

STORY OF THE WAR OF COPPERKINGS

The titanic struggle of the warring copper interests in Montana is one of the most spectacular and extraordinary developments of this era of incessant warfare for commercial and financial supremacy. This generation has witnessed many battles royal between huge corporate interests and there is no line of industry which has not felt their effects, but the mighty conflict which is now being waged to gain control of the copper production of the world will take its place in history as in many respects the most remarkable of all—all-representative for the magnitude of the forces arrayed against one another, for the vindictive savagery with which the war is conducted, for the utter unscrupulousness which has been displayed in the manipulation of courts, legisla-

tion and engineering. He was with money and he first found employment as a surveyor for the Boston & Montana company. He soon proved himself a valuable man and it was not long before his employment had given him a thorough knowledge of the interior workings of the mines in Silver Bow county, owned by Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. He was quick to grasp the opportunities that opened before him. Returning to New York City, he organized the Montana Ore Purchasing company, the stockholders being his mother, his two sisters, his brother and himself. The corporation was of course controlled by Heinze. He then returned to Montana, where he erected a smelter and prepared for the reduction of ore. The first mining property which he acquired

dered the closing down of all its properties throughout the state.

An interesting illustration upon the situation as it now exists is afforded by J. B. O'Reilly, who has recently arrived in Portland, and who was for several years in Heinze's employ. In Mr. O'Reilly's opinion the responsibility for the crisis which now confronts the people of Montana really rests with the Amalgamated and not with Heinze.

"Conditions were not changed in the slightest by Judge Clancy's decision of last Thursday," said Mr. O'Reilly, "in causing the situation. For the last two years the dividends of the Boston & Montana have been tied up by injunction so that the Amalgamated could not get them. Judge Clancy's decision simply continues this state of things, and the case now goes to the supreme court. The Amalgamated is in precisely the same condition as before that decision. It is trying to make the public believe that it has been forced to shut down its properties, but as a matter of fact, that is simply a device to coerce the courts of the state into deciding in the Amalgamated's favor. It is expected that popular sentiment will be aroused against Heinze and that, with thousands of men out of work and with serious depression in all lines of business, there will be a public demand for a decision in favor of the Amalgamated which the courts cannot resist.

"The Amalgamated has the advantage of controlling most of the newspapers in Butte, but the Amalgamated owns the Inter Mountain in Butte, the Independent and Montana Record in Helena. The leader in Great Falls and many others. The Amalgamated controls at least one paper in every county of the state. It is not strange, therefore, that the press reports sent out from Montana are largely colored in favor of the Amalgamated.

"An illustration of the power of the Amalgamated over the press of the state was afforded when the Amalgamated was ordered by the supreme court in the litigation over the Minnie Healy mine. In the trial court Judge Harney had decided in Heinze's favor, but an appeal was taken on the ground that Harney had improperly excluded the evidence of Mrs. Brackett. The supreme court rendered a decision affirming the trial court and giving the mine to Heinze. The attorneys for the Amalgamated immediately made strong objections to the decision, declaring that the supreme court had exceeded its jurisdiction in the case. The decision was reversed, and the mine was given to the Amalgamated. The decision had already been made public. Nevertheless, so absolute was the influence of the Amalgamated over the press, that the decision appeared in only one paper in the state, a paper published in Flathead county. The copies of this paper containing the original decision of the supreme court are now preserved as curiosities. The court reversed its first decision, and upon the strength of the representations made by the attorneys for the Amalgamated the case was sent back for retrial.

"Heinze has always been very popular with the miners. The merchants and business men of the larger towns have for the most part been on his side, for the reason that the Amalgamated has been engaging in other business than mining and compelling its employees to buy from the company's stores. This has excited the anger of the miners, and the Amalgamated among both the merchants and the workmen.

"Judge Clancy, who decided the Boston & Montana case last week, was originally a populist, and he was first elected district attorney on the populist ticket. He never loses a chance to throw the harpoon into the big corporations, and as the Amalgamated is the biggest corporation in the state, he has never been disposed to show it any favor."

There seems to be little prospect of peace between the warring copper kings. The Amalgamated declares that it will not reopen its mines until assured that it will not be further harassed by legal proceedings restraining it from collecting the Boston & Montana dividends. Heinze refuses to sell the stock which he holds in that mine except upon conditions which the Amalgamated declares preposterous and impossible. The offer of the Miners' union to buy Heinze's stock in the Boston & Montana has been rejected. Unless the Amalgamated proposes arbitration, which is now under consideration, the fight will apparently continue with even greater bitterness than in the past.

Clark Russell.

M. A. P.

For fourteen years Clark Russell, crippled with rheumatism, has not been able to get out of his bed. He has been racking pain, but the fine brain is as keen, the irrepressible love of a joke as irrepressible, the spirit as dauntless, as when, in years gone by, he went down to the sea in ships and gained that knowledge of "merchant craft" he has subsequently turned to such splendid account.

IS YOUR STOMACH ON A STRIKE?

There Is Nothing to Prevent You Employing a Substitute to Do Its Work.

There is such a thing as forbearance ceasing to be a virtue in the case of one's stomach. There is no question but that some stomachs will stand a great deal more wear and tear and abuse than others, but they all have their limit and when that limit is reached the stomach must be treated with as sure a fate. The best way and really the only effective way to treat your stomach when it rebels is to employ a substitute to do its work. This will give the weakened and worn-out organ an opportunity to rest and regain its strength and health.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets relieve the stomach of its work by taking up the work and doing it just as one set or shift of workmen relieve another. They actually digest the food in just the same manner and just the same time as the digestive fluids of a sound stomach do. In fact, when dissolved in the stomach, they are digestive fluids for they contain exactly the same constituents and elements as the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach. No matter what the condition of the stomach is, their work is just the same. They work in their own natural way without regard to surrounding conditions.

The stomach being thus relieved by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, is restored and renewed by Nature and the rest of the human body does not suffer in the least by reason of its failure to perform its work.

A Wisconsin man says: "I suffered the pangs of dyspepsia for 10 years. I tried every known remedy with indifferent results until I was told of the remarkable cure of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I bought a box, began taking them and forgot I had a stomach. Three boxes cured me completely. I have had no trouble whatever for a year and have acquired a hearty appetite and can eat anything I desire without fear of bad results."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50c a box. The druggist never fails to have them in stock because they are so popular and so great and so pronounced that he cannot afford to be without them. People who could not get them of one druggist would go to another and would not be in the habit of buying their drugs there as well as their Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Pe-ru-na For All Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 827 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peru-na. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T., of Everett, Wash., has used the great catarrhal tonic, Peru-na, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe, I also suffered with dyspepsia. After taking Peru-na I could eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRANTS' RATES

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Oct. 25.—Of more than ordinary importance and interest is the conference on immigrant rates begun here today by the Western Passenger association and the Trunk Line Passenger committee. The final settlement will be reached at the conference is hardly expected, owing to the complications involved.

The controversy is the most serious that has arisen in some years to disturb railroad rates and the situation has been reached that point where it appears certain that the western passenger agents must consent to the negotiation of a new deal or see the harmonious relations of several years' standing completely broken.

As near as can be learned from sources to be relied upon, the situation now and the causes and incidents leading up to the conference, are as follows:

When the immigration bureau was established, the eastern and western lines did not get along very happily with one another. The bureau was established to regulate the immigration of passengers from New York to destination, and the latter contending that this was tantamount to usurping their province and function. Following acrimonious exchanges from time to time, an agreement was made which gave the Trunk Line committee the right to route immigrants from New York to Chicago. From there on the control was vested in the Western association. It was further agreed that each should give the other information gained as to the routing of this class of business by outside agents.

Trunk Line Committee.

Some weeks ago the Ontario & Western objected to the commissioner of the Trunk Line committee giving information as to its immigrant traffic on the ground that some of its Western connections were not in the confidence of the bureau. An investigation which demonstrated that the Ontario & Western was not receiving altogether fair treatment from the Western Passenger association. For this reason the agreement was suspended. The Western association was suspended by the Trunk Line committee.

Months ago the Rock Island withdrew from the immigration bureau on its California business, because its demand for a greater allotment was denied and the Rock Island refused to accept its refusal to return unless its asserted rights received recognition. It has, however, shared in the business going on elsewhere than to the Pacific coast on the basis of its old percentage.

The Trunk Line committee failed to grasp a golden opportunity and made a grave mistake when it allowed the agreement governing immigrant traffic between the Western association, and the Rock Island to be terminated. The result being made a party thereto because the effect was to give the Western roads the larger control of the situation which properly belongs to the Western lines. There is reason to believe that the Trunk Line committee wishes to reach a better understanding. Failing this there may possibly result an entire abrogation of all agreements between the Western and Eastern roads and a restoration of conditions that formerly ruled before reform was gained in the handling of immigrants. Rather than have anything disastrous occur to their interests, it is thought that the Western roads will meet those of the East half way and the only alternative offered to their protection and the control of 98 per cent of the immigrant traffic.

To my (inquiringly)—Mamma, is this hair oil in this bottle? Mamma—No! That is glue. Tummy (nonchalantly)—That's why I can't get my hat off.—Tit-Bits

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

IRRIGATION COMPANY WANTS TO SELL OUT

In Crook County Where Reclaiming Work Is in Progress—One Concern Wants to Dispose of Holdings to Another.

(Journal Special Service.)

Bend, Or., Oct. 25.—Interest in this locality is centered at present around the negotiations which are said to be on at Salem and Portland between A. M. Drake, president of the Pilot Butte Development company of this place and several other irrigation companies who are endeavoring to buy Mr. Drake's segregation and townsite property on the Deschutes river.

It has been known for some time that the president of the Pilot Butte company was making an effort to sell his interests for other parties, and negotiations for the disposal of same began as early as last spring. At that time Mr. Drake went to Portland and, after several days' discussion regarding his proposition, was offered \$35,000 by another irrigation company doing business in this state. He was to be paid \$10,000 in cash and the balance in time payments. This offer, it is said, was made to him by W. A. Laidlaw, general manager of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, operating in the Deschutes valley and scattered out to a distance of 18 miles to the east. That portion of the tract lying nearest to the Deschutes river is only five miles from the segregation made by the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, and which is now being reclaimed. The proposition on the east side of the river is altogether of a different character, however, from the land on the west side and included in the segregation made by the Columbia Southern company. The Pilot Butte company's land is broken up with croppings of lava, and almost all of the land adjacent to the segregation is rocky in character. These features, it is said, will make the reclamation of the land difficult and delay to some extent the early irrigation of the tract. Owing to the immense amount of work which will be necessary to construct the flumes and ditches, it is not probable that the company at present holding the appropriation can get its 10 per cent of the land irrigated inside of the time allowed by the government.

Watched With Interest.

The appropriation of land, the sale of which is now being watched with more than usual interest by the residents of this county, lies in an irregular form on the high plateau east of the Deschutes river. The segregation extends for 20 miles along the stream north and south and scattered out to a distance of 18 miles to the east. That portion of the tract lying nearest to the Deschutes river is only five miles from the segregation made by the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, and which is now being reclaimed. The proposition on the east side of the river is altogether of a different character, however, from the land on the west side and included in the segregation made by the Columbia Southern company. The Pilot Butte company's land is broken up with croppings of lava, and almost all of the land adjacent to the segregation is rocky in character. These features, it is said, will make the reclamation of the land difficult and delay to some extent the early irrigation of the tract. Owing to the immense amount of work which will be necessary to construct the flumes and ditches, it is not probable that the company at present holding the appropriation can get its 10 per cent of the land irrigated inside of the time allowed by the government.

Year to Complete Work.

If the Columbia Southern Irrigation company buys Mr. Drake's contracts another year's time will be allowed them to complete the amount of work required and, judging from the rapidity with which the former company has completed its canals on its own segregation, it is probable that some of the extension of time from the state land board on his contracts. It is not probable that the citizen in question will accede to the request or that the board will grant the request if made. In the meantime the gentleman has gone East and the Pilot Butte Development company is a long way from completing the amount of work required in its contracts with the government. So far practically nothing has been done except to clear the right of way in the canyon of the Deschutes, where the flume is to be built, and some work on the flume itself. The contracts call for a reclamation of 8,500 acres, or an expenditure of \$84,000, inside of the first year after the signing of the papers, and that year is almost passed. On the face of things, therefore, the president of the company is in a position where he must either sell out or lose his contracts and all of the money he has expended in his surveys.

Sale Soon Expected.

Some time later the newly organized Oregon Irrigation company offered him \$125,000 for his position, on the provision that the latter company could sell its bonds, but evidently this arrangement was not effected, for the transfer was not made and he withdrew from the agreement.

Mr. Drake at present is still in Portland, where negotiations are still being carried on for the sale of his company's holdings in the Deschutes valley. It is expected that a satisfactory agreement will be reached in a short time and that the Columbia Southern Irrigation company will assume the contracts and begin work on the canal lines. It is evident, however, that Mr. Drake is somewhat afraid that the first year after the approval of his contracts by the department of the interior will slip past and not see the required 10 per cent of his work completed. At least he has taken the precaution to ask the assistance of the most influential residents of Crook county in securing an extension of the time from the state land board on his contracts. It is not probable that the citizen in question will accede to the request or that the board will grant the request if made. In the meantime the gentleman has gone East and the Pilot Butte Development company is a long way from completing the amount of work required in its contracts with the government. So far practically nothing has been done except to clear the right of way in the canyon of the Deschutes, where the flume is to be built, and some work on the flume itself. The contracts call for a reclamation of 8,500 acres, or an expenditure of \$84,000, inside of the first year after the signing of the papers, and that year is almost passed. On the face of things, therefore, the president of the company is in a position where he must either sell out or lose his contracts and all of the money he has expended in his surveys.

"JIM HAM" LEWIS AND HIS MATCH FACTORY

(Journal Special Service.)

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—Frank B. Cole has been appointed receiver for the Washington Match company upon the application of James Hamilton Lewis, former Democratic congressman from Washington, and other directors of the company. His appointment, however, will be contested.

This company was the subject of a sensational opinion rendered just prior to the appointment of a receiver by Judge Snell of the Pierce county superior court, in which it was branded as "a fraud and a scheme, 'reeking with corruption,'" to sell stock and get hold of the money of unsuspecting persons. The affair has created no little excitement in Tacoma, where thousands of dollars worth of stock was sold and the headquarters of the company were stationed.

The court has rendered judgment in favor of two purchasers of stock in the sum of \$400. In the written opinion the prosecuting attorneys of the King county and Pierce county were asked to investigate the proceedings of the company. James Hamilton Lewis, who was prominently connected with the floating of the stock, says that he will return to Tacoma from the East to "make good" any funds subscribed on the strength of his name.

The prospectus of the company claimed that the company had possession of what was known as Holes' invention and patent for making five times as many matches at one-third the cost of labor as any other machine in existence; that the machine was so complete that it put the matches in the box and wrapped the boxes in packages of from one dozen to one gross, turned them out ready for shipment, and even printed the name of the maker on every individual match.

It was claimed that the Diamond Match company would soon be made to go out of business, and that the capital stock of the company, consisting of 240,000 shares, was valued at \$1,000,000. There was, fully paid up and non-assessable.

Many Are Fooled.

Nearly 1,000 different persons, many of them prominent business men, purchased stock in the concern on this representation, amounting in all to \$95,000. From the evidence in the case, it is found that Holes never had any patent nor any invention, nor, in fact, any machine. When the company was organized 55 per cent of the capital stock of the company, amounting to 132,000 shares, was turned over to Lewis, who was in return for his supposed patent, thus giving him a controlling interest in the company and allowing him to elect his own officers and board of directors.

Just what has become of the \$95,000 the court was not able to discover. The company recently borrowed \$15,000, however, and this will more than absorb all of the assets of the concern, which consists of a four-story building on the tide flats.

The officers of the company allowed no one to examine the interior of this building or look at the machinery until today, when the receiver, Frank B. Cole, accompanied by a newspaper man, went through the offices and upper floors of the building.

The general offices and directors' rooms were found to be handsomely fitted up with expensive furniture and paintings. Machinery of various kinds was scattered through the fourth floor of the building, though the second and third floors were vacant. There is a 30-horse power engine, four small machines for printing and pasting labels and one for making pastboard boxes. Evidence of the match-making machine was a long frame 100 feet long and 5 feet wide and a few steel rollers. The return of the ex-congressman, "Jim Ham" Lewis, is now awaited to explain matters to indignant shareholders.

Building Trades Strike.

The building trades' strike is at a standstill, though there are indications

HEALTHY KIDNEYS IN OLD AGE

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WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Unless Your Kidneys Are Healthy Your Entire System Becomes Diseased.

The following testimonial from an aged lady, near the century mark, shows the wonderful curative powers of SAFE CURE:

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"Gentlemen: I had a great deal of backache and aches, and did not know that it was caused by the diseased condition of my kidneys and liver. As soon as my doctor found I had kidney trouble he prescribed 'WARNER'S SAFE CURE,' and a few bottles completely cured me, and I feel like a woman 20 years younger. My kidneys, liver and bladder are in a healthy condition since I used 'SAFE CURE,' and now I never have a pain in my back. I am 92 years old, and enjoy the very best of health."

Kidney diseases, neglected, quickly spread and causes serious complications, such as Bright's Disease, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Indigestion, Urinary, Liver and Bladder troubles.

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS

Let some morning urine stand 24 hours. If a sediment forms, or particles float about, or it's cloudy, your kidneys are affected and unable to perform their work, and no time should be lost in getting a bottle of 'SAFE CURE,' the only absolute cure for all these diseases. If in time it will cure any case, no matter how long standing. 'WARNER'S SAFE CURE' is purely vegetable, contains no harmful drugs, is free from

sediment and pleasant to take. It is prescribed by all the leading hospitals as the only perfect cure for all forms of disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood.

Sold by all drug stores, two sizes, 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. This "SAFE" trademark is on every bottle of the genuine.

Beware of substitutes and so-called kidney cures full of sediment and of bad odor; they are dangerous and do not cure.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure. Write Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., for free medical book.

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Without asking a question Prof. Schiller tells you just what you want to know. He tells every wish of your life, how to gain success in love, courtship, marriage, divorce, health, business, law, etc. In fact, he tells you what may be your fate, trouble, hope or ambition, call on this gifted man and find relief. If you are suffering from any physical or mental disorder Prof. Schiller will tell you the nature and cause of your ailment and show you the way to perfect health and happiness.

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