

LYNCHING CONTINUES

MOB LAW RAMPANT IN THE SOUTH

Wave of Race Animosity Sweeps Over Arkansas, the Carolinas, Georgia and Indiana, and Blood Is Shed.

Argenta, Ark.—As a sequel to the killing of John Lindsey and the wounding of his son, Milton Lindsey, here a few days ago, presumably by Garrett Colum and Charles Colum, negroes, H. Blackburn, a negro 37 years of age, was lynched at the corner of Sixth and Main streets.

Eight Hundred Stampede.

Little Rock, Ark.—Blackburn, the negro taken from the jail by a mob at Argenta and lynched, is not believed to have been the man wanted.

Hundreds on Trail.

Little Rock, Ark.—As a result of ill feeling following the recent shooting of Robert Colum, a negro who conducted an undertaking establishment at Argenta, a city across the Arkansas river from Little Rock, John Lindsay, a white man, father of a man who was suspected by the negroes of having been implicated in the killing of Colum, was shot and killed, and his son, Milton Lindsey, was wounded.

The shooting, Milton Lindsey alleges, was done by Garrett and Charles Colum, brothers of Robert Colum.

The shooting took place in the undertaking establishment conducted by the Colum brothers. Following the shooting officers went to the scene but were fired upon by the negroes, who barricaded themselves. They then turned out the lights in the place and afterward made their escape through a door in the rear.

Several hundred armed men gathered, and before it was known that the negroes had escaped shots were fired through the building, and as a final attempt the place was dynamited.

A posse searched the home of the Colums but they were not found there, and it is supposed that they have gone to an adjoining county in which they formerly lived.

The affair was not a race riot, but was caused through ill feeling of the Colums toward the Lindseys over the killing of Robert Colum.

The grocery and undertaking establishment belonging to the Colums in Argenta was burned later. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Paris Bakers May Go on Strike.

Paris.—The attitude of the bakers in consequence of the enforcement of the weekly rest day is creating anxiety through the fear that there may be a general strike of bakers.

The employers have decided to close their establishments every Monday, making this the day of rest for the bakers, which will necessitate the baking of a double supply of bread on Sunday.

A faction of bakers threatened to refuse to do this extra work. They also object to the supplementary delivery that will be required on Sunday and declare they will cease work entirely if they are forced to comply with the decision of the employers.

The authorities have arranged, in case there is no strike, to hold the military bakers in reserve and also to have a large force of troops in readiness to prevent disturbances. The prefect of police, however, does not anticipate disturbances.

Mix Tags on Coffins.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Two deaths at the state insane hospital at Jamestown on the same date, the mixing of shipping tags by attaches at the hospital, resulted in both bodies being buried at Thompson, this county.

Bjog H. Brokke was committed to the insane asylum on November 30, 1900. He escaped from the institution on August 7, 1902. He escaped from the institution on August 7, 1902, and came to his home at Thompson, where he remained for some time. He conceived the idea that he had some business to transact with Superintendent Moore and returned to Jamestown. When he appeared at the hospital he was immediately locked up and remained there until his death a week ago.

On his death Mrs. Brokke was notified and directed that the body be sent to Thompson. Arrangements were made for the funeral, but when Mrs. Brokke had the casket opened in order that she might see the remains of her husband, she was terribly shocked to find that the body was not his. She advised the asylum authorities and was directed to have the body buried at Thompson. The remains of her husband were forwarded at once, so that both of the bodies now rest in the little cemetery at Thompson.

Rainy Season Causes Loss in Panama.

Panama.—The very severe rainy season has caused inundations in the interior of the provinces of Los Santos, where heavy losses have been suffered.

The efficiency of the steam shovel in the canal zone will be considerably decreased by the rain.

MINE SELLS FOR \$2,000,000

Eastern Capitalists Sell Troy-Manhattan Property After Expending \$750,000.

Phoenix, Ariz.—It is learned from a thoroughly reliable source that J. F. Cole, of Butte, Mont., who holds large interests in the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, has just purchased the Troy-Manhattan Company's property located near Kelvin, Ariz., the price paid being near \$2,000,000.

The Troy-Manhattan was owned by Eastern capitalists, who spent about \$750,000 on development work and purchase price.

Mr. Cole proposes to place machinery at an early day for the reduction of the ores.

W. D. Fulwiler has been granted a franchise by the Board of Supervisors to lay oil and gas pipe lines in all parts of Maricopa county.

It has been rumored for several days that the company, composed of Phoenix citizens, had found oil near Camelback, a mountain nine miles from this city.

The franchise is for a period of twenty-five years. Within two years 1000 feet of pipe line must have been laid. It is stipulated the franchise is not exclusive.

A suit involving millions of dollars was tried in Yuma, and District Judge J. H. Campbell set aside the recent verdict of a jury and granted a new trial. The suit is that of Beemer against Pease.

Beemer brought suit against Pease to have a contract for the purchase of mines at Quartzite for \$2,500,000 set aside. Pease immediately brought suit against Beemer for \$2,500,000 for failure to carry out the contract. Both suits were tried together last April at Yuma before a jury, which gave Beemer damages of \$1.

Many sensational developments have occurred. One is a charge by Beemer and suit for \$3,000,000 against Pease for alleged salting of the mines of the Amalgamated Company.

Much excitement has been caused at Winklesham by the discovery of hard coal.

Eight miles east of Winklesham a vein of two feet of hard coal has been uncovered and the vein increases in width as well as quality as the depth increases.

Fires Raging Near Salinas.

Salinas.—Forest fires which started in Wild canyon, fourteen miles south of Monterey City, eight days ago, that have been raging along the Palo Colorado, Garrapalos Mill and Stony creeks, are still unchecked. Hundreds of men are fighting the flames, but aside from saving ranch horses they are making no headway.

L. N. Swetnam, whose ranch is on the Palo Colorado creek and who has been burned out, says that the fire has passed Notlesjes landing, twenty-four miles down the coast, reached the lime kilns and was working toward Sargent's ranch in the Little Sur.

All work has been suspended in the district, the men being out trying to save houses and cattle.

Last night an attempt was made to stop the fire by cleaning a place thirty feet wide at Murray Ridge, but the flames leaped the clearing.

The fire has reached the Santa Lucia government reservation, known as the Pines, and is sweeping toward Tassajarra Springs eastward and Arroyo Seco southward.

A strip of land twenty-four miles long, ten miles wide and covering nearly 135,000 acres has been burned over. The losses will be very heavy.

Japan Mapped for Future War.

Washington.—A big sectional map of Cuba, in six sections, extending entirely across the sides of a long room, hangs in several rooms of the war department. On it is shown every railroad town, plantation, farm house, country road—almost every tree behind which a man could hide—in the whole island of Cuba. It is perfect, complete, strictly up to date. A staff officer, talking about the map service, said:

"This is about the most complete map we have produced; but we are fast perfecting others. Central America and South America, Mexico and Canada are being worked up as fast as possible," and then he added, significantly, "and we will soon have Japan mapped up in similar style. You know two big countries across the same pond from each other are likely to have disagreements any time. We are greatly concerned about Japan since its entry into world politics."

In connection with the announcement from Tokio of the big naval expansion program of Japan, this is most significant. At the war department and at the navy offices Japan is constantly talked about as a probable adversary of the United States in a future war. There is the greatest respect for the prowess of the Japanese. Nobody yearns for a trial of strength, but that it is likely to come is generally accepted.

Chinese for Canal.

Washington.—The administration does not propose to be balked by anything like the objection of the Emperor of China to the withdrawal of thousands of laborers from his dominions to work in the swamps of the isthmian canal. It is on the cards that the Pekin government may object when the contractors put their agents to work in China. In fact, his Imperial Majesty should object to the presence of solicitors for labor in his dominions, the State Department would be appealed to by the contractors and there would be tart correspondence, the Chinese government probably reminding the State Department that Chinese died like flies on the isthmus under the French attempt to use them on that great work.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor made his protest in the name of humanity itself, after the United States had decided there was no law to prevent using Chinese on the canal. That plea was ignored, but the government made "concessions" as to the eight-hour law on work to be done by the government in ship yards, and generally under the government.

Manchuria Refloated.

Honolulu.—The battleship Wisconsin, which is conveying the Pacific mail liner Manchuria to San Francisco, is preceding the crippled liner about 800 yards.

Several members of the signal corps were placed aboard the steamer which will keep in constant communication with the battleship by means of signals.

The Manchuria will steam about eight and a half knots per hour and with her convoy will take a very circuitous route to avoid storms.

Captain Humphreys, depot quartermaster, has cabled to Washington requesting that the government tug General Slocum be sent from San Francisco to tow the transport Sheridan to that port as it has been found that the damage to the transport is such that it cannot be repaired here.

The Manchuria went ashore on Rabbit Island on August 20, and the Sheridan a few days later ran on a reef at Barbers Point.

Africa has nearly 700 languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

ALCOHOL WILL BE CHEAPER

REGULATIONS FOR DENATURE ARE MADE PUBLIC

Product Will Sell as Low as 35c a Gallon, Cutting Expenses in Arts, Industries, Heat, Light and Power.

Washington.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, has just issued the departmental regulations controlling the making of denatured alcohol, the handling of the same and its uses.

These regulations follow and render effective a law enacted by congress at its last session, which provides for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when the same is rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by the admixture of suitable denaturing materials in the arts and industries and for fuel, light and power.

The law becomes effective January 1, 1907.

This legislation is in harmony with similar enactments adopted by nearly all foreign countries. Mr. Yerkes said: "The prime object to be attained by this type of legislation is to furnish, for purely domestic uses, and also for what might be called industrial domestic purposes, heat, light and power, cheap alcohol, with the hope thereby that there will be a reduction of expenses in the departments."

"This denatured alcohol will be a competitor with illuminating oil, gasoline and coal.

"It will also furnish manufacturers who use alcohol in the products of their factories alcohol free of internal revenue tax now levied on the same. This tax amounts to about \$2 per wine gallon on alcohol at 180 degrees proof. It is believed great benefits will be derived by the people by this legislation, and this certainly was the desire of congress."

"Under the regulations now issued, alcohol of 180 degrees proof is freed from the tax of \$1.98 per wine gallon after being denatured by the use of either some denaturing material or some specific material adapted especially to the uses of certain manufacturing interests. There will, therefore, be two classes of denatured alcohol: first, that styled 'completely denatured,' which will pass into general use for general consumption and can be purchased at stores without limiting regulations as against the private consumer, and second, 'specially denatured,' in which the material demanded by the needs of manufacturing interests will be regarded and with limitations as to the use of this class, confining it to the special manufacturing industry for which it is prepared."

"This specially denatured alcohol will be kept under strict surveillance and governmental supervision.

"For the completely denatured article ten parts of wood or ethyl alcohol and one-half part of benzine will be added to 10 parts of ethyl alcohol; in other words, in every 10 gallons of ethyl alcohol will be added ten gallons of wood alcohol and one-half gallon of benzine.

"Denatured alcohol will supplant very largely the consumption of wood alcohol for both domestic and manufacturing purposes, as it will be cheaper.

"While the price of the completely denatured product cannot now be definitely stated it is believed it will not be more than thirty-five cents a gallon.

"The manufacturers will be required to furnish the desired formulae, together with a sample of the denaturing agent produced, according to the formulae, and a sample of the pure alcohol denatured with this special agent. These will all be thoroughly examined in the departmental laboratories and if it is decided that the requirements of the law are met then their use will be permitted."

Rescue Crew of Five.

New Haven, Conn.—After clinging to the side of the capsized British schooner Oceanic for fourteen hours, Captain Lohms and a crew of five were rescued by the auxiliary yacht Aloha, belonging to Arthur C. James of New York and brought to this port.

The Oceanic, which was overturned in the recent blow, was towed here by the yacht, and she now lies on her beam ends in the lower harbor.

The capsized schooner was bound from Louisville to New York with a load of spruce, and while twelve miles west of the Sperry light capsized in a squall.

The men were able to scramble on the side of the vessel after they had jumped in the water, and clung there until they were taken aboard the Aloha, little the worse for their experience.

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A FEW SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Bits of News from Over the County Gathered for Busy People.

New York.—Mrs. George H. Jenks, 60 years old, wife of a Chicago physician, was the victim of a peculiar accident. Mrs. Jenks has long been accustomed to taking a bath before retiring. She filled the bath in her suite and plunged in. The water was almost boiling and she was terribly scalded before rescued.

Washington.—A bulletin issued by the geological survey on the "concentration of cement" interests, declares that "setting aside as impracticable the questions of trusts and combinations, based on monopoly of raw materials, it can be said that there is notable a certain concentration of interests in the cement industries and that this will undoubtedly become more marked year by year. The eighty-eight plants in existence in 1905 were operated by seventy-eight companies, and several of those nominally independent companies are closely connected by ownership."

Providence, R. I.—Cotton mill agents in Rhode Island complain of a scarcity of help in some departments and assert that in this respect the increase of wages granted last summer did not have the beneficial result hoped for. In one large mill there are said to be 600 looms idle.

Washington.—After a month's vacation the supreme court of the United States convened for the term of 1906-07. In accordance with custom an adjournment was taken to permit the members to call on the president, which they did in a body.

New York.—Doctors Britton D. Vans and Charles E. Wagner of the Morris Plains insane asylum spent several hours with Harry K. Thaw in his cell in the Tombs prison. The alienists declined to permit Dr. McGuire, the Tombs prison physician, to be present as a representative of the district attorney's office.

Owasso, Mich.—Bessie Gerady, aged 12, a school girl, committed suicide by taking poison in the presence of four of her little schoolmates at the pump house of the country school in Venice township. That the girl could conceive and carry out a plan of suicide is attributed to sensational novels.

Portland.—F. J. Heney, special assistant to the attorney general, now in San Francisco, wires that the trials of the remaining land fraud cases have been postponed until after Dec. 1.

San Jose.—A. J. Condon, the Tonopah miner, and his chauffeur, Ed. Powell, of San Francisco, who were hurt in an automobile accident on the San Juan grade, are still in a serious condition. Condon was insensible some time and is suffering from severe contusions. Powell has a broken leg and several crushed ribs.

Salem, Mass.—James W. Felker, formerly city treasurer of Newburyport, pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement of \$80,500 in funds of the city. Sentence was postponed until January.

Sioux City, Ia.—The village of Lake Andes, S. D., was severely damaged by fire. Loss \$30,000.

Wawona, Cal.—Henry W. Tupper, a son of H. C. Tupper, an attorney at Fresno, is believed to have lost his life in Yosemite park by falling over a cliff at Union point, which rises 2000 feet above the floor of the valley.

Soeder Must Hang.

San Francisco.—Leon Soeder, convicted in the superior court of having murdered his brother-in-law, Joseph Baize, in this city on January 11, 1904, for the purpose of collecting \$6000 insurance, must hang. Without a dissenting voice the supreme court sustained the verdict of the trial court recently and denied a motion for a new trial.

Soeder, according to the evidence presented at the trial, took Blaise to the top of Russian Hill, in the vicinity of Taylor and Green streets, struck him with a black-jack, cut his throat and then threw the dying man over the cliff. Blaise was found dead at the bottom of the bluff the next day.

The dead man had held a life policy for \$3000 and an accident policy for the same amount, payable to Soeder.

Census Takers Baffled.

Los Angeles.—The census man has discovered that more things than vegetables grow rapidly in California. Los Angeles is growing faster than the biggest pumpkin ever exhibited at a county fair. And because of her rapid growth, she has been left out of the latest census report. In the latest tabulated report of cities with a population of over 50,000, the space which Los Angeles should occupy is left vacant because the city's rapid growth makes it impossible for the census takers to estimate the increase of population.

In compiling such a table, the government census takers estimate an annual increase of population equal to one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last two federal censuses. But the wonderful growth of Los Angeles during the last few years has rendered such calculation inaccurate, and as no suitable method for estimating the increase exists, this city's place on the list is left blank.

Nevada Indian Lands to Open.

Washington, D. C.—The president has issued a proclamation fixing 12 o'clock noon on the 29th inst. as the date for opening the Walker Indian reservation in Nevada to settlement.

There are 200,000 acres of land to be disposed of and the law permits its acquisition under the general land laws.

The reservation is in the Carson City land district.

Most of the Irish names are credited to

SEEK TO MAKE UNIFORM LAWS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BODY HEARS ARGUMENTS

Commission at Hearing in Washington Invites Suggestions in Writing From All Interested Parties—Railroad News.

Washington.—A hearing has been given by the interstate commerce commission to representatives of the railroads of the country on the subject of the preparation and filing with the commission of tariffs.

It is a subject of much importance to the railroads, although it is practically entirely technical and about a hundred of the traffic officials of the important lines of the country attended the hearing.

Tentatively the commission has decided to issue an order specifying the requirements that would be made with respect to the filing of tariffs. Some of these are that joint tariffs shall be filed by the initial line; that the schedule of each initial line shall be printed as an independent document, participating lines may file with the commission a general authority for any initial line to file on their behalf all tariffs; class rates shall be filed in a tariff by themselves; in the compilation of tariffs of the uniform order shall be observed; and terminal charges which must be paid by all shippers at destination and which are, therefore, really a part of the cost of transportation, must be specified in the tariff of the initial line.

On these and other propositions respecting the filing of the tariffs the commission invited suggestions in writing from all interested parties. In addition it appointed a day for an oral hearing on the subject.

The representatives of the carriers occupied the greater part of the afternoon in presenting their views to the commission.

It was evident from the statements submitted that the carriers are experiencing difficulty in preparing their tariffs, and especially in arranging for the uniformity which is required. They indicated, however, their desire to do the best they could.

The commission has informed the carriers that after a sufficient time had been allowed for a revision of the tariffs "no schedule will be filed by the commission which is not constructed in conformity by the commission and which does not state the rates so that they can be understood by a person of ordinary intelligence."

Will Sue Canadian Pacific.

Vancouver, B. C.—Suits in amounts in the aggregate approximating \$1,500,000 are to be brought against the Canadian Pacific railway by those who suffered the loss of relatives and property and by those who sustained injuries in the wreck of the tug, Chehalis, which went down in the Narrows in July after having been run down by the Princess Victoria.

Eight lives were lost in the disaster. The Canadian Pacific railway has appealed to Ottawa for a hearing in the facts in the running down of the Chehalis. The application will be opposed.

Income of Illinois Central

Chicago.—The annual report of the Illinois Central railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows a total net income of the system of \$10,870,300. The amount paid out in dividends during the year was \$6,652,800 and for betterments \$4,164,700. The amount of \$1,313,826 was carried forward to the surplus dividend of next year.

Des Moines Car Men Restive.

Des Moines.—Twenty-four hours after the organization of a street railway men's union, twenty-five professional strike-breakers recruited in Chicago arrived in Des Moines. A meeting of the officials of the new union and railway officials will be held, when an ultimatum will be issued by the former. An increased wage and shorter hours are demanded.

Germans Predict War.

Berlin.—It is evident from the tone of the German newspapers that they view with considerable satisfaction the growing estrangement between Americans and Japanese on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

Immediately after the war one of Germany's most prominent financiers pronounced the opinion that the Japanese would know how to use the friendly feeling in America to further their own plans, and only a few days ago M. Witte, the famous Russian statesman, speaking of the new \$125,000,000 loan the Japanese are endeavoring to raise in the United States, is reported to have said:

"The time will surely come when America will regret loaning money to Japan instead of to Russia. It is not that Russia is in need of the gold of the Yankees, but what I mean to say is that all this American money will in time be used against the United States in a war which will be even more gigantic than the one between Japan and my own country."

It is the general opinion here that a war between America and Japan must come, if not over the Philippines, which the Japanese hate to see in American hands, then when the subjects of the Mikado try to oust the United States from the markets of the Far East.

It is not because of any ill will against America that Germans rejoice at the growing estrangement between Americans and Japanese, but because they would prefer to see a war between these two peoples to one between Germany and Japan, which German statesmen predict.

WITH FOREIGN PACKERS

AMERICAN EXPERT STUDIES ARGENTINA SITUATION

Chicago Expose the Uppermost Topic and One Hears It Everywhere. General View of Situation Is Hopeful.

London.—Howard P. Okie, an American expert, is studying the Argentine packers and the effects of the Chicago disclosures at Buenos Ayres as special commissioner for the London Daily Mail. He says:

"One hears nothing but 'shop' in the streets, hotels or clubs of Buenos Ayres. The Chicago 'beef expose' and its probable influence upon European markets for Argentine food products are the uppermost topics now. The general view is hopeful."

Here, supervision by government officials is exercised over every detail of the business of the "Saladero" packer or exporter. There is reason to believe that in case of the large factories this supervision has been effective, for the reason, of course, that the proprietors, who pay the inspectors, have had the wisdom to insist upon its efficiency.

A manager of a large establishment here said to me: "President Roosevelt's insistence upon government supervision is amusing. Surely, the American people must have had enough of official supervision by this time. The remedy is so easy, so obvious. The Chicago packers say that they don't object to supervision, but that they object to paying for it. Give the gratuitous supervision, then, by the public; compel them to keep open a promenade commanding a view of every room in the establishment and one or more spots accessible to any one, veterinary surgeon or reporter, where every case may be reviewed. That is the only supervision worthy of the name. It is cheap and effective."

"But," I objected, "the business secrets one may have acquired?"

"There should be no secrets as to the character of any food," he replied; "the public has a right to know what it eats."

The Sultan Was Shot.

Constantinople.—The real secret of the recent illness of the sultan of Turkey was that he was shot in the abdomen by a Kurdish woman jealous of his latest favorite in the harem, a beautiful Circassian girl.

According to the story, the bullet was extracted by a German surgeon, the sultan undergoing the operation without taking chloroform and displaying great nerve.

Internal Revenue Collections Larger.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show for the month of August, 1906, the total receipts were \$21,848,063, which was a gain as compared with the month of August, 1905, of \$1,913,590.



THROUGH SLEEPERS TO ST. LOUIS

Both Standard and Tourist run daily on

"THE OVERLAND"

via Salt Lake Route AND Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY

Ask Salt Lake Route agents about it.

San Diego AND Coronado EXCURSIONS

The Santa Fe will sell special round trip tickets to San Diego at greatly reduced rates, daily, up to and including Oct 31, good return ing until November 15.

TIME TO TAKE A LITTLE RECREATION

ASK THE Santa Fe AGENT