup of Almira, who had leased it to his step-son, Mrs. Northrup, for five years. She in turn had sublet for one year to Liberty Sanford, an old settler, whose home place is just south of Lincoln.

Dispute Over the Lease.
Some dispute had arisen between them as to the terms of the lease, which was rather indefinite and Mrs. Northrup wished to regain possession and cancel the lease. A few days ago Sanford left the Northrup place to go to his wheat ranch, and make preparation for harvest. Taking advantage of his absence, Mrs. Northrup, accompanied by her brother, Len Dillman, went to the Northrup ranch and prepared to hold it against Sanford.

Sanford went to Almira and consulted with Attorney W. E. Southard as to his rights. He was advised on methods of legal opposition to the attempt to oust him. Disregarding the advice of the lawyer, he went to the hardware store, purchased a revolver and ammunition, and returned to his home.

Mrs. Northrup was at the house trying to hold possession, when Sanford entered from the front and passed through several rooms, stopping to wash his hands, Mrs. Northrup was standing in the kitchen with her brother.

Fires Fatal Shot.
Hot words passed between Sanford and the man and woman. Sanford pulled the gun and attempted to shoot Dillman, when Mrs. Northrup threw herself between them, facing her brother, and received the shot intended for the latter.

The bullet entered behind her left ear and passed out the right temple. She fell forward on the porch and death followed instantly.

Surrenders to Sheriff.
Sanford at once drove into Coulee City and surrendered himself to the authorities. He is a man of about 67,

with a large family, and has always borne the name of being peaceable. Dillman's name will be remembered a connection with that of his brother Sam Dillman, who was tried about eight years ago for shooting Wm. Lubbehead of this place over a dispute relating to cattle. Len Dillman as always borne a good name, however. Mrs. Northrup was a woman of over 60 years of age.

THEORY CONFIRMED ABOUT MOSQUITO

The Government Is Now Positive That the Insect Spreads Yellow Fever.

Washington, D. C.—The United States marine hospital service has fully accepted the mosquito theory of the transmission of yellow fever and malaria. Up to 1900 the government surgeons, as well as others, looked upon yellow fever as a germ disease, and all directed towards the killing of supposed germs. Since that time, however, repeated investigations and prolonged microscopic studies have convinced the marine hospital surgeons that the mosquito of the "Sagomyia fasciata" variety, is the distributing agent of this dread disease on the southern coast of the United States.

Study of Yellow Fever.
Throughout the past summer a party of marine hospital surgeons conducted a general study of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, one of the great fever centers. They report that the fever carrying mosquito is not a native of America, but is frequently imported with ship cargoes from Mexico and Central America, and if he finds conditions suitable, makes his home all the way from Miami, Fla., to Galveston, Tex. There were no breeding places for these dangerous mosquitoes in this country until the beginning of settlement along the southern coast.

An interesting discovery made on the recent expedition, was that a mosquito, after biting a person afflicted with yellow fever, cannot carry the disease to another immediately. About 20 days must elapse before his bite becomes dangerous. During this period the infection which has been absorbed undergoes a material change in the mosquito, and at the completion of this function, his bite is to be feared.

Hunger for Information.

But the marine hospital surgeons are not satisfied with their study of yellow fever; they have not concluded their research. They are determined to know more about the dread disease. Having more fully established the fact that the disease is spread only in one way, the surgeons will hereafter turn their attention to the study of fever cases, with a view to ascertaining something definite as to the organism that is the infecting agent. Some light on this subject has been gleaned, but not sufficient to justify the promulgation of a substantial theory. Last summer's party frequently fed mosquitoes on well marked cases, and at various periods the insects were killed, and examined under the microscope, but the results were not satisfactory, and the study will be continued.

Sanitary Conditions.

In connection with the report of their examinations, the surgeons briefly describe sanitary conditions in Vera Cruz, where thousands of deaths have occurred from yellow fever in times past. The sewerage system is primitive, each house having a cesspool, while all waste water from the patios, or native houses, is run into an open gutter in the center of the street, and slowly towards the gulf.

The water supply is keeping with the sewerage system. Many of the older houses still retain cisterns, have barrels in which rain water is stored, for domestic use. The mosquito, a native of Vera Cruz, finds natural breeding places in such containers. In the past two years, however, the sanitary condition of Vera Cruz, the improvements having been inspired by the work of the Americans in the various cities of Cuba and Porto Rico. In another year it is expected this work of sanitation will be completed, and, with its completion, the spread of yellow fever is expected to be diminished.

BRITT AND O'KEEFE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—Jimmy Britt, California's lightweight champion and Jack O'Keefe of Chicago, who are to come together in a twenty-round bout before the San Francisco Athletic club tonight, have finished their work of preparation and appear to be in excellent shape for the contest. The splendid showing made by the two in their previous tilts has led to a belief in sporting circles that a good fight will be seen tonight. In their first encounter, which took place at Portland, O'Keefe won on a foul in the sixth round. Their second meeting was at Butte and resulted in a draw after twenty rounds of hard fighting. Although Britt rules a slight favorite in tonight's go there are many close followers of the game who express the opinion that the Chicagoan has an equal chance to win the decision and the long end of the purse.

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A PECULIAR CASE IN CRIMINAL COURT

For a Consideration One Chinaman Confesses Murder Committed by Another.

Vancouver, B. C.—The counsel for the crown in the Crow's Bar murder case seems to have to deal with circumstances the like of which have never come up in any part of the empire, save perhaps in Hong Kong. In China it used to be not unusual for a poor man to be beheaded in place of a criminal who could afford to hire another to go to execution for him; the rich criminal guaranteeing to provide more luxuriantly for the poor man's family than the latter could ever hope to do. Secure in the belief that his near ones would be well provided for many a Chinaman has sold himself to death. But never before has a case occurred in the Pacific province. It looks, however, as if some such bargain was made in the case of the Crow's Bar crime. If so it doomed to failure. The man who is prepared to suffer the last penalty will be unable to deliver the goods, for those with whom he is suspected of having made the hieous compact are also under lock and key charged with the murder. Whether the crown has taken this view of the case is not yet certain, but, in view of the well-known Chinese practice, it is considered well that this phase of the subject should be inquired into.

Briefly stated, the story of the crime is as follows: Ah Chee, Sack Chum, Ah Gum and Gum Tai, occupied a cabin at Crow's Bar, on the Fraser river. They were employed washing gold. Ah Chee got ready early in June to leave for his native land. It was supposed that he had done well and had considerable gold. On the night of June 4 he was murdered and his body was thrown into the Fraser; at least so the other three say. The remains have not been recovered yet, so that part of the story has not been verified. Ah Gum and Gum Tai accuse the other man of doing the foul deed, and he calmly owns up to it. The story of the two accusers is that they were awakened in the night by a noise, and though there was no light in the room, they discovered Sack Chum dragging the victim outside by the feet. They went outside the cabin and one of them heard the splash of the body as it was thrown in the Fraser. They af-

terwards visited Thomas Derby's house about five miles away, while Sack Chum remained at the shack. They told their story to Derby's Chinese cook, who communicated with the police at Clinton. Constable McMillan was sent to investigate. He found that the accused Chinaman was a very small man, while the murdered Celestial is known to have weighed over 200 pounds. McMillan thought it would have been physically impossible for the little fellow to have dragged the victim the distance the others say he did, and his suspicions were aroused. He therefore arrested the three and they were taken to the Ashcroft jail. Traces of blood were found in the cabin, but there was nothing to show that a body had been dragged through it or along the ground. Blood marks were found on the bed in which the victim had slept, and a sledge hammer, with blood stains, was also located in the shack.

The preliminary trial at Ashcroft has just been concluded. Ah Gum and Gum Tai retained the two leading lawyers of the Ashcroft district to defend them, and the lawyers put up a strong fight. But Magistrate Webb thought their story required more inquiry into, so that all three were sent up for trial at the next assizes on the capital charge. Ah Gum and Gum Tai sharing equally with Sack Chum the charge of being murderers.

As yet there is no evidence in the case outside of the three Chinamen. They tell weird tales. Sack Chum claims that he committed the act. But the crown lawyer pointed to the decrepit old man and asked if it was possible that he could drag 200 pounds to the river. It was impossible to believe the story. Mr. Fulton argued, and the bench seems to have agreed with him. In the opinion of the crown prosecutor the body of the murdered man was carried to the river, and he suggests that Ah Gum and Gum Tai helped Sack Chum to throw the corpse into the swiftly rushing stream.

Mrs. Nextdoor—There's a new baby in the house on the other side of you. Mrs. Peppery—Yes, I've heard it. Mrs. Nextdoor—Poor little thing; it does cry so. Mrs. Peppery—Yes, but it's so accommodating. It always cries at the right time and drowns the noise of your daughter's piano.

Is the prisoner going to plead in sanity as his defense? asked the court stenographer. "Judging from his selection of an attorney," replied the lawyer, who had failed to get the case, "I should say he was."

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