

MONEY TO REBUILD SAN FRANCISCO

Syndicate of New York Capitalists Will Advance One Hundred Million Dollars.

OFFER UNDER CONSIDERATION

Citizens Committee Has Decided to Accept All Foreign Offers of Aid.

San Francisco, May 1.—The first definite proposition for furnishing money on a large scale to San Francisco for the purpose of rebuilding some of the burned sections was made public today, when it was announced that a syndicate of New York capitalists had agreed to advance \$100,000,000. The news came in a telegram received by W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific, from United States Senator Newlands of Nevada, who had a large interest in the burned Palace hotel.

Senator Newlands stated that he had submitted the plan to the New York financiers, and that they had virtually consented to supply the money on a bond and mortgage basis. The names of the New York people are not given. The offer is under discussion by the local finance committee.

It was decided today that the citizens' committee would accept all offers of aid from foreign countries. This decision was reached when the committee was received through Japanese official sources asking if the citizens would receive the contribution of 200,000 yen made by the emperor of Japan and declined by the United States government. The finance committee held that San Francisco being essentially a cosmopolitan city, it was obliged to care for many destitute foreigners, and that it would be proper, in these circumstances, to accept all outside tenders of assistance.

The local money stringency was somewhat relieved today as the banks resumed business, and a small measure through the branch United States mint. Well-known depositors were given certified checks for small sums by the savings banks, and business clients of commercial banks were accommodated, if they so desired, with sums not exceeding \$500 each.

The subject of having a special session of the legislature called at an early day is being earnestly considered by the general committee. The calamity San Francisco has suffered will call for many changes in California statutes, and in the city charter. It is expected that new regulations in the matter of insuring indebtedness, making longer leases, etc., and Gov. Pardee is being urged to convene the legislature in extra session as soon as possible.

The relief of the destitute was continued today under the new system devised by Dr. Devine of the National Red Cross, and the local authorities, and it is reported that all indigent and underserving persons will, within a few days be eliminated from the lists of those entitled to assistance.

Plans for establishing and maintaining a large free employment bureau have been perfected and will be speedily put into operation. Through this means it is hoped to afford another chance for assisting several hundred of the able adult who is willing to work from the man who prefers to subsist on the generosity of others.

Considering the condition of the city, an astonishing amount of building has been commenced. The new structures are all one story frames, but they will be sufficient for a time to provide for the immediate needs of their business.

James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee, received a telegram from Secy. of War Taft, notifying him that only \$750,000 remained out of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by Congress, and that this sum would be expended for supplies, etc. The telegram was read at the session of the finance committee today and filed without discussion.

IMPRESSED BY SOLDIERS

Fifty Men in Oakland Made to Unload Cars.

Oakland, Cal., May 1.—Despite their vigorous protests, about 50 men were impressed by soldiers today and escorted to the railroad yards where they were made to unload several hours in unloading cars of supplies. A number of trains had to be immediately emptied on account of the perishable nature of the supplies and as more assistance was needed the soldiers were sent out to bring in laborers. The military authorities stated that the command was given to impress none but those who appeared to be loitering.

STANFORD BUILDINGS.

University Professors Hint They Were Inadequately Constructed.

Palo Alto, Cal., May 1.—The dilapidated condition of the one time splendid buildings of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university at Palo Alto, as a result of the earthquake is the subject of uncompromising discussion by members of the faculty. Some of the professors hint that the earthquake has shown that the buildings were inadequately constructed and give weight to a rumor current in Palo Alto during the past three years that the specifications for the proposed magnificent buildings and arches were ignored in an effort to erect pretentious but in reality cheap and gingerbread structures.

Six million dollars was set aside to construct the library, the museum and the memorial chapel. Experts who have viewed the ruins of these buildings declare that they could not have cost more than \$2,000,000.

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Each free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Good Tea

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SAN JOSE WAS NOT BADLY DAMAGED.

San Jose, Cal., May 1.—San Jose was not as badly damaged by the earthquake as was first reported. There was no inundation of any kind. Only a few buildings will have to be entirely rebuilt and only two were destroyed by fire. A great many buildings were damaged by the shock but can easily be repaired. Plate glass was shattered in the fronts of many business houses and brick chimneys have suffered quite generally in the residence portions of the city but repairs are progressing rapidly and in a short time the city will assume its normal appearance. The total loss of life here was 19.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION

To San Francisco Has Been Expended
Except \$700,000.

San Francisco, May 1.—That of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by Congress for this city all but \$700,000 had already been expended by the war department and that the remainder must be disbursed by the same agency. The secretary of the finance committee of the general relief committee this afternoon by the reading of a telegram from Secy. Taft to Chairman Phelan, Secy. Herrin stated that the finance committee had drawn 11 checks aggregating \$71,253. The total receipts of the committee were reported to be \$31,124, of which \$2,715 came from local sources. It was decided to have outstanding eastern contributions collected by one or two of the large banks of New York city and transmitted to the mint in this city.

A telegram from Asst. Secy. of State Robert Bacon conveyed the information that the Japanese government had tendered the United States government \$200,000 yen as a contribution, and it was voted to accept this sum and all other contributions from foreign sources.

Chairman Phelan stated that 19 hospitals were absolutely without supplies as a result of the earthquake, and to support these institutions the committee would soon be called upon to expend about a thousand dollars a day. A Red Cross committee is now gathering statistics as to the amount of hospital needs. Pending this report \$2,992 was appropriated for permanent repairs to St. Luke's hospital.

MONEY STRINGENCY RELIEVED.

San Francisco, May 1.—The money stringency in San Francisco was greatly relieved this morning by the payment of \$200,000 by the United States mint on checks issued by the banks to their depositors. Although not more than \$500 was paid to any individual, the issuance of this amount to more than 300 people will do a good deal toward re-establishing business and enabling people to provide themselves with supplies that are purchasable.

MORE MEN WANTED.

San Francisco, May 1.—The Utah Construction company, in a letter supplementing telegrams already received, has notified W. J. Barlett, chief of the Pacific that more men can be used in the work of railway construction. Three hundred men are wanted at Coburn, Nev., and the company will be able to distribute from 800 to 1,000 laborers from Ogden, with wages ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and board \$5 per week.

ARCHITECTS NOT NEEDED.

San Francisco, May 1.—The state board of architecture today issued a statement to the effect that the numerous architects and 1,000 draftsmen in the state. Members of the board claim that not only are the prospects for immediate employment

WOMAN'S NIGHTMARE

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering. Each free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers. The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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poor but that many of the incoming architects will find it difficult to maintain themselves.

SAN JOSE BANKS RESUME.

San Jose, May 1.—The banks of this city resumed business this morning and during the day all who needed ready money were supplied. Not more than the average daily business was done at any of the banks. Among the business men it seemed as though the number of those who desired to deposit was greater than that of depositors who wished to draw for business or personal use.

Wrecked buildings are being torn down, streets cleared and repairing done. The electric light, gas and telephone systems are all in normal order. Practically all of the business firms have now resumed.

MILITARY ESCORT WAS GIVEN FATHER SHERMAN

Washington, May 1.—In response to a dispatch sent to him by the war department regarding the report that a military escort had been furnished Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, a son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, on a march to the sea over the route Gen. Sherman took during the war, the war department tonight received the following telegram from Brig. Gen. Duval, commanding the department of the gulf at Atlanta:

"Replying to your telegram of this date regarding detachment of Twelfth cavalry accompanied by Rev. Father Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, two officers with eight enlisted men were authorized to submit a report of the march to the department of the gulf. The officers were to go over the line of operations of Gen. Sherman's army in its movement to Atlanta and to act as escort for Father Sherman, a son of the late Gen. Sherman, who wished for historical reasons to go over the same route. The officers were selected because of being interested in study of former operations of the army and were directed to submit a report of the country passed over and to prepare a memoir of their trip, to be read before the officers' school at their post. Every opportunity is taken advantage of to study Gen. Sherman's Atlanta organization and it was deemed a happy circumstance that a courtesy to Gen. Sherman's son could be combined with military instruction. Practice marches and large bodies are to be made from now on over the historic fields of Chickamauga and Atlanta by troops from Fort Oglethorpe and McPherson, on which officers will study and discuss the operations of Gen. Sherman."

The president had a conference on the subject with Gen. Bell, chief of staff, tonight. Gen. Bell took Gen. Duval's report to the White House and after the conference the following dispatch, which restricts the distance which the escort is to go, was sent to Gen. Duval:

"White House, Washington, May 1.—Gen. Duval, Commanding Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.: In view of the misapprehension seemingly caused by the terms employed in your order, the president deems it best, after the detachment of the Twelfth cavalry has gone as far as Resaca and visited the intervening field of the engagement at Dalton, the officers and men composing the escort shall return to Fort Oglethorpe, which he directs to be done.—Almsworth, Military Secretary."

WITTE'S RETIREMENT NOT YET CONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—Absolute confirmation of the reported retirement of Premier Witte, which has been the sole topic of conversation in political circles today, is still lacking, but in St. Petersburg only a few exceptions express doubt that the once powerful premier has surrendered the reins. Count Witte himself is as silent as the Sphinx on this subject. A strong indication was given today that the appearance of Count Witte's resignation will not be announced until after the convocation of the national parliament and the plausible theory was advanced by people at court that Count Witte's dismissal is not a move in the direction of reaction, but really is due to a desire on the part of Emperor Nicholas to put his line with the result of the elections and that his purpose is to reorganize the cabinet to meet the new conditions by the inclusion of some Constitutional Democratic ministers, though the leadership of the ministry will rest in the hands of a man of the emperor's own choice.

ZION COLLEGE CLOSED.

Chicago, May 1.—As a result of pending litigation over the control of Zion City's financial affairs, the college and kindergarten at Zion City, Ill., have been closed. Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the present dictator of the north shore colony, made this announcement tonight. Funds for the support of the educational institutions cannot be secured owing to the court injunction and bankruptcy proceedings.

EIGHT HOUR DAY GRANTED.

Butte, Mont., May 1.—John D. Ryan, managing director of the Amalgamated Copper company, Arthur Carson, manager of the North Butte and the Butte Coal and Mining companies, today granted a strictly eight-hour day for all employees. Hereafter the miners were lowered and hoisted upon their own time, but hereafter the work will be upon the time of the companies, meaning about an hour's shorter time in their day's work. The scale of wages remains unchanged. About 10,000 men are affected, the big smelting plants of the Amalgamated at Anaconda and Great Falls coming under the order of Mr. Ryan.

VOTE FOR FREE SEEDS.

Washington, May 1.—By a vote of 153 to 58 the house today decided to continue the free distribution to garden and flower seeds. Many of the items in the agricultural bill broadened the scope of the bureau of chemistry and Dr. Wiley's department were eliminated on the points of order, particularly those relating to the adulteration of foods, condiments, drugs and beverages.

Considerable progress was made on the bill after the free seed proposition was out of the way, and the bill will be completed tomorrow.

TEN YEARS FOR ROBBER.

Spokane, May 1.—George Wilson pleaded guilty this morning to the robbery of the bank of Rockford, Wash., in Dec., 1905. He was sentenced to ten years in prison.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, May 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, April 30, 1906, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$381,413,247, which is an increase for the month of \$2,789,803.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$305,159,169. Debt in which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,133,145. Debt bearing no interest, \$395,241,166. Total, \$1,293,539,479.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,030,595,869 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand which is held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000. Trust funds, \$1,020,996,349. General fund, \$153,386,760. In national bank depositories, \$102,913,771. In treasury, Philippine islands, \$3,733,510. Total, \$1,441,615,921, against which

ASK ANYBODY WHO USES

HUSLER'S FLOUR

If they would try to get along without it. Their answer ought to prove something to you.

there are demand liabilities amounting to \$134,435,666, which leaves the cash balance on hand, \$1,307,124,224.

MONTHLY CIRCULATION.

Washington, May 1.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the controller of the currency, shows that at the close of business April 30, 1906, the total amount of national bank notes in circulation was \$256,443,232, an increase for the year of \$75,051, and an increase for the month of \$1,913,215.

WARSHIPS' NEARLY COLLIDE.

New York, May 2.—Riding at a long cable, Admiral Campton's flagship, the Massachusetts, came very near striking Admiral Brownson's flagship, West Virginia, as they swung up river at the turn of the Hudson tide yesterday. The French ship is not as heavy as her American escort, so she responded more quickly to the change of the current with the result that at dinner time, when the West Virginia had just begun to swing, the other was so close to her that a public might have been tossed from one to the other. The officers left their mess.

The Frenchman ran up a bit on her mooring chain, while the Yankee paid out a little on hers, and the warships missed scraping each other by a safe margin.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Barckood Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.



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ing Prices. We Mention a Few Cut Prices.

BOYS' SUITS.

\$2.25 values at\$1.95	\$4.00 values at\$2.95	\$6.00 values at\$4.70
\$2.50 values at\$2.10	\$4.50 values at\$3.50	\$6.50 values at\$5.10
\$3.00 values at\$2.50	\$5.00 values at\$3.80	\$7.00 values at\$5.50
\$3.50 values at\$2.60	\$5.50 values at\$4.25	\$8.00 values at\$6.35

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WE ARE situated in the eastern part of Fremont County, Idaho, and joining the western boundary line of the State of Wyoming, lying 35 miles East of the Snake River valley, from Sugar City. The valley is fifteen miles wide by thirty miles long, and is surrounded by picturesque timber covered mountains, from which flow beautiful streams of clear water sufficient to irrigate the whole valley and still have a surplus to turn down to the people living in the lower country. The valley slopes to the center from either side, dipping slightly to the north, in the center of which flows the Teton River. There are nine prosperous little settlements in the valley, the center of which is Driggs. This is the center of attraction and is building up very fast. Business property has gone up 125 per cent within the last six months, but is still cheap.

Timber is close and of easy access. In these mountains are found the Red pine, White pine, Bird Eye, Balsam and Mahogany, etc. It just takes a good day's work to get a good load of wood to your door, in most any part of this valley. Building material is very cheap here, rough lumber is worth \$12 per thousand feet at the mill. Finishings and lumber ranges from \$15 to \$20 per thousand ft. though we are in need of carpenters to work it up. There are large quantities of splendid building stone and lime rock. The demand for lime indicates that there will be a large industry worked up in converting this lime stone into merchantable lime.

But this is an agricultural district, which is attested by the 200,000 bushels of good grain raised in the valley in the year 1905. Fields yielded from 35 to 65 bu. per acre, and we are not intensive farmers, either. The immense stacks of alfalfa and timothy hay speaks for itself both in quantity and quality.

In certain kinds of fruit we excel, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, etc. Also, apples, cherries, peaches and plums are an assured success. In favor these varieties of fruit are not excelled by any.

The surface of this valley is covered by quite a variety of soil. In the center, running from north to south we find a gravelly formation which is admirably adapted for a county road, but as you leave the main thoroughfare going east or west, the soil becomes finer from gravel until you find great bodies of it that are from three to ten feet in depth, without a stone, covered with sage brush or grassy sod. This strong land holds the moisture well and yields immense crops. Usually it is, I suppose, a sandy loam, though there are localities next the foot hills that possess a heavy black clay soil. Our swampy or pasture lands are a deep black sediment formation, covered with a heavy growth of meadow grass that makes a good quality of hay or pasture. This country is the dairyman's paradise. Teton Valley creamy butter is much sought after, and facilities for producing this splendid article are within the reach of all fanciers of the gentle "honey."

The altitude of this valley is 6,000 ft. above sea level, and on account of the protection of the surrounding mountains, severe weather of either heat or cold is the exception and not the rule. Our summers are delightful, adverse winds are almost unknown, and when we are visited with frosts it does not spare the upper Snake River valley. Sleighing is always good in the depth of winter, though we notice the snowfall to be growing less from year to year as time goes on.

The question of water rights is a serious question with prospective settlers. As stated in the beginning we have ample water for this valley in the thirteen creeks that flow from many canyons to the valley below. Some of these creeks are veritable rivers during the irrigating season, so swift and high that a horse cannot ford them. By the latter end of this high water season all grain should be fully watered. Most of our land needs but one watering to mature grain, and the second crop of lucern should be watered once before this high water fully subsides. Besides this a large portion of this valley sub-irrigates, so that in many places water is becoming more plentiful every year; and this seems to be the case where water was the least plentiful, so that crops never fail for the want of water.

That this valley will be a vast coal producing region some day and that not very far hence is an assured fact. The local market is being supplied with a first class article. Bishop Potter of Sunnyside gave this coal a thorough coking test; he says that as a coke it cannot be surpassed at Sunnyside. This statement coming from a practical coal miner, means a great deal for this coal and this valley. Just as soon as the railroad gets here these mines will begin to supply the Montana market with coke, as the distance saved in hauling coke from Utah and Wyoming will insure the speedy erection of a coking plant. The O. S. L. Railroad company will construct a railroad into this valley just as soon as they can get men and materials together to build with General Manager W. H. Harcroft, assures us that the route will be determined just as soon as the surveyors can get into the field in the spring. Also the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co. are pushing their road from Lander west, and will push their line through this valley to the coast. Should this happen, values in real estate will increase 500 per cent.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we raise good wheat, rye, oats, and barley, potatoes and all fruit that our climate is moderate, that we have the best dairying country in the world, that our building material is handy and good; that our coal and limestone deposits are inexhaustible, that we have the best watered valley in the Rocky mountains, that our soil is up to the average of any in Idaho. We are right on the verge of a big boom and now is your chance to get a good home cheap. Hoping to hear from you again, we are yours, Very cordially,

YOUNG & WINGER.

Francis G. Luka, Gen'l Mgr.

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