

One feature of the collapsed May corner that seems to have escaped mention is the fact that the public could not break into the market and take a hand.

this figure

terms.

Thousands of visitors who come to Washington go down to Bryan Point to inspect the big hatchery there. Right in the city there is also at the main headquarters of the commission a wonderful going trip and some central route for the of general interest. In the big return It was felt that h Northern route xhibit glass tanks are specimens of the game | was imperative and colored fish and these are kept on exhibition throughout the year and can be seen to as much advantage in the Win-Tacoma and permit of stops being made ter as during the balmy Spring and in the hottest days of Summer. The most beneficial work for the counthat the market will be petted and ca-joled along softly while small lots are sorceled out as near \$1 as can be ob-tion of what are known as food fish, such as shad, salmon, plke, white fish, pickber erel, etc. Our experts in this business have become so famous and so auccess ful that other nations are sending men to the United States to learn the methods that have been discovered to increase the supply of fish upon which millions upon millions of people depend. Uncle Sam is so well supplied with fish eggs and young fish that he is annually giving to foreign countries hundreds of thousands of specimens with his compliments.

night, but serious interference with the operation of trains, it is believed, must have resulted.

Los Angeles Cut Off From East.

It is figured today that the Gates party must lose at least \$5,090,000 on the May deal. Much of the wheat they hold they bought at \$1.15, and much of it will probably be sold at 58 cents. It is predicted named, but the crop prospects are against high prices, and there is bound to be heavy loss.

PROVED ITS WORTH.

United States Fish Commission's Good Work.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .-- (Special.)-The busy season with the officers and employes of the United States Fish Commission has commenced. Comparatively speaking, the people generally derive probably more direct benefit by what is spent by this commission than for any other appropriations made by Con-The total expenditures for a gress. year are considerably under \$1,000,000, and year by year, the rivers, bays and lakes of the country are being bounti-fully stocked with fish hatched largely by artificial methods.

Some 20 years ago fishermen and ackers regarded artificial propagation of fish as a fad and an experiment which of han as a fad and an experiment which in the end would prove a worthless ex-penditure of money. Time, however, has vindicated the Government. The United States Fish Commission became an established institution and soon old and hardy fishermen and packers began to swear by the Government and Uncle Sam's propagation scheme,

The average layman who would seek an evening's diversification by a fishing expedition also benefited by Uncle Sam's new philanthropic propaganda. He found fish to be more plentiful and consequently "bites" more numerous. It is bardly necessary to add that the Fish Commission was a good thing in the eyes of the man who delighted in walting for a "nlbble." So from a small beginning over 30 years ago when the Government appropriated only a fow thousands dol-lars for the work of propagation and adentific investigation the Fish Commis-tion has more into an institution that sin has grown into an institution that now costs the Government nearly \$1,000,-

004 a year to maintain. considerable portion of this money is used in the support and the construc-tion of new hatcheries and fish culture stations throughout the country. For the reason that the East and middle section of the country are pretty well sup-plied with these stations more and more are each year orected west of the Mis sould River. They may be found in Moritana, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Calfornia, North Dakota and other status. An effort was made last year by Senator Heyburn to locate one of these stations in Mano. Due to the shortmest of the sension and the most these stations in Maho. Due to the shorinees of the session and the great amoint of work demanding the attention of Congress, the Senator was unable to pass his bill for the establishment of a \$25.00 fish culture station in Idaho. That he will be successful at the next session of Congress however there is no debt of Congress, however, there is no doubt

All told there are some 49 fish hatcheries in the land. They the located in 26 states and have in attendance a force of about 1000 men, this figure including those employed at headquarters in Wash-ington. Salmon are being propagated at 11 stations, whitefish at seven, lake at 11 stations, whitefish at seven, lake trout at five, shad at four, pike-perch at three, con at two, striped bass, while to keeping blood oure and giving real three, con at two, striped bass, while

NEW YORK CRIME FIGURES

Preponderance of Male Wildness Is

Very Marked.

NEW YORK, April 24-Although the population of the county of New York has increased 140,870 during the past three years, there has not been a proportionate increase in crime, according to the an-nual report of District Attorney Jerome's chief clerk.

In the detailed reports of felonies there is no marked advance of figures as compared with former years. The average number of prisoners charged with felony who were confined in the city prison dur-

ing the last three years was 176. This is the lowest average on record. The number of indictments and complaints disposed of during the year 1904 was 503. Forty-nine per cent resulted in pleas of guilty. A little over 12 per cent of the prisoners were convicted by ve dict." About 17 per cent were acquitted. The classified list of convictions during 1904 shows a startling preponderance of male criminals. Only 169 women were convicted, as against 2297 men. Of the 169 fomales, 126 were found guilty of larceny and three of manslaughter. Of the 2465 persons convicted during

the year, 1610 were natives of the United States. The others were divided as fol-Germany 182, Ireland 95, England lows: Italy 176, Russia 151, Austria 62, Roomania 17, Scotland 12, Sweden 13, Greece 5, France 14, Spain 2, other countries 51.

SMALL FORCE OF RUSSIANS

Reported as Still in Laoling Twenty

Miles North of Tunghaw.

TOKIO, April 23.-(3 P. M.)-It is officially announced that a force holding Tunghaw has reported that a small body of the enemy is still stopping at Laoling and Maloukou, twenty miles north of Tunghwa. The enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, attempted an attack on April 20 against Kingsching, but were repulsed. The enemy's watch guards at Talou are increasing in strength. Thus far they have shown no activity and there have been no exchanges with the exception of cavalry skirmishes.

Austrian Bandmaster Killed.

VIENNA, April 22.-Karl Konlzak, who was leader of the Austrian band at the St Louis Exposition last year, was acci-dentally killed in trying to board a railway train at Baden, near Vienna, today.

for the reason that such selected for the "going" trip a special side

would have been necessary for the we surmise the number of such we surmise the number of such to be large-who desire to visit the great lum-Consideration centers named. these facts led to the selection of the Northern Pacific. A central route for the

return trip was selected for the reason that it was felt that a more southern trip would traverse a less plcturesque intry and be less comfortable on ac unt of dust and heat. The main idea that the committee has

in view was to select such a route as would traverse the most picturesque mountain country, take in as many possible of the points of greatest inter-est to lumber people without side trips and to return by a route that would take

them down through Central and Southern California, returning finally across the country by a route which while in itself picturesque and interesting is reasonably free from dust and excessive heat.

The routing is as follows: Chicago to St. Paul by Chicago & North-

St. Louis to St. Paul by Chicago, Bur lington & Quincy. St. Paul to Seattle and Portland by Northern Pacific.

St. Paul to Seattle and Portland.

Portland down to Sacramento by the "Shasta Line" of the world-famous "Southern Pacific. Sacramento to San Francisco over Southern Pacific,

San Francisco to Los Angeles by anworld-famous route, the "Coast of the Southern Pacific. other

Los Angeles to Sacramento by anothe equally picturesque and interesting line of the Southern Pacific-the noted "Val-ley Route," through the San Jonquin Val-ley-celebrated in song and story and oft dreamed of by all readers of Bret

Harte, Joaquin Miller and other of the virile writers of the breezy West. Salt Lake City to Omaha over the Union

Pacifi Omaha to Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern.

On one point the committee was not only unanimous, but enthusiastic. It was that if any man goes out to Portland on this special train-or to the annual meeting, no matter how he goes-and who does not make that swing through Cal-It was

ifornia, will miss one of the greatest op-portunities of his life. From communi-cations already received, and which were

before the committee at its two sittings, it seems that so far practically every one going out to Portland will make this trip. The route selected through California is the most beautiful in the world, barring none. The age-long celebrated points on the Riviera and the mountains of Switmeriand cannot equal it. The committee urges that everyone going to Portland will

make his arrangements to take this trip to Los Angeles. The special train will be a duplicate or counterpart of the famous "North Coast Limited," going out from Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern and Northern Pacific to Portland. This is one of the finest trains in America. Our spe-cial train will consist of as fine an engine as the road can furnish; enough baggage cars to take our legitimate bag-gage, and as many of the 'contudinaries' as space will permit; a standard full-length dining-car (it is figured that one dining-car will suffice if the number on

the train does not exceed the mini-mum limit of 125; if somthing like 150 or 500 go on the train two dining-cars will be put on). The balance of the train will

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 23.-Storms in New Mexico, in the region of Albu querque, tonight completely prestrated at telegraphic communication between Los Angeles and the East. Both the Wester Union and Postal companies lost their Eastern wires about \$:30 o'clock and have not been able to resume communication at midnight.

The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific re port an interruption of communication at all points on their lines east of New Mexico, although they have no news of damage to their roads. HE SPENT MONTHS IN JAIL

ALL SALOONS ARE CLOSED

Municipalities of Missouri and Kansas Observe the Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23 .- With less than half a dozen exceptions, saloons in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and wine gardens in the suburbs, were closed today. There

were a few arrests for direct violation of the Sunday-closing law,

Barber-Shops Shut Also.

ST. LOUIS, April 23 .- Saloons and harbershops here were closed today. At East St. Louis, Ill., the saloons were permitted to be open, but Mayor Cook issued a statement to the effect that all aaloons which became disorderly would be closed instantly. Several fights started from efforts of the authorities to enforce the closing law on the Missouri side.

AMERICANS WERE ACTIVE

Feature of Quiet Week on London

Stock Exchange.

LONDON, April 23 .- Business on the Stock Exchange last week was interrupted by the holidays and the uncer-tainty of events in the Far East. Otherwise the market was cheerful and steady. Money was more plentiful than had been expected and with returns from the country after the holidays and increasing bank reserve, there is re-

newed talk of a reduction of the bank rate in the near future. The feature of the quiet week was activity and erratic movements of Americans under Wall-street influmovements of ence, Northern Securities fluctuating vigorously, but generally prices were not materially altered during the week.

STRIKES TO BE NO MORE **Building in New York Starts Under**

New Agreement.

NEW YORK, April 24.-New York's building season will begin in earnest to-day when 100,000 workers in the several trades will begin operations under the arbitration agreement signed Saturday by employers and representatives of skilled men, and under which it is provided there shall be neither strikes nor lockouts.

Builders, architects and prospective owners of buildings have work on hand which will last for years to come, strikes and other disturbances during the past years having delayed operations to such an extent that it will take a long time

Jury at Council Bluffs Brings Unfavorable Verdict.

Action Was Brought to Prove Part-

nership in Three Claims of the

trial. It Insted 42 days and the jury was vigorously opposed by labor orga brought in a verdice for Doyle for \$446.- izations. Violation of its provisions 922.73. The defease appealed to the Su- punishable by fine or imprisonment, or preme Court of Iowa, its motion for a both, new trial having been overruled. The

given today.

case was reversed by the Supreme Court and remanded to the District Court for another trial. This trial lasted 41 days and resulted in the verdict

by Blanket of Smoke.

DULUTH, Minn., April 23 .- North-

eastern Minnesota and the western end of Lake Superior are enveloped in a pall

ing on Sunday.

agreed to, and October 3, of the same passed at the late session of the Legis-

year, the judgment was cancelled. Two years later the case came to vocated by the Citizens Alliance and

FOREST GOING UP IN SMOKE NEW YORK, April 24 .- Bullfights were held Sunday in many towns all Spain for the first time since the Northeastern Minnesota Is Covered prohibiting their being held on that day was promulgated, says a Herald dispatch from Madrid

Owing to the popular opposition to the measure and to the protests from torea-dors, municipal authorities and others interested, the government suspended the

BULL FIGHTS PERMITTED

Government Suspends Law Prohib-

Several serious injuries are reported to have occurred in various rings

Castro to Challenge Fate.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 23 .-President Castro, in the course of a

speech at Calabazo, April 19, said: "I do not believe there is a possibility of a new conflict for the republic, but if, against reason, right and justice, anything is coglitating which I do tice, anything is cogliating which I do not wish to qualify, I swear to you I ahall know how to draw inspiration from the memory of the valor patriots formerly exhibited on these plains; and Anti-Boycott Låw in Colorado. DENVER, April 23.-Governor Mc-conald has signed the anti-boycott bill so supported, challenge fate." DENVER, April 21 .-- Governor Mc-



with a hard cold? Where do you suppose it will settle?

In the throat? That means hoarseness, sore throat, tonsillitis. In the chest? Then bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption.

Do not let your cold settle. Break it up! Drive it out! Ask your doctor the best medicine for this. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, take it at once. If he has anything better, take that.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass ATER'S BAIR VIGOR-For the hair. ATER'S PILLS-For constipation. ATER'S SARSAPARILLA-For the blood. ATER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and ague.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is., April 23 .- The jury in the Portland mining suit, in which James Doyle brought suit to recover an amount aggregating \$1,000,000, which he alleged was due him for his interest in the Tidal Wave, Bobtail No. 2 and Devil's Own claims, now a part of the property of the Portland Mining Company, at mid-

a partnership in the Bobtail No. 2, Devil's Jwn and Tidai Wave claims, located in the Cripple Creek district in 1892.

Gold Mining Company, stock of that cor-portation having been issued to Burns in exchange for them. In the case just decided Doyle claimed Sai,825.15 as the value of his half of the

stock with dividends and interest. Burns' line of defense was that he and Doyle were partners in the Portland claim, for

The case dates back to February 7, 1898 when a petition was filed in the district court here claiming \$220,000. Notice was served on Burns while he was attending the annual stockholders' meeting of the company in Council Bluffs. He was at that time and until February of this year

the court's jurisdiction. Judge Smith en-tered an order overruling the motion and

directing the defendant to plead, Burns refused to come into court, and nstead commenced an action against Doyle in Colorado to enjoin him from proceeding with the suit here, and Judge Lunt granted an injunction. Doyle came to Council Bluffs and as Burns had ignored the Iowa court's order by failing to plead, Doyle disre-garded the Colorado injunction, took a default against Burns, proved up and wds given judgment for \$717,025.

Doyle then returned home, was summoned before Judge Lunt and ordered by him to set aside the judgment in lowa within three days. This he refused to do and was sent to jail, where he remained for eight months.

In July, 1899, on motion of Burns counsel, Judge Thornell ordered the default and judgment set aside on cita-tion that the defendant dismiss all proceedings in Colorado, set Doyle free, pay all costs in connection with the default proceedings, waive all object tions to the lowa jurisdiction, and try the case on its merits here. This was

Portland Company in the of smoke from forest fires. Scores of fires are burning in the woods and slashings, and reports are coming concerning them Cripple Creek District. from every line of rail communication entering Duluth. Fires are burning close to several of the mining locations on the

Messaba. The country is dry, no rain having fallen for three weeks.

Rain Needed to Save Forests CUMBERLAND, Wis., April 23 .- Forest fires raging here and spreading throughout Northern Wisconsin threaten

the loss of property unless rain stops night brought in a verdict for defendant. them soon;

The Portland mining suit, in which James Doyle is plaintiff and James F. Burns defendant, was an action to prove

Th

which Doyle received his share of stock, and in no others.

president of the company. Burns filed a special appearance and motion to quash the notice, objecting to