

GREAT STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

War Between American and British Tobacco Manufacturers.

DUKE TO SPEND A MILLION

Leader of American Forces Determined to Capture British Trade—Britishers Are Confident of Holding Their Own.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables the following additional details concerning the "tobacco war" in Great Britain. Developments are still awaited in the struggle which seems pointing to American and English tobacco manufacturers for supremacy in trade.

Mr. J. B. Duke, leader of the American combination, who is at present in Liverpool, is reported to have said that he will capture the British trade within the next four years or lose a million sterling in the attempt.

This challenge has been accepted by the foremost British manufacturers, who are mustering their forces as quickly as possible.

Since the list of firms that have banded themselves together to fight the American invasion was published the English combination has received several additional supporters. Other firms are expected to join in when the struggle has commenced in real earnest. For the present both sides seem to be playing a waiting game. The American invaders made a move when they granted a concession to retail tobacco firms encouraging them to stock up with their brands, but English manufacturers regard it merely as a feint.

"We can afford," said a leading authority, "to wait until our rivals show their hand. So far they have gained no advantage in their own interests. I think that their concession to retailers was a most injudicious move, calculated to engender distrust among the public who, after all, will decide the day."

English manufacturers will make no reply, except that of closer combination, until the American trust comes out more into the open and gives us a clearer idea than it has yet given us of its intentions.

There has been no striking reduction in the prices of any of the goods of the American combine, but it is rumored in well informed circles that important developments will shortly take place.

INDOOR RACE TRACK

Mammoth Structure Proposed to Be Built at Saratoga Springs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Plans for a permanent structure to be devoted to indoor bicycle racing at Saratoga Springs have been announced by a syndicate of promoters of professional bicycle racing headed by W. A. Wilkes, the father of the ex-champion cyclist. The intended building, which is styled "The Saratoga Palace of Sports," is to have a seating capacity of 20,000, the seats to be arranged on the plan of a circus amphitheater around a race track that will be six laps to the mile. The building will be fitted for use as a concert hall and for concerts and other large gatherings, and will be monopolized by the bicycle riders only through the term of a summer race meeting, which will be held at Saratoga every year.

The general plan of the racing has already been determined and the announcement is made that a start race, known as the grand prize of Saratoga, will be decided each year for the best professional riders. The promoters of the plan hope to secure the aid of persons interested in the horse track at Saratoga, and by holding bicycle races at night in the season when horse racing is in progress at the springs, to make the place a center for sport.

TO ABOLISH WINE ROOMS

Mayor Harrison Recommends Passage of Ordinance in Chicago Council.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Mayor Harrison has submitted to the city council a message in which he urges that the committee on license procure an ordinance forbidding the establishment and maintenance of wine rooms or private apartments in any dram shop within the limits of the city of Chicago.

"Public morals suffer damage from the wine room more than from any other cause," says the mayor. "It is not necessary to particularize the evils resulting from their toleration; the evils are self evident and firm steps should be taken to suppress them. The passage of an ordinance of this character, while working no hardship to any reputable saloonkeeper, will unquestionably bring about salutary results of the most far-reaching character."

It is stated that the committee will report such an ordinance as the mayor suggests. The passage of the measure would work a radical change in the regulation of the city's saloons.

POLITICS IN JAPAN

Marquis Ito's Party to Oppose the Present Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Tokyo special to the London Times and New

York Times gives the following particulars regarding the rumored intentions of the followers of Marquis Ito, now in this country, to oppose the existing cabinet in Japan.

The Tokyo correspondent says there are indications that Marquis Ito's party, taking advantage of his absence, will strenuously oppose the cabinet at the next session of parliament. The members of the party, who are unfriendly to the ministry, will welcome the pretext furnished by the fact that the cabinet consulted the members of the house of peers in regard to next year's budget, neglecting a similar consideration toward the party in the majority in the lower house. As a general election will necessarily be held next summer, the familiar weapon of the government, a dissolution, will not be efficacious.

STRIKE WILL BE AVERTED

Promot Action of French Government Frustrates Miners' Plans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says that in view of the threatened coal miners' strike, the government has taken precautions to prevent disturbance and to enable foreign coal to be imported.

The Paris Temps, according to the correspondent, says the protests were convened in mid-September for the purpose of arranging with the military, and that instructions have now been received by the soldiers, police and gendarmes and measures taken at the ports to insure the unloading of coal and raw materials.

The correspondent says he has reason to believe that a general strike will not take place and that the opposition parties, who had counted on and almost applauded it, should be disappointed. The government and alarm the country before the elections, will find that their bitterness and unscrupulousness have once more been fruitless.

FAST LINE TO CANADA

BRITISH SHIPBUILDER TRYING TO CLOSE ARRANGEMENTS.

Sir Christopher Furness to Establish Line at Cost of Over Two Million Pounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Sir Christopher Furness, one of Britain's foremost shipbuilding owners and head of the firm of Furness, Withy & Company, is at present in Canada, his intention being to close an arrangement of possible by which the long-projected fast line between Great Britain and a Canadian port may become a fact, says the Montreal correspondent of the Tribune.

In an interview in Montreal, Sir Christopher stated that he and his business associates had the funds at hand to proceed with the project, that the sum required would be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds, but that before he would be willing to go ahead radical changes must be made with regard to the safety of the route. While in Montreal Sir Christopher Furness was in conference with Lord Strathcona. A fast line between Canadian and British ports has long been the ambition of Sir Christopher and he has remarked upon more than one occasion that sooner or later he was bound to see the scheme become a fact. Sir Christopher says that Lloyd must enlarge its Canadian connection and that radical changes must be made in the lights, signals and pilotage system in the entire route. He declined to say what Canadian ports he had in view for the Canadian terminus of the line. He did say, however, that the bringing of such ships as it was proposed to build to Montreal was out of the question.

Thus, the matter is believed to rest between Quebec as a summer port, on the one hand, and Sydney, St. John or Halifax as winter or all the year round ports, on the other.

On his return in England Sir Christopher will report his observations to his business associates and it is expected that they will proceed with the work of organization. Having completed his business in Montreal, the English shipowner left the city for Saint Ste. Marie, where he will become the guest of P. H. Clarke, who is building up western Ontario.

MINERS' GRUESOME FIND

Body of Girl Crushed Into an Old Truck Discovered in Mountains.

SPOKANE, Oct. 22.—In a deserted tunnel in the Blue Mountains, in Eastern Oregon, Frank Vigor, a miner, found the body of a girl crushed into an old truck. A deep gash in the wall showed the manner of death. The body had evidently been placed there two months before and was terribly decomposed.

Several months ago a man and wife drove up the lonely trail to his office. They asked the privilege of dumping in the old tunnel mouth. He gave them food. In the morning they had gone.

PRISONERS ORDERED RELEASED

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A special to the London Times and New York Times from Peshawar says Amir Babul Ullah has ordered the release of selected prisoners in the jails in various parts of Afghanistan. Such an act of clemency is most unusual on the part of the rulers at Kabul.

TRADE IN PHILIPPINES

AMERICAN INVASION MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

Established Channels of Trade With European Countries Rather Than America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Manila correspondent of the Journal of Commerce sends the following details concerning the trade in the Philippines. The invasion of the markets of the Philippines by American goods and merchants is much less complete as yet than the invasion of the islands by American political ideas, but there are indications that American goods will come here in increasing quantities within a short time. Judging from the exterior of the shops, American establishments are comparatively few, but judging from the interior the footing obtained by American goods is more obvious.

One of the difficulties with which Americans have to contend in this market is the fact that the established channels of trade are with Spain, France, Germany and Switzerland, rather than with America. The great jewelry shops, the dry goods stores, the importers of boots, shoes, hats and all sorts of necessities of civilized life have done business for many years with European exporters and are familiar with their goods system of credit, methods of packing and freight facilities. In textiles the Europeans naturally enjoy some of the same advantages which skill and long practice give them in the United States. The representatives of the Spanish chamber of commerce appreciate the fact, however, that a new era is beginning in the Philippine trade.

Retail trade in many lines here has been based upon the principle of charging "what the traffic will bear," rather than upon the maximum price enforced by competition. Merchants have been content with large profits upon small sales rather than small profits upon large sales.

Considerable work is being done by Civil Governor Taft and the Philippine commission in organizing civil government and preparing to extend American methods of civilization throughout the islands. It was only when the termination of the military control on July 4 that this work could be begun in earnest. Government has to be created from the ground up, with little to build upon that is worth anything from the remnants of Spanish authority. Already land is being prospected for gold and a number of gentlemen have united in a firm for active prospection. Nothing has been done towards an electric railway line, because power has been so recently restored and no new corporation can be formed. Such a line is much needed and Americans may endeavor to buy up the franchise of the existing horse railroad with its average of about one trip an hour, as soon as the situation clears. There is little doubt that an electric street railway would do an enormous business in view of the demand for transportation in Manila. The number of native cabsmen with their old little carriages and diminutive ponies might suffer from railway competition, but a well-planned system would be of benefit to the natives as well as to the city.

END CLOSE AT HAND

French Chamber of Deputies Will Adjourn Today.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The chamber of deputies will resume its sitting tomorrow, in the last session but one before dissolution. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau will meet it at the head of the longest list of ministry of the present republic.

The heaviest work before the chamber will be the adoption of the budget of 1902 which will lead to big debates. Owing to important decisions taken by the budget committee entirely upsetting the calculations of the finance minister, M. Caillaux, the latter made a number of propositions to meet the deficit, which amounts to 50,000,000 francs.

The committee ignored these measures and as a series of impracticable proposals, including the suppression of the ministry of the public works and the establishment of a state monopoly of petroleum refining.

The first proposition which is tantamount to a denunciation of the concordat, has been put forward more than once, but has always been rejected. The suppression of the ministry of public works, by which means the committee reckons upon effecting an economy of 40,000,000 francs is certain to suffer the same fate, but it will give occasion for a discussion of the question of the separation of the church and state.

The committee's proposal to establish a state monopoly of petroleum refining is the outcome of M. Caillaux's suggestion that the excise duty upon refined petroleum be increased by one and one-half francs, which it was calculated would produce 450,000,000 francs annually. The Socialist member of the committee, M. Sembat, thereupon proposed a state monopoly of petroleum refining which, according to him, will transfer the big profits of the refiners to the state which nevertheless will be able to sell petroleum to the people much cheaper. The committee light

heartedly passed this proposition, when it adopted will entail immense outlay and imply the existence of a gigantic organization, impossible to be created at a moment's notice. If ratified this proposition will possibly have an important bearing upon the American petroleum trade but the prospects of its adoption are very slight.

The most probable result of these sensational propositions will be to delay the budget and waste the time of the chamber in fruitless discussion. Sixty-three interpellations—almost a record number—are also awaiting attention. None of these however is very dangerous to the government which every one expects will be allowed to continue its administration in comparative peace until the general elections next year.

Tombola's proceedings will begin by fixing the order of the day and this will probably be followed by an interpellation on the miner's strike.

HAS ACCOMPLISHED MUCH

Praises for the British Army in South Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A letter from a Johannesburg correspondent, published by the Cologne Gazette, is quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times. The letter highly praises the British troops in South Africa. The writer says:

"Of one thing every prejudiced observer here is convinced, however severe may be the criticisms to which the British army is exposed in England, every impartial observer here knows that in the circumstances it has achieved all that could have been achieved. It is doubtful if any other army could have done more."

"From a financial point of view any other nation would have succumbed to the strain of this war."

The Cologne Gazette's correspondent also commends the Johannesburg police, saying that they are equal in politeness to the police of London and adding:

"I am sending the sentiments of all my countrymen here when I bestow the greatest praise on the Johannesburg police."

NOT LIKELY TO PRESIDE

King Edward Will Not Marry With Business of Salisbury Ministry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The king is not likely on his arrival in London to adopt Captain Bowles' fantastic suggestion and resume the royal prerogative of presiding at a cabinet council, says the Tribune's London representative. The king will not meddle with the business of the Salisbury ministry and therefore cannot be held responsible for the misdoings of the government. His authority will be exerted silently and without observation, as was Queen Victoria's before him.

The journey of the Duke of Cornwall and York across the empire, while planned by Queen Victoria, was questioned by the king. Now that it is ending, it is regarded as the last stroke of imperial policy of the year and the king reserves full credit for persisting in carrying it out at a time when its whole absence involved the practice.

The king's aim will be to comfort his many people with the details of his journey, which, as a dutifully a court official, Norfolk House, St. James' Palace, is already a clearing house for legends and rumors of his party. The king's aim will be to comfort his many people with the details of his journey, which, as a dutifully a court official, Norfolk House, St. James' Palace, is already a clearing house for legends and rumors of his party.

JEWELS AND SERVANT MISSING

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Jewelry valued at \$100,000 as well as \$100 in gold has disappeared from the residence of Harry Mandelbaum, a real estate dealer of this city. The money and valuables were stored in a safe at the house. One of the servants who sleep in a room adjoining the one in which the safe was kept is also missing.

ITO IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Marquis Ito and his party have arrived here from Washington. They will go to New Haven today for the Yale bicentenary and will sail for Europe October 26.

MRS. CONGER GOES TO CHINA

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Mrs. E. H. Conger, of Des Moines, wife of Minister Conger, has arrived here en route to join her husband in China.

Boston Transcript. President Roosevelt seems to have more definitely committed himself to woman suffrage than any other chief magistrate we have ever had, except Lincoln. But then, he probably has had fewer old-fashioned prejudices to slough off.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., Aug. 22, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, P. M. C. Carothers, of Kelso, County of Clatsop, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 549, for the purchase of the S. 4, N. W. 4, Sec. 35, and E. 1/4, Sec. 34, of section No. 36 in township No. 3 N., range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: John R. Warren, of Elsie, Clatsop county, Oregon; Herman E. McKenny, of Kelso, Clatsop county, Washington; Joseph S. Robb, of Kelso, Clatsop county, Washington; Joseph C. Robb, of Kelso, Clatsop county, Washington. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., Aug. 24, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Mrs. Laura S. McCormick, of W. P. O. County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 550, for the purchase of the S. E. 1/4 of section No. 36 in township No. 3 N., range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901.

She names as witnesses: George McFarland, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Gust Adolph, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Otto Johnson, of W. P. O. County, Oregon; William A. Johnson, of W. P. O. County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., Sept. 28, 1901. Notice is hereby given that Wm. G. Gosselin, whose postoffice address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit: Northwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of Northeast quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Northeast quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Township four (4) North, Range nine (9) West, Longsight, Oregon, Sec. 35, and twelve (12) Section twenty-five (25) Township four (4) North, Range nine (9) West, Willamette Meridian. Within the next thirty days from hereof, all persons or concerns seeking the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., Aug. 24, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William A. Johnson, of W. P. O. County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 550, for the purchase of the S. W. 1/4 of section No. 36 in township No. 3 N., range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: George McFarland, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; August Dolph, of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon; Otto Johnson, of W. P. O. County, Oregon; Mrs. Laura S. McCormick, of W. P. O. County, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

FOREST RESERVE SELECTION

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or., Sept. 28, 1901. Notice is hereby given that E. H. Norton, whose postoffice address is Portland, Oregon, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36), the following described tract of surveyed land, to-wit: West half (W. 1/2) of Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of Section five (5), East half (E. 1/2) of Southeast quarter (S. E. 1/4), Section six (6), Township four (4) North, Range nine (9) West, Willamette Meridian. Within the next thirty days from date hereof, all persons or concerns seeking the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of P. W. Coleman, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County, and the same has been set for hearing before such court on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1901, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 5th day of September, 1901. C. W. FULTON.

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