

TRACY SPIRIT STILL LIVES

The Famous Outlaw Has Many Imitators

Rural Districts Are the Scene of Many Holdups—Hoboes Are Plentiful.

Texas Ferry, Sept. 12.—The prevalence of outlaw conditions along the little towns of the Snake and Columbia from Texas Ferry to Umatilla, Oregon, demands instant and strenuous measures by the authorities. They are becoming a menace to society. The towns alluded to are Texas Ferry and Riparia, Pasco, Wallula and Umatilla.

All these places are essentially railroad towns, Texas Ferry and Riparia being on the Snake, where the O. R. & N. crosses; Pasco at the junction of the Snake and Columbia with the W. & C. R. and the main line of the Northern Pacific entering; Wallula, on the Columbia, with the O. R. & N. and W. & C. R. both having junctions there, and Umatilla, a junction division town on the Columbia. The significance of this is that the railroad facilities permit things to come in, carry out their nefarious intent and either camp in wait for another victim or hasten out on passing freights.

These four places are the border towns through which every one has to pass when getting west or north from the whole southern portion of the inland empire, including Walla Walla, Dayton, Pendleton and similar towns. At nearly every one there is a wait involved when changing cars, and passengers of all descriptions who are not extremely cautious become ready victims to the waiting, organized gangs of miscreants. Most of the things are of the transient hold-up type.

It is a fact that hardly a night passes without a robbery or hold-up in one of these border towns. The seriousness of these offenses ranges from holding up a migrating harvester for 50 cents to actual cold-blooded murder. The former frequently occurs. The dastardly assassination of Peter Nelson in the Northern Pacific yards at Pasco is an instance of the latter. It is thought many of the disappearances from this part of the country may also be attributed to this source.

The majority of these affairs are never reported to police officials at all. Neither is this unreasonable when it is remembered that the nearest officer to Texas Ferry is at Coalfax, 100 miles away; or to Walla Walla, 50 miles south; or at Dayton, which is almost as inaccessible. The nearest officer to Wallula is at Walla Walla thirty-one miles distant. There is a deputy stationed at Umatilla, who has kept down crime to a great extent there this season. The sheriff of Franklin county lives at Pasco, but so numerous are the thousands of box cars on the sidings of that town and so dark the yards that the capture of a thug who gets in his deadly work late at night is well-nigh impossible. The strange harvester passing through, ignorant of the character of the geography of the country, falls an easy victim, and when relieved of all his money does not know what to do. He feels it is useless to look up an officer, so simply goes on to the grain fields, beating his way, and earns another stake.

The feeling is growing among officials of Walla Walla, Umatilla, Franklin and Columbia counties, where these outrages occur, that home talent is doing as much of the work as the transient. This status of things is particularly suspected in Pasco. The murder of Nelson has been commended by two residents of the town. Two hundred dollars worth of goods were stolen from Robert Gerry a few days ago, obviously by neighbors. The handwork in many cases seems to indicate that a Pasco gang is operating and not passing hoboes, altogether. Quiet action along these lines is being taken by officers.

Another cause materially contributing to the prevalence of outlaw conditions is the difficulty of obtaining anything at Umatilla, Wallula, Huna's Junction, Pasco, Grange City, Riparia or Texas Ferry. If a hobo, traveling on the hobo-basis and the rods, as most of them do, gets "ditched" at any of the above places, he is very much "up against it," unless he has money. Residents are very few and hard on hoboes. Often the fare-beater cannot get out of town, is starving, and in desperation holds up the first man he comes to. Resistance in almost any case means a shot, as the testimony of many such cases the past year will say. Sometimes the hold-up does not even take the trouble to mask himself.

Harvesters are the illegitimate prey of every hold-up now. The migration of over 2,000 of them into the Palouse, all with a considerable stake, gained in the Walla Walla and Pendleton fields, affords every opportunity, particularly as a large part of them make their way in box cars instead of paying the regulation three cents a mile. The genuine harvester

does not carry a gun and is easily overcome. Peter Nelson, killed at Pasco, was a migrating harvester, who tried the box car route.

It is now unsafe to walk from Wallula to Huna's Junction, a mile away, without a cordon of police as a protection. It is equally unsafe to attempt a trip across the Snake from Riparia to Texas Ferry. Two Pendleton farmers named Lidwell attempted the former feat a week ago, and are minus \$230 as a result. So remote is distant Texas Ferry from anywhere that the events here are never chronicled.

Officers of all the cities and counties tributary to this border country say the example of Harry Tracy and his phenomenal success in eluding capture has caused the great prevalence of hold-ups and crime this summer. Everything was pretty quiet until the Tracy episode became disseminated over the country. Then the outbreak occurred, and officers who are in a state of semi-distracted over the state of affairs, say the Tracy blight will probably last for months.

The nefarious example has penetrated into the populated centers. The Al Cofer and pal episode in Walla Walla and Freewater, the Ryan-McDonald affair at Touchet and the subsequent chase with bloodhounds through the Hudson Basin country into Athena, Ore., and the numerous harvester robberies around Walla Walla and Pendleton show that the curse has spread everywhere.

But at Texas Ferry, Riparia, Pasco, Wallula and Umatilla, where passengers dare not venture beyond the depot lights, it is the worst.

Welcoming Italy's King.

London, Aug. 27.—On the eve of the visit of the King of Italy to Berlin and Potsdam both The Imperial Gazette and The North German Gazette publish articles welcoming him. These articles are almost enthusiastic in their warmth, and invite comparison with other utterances of these semi-official journals regarding somewhat similar events in which the British nation was more interested.

King Victor Emmanuel's great gifts as a ruler are recited, and the debt which Italy owes him is acknowledged. He is described as a ruler with a mainly self-control and military ability, animated by a desire to fulfill his duties for the welfare of his people. The German nation is reminded that the friendship between the houses of Hapsburg and Savoy has lasted for three generations, and that nothing need divide Germany from Italy. The Imperial Gazette declares that the triple alliance rests on the recognized necessity for maintaining the status quo in Central Europe, and that it imposes no burden on any of its members which each member must not voluntarily undertake in its own interest.

THE NORTHPROP LOOM.

London, Aug. 27.—English cotton manufacturers are eagerly anticipating the appearance of the Northrop loom in Lancashire weaving sheds. Mr. W. Livesey, one of the directors of the newly-formed British Northrop Loom Company, is about to leave for the United States, and he will take a skilled artisan along with him for the purpose of gleaning as much information as possible with regard to the construction and working of the loom. They will be back in Manchester in October, and on their information orders for making the loom will be placed in this country. The British company's agreement with the Draper Company of Massachusetts, the original makers of the loom, has secured that any alterations in the way of improvements which may be introduced on this side or made in America will be the property of both companies jointly.

DOVER WON'T APPEAL TO CARNEGIE.

The Dover Corporation yesterday rejected a proposal that Mr. Carnegie should be asked for a donation towards building a public library. Several members indignantly protested against the idea of going, cap in hand, to the American millionaire.

THE MEXICAN ARBITRATION.

Mr. Joseph Choate, the United States ambassador here, has returned to London after a visit to North Berwick, and has met the counsel engaged in presenting the United States side in the first arbitration case before the tribunal at the Hague. This case relates to the claims of various Roman Catholic bodies against the Mexican government for interest due since a settlement arranged by a mixed commission at Washington 25 years ago. Their case is a strong one, since it is based upon the settlement reached by a tribunal which made a protracted investigation into the religious bequests and liabilities of the Spanish and Mexican governments. The opening session of the tribunal will be held on Tuesday at the Hague, but will be mainly devoted to formalities and points of etiquette.

U. S. AMBASSADORS.

The announcement in American dispatches that Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here, is going to Madrid as United States minister is clearly premature. Mr. White is starting for America today on the Kaiser Wilhelm with his son, who is preparing to enter Harvard from Eton. Mr. White's friends hoped that there would be a vacancy for him at Rome where his knowledge of Italian and French would have proved an excellent equipment for diplomatic work. Mr. White also speaks German, but not Spanish.

JEWELERS ARRESTED

In Seattle Charged With Counterfeiting

Three Mayer Brothers Well Known in Dawson Are Now in Custody.

Seattle, Sept. 14.—A sensational sequel to the arrest last week of Charles Woods and Charles Weiser, Bismarck cafe waiters, accused of passing gilded coins, was enacted yesterday when four prominent local jewelers were taken in custody at the instance of Capt. B. W. Bell, United States secret service agent, charged with complicity in the crime. The men under arrest are Joseph, Markus and Albert Mayer, members of the firm of Mayer Bros., manufacturing jewelers, and William S. Tarrant, a jewelry salesman widely known throughout the state as the patentee owner of the lodge emblem of the Order of Eagles.

The men are accused of counterfeiting in that they are alleged to have gilded the coins found in the possession of Woods and Weiser with intent to defraud the government. Each of the accused men strenuously denies any criminal intent, though all admit the abstract facts in the case. Tarrant claims that he acted under a misapprehension as to the purpose for which the coins were to be used, and Mayer Brothers, who gilded them, maintain that they are innocent in that the work was executed in the belief that the gilded money was to be used as jewelry.

The three Mayers were placed under arrest by Deputy United States Marshal Stringer, and Tarrant was taken in custody by Capt. Bell. The men were arrested on a warrant accusing them of counterfeiting, and immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner Keifer. The Mayer Brothers were released on a \$5,000 bond, and Tarrant on bonds in half this sum, for their appearance tomorrow, when the preliminary hearing will be had.

Woods and Weiser were arrested last week in the Bismarck cafe, the former for attempting to pass gilded nickels and a gilded dollar on patrons of this resort. As the result of his admissions Weiser was also arrested, and the men have been in jail ever since in default of bonds to insure their appearance at the preliminary hearing, which is set for this week. While in jail the men informed the police that Tarrant caused the money to be gilded for them, and upon this information Detective Wapenstein, Capt. Bell and Deputy Marshal Stringer began an investigation. It was ascertained that Tarrant took five nickels and a silver dollar to Mayer Brothers and requested that they be gilded. He subsequently returned the money to Woods, who was on the following day arrested for attempting to pass it for \$5 and \$20 gold pieces. The money was found in the possession of Weiser when he was searched by the police.

Joseph Mayer, head of the firm of which three members are under arrest, last night made the following statement concerning the arrests:

"Tarrant has been a customer of our house for the past three years, during which time he has run a monthly account varying from \$500 to \$800. We have frequently extended him credit, and always found him to be responsible. Last week, during my absence from the store, he called and left the coins with Joe Canter, one of our workmen, to be gilded, stating that they were to be used for watch chains. The work was done and the coins delivered on the afternoon of the same day.

"I thought no more of the circumstance until my attention was attracted by an account of the arrest of the waiters in the Bismarck for passing gilded coins. Tarrant dropped in to the store a few hours later, and I asked him if those were the coins which our firm had gilded. He said that they were, explaining that the waiters had given him the order on the representation that they wanted the money gilded for use on job chains. Had I been in the store at the time Tarrant brought the coins in I should have refused to do the work, but the workman recognized him as a regular customer, and did the job without hesitation.

Tarrant maintains that his only connection with the affair is that of a jeweler's agent who took the order from the waiters in the belief that the money was to be converted by them into jewelry for use on watch fobs. The police claim to have information to the effect that a number of gilded coins have been in circulation in Whatcom county, and to have incidentally learned that Tarrant had recently visited the locality. The accused salesman admits that he recently went to Whatcom on business, but denies that he ever took an order for coin gilding other than the one for which he is under arrest. He also denies any knowledge of the attempted circulation of such coins except as brought to light by the arrest of Woods and Weiser.

(The Mayer Brothers are as well

known in Dawson as they are in Seattle, having for several years conducted a branch store in this city. Marcus Mayer, one of the younger brothers, was in charge of the store which was closed some months ago, Mayer returning to Seattle.)

How Long Will They Stand It?

How long will the American people, otherwise fairly intelligent, permit a group of cold-blooded, bull-headed capitalists to operate a great natural monopoly—the coal mines—on the public-be-damned basis? With the average American citizen, chucking ten-dollar coal into his furnace this winter, and reflecting on the gaunt misery in tens of thousands of miners' cabins, continue to treat as anarchic the suggestion that the people, through their government, should buy and operate the coal mines? Is he really satisfied, anyway, with conditions as they are, — the men who mine the coal alternately working long hours for scant pay and striking for the right to live like human beings; the average householder, who simply must have the coal, forced to pay exorbitant prices for it, and a few men, controlling mines and coal roads, through these properties becoming so rich and arrogant that they constitute a dangerous menace to public peace and morality. Is the average American citizen really satisfied with this state of affairs? Or would he prefer to see the mines owned and operated by the government — the miners paid decent wages, their children sent to school instead of in the mines and their living guaranteed during industry and good behavior; coal selling to all consumers at one price, and that a fair one, lower, as it certainly should and could be, than any price that has been paid to private operators; reasonable profits flowing into the public treasury instead of unreasonably large profits flowing into the coffers of individuals?

As for me, I could never discern the least reason why, if individuals were permitted to monopolize nature's gift of fuel or food, they should not also be allowed to monopolize nature's gift of light or of air. The one is as logical as the other—and all are alike utterly damnable in their theory and in their consequences.—From Note and Comment, by Frank Putnam, in September National.

Eating for Pleasure.

Eating for the satisfying of hunger is a normal act, says Every Where. All living things, plants and animals alike—save man and the brute he has debauched—do this as naturally as the winds blow themselves to rest. But eating to still the wanton cravings of the palate is unnatural and abnormal—a physiological sin. It is no longer sufficient that food shall be nutritious and not distasteful; it must be palatable. That is the first requisite, and if it has the added virtue of sustaining qualities, well, very good.

Just stop to think how much of your food is adapted to satisfy the fancies of the palate without regard for—and often to the direct detriment of—the highest efficiency of the food material. It is well known that oatmeal which has not been cooked long and well—that the starch globules may be all broken up—is exceedingly indigestible. But when thus properly cooked oatmeal is gelatinous and many people won't eat it so prepared, because they like to taste the oatmeal flavor as the kernels are crushed in the mouth.

Then there is the matter of meat-cooking. The deadly trying-pan, that self-inflicted instrument of death, that has contributed so much to personal discomfort and permanent injury, and hence to domestic trouble and discord, exists today solely because the people ponder to their palates rather than feed their bodies. What excuse is there for pastry of any kind, except that it "tastes good"? Much of it is notoriously indigestible, and that part of it which can be easily taken up by the blood is generally the food elements that are not needed—the sugars, etc.—they having been included in sufficient quantity in the plainer fare.

Tea and coffee, both long acknowledged to be poison—to say nothing of other drinks sometimes taken with (or between) meals—are not in any way needed in the human physical economy; but their use is almost universal.

Ralph Smith M. P.

Vancouver, Sept. 5.—The Vancouver unions will this week issue an invitation to Ralph Smith, M. P., to remove to this city to reside and be the representative of local unions to the Trades Congress.

Mr. Smith was asked by a newspaper representative last night if he still intended to go to the Trades Congress. He said certainly; his duty was plain and he would attend the congress as its president, even if he had to do it at his own expense, though he could not again stand for office. Several of the Vancouver unions had offered him credentials, but he had no intention of going out of his way to take credentials from another union when his own union had declined to grant them.

Mr. Smith will leave for the east on Tuesday of next week.

WANTED—First-class woman cook. No other need apply.—Macalady Bros store. crtl

A sunburned nose is better than a shady reputation.

MARRIAGE BUREAUS

Do Thriving and Lucrative Trade

Thousands of People Secure Life Partners in This Same Manner.

New York, Sept. 6.—The proposition that women should be accorded the right of proposing marriage has met with much opposition in some quarters, and yet, indirectly, women today are taking a great deal of the initiative in this direction.

Few people are aware of the vast ramifications of the matrimonial bureaus, and the very large number of marriages that are contracted through the medium of that "personal column."

The old feeling of fear or reluctance about using business methods to secure a life partner seems to have died out, and young women who do not find the swains of their acquaintance in a marrying humor now have recourse to the universal panacea and advertise for husbands.

It is probable that this sadly utilitarian condition of affairs is brought about by that waning of the sentimental in human nature which some of our writers have been deploring as one of the marked features of modern life.

In one newspaper office to which replies are sent to advertisers of this character over 25,000 replies are received weekly and the number of acquaintances formed in this way yearly must be enormous. Some of the advertisements are from matrimonial agencies, which in answer to replies send out gazettes containing a large list of eligible parties.

Through the "personal column" alone it is estimated that about half the marriages that occur are initiated.

There has never been a time before when the matrimonial bureaus flourish as they do now.

The writer recently visited one of the oldest and most reliable of these concerns in the city in order to find out exactly how business was conducted there. Had he been suspected of being in search of information for the press he certainly would have obtained no information in this quarter as the business of the concern is necessarily conducted with the utmost privacy.

An air of extreme precaution marked the manner of the rather austere elderly female who received the reporter.

"The idea that it is indelicate to seek a life-partner through the medium of a matrimonial agency certainly seems to be dying out," she said, when asked if the proceeding was quite consistent with good taste, food material. "It is well known that oatmeal which has not been cooked long and well—that the starch globules may be all broken up—is exceedingly indigestible. But when thus properly cooked oatmeal is gelatinous and many people won't eat it so prepared, because they like to taste the oatmeal flavor as the kernels are crushed in the mouth."

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"In this way we find that the most suitable matches can be made."

"People have generally reached a practical age when they seek our services and one is more careful of starting out on a second matrimonial adventure than on the first occasion."

"We issue no publication. It will seem to you a rather peculiar fact, but the majority of our clients are recommended to us by others who have been married through our agency."

"We charge a fee of \$5.00, payable in advance, for registering. The next step we take is to make inquiries concerning the bona fides of the applicant."

After this preliminary question, the question was put to me bluntly: "Are you thinking of getting married, sir?"

There was a sharp, incisive look in the eye of the lady.

"Possibly," was the guarded reply.

"May I inquire if you were ever married before?"

"Yes."

"You are about forty, I should judge, sir?"

"Not quite."

"You are a professional man?"

"I live in the country."

"Do you prefer to wed a blonde or a brunette?"

"The latter."

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