

STORM ON THE LAKES

Michigan, Huron and Erie Lashed to Fury by Fierce Gale.

ELEVEN VESSELS KNOWN TO BE LOST

Storm Still Raging and Complete List Will Be Greater.

AT LEAST TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED

Prompt Work of Life Saving Crews Rescues Many Sailors.

TRAFFIC IS INTERRUPTED AT DETROIT

Lowest Stage of Water in Many Years is Caused by High Wind from the South-west.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The storm which last night swept over northern Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Erie, was one of the fiercest on record. As far as learned to date eleven vessels have been wrecked and an of fifteen others seriously damaged. Twelve lives are known to have been lost, and as the gale on southern Lake Huron and Lake Erie is still blowing furiously tonight it is feared that other losses, both of life and property, will be reported within the next twenty-four hours.

The boats wrecked are as follows:

Tug Frank Perry, sunk off Rock Island in the Chicago harbor.

Steamer Joseph S. Fay, run ashore near Rorer City, Mich., and broken to pieces by the waves.

Boat owned by M. A. Bradley of Cleveland.

Boat owned by J. W. Johnson of Cleveland.

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CENTENARY OF LORD NELSON

Anniversary of Trafalgar Will Be Celebrated with Elaborate Ceremonies in London Today.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The national celebration in honor of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, which will culminate tomorrow in ceremonies at the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square, on the occasion of the centenary of the hero's death, were ushered in tonight by a banquet in Fishmongers' hall at which were present Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister; Lord Strathcona, the high commissioner of Canada; Lord Balfour and representatives of all classes, especially of the army and navy, the latter including many admirals and generals. Lord Brassey presented to the Fishmongers' company a piece of oak from Nelson's flagship, the Victory.

In the course of the proceedings a telegram was received from the Admiral Togo expressing on the occasion of this centenary "our ever increasing admiration for and devotion to the great admiral."

Baron Hayashi, in a speech, declared that Lord Nelson's memory was as much revered in the Japanese navy as it was in that of Great Britain.

The Nelson column in Trafalgar square has been beautifully decorated by the Navy league, and around its base will be arranged floral tributes sent from all parts of the empire, which have been pouring in for the last few days. From the top of the column will be numerous flags and the immortal signal "England expects this day that every man shall do his duty." Concerts, banquets and celebrations of various kinds have been arranged throughout the kingdom, and on Sunday in all the churches memorial services will be held, the principal one being at St. Paul's cathedral, which will be attended by the mayor and corporation of the city of London, and at Salisbury cathedral, where the present Lord Nelson of the west will be the recital of Kingdon's "Recessional."

Among the telegrams already received is one from Admiral Dewey, who sends a glowing tribute concluding with the words, "these hundred years have only made his glory brighter."

The Nelson centenary exhibition will be opened tomorrow at the British museum. Nelson's ship, the Victory, which is lying at Portsmouth, will be brilliantly illuminated tomorrow night and British warships throughout the empire will parade their crews.

BAILEY WILL NOT BE HANGED

Governor Folk Commutes Sentence of Kansas City Murderer to Ninety-Nine Years Imprisonment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—Because of recent heavy rains direct railroad traffic from St. Louis has been interrupted, and in order to arrive here today from St. Louis Governor Folk went to Mexico, Mo., last night on a train and securing a special engine there rode the intervening fifty miles in the locomotive cab. He got into the cab at midnight and reached here this morning. The trip was made in order to assist attorneys who came here from Kansas City to appeal for commutation of sentence for Edward Bailey, condemned to be hanged in Kansas City tomorrow.

The governor later commuted Bailey's sentence to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.—Governor Folk today commuted the sentence of Edgar G. Bailey, who was to have been hanged here for murder, to imprisonment for ninety-nine years.

The crime for which Bailey was convicted occurred at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 19, 1904. Bailey was a member of the Hack Drivers' union, which was on strike. Ferguson was a non-union driver who had taken the place of a striker.

Bailey was shot down on Central street, Ferguson to Fifteenth and Central streets, an unrequited spot, and there Ferguson was killed.

Powerful influences were exerted in behalf of the members of labor organizations, and members of the jury which selected him, the trial judge and politicians petitioned the governor to show clemency in the case. The fact that Ferguson, whom Bailey killed, was an ex-convict, was used effectively in Bailey's behalf.

HOADLEY SAYS HE LOST THREE MILLION

Dollars in One Day Trying to Protect the Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The names of John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt were today brought into testimony concerning the power company stock just preceding its big fall in value in April, 1902. This testimony was given by Joseph H. Hoadley in the suit which William B. Franklin and George L. Scott are bringing against Mr. Hoadley, Joseph Tetter and Cyrus F. Judson for \$65,000, which the plaintiffs claim they lost while operating a pool for the three defendants.

Describing the disappearance of stock which Judson is alleged to have had charge of, Mr. Hoadley said:

"Judson told me that he had sold all the stock to John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt. These two paid \$100 a share for the stock."

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MICHAEL GOES TO INDIA

Former Nebraska Newspaper Man Named as Consul to Calcutta.

RESIGNS PLACE IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Court of Inquiry in Case of Paymaster Ring of Boston Navy Yard Finds Him Negligent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The appointment of Colonel W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the Department of State, to be consul general at Calcutta, was announced at the State department today. Colonel Michael succeeds Stanley Stoner.

It is said at the State department that the resignation of Mr. Stoner, who was entirely voluntary. The illness of a member of his family which occurred subsequent to his appointment caused him to request the department to permit him to resign. It is announced that his record was entirely satisfactory.

The appointment to Calcutta is a decided promotion for Colonel Michael. As chief clerk his salary was \$3,000, while as consul general at Calcutta he receives a salary of \$5,000 and fees bringing the compensation up to \$6,000.

It was reported this afternoon that among the private papers of T. Lee Clark, the dead cashier of the Enterprise National bank, is a complete copy of the operations which brought about his ruin and the closing of the bank. This confession, it is said, narrates minutely all the steps in the proceedings attending the securing of the bank's funds and how the loans were made together with politicians concerned. The paper is said to have been found in the vault of the bank and is now in the hands of Bank Examiner Cunningham, temporary receiver.

Walter Lyon, ex-lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania and counsel for the enterprise headed by Messrs. Andrews, Torrance and Kennedy, stated today that if the investigation showed that loans had been made by Cashier Clark for the promotion of the Santa Fe Central Railroad company and the Pennsylvania Development company the notes would be paid as soon as Bank Examiner Cunningham has ascertained the amounts.

Attorney Lyon further alleges that if any money was secured from the Enterprise National bank through paper of either company or the individuals connected with them the money went to the personal use of the former cashier, Clark.

ARMOURERS HAVE MONOPOLY

Shippers Over Many Railroads Not Allowed to Use Their Own Refrigerator Cars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The private car line inquiry was continued before the Interstate Commerce commission today. Chairman Knapp announced that the taking of testimony in relation to the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, the two transcontinental lines involved, will be postponed until November 1 at 10 o'clock.

The existence of exclusive contracts between railroad and private car lines, of which the latter assume the business of refrigerating perishable freight, was brought out strongly today in the hearings now in progress before the Interstate Commerce commission. It was developed by the testimony of H. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, that the shippers would be compelled, under the contract with the Armour car lines, to use cars of this company exclusively or the railroad would not transport their freight. At the same time, he said, the shippers would be prohibited from using other private cars, and that the parent inconsistency is a matter that the legal department of the road would have to solve if brought into controversy. Officials of the Central of Georgia, the Southern, and the Sea Board Air Line testified that the Armour car lines have exclusive contracts with their roads to handle all refrigerator business.

THEATRE MAKES COMPROMISE

Government Accepts Check for Duty on Jewels Smuggled by American Woman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Rather than take chances on the result of litigation over a \$22,000 pearl necklace, which is now in the custody of Collector Stranahan, the government will accept a check for the amount of duty and return the jewels to the woman who owns them, says the Herald.

This is the conclusion which Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, reached after conferring with Mr. Stranahan yesterday.

The necklace was brought into the country without the payment of duty by a woman whose name the customs officials have concealed. She was followed by Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago and was finally informed that customs officials were watching her. A lawyer then called upon the collector and offered a check for \$12,000 in payment of the duty.

Mr. Stranahan insisted upon the surrender of the necklace.

The Homestead mine in the Black Hills has produced \$50,000 and paid \$20,000 in dividends. The Homestead mine, a great producer of extremely low grade ore has realized about 60 per cent of its product in profits. The Cripple Creek district has been estimated by the Engineering and Mining Journal and the Colorado Springs Mining Review to have produced \$12,000,000 in 1904. These figures include the estimate of the state bureau of mines since they have become available in 1897. The mining investor gives the amount paid in publicly announced dividends by incorporated companies, as approximately \$5,000,000, and says this should be materially increased by the profits of individual operators and leasers.

In all fields an important percentage of the output has come from properties that have not yielded a profit, and large expenditures have been made in prospecting which have never yielded any returns. A striking demonstration of this willingness to spend money in hunting for the precious metals is shown by the history of the Comstock lode.

Of twenty-eight companies operating on this lode, from 1850 to 1904, were successful in paying dividends aggregating \$17,722,100, with stockholders aggregating \$10,818,150. The stockholders of the other twenty-three paid \$62,267,873 in assessments and received \$15,501,790 in dividends. A great many companies and a great many individual prospectors made expenditures in that vicinity of which no record was made. The total output in gold and silver of the Comstock mine to January 1, 1902, is estimated to have been \$71,483,228, and the total dividends \$13,771,590.

Such disregard of losses is doubtless due to the fact that so many people experienced in mining are willing to try

NO WRIT FOR DOUGHERTY

Attorneys Say No Application for Habeas Corpus Will Be Made for Teacher.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 20.—Attorneys for N. C. Dougherty denied today the story that their client would seek his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus or a change of venue when his case was called for trial.

The school board has let the contract to an auditing company of Chicago to go over the books of the board for twenty years past, with the request that the company suggest some method of bookkeeping that will prevent a recurrence of affairs like that of the present.

ALLEGED CASHIER A DEFAULTER

Cashier Clark of Enterprise National Bank Left Affairs in Bad Shape.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—As the investigation into the affairs of the Enterprise National bank proceeds it shows Cashier Clark, who committed suicide, was interested in many corporations and that his associates were prominent men. Startling revelations are being made to the manner in which the dead cashier managed the moneys of the bank.

Some of the disclosures, on the part of what has been discovered, intimated that Clark was defaulter to a large extent. It is believed that President Frederick and the wealthier men of the bank's directors will make some effort to get control of the Santa Fe Central railway and the Pennsylvania Development company, which concerns are so much involved in the bank's affairs. By doing this as individuals the directors may hope to save themselves if they are compelled to make good to the state any shortage in the funds.

It is further said that the directors will do nothing. They are expected to take the body of the late cashier were held this afternoon at the family residence. Only immediate relatives were in attendance.

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In all fields an important percentage of the output has come from properties that have not yielded a profit, and large expenditures have been made in prospecting which have never yielded any returns. A striking demonstration of this willingness to spend money in hunting for the precious metals is shown by the history of the Comstock lode.

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GOLD AND SILVER STATISTICS

Total Production of Precious Metals for 1904 Less Than Half Billion.

COST OF MINING STEADILY DECREASING

Improvement of Methods of Prospecting and Milling More Than Keep Pace with the Increased Output.

Oct. 20.—George E. Roberts, of the mint, has prepared a report on the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1904. It is as follows, the figures being respectively—first, gold value; second, silver in fine ounces, and third, silver in commercial value.

This statement shows total gold valued at \$27,100,700, an aggregate of 188,403,528 ounces of silver and a commercial value of silver totaling \$77,720,300, the coinage value of which is \$27,850,200.

North America. Gold. Silver. Value. United States. \$80,723,200 75,788,100 \$100,000,000 Mexico 11,966,300 60,838,500 82,200,000 Canada 1,200,000 6,000,000 8,000,000 Africa 8,912,900 45,000 282,100 Australia 8,747,000 14,568,900 8,444,200 Europe. Russia 24,800,200 17,912 100,000 Austria 6,700,000 3,000 4,000,000 Germany 64,700 7,700,133 3,683,700 Norway 20,000 20,000 150,000 France 20,000 20,000 150,000 Italy 44,000 75,777 488,600 Spain 4,000 4,000 28,000 Turkey 20,000 20,000 150,000 Greece 20,000 20,000 150,000 Great Britain 44,000 75,777 488,600 South America. Bolivia 4,200 66,113 35,400 Chile 50,000 200,000 300,000 Peru 1,200,000 6,000,000 8,000,000 Central America. 1,123,700 63,527 300,100 Asia. Japan 3,944,000 3,208,620 1,861,000 China 4,654,000 23,276,000 30,926,000 Siam 3,000,000 15,000,000 20,000,000 India 1,900,000 9,500,000 12,666,000 Dutch E. Indies 662,500 175,479 101,800

Big Increase in Gold.

These figures show an increase of about \$2,000,000 in gold over the bureau's estimate for the calendar year 1903. The United States shows a gain of about \$7,000,000 and South Africa of \$100,000. The director says that both of these countries are still upon a rising scale of production. Australia, on the other hand, is an important producer which shows a tendency to reduce its contributions, although the falling price of gold and his production is increasing. Considering developments in well known fields it seems a reasonable forecast to expect the world's output in 1905 to exceed that of 1904 by \$25,000,000, with another gain probable in 1906.

In view of current discussion upon the influence of the increasing gold supply upon the money price and the bureau has been at some pains to collect data to show the influence of higher costs upon the gold mining industry itself. The director says:

Assuming that new supplies of gold should be added to the present production, the data they can be absorbed in the natural expansion of business that a new relation is being established between the price of gold and the cost of gold production would result. The mine owner would have to give up his property and the cost of production of labor and supplies required to operate his property. The effect of raising costs upon the marginal profits of the industry, which would be almost entirely wiped out, would be to reduce the output of the industry to a point where the mine owner would be unable to operate at a profit. The cost of production per ounce of gold would be practically the same as in 1904.

West Australia produced in 1903 \$4,256,226 in gold, of which 96 per cent was by twenty-two small producers. The total production of gold in Australia was \$8,923,200 and the dividends by listed companies amounted to \$1,575,644. The figures for 1904 are not yet available, but it is expected that the output of gold will be materially increased if the cost of production is not materially increased.

The gold field of India is one of small size, but it has produced in 1903 \$1,900,000 and in 1904 \$1,900,000. Four companies, producing about \$2,000,000 of this, paid dividends amounting to about \$500,000.

Mining in United States.

In the United States the conditions vary widely with districts and mines and it is difficult to give any figures for costs and profits of general significance.

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