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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

ATTEMPT TO RETAKE LONE TREE HILL.

The Japanese Were Repulsed and Received a Terrible Drubbing.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

That Gen. Kuropatkin Has Resumed a Genuine Offensive Movement.

OKAMA HIMSELF ON THE ADVANCE

Military Critics Believe that He Will Yet Try to Break Through the Russian Center.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19, 1:45 p. m.—

The flush of enthusiasm yesterday evening over the capture of Lone Tree hill and Shakhe, the repulse of the attacks of the Japanese left and the hard drubbing given Gen. Yamada, with the capture of fourteen additional guns, has given way this morning to a calmer and more sober appraisal of these partial successes. There is no official confirmation of the report that Gen. Kuropatkin has resumed a genuine offensive. Rather the Japanese offensive has exhausted itself and the position of the armies is now a sort of deadlock, with the country rendered so sodden by the heavy rain as to compel a temporary suspension of general operations.

MOVEMENTS ARE HIDDEN.

A complete veil hides the movements east, but both Kuropatkin and Sakharoff's reports say there were no collisions on that portion of the battleground Monday or Tuesday. Field Marshal Oyama evidently considers that Lone Tree hill, from which Kuropatkin could pivot a turning movement against his left, to be of vital importance as both Sunday and Monday nights, the latter during a terrific storm, he made desperate efforts to recapture it, accompanying the assaults with demonstrative attacks against other points. But all the efforts failed. Neither Kuropatkin nor Sakharoff, in the dispatches given out this morning, sends details of the defeat of Yamada's column and the capture of the Japanese guns. Official "pictures" sent by the war correspondents of the shattered troops bivouaching in the cold rain, the roads converted into quagmires and the streams flooded.

OYAMA ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The military critics are not yet satisfied that Oyama is ready to relinquish the offensive, expressing the opinion that he may still try to break through the Russian center in order to compel Kuropatkin to retire from the line of the Hun river, unless, as they believe, he has become convinced that the superiority of the Russian numbers and reserves make his withdrawal to the line of the Taltse river advisable.

KUROPATKIN'S RESERVES.

Gen. Goldman asserts positively that up to yesterday Kuropatkin had not brought anything like all the reserves of his reserve into action and the number of fresh units behind which his battered troops could reform accounts for Kuropatkin's ability to resume the offensive. The line of battle thus far engaged, counting from the west, Gen. Glesman's army, Gen. Bludner's Seventeenth Russian corps parts of Gen. Soboleff's Russian corps parts, portions of Gen. Zaslavsky's Tenth corps, Gen. Meyerovitch's First Russian corps and Gen. Zaslavsky's Second Siberian corps. The extreme Russian left, which carried a turning movement and was meeting with success, according to the accounts, until the situation at Lone Tree center compelled its withdrawal, consisted of Gen. Imannoff's Third corps and Gen. Zaslavsky's Fourth Siberian corps. The Third corps bearing the brunt of the assaults on the group of passes of the Taltse range. Therefore two complete corps, Gen. Sokolov's First corps and Gen. Demchovsk's Fifth Siberian corps and part of five other corps are still unused.

The dispatch from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Mukden, filed this morning saying that there was no fighting yesterday and no firing during the night, indicates that the Japanese are retiring as the light of fire was seen against the heavens, positively showing that they were burning their stores.

The correspondent also reports that a resumption of the battle is probable as soon as the roads permit, the Russians being everywhere in close touch with the Japanese.

OZAR IS NOT DEPRESSED.

The Associated Press learns that the reports representing Emperor Nicholas as being despondent and depressed are far from the truth. Gen. Velichko, who saw him Monday night, declares that while the emperor is greatly grieved at the terrible sacrifice of life he is as firmly resolved as ever that the war must be prosecuted to a successful conclusion and that he is by no means expressed the fullest confidence, would before the present engagement is ended, by Gen. Velichko, who returns at night to the front, the emperor sent a personal message to Kuropatkin renewing his expressions of faith and confidence and announcing his readiness to send such reinforcements of men and guns as Kuropatkin might ask for.

JAPANESE ATTACK REPULSED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—The emperor under date of Oct. 18 the following dispatch: "During the night the Japanese attacked our advanced positions at Lone Tree hill, but they were repulsed. No reports have been received of any other engagements. Everything was quiet at all our positions up to 10 o'clock this morning. Rain fell all night and the roads have been greatly damaged."

FROM MARSHAL OYAMA.

London, Oct. 19, 2:30 p. m.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo today says: "Field Marshal Oyama reports that on Tuesday the enemy seemed gradually decreasing his force in the direction

of the right army, only small detachments continuing activity. The enemy beaten at Bensiha is retreating north-easterly.

"In the direction of the central army the enemy last night made assaults, but they were repulsed and today there have been only occasional exchanges of cannonades.

"In front of the left army the enemy is occasionally firing."

DETAILS OF HORRORS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—The correspondents are sending voluminous details of the horrors of the capture of Lone Tree hill. The slopes and summit are covered with mangled remains. It turns out that in the Twentieth and Forty-first Japanese regiments which made the defense of the crest every Japanese officer killed had a compass on his person.

The dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff dated noon today confirms the Associated Press previous Mukden advice, saying there was no fighting last night. The general reports that the Japanese are concentrating at Sinchupu, but the most important information is the fact that the Russian right is being extended westward, the center of the right being now facing Sinchupu. This may have been necessary in order to protect Kuropatkin's right or, if the offensive is imminent, for the purpose, in conjunction with an advance of the center, of crumpling up both of Gen. Oku's flanks and driving him toward Shakhe river. Other signs of the offensive are noticed. There has been a slight forward movement of the left upon the Bensiha divide from Mukden and Fushan. No big movement, however, is possible pending the drying of the roads.

Details of how a detachment of mounted Cossacks accomplished a daring exploit last night, riding south from Shakhe, actually penetrating the Japanese lines and dragging back two Japanese field guns, have not been given out. Strange to say the general staff still says it is absolutely without information of the Yamada affair.

Other Russian correspondents mention a report that the Japanese are falling back towards their Yentai line IN FRONT OF JAP ARMY.

Tokio, Oct. 19.—4 p. m.—Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon says:

"The conditions in front of the main strength of the right army show no considerable change. The force of the enemy, which have been driven from Bensiha—mainly retreated toward Kaotai pass. The enemy's force in front of the right army appears to be diminishing, but the activity of his small forces continues.

"There has been no considerable change in front of the center army. The enemy tried several attacks on the night of Oct. 17, but was repulsed every time. Today only an artillery duel is in progress.

"The enemy in front of the left army is occasionally but indirectly showing his positions. The enemy stopped immediately in front of our positions at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 metres and is fortifying his positions.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TWO JAPANESE BATTERIES.

With the Russian Center Army, Oct. 18, the fighting, which lulled for a time on Oct. 15, was renewed on Oct. 16, when the Russians holding positions on the north bank of Shakhe river continually exchanged an artillery fire with the Japanese.

The hardest fighting was in the center, where two regiments of Russian infantry made a desperate attack on the night of Oct. 16, capturing two Japanese batteries of eight guns each. It was an expensive undertaking, however, as the Russians lost a great many men. The colored commanding was dangerously wounded. The Japanese were compelled to destroy their ammunition.

"The fighting all that night was most severe, both sides suffering heavily. During the progress of the infantry fight the artillery kept up a bombardment.

On the morning of Oct. 17 the Russian center held positions 12 miles south of Mukden on the main wagon road, while the left had fallen farther back to the northeast. Just before noon the Japanese guns found the main road and a village, shelling them with shrapnel and shelling the Russian positions, but without doing any great damage.

"Toward evening the battle lulled, but during the night the Russian center made two combined infantry and artillery attacks, which resulted in the securing of new positions about half a mile in advance. These attacks were made during a downpour of rain and were successful in giving the Russians possession of a small stretch of the ground over which they retired last week.

Today a long line of wounded is being taken to the hospital at Mukden through a cold and drizzling rain and over a road which is covered with mud and deep.

The Japanese today confined themselves to throwing occasional volleys of shrapnel at the Russian batteries, which kept up a continual bombardment.

While the battle still continues, it is a small affair compared with that of last week. The fighting now is entirely on the plain.

The Japanese apparently are satisfied with having stopped the Russian advance and with having brought their own line to the Shakhe river.

BRITISH DELEGATES SAIL.

Will Attend Next Convention of Am. Fed. of Labor.

New York, Oct. 19.—Two fraternal delegates from the British trades union congress to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor have sailed from London, and upon their arrival plans will be discussed for an amalgamation of the English and American longshoremen in an international union with about 150,000 members.

General Organizer Robinson of the American Federation of Labor states that the movement for amalgamation has been in progress for some years and that a mass meeting probably will be called here, while Delegate Wignall of the International Longshoremen's union of Great Britain, is in America to discuss the question, and take preliminary steps toward the amalgamation.

Peculation in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 19.—State Auditor Rowell today, in a report to Gov. Riley, covering a review of certain tax-exempt coupons amounting to \$1,402, says that the coupons were collected by State Treasurer Kelly personally, but the money had not been turned into the state treasury. The report has been referred to Atty-Gen. Coleman.

Japanese Concentrating At Lin Shinpu.

Russian Cavalry While Making a Reconnoiter Last Night in the Vicinity of Shakhe Captured Two Jap Guns—They Themselves Suffered No Loss—Japs Appear to be Falling Back, There Being Indications that They Are Burning Their Stores.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—Gen. Sakharoff telegraphs at mid-day today that the Japanese are concentrating at Lin-Shinpu, west of the railroad.

A detachment of Russian cavalry reconnoitering last night in the vicinity of Shakhe captured two Japanese guns with no losses to themselves.

The general advises that last night passed quietly, with the exception of the exploits of the Russian cavalry, and says the Russian left flank has advanced slightly.

Mukden, Oct. 19, 5 a. m.—Yesterday passed off quietly. No firing was heard at night. The Japanese appear to be slowly falling back. A glare seen above their encampments may indicate that they are burning their stores prior to withdrawal.

This morning broke chilly but clear. As soon as the roads are drier a resumption of the battle is probable, as the Russians everywhere are in close touch with the Japanese.

RUSSIANS BUILD HEAVY DEFENSES.

Two Miles South of the Hun River Where it is Expected They Will Make a Stand.

IN FRONT OF OKU AND NODZU.

Concentration of Russians There Gave Rise to Reports of Kuropatkin's Offensive Move.

With Gen. Oku's left army at the front, Oct. 17, 3 p. m., via Fusan, Oct. 19.—The Japanese advance is 10 miles south of Mukden. The Russians have built heavy defenses two miles south of the Hun river, where they are expected to make a stand. There are no natural defenses at that point.

The Japanese report that the battle has been the most severe yet fought on the plains where the Russian forces consisted of the First army corps and the Fifth and Sixth Siberian corps. The only defenses were infantry trenches, which were hastily made.

IN FRONT OF OKU AND NODZU.

Tokio, Oct. 19.—No reports from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters were received either last night or today, and as a consequence it is assumed here that inactivity has followed the abortive Russian assaults of Monday night.

The Russians concentrating in front of the armies of Gen. Oku and Nodzu, (the left and center respectively) on Monday reported by Field Marshal Oyama, created the impression here that the Russians were planning to assume the aggressive and that another great battle was imminent, but it is now thought that Gen. Kuropatkin is merely seeking to protect his right and rear in order to gain time to withdraw his army across the Hun river, because it is believed that it will be impossible for him either to move aggressively against the Japanese or to hold his position on the Shakhe river.

Figures showing the Japanese losses since Oct. 10 are still incomplete, as is the count of the guns and other Russian property captured by the Japanese. Figures showing the losses to the Russians are likewise incomplete.

There is a popular impression here that affairs at Port Arthur are reaching a crisis, and it is believed that the end is only a question of days.

HEAVY GUN PRACTISE.

Will be Discontinued at Forts Hancock, Wadsworth and Hamilton.

New York, Oct. 19.—It has been decided by the war department to discontinue heavy gun practise at Forts Hancock, Wadsworth and Hamilton. Artillery officers say conditions about lower New York bay have become such as to render practise with the big guns almost impossible. This was illustrated at the last practise, when 21 days were occupied on a piece of target work which on a clear range would have been finished in a forenoon. Vessels constantly were getting in the way, and so long as any craft were near the target firing had to be suspended, as orders strictly prohibit taking the slightest risk.

Residents at Sea Gate and Coney Island complained recently that the concussion from the guns was doing great damage to their homes—breaking windows, loosening plaster and damaging foundations.

Russian Cruiser Sunk.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Morning Post says it is reported there that Japanese shells have sunk the Russian cruiser Bayan in the harbor of Port Arthur.

POLICY IN CHICAGO.

Citizens' Association in Annual Report Records its Suppression.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—One notable achievement—the suppression of policy in Chicago—is recorded in the thirtieth annual report made to the Citizens' association. Progress also is said to have been made in the efforts to improve the efficiency of the police department and to secure the punishment of bookmakers.

The report was submitted by President Louis A. Seeburger and Secretary Shelby S. Singleton at the annual meeting of the association for the first time in 40 years.

The report declares, "there is not a policy company operating within the city limits. When the association began its efforts in May, 1903, there were 1,200 policy writers operating in every quarter of the city."

PITCHED BATTLE IN WYOMING.

Occurred in Vicinity of Gray's River Between Sheep and Cattle Forces

SEVEN HUNDRED WERE KILLED.

They Were Sheep That Were Driven Over a High Rocky Cliff.

Big Piney, Wyo., Oct. 18.—Ranchers arriving here from the vicinity of Gray's river report a pitched battle between the sheep and cattle forces which took place in the vicinity of the Butterfield outfit, where they were driven over a high cliff and killed.

The trouble originated over the expulsion of the Butterfield sheep from the forest reserve, where it is claimed the herders drove them without permit. In the first instance the outfit was driven from the reserve by Forest Ranger Miller and put off on the west side. On again entering the forbidden range the reserve officers ejected them on the east side, and into a strong cattle country. In some manner the cattlemen in that territory learned of the details of the trouble on the reserve, and ran the sheep over the cliff.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Children in Shelbyville, Ill., Middlework Home.

Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Middlework children home was destroyed by fire today, and although the flames were discovered while the children were asleep, all but two were rescued.

THE DEAD.

Alfred Peterson, 9 years old.

Charles Peterson, 11 years old.

There were 21 children sleeping in the upper rooms of the home, which was a three-story frame and brick building. Flames and smoke cut off escape by the hallways and several children reached the ground by leaping from the upper windows to the roof of an extension to the building. The Peterson children were overcome in their beds by the smoke.

WRESTLER SENTENCED.

American Negro Kills a Man in A Match in Germany.

New York, Oct. 19.—An American negro named News has been sentenced at Naumburg to six months' imprisonment for manslaughter, as the result of the death of his opponent in a wrestling match, according to a Times dispatch from Berlin.

At a sharpshooters' festival, held at Zeitz, in Saxony, a mason named Lanzendorf, although weighing only 115 pounds, and a part in stature compared with the negro, accepted a wrestling challenge to wrestle. News quickly threw him, but Lanzendorf's shoulders were not squarely on the ground, and he endeavored to save himself by arching his body. The negro is alleged to have thrown his weight upon the mason, causing the latter's spine to break. The negro pleaded that he acted strictly according to the rules.

Admiral Van Sittart Dead.

London, Oct. 19.—Admiral Van Sittart is dead. He was born on July 21, 1813, and retired in 1873.

English Steelmakers Combine.

London, Oct. 18.—A joint conference of the Scotch and north of England steelmakers today decided to form a combination for the regulation of selling prices.

WESTERN POST SUPPLIES.

Hereafter All Will be Furnished From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Quartermaster Maj. Devol has received instructions from Washington that hereafter San Francisco will be the point from which all western posts will receive their supplies. According to the orders sent out by the departments all depots in the western third of the United States are to be abolished and the 15,000 troops now located in western United States, Alaska and the Philippines are to be cared for by one station in this city. Supplies will be kept sufficient to last a year in advance and shipments to this point will begin at once.

A RECEIVER FOR SCHELLER'S BANK

Had Violated State Law by Doing Business on an Insufficient Capital.

INSTITUTION WAS INSOLVENT.

Law Required That the Paid up Capital Should be \$50,000, While Business Had Been Done on \$5,000.

Upon the petition of Secy. of State James T. Hammond, for the State of Utah, Judge Hull today appointed Robert R. Anderson as receiver of the bank of B. H. Schettler, at 12 south East Temple street, and fixed his bond at \$25,000. The petition asking for a receiver was filed in the district court this morning and with it was a written waiver of service by Mr. Schettler and his consent to the appointment of a receiver.

The action is brought in compliance with section 333 of the Revised Statutes of Utah for 1898, which requires that a private bank doing business in this state must have a paid up capital of at least \$50,000. It is further alleged in the petition that the report made by Mr. Schettler on Sept. 6, 1904, of the condition of the bank shows that the capital paid in is only \$5,000. The assets amounted to \$115,883.99, and the liabilities amounted to the same. The report also shows that the available assets on hand amount to \$10,883.40, which amount, it is alleged in the petition, is wholly inadequate to liquidate the liabilities of said bank.

By reason of said conditions it is alleged that the bank conducted by Mr. Schettler has become insolvent and he has violated the law in that he has failed to have and maintain a paid up capital of \$50,000 as required by law. The appointment of a receiver was made as stated above and his bond was filed today and approved by the court.

RECEIVER ANDERSON.

Receiver R. R. Anderson was found in the bank early this afternoon, and asked for a statement of affairs; but he said that he had only been in charge of the institution about an hour, having been appointed at 11 o'clock by Judge W. C. Hall as receiver. Consequently he had not had an opportunity as yet to go through the books of the bank, and did not feel qualified to make any statement.

MR. SCHELLER TALKS.

Banker B. H. Schettler stated in response to queries that the secretary of state had found fault with the bank's capitalization which was only \$5,000 where, under the statutes it should be \$50,000; and in consequence had concluded it was best to close until the capital had been increased according to law. "The bank was incorporated," said Mr. Schettler, "under the old territorial laws, which allowed of the rather small capitalization, and up to this date it had been allowed to continue. But now, the secretary concluded it was best to enforce the law."

Mr. Schettler called attention to the fact that "the item of \$10,883.40 given in the report, was cash on hand, and only a part of the bank's business was accounted to very much more than this sum. In addition to this cash on hand, the bank had \$40,000 invested in real estate and \$3,000 in notes, so that the finances of the institution were perfectly straight and satisfactory."

When asked as to whether the bank's capital would be increased according to the law and business continued, Mr. Schettler said that he could not answer that question.

Receiver Anderson has secured bondsman W. S. McCormick for \$120,000, and W. A. Rosier for \$5,000.

LAST MONTH'S STATEMENT.

The following is a copy of the sworn statement of the bank's finances made to the secretary of state on Sept. 6 of this year, by B. H. Schettler, and which was subsequently published according to the law governing bank statements:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 52,801.39
Bonds, stocks, certificates, etc.	7,397.76
Real estate	46,812.58
Due from state banks and bankers	109.14
Cash on hand	10,883.40
Current expenses and taxes paid	7,248.59
Total	\$115,883.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000.00
Individual deposits	7,397.76
Savings department, interest at 4 and 5 per cent.	100,854.23
Certificates of deposit	2,583.00
Cashier's checks	50.00
Total	\$115,883.99

TAFT ORDERED TO PANAMA BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The president has instructed Secy. of War Taft to proceed, at an early date, to Panama to confer with the president of that republic with a view to composing the differences that have arisen between the two countries.

THE PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY TAFT.

The following letter has been sent by the president to the secretary of war after a conference with the secretary of state and the secretary of war in respect to the conditions in Panama:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 18, 1904.—Sir: By executive order of May 9, 1904, I placed under your immediate supervision the work of the Isthmian canal commission both in the construction of the canal and in the exercise of such governmental powers as it seemed necessary for the United States to exercise under the treaty with the Republic of Panama in the canal strip. There is ground for believing that in the execution of the rights conferred by the treaty the people of Panama have been unduly alarmed at the effect of the establishment of a government in the canal strip by the commission. Apparently they fear lest the effect be to create out of part of their territory a competing and independent community which shall industriously affect their business, reduce their revenues and diminish their prestige as a nation. The United States is about to confer on the people of the state of Panama a very great benefit by the expenditure of millions of dollars in the construction of the canal. But this benefit is not to be lost to the people of Panama by the exercise of the authority given us under the treaty with Panama as to avoid creating any suspicion, however unfounded, of our intentions as to the future. We have not the slightest intention of establishing an independent colony in the middle of the state of Panama, or of exercising any greater governmental functions than are necessary to enable us conveniently and safely to construct, maintain and operate the canal, under the rights given us by the treaty. Least of all do we desire to interfere with the business and property of the people of Panama. However far a just construction of the treaty might enable us to go, did the exigencies of the case require it, in asserting the equivalent of sovereignty over the canal strip, it is our full intention that the rights of the people of Panama be exercised with all proper care for the honor and interests of the people of Panama.

The exercise of such powers as are given us by the treaty within the geographical boundaries of the republic of Panama may easily, if a real sympathy and understanding for the welfare of the people of Panama is not shown, create distrust of the American government. This would seriously interfere with the success of our great project in that country. It is of the utmost importance that those who are ultimately responsible for the welfare of the people of Panama should have the most complete and accurate information as to the conditions existing in Panama, and the attitude and real interest of the people of that state. After a conference with the secretary of state and myself, I have concluded that it will be of great advantage to the welfare of the people of Panama to visit the Isthmus of Panama in person and hold a conference with the president and other governmental authorities of Panama. You are authorized in doing this to take with you such persons as you desire, familiar with the conditions of the Isthmus who may aid you with their counsel. The earlier you are able to make this visit the better. The secretary of state will instruct the United States minister at Panama to render you every assistance in his power, and the governor of the canal strip, Gen. Davis, will do the same thing. You will advise the president of the republic what the policy of this government is to be, and assure him that it is not the purpose of the United States to take advantage of the rights conferred upon it by the treaty to interfere with the welfare and prosperity of the state of Panama, or of the cities of Colon and Panama. You will make due report of the result of your visit on your return.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To the Secretary of War.

Senator Ohadid, minister of Panama to the United States, held a conference with the secretary of state and secretary of war subsequent to the receipt of this letter, and the secretary of war invited the minister to accompany him on his trip to Panama. It is impossible to say exactly when the secretary of war can leave for Panama, but probably on November 14.

RECORD BREAKING RUNS.

Automobile Club of America Takes a Stand Against Them.

New York, Oct. 19.—A decided stand against record breaking runs over public highways has been taken by the Automobile club of America. The board of directors of that organization has it is understood, indefinitely suspended a well known local automobilist, who established a record in June last between Boston and New York, negotiating 245 miles in six hours, 55 minutes.

Until reinstated he is not only barred from the privileges of the Automobile club, but he is debarred from track or road competition in this country, or in any country the national automobile organization of which has established relations with the American club. Summary action was taken when it became known that plans were being made by the same man to attempt another record run with a car of much higher power.

Promises were made by the club last winter before a committee of the New York legislature that if fair traffic laws were enacted in legislation then pending the club would do its utmost to discourage reckless driving. Although several record runs have been made the case in question was the only one which could be officially proved.

Discharged for Good of Service.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The surgeon-general of the army has concurred in the recommendation of Gen. Grant that John J. Smith, a member of the United States army, be discharged from the army after he was struck without speaking a word. Wise made his escape immediately after attacking Siavich, and has not been apprehended. The two men had been quarreling.

GETTING CORNER ON WESTERN WOOL.

Eastern Buyers Quietly Contracting for Utah's and Idaho's 1905 Clip.

NOW HAVE 6,000,000 POUNDS.

Most of it Has Been Secured on a Price Basis of From Sixteen to Eighteen Cents.

BIG ADVANCE OVER LAST YEAR

Agents Who Are Doing the Work Are Very Quiet About It and Have Little To Say on the Subject.

Despite the fact that the greatest secrecy has been maintained there is at present a small army of eastern wool-buyers going throughout this state and Idaho contracting for every pound of wool they can get. It is claimed that to date nearly 6,000,000 pounds of wool representing next season's clip has already been contracted for at an advance of from five to six cents over prices paid per pound last spring.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is presidential year wool-buyers are buying up entire clips at from 18 to 18 cents a pound. Peter S. Condie, for instance, has contracted his clip on the basis of 18 cents a pound and there are dozens of others throughout the state who are reported to have done almost equally as well. The big owners, however, who have not yet closed up with the buyers are holding off in hopes of still greater rise in the price.

When it is remembered that wool last spring fetched from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents a pound it can be seen what this advance means for the Utah growers. Given a mild winter and good luck this means that there will be \$500,000 more in circulation in the state as soon as shearing is completed next April and May. It is needless to say that there is deep and abiding joy in the hearts of the wool growers in consequence.

Just what all this means is not forthcoming, because they do not want the situation made public, as they want to sign up contracts at as low a figure as possible.

While contract wool is more or less of a gamble the buyers must have good and sufficient assurance of a shortage in the market to make such a stupendous advance in their effort to capture the clip six months ahead.

In addition to the local men who are in the field, L. M. Solomon is here, together with Mark Harris and all of his men, the old Eisenman crowd and others, and one and all are making things mightily interesting for the sheepmen, who are in some cases descended upon in the middle of the night by huddling buyers who have hired rigs and swooped down on their men from the nearest railroad point in the effort to get in on the ground floor ahead of competition.

CHINESE BANDITS.

Wife Societies Planning Revolt in Canton.

Shanghai, Oct. 19.—According to well-informed Chinese, the Wife