**Irrigation Congress Has** Lively Session.

## LAND MEASURES ARE UP

Repeal of Desert, Timber and Stone Acts Urged.

### DPPOSITION IS VERY STRONG

Maxwell Forces Realize Victory Can Only Come With a Great Effort-Oregon Delegation Booming the 1905 Pair.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 16.-(Special.)-The Dregon delegation to the National Irrigadon Congress today elected ex-Representative Malcom A. Moody national committeeman from Oregon. Judge W. P. Ellis was appointed to present to the Congress a olution indorsing the Lewis and Clark Fair. All the members of the Oregon delegation are wearing Lewis and Clark 1995 buttons and distributing literature. They are the only buttons on the ground, and are very conspicuous.

A committee composed of White, Young. Traynor, Church, Brownell and Mallett was appointed to confer with the Government engineers to learn what Oregon can fo to assist them.

There are now 64 men from Oregon attending the Congress. An interesting talk was made to the Congress today by Mayor F. G. Halley, of Pendleton.

Many cities are now trying for the next Congress. Among them are Portland, Boise, St. Louis, Denver, Spokane, El Paso and St. Joseph. El Paso is being advertised by a brass band and large straw hats. It is anybody's fight at this time.

Oregon's fruit exhibit is not as large as some, but very choice, and we feel sure of some prizes. Mr. Dosch pleases everybody.

A. KING WILSON.

### LAND LAWS CAUSE HOT FIGHT. Repeal of Desert, Timber and Stone and Other Acts Is Urged.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 16.-It developed today that the fight over the proposition to commit the National Irrigation Congress in favor of a repeal of several of the existing land laws, including the desert land act, the timber and stone act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, will ce a very close one. Champions for and against such action were heard at today's session of the Congress. George H. Maxwell, of the executive committee of Senator Paris Gibson, of Montana, favored such action, while Congressman Mondell, in a long speech, took strong grounds in opposition.

Both the repeal resolutions introduced by Mr. Maxwell, which were on the lines of President Roosevelt's telegram yesterday, and the speeches of Senator Gibson and Congressman Mondell, were much apaded and it was evident from the feeling displayed that if the Congress does recommend the repeal of these laws-and It is the general belief that the committee on resolutions will report in favor of such resolutions-it will only be after a very hard fight. Interest in the possible action of the Congress on this point, in fact, overshadows everything else that has come before it.

Day of Hard Work for Delegates This was a day of hard work for the delegates. Bestdes listening to half a dozen interesting speeches, numerous res olutions were introduced and referred to the resolutions committee, of which Senator Smoot, of Utah, has been elected

Action on the long-considered consolida tion with the Trans-Mississippl Congress was also taken. The committee appointed last year to investigate the desirability of such affiliation reported through its chairman, ex-Senator Carey, of Wyoming, against such action, on the ground that the time had now come for action and the Irrigation Congress would best preserve its individuality in the work it set out to do so many years ago. The report was adopted unanimously.

The morning session of the Congress was devoted to colonization, and the opinions of railroad men and sociologists on the best methods of settling the arid regions small stockmen were listened to with much interest.

Speech of Booth-Tucker Is Feature. The feature of the morning session was the speech of Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who gave a very complete description of the methods pursued in the Salvation Army colonies of California and Colorado in settling them with people from the teeming tenement districts of the East. Commander Tucker made a plea for Government aid for the great colonization projects of the Salvation Army, to be under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

E. M. Rannick, of Portland, Or., was scheduled to speak on "The Relation of Irrigation to the Internal Trade and Commerce of the Country," but he was not present and his address was presented by T, G. Hilley, of Pendieton.

E. E. Wantland, of the Union Pacific Railway, Denver, delivered an address on "Colonization." He held the national trigation law will fall unless improved methods of colonizing are adopted, and urged greater co-operation between states, land commissioner and railroads.

Apostle John Smith spoke on the "Colon ization of the West," and during his talk he devoted some time to a defense of the character of Brigham Young. Major Carson, Washington correspondent of the

colonization, without which, they held, the what the galley of Columbus is to neme of irrigation would be of no value. The First Ill-Feeling.

The first ill-feeling shown during the essions developed over an attempt to change the constitution so as to allow each accredited delegate on the floor a vote on pending questions. Some of the states are heavily over-represented, and as the constitution of the Congress provides that no state shall have more than 20 votes, this meant a great deal to Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California, Utah and other states with large delegations. The row was started by the Southwestern delegates, who are pulling, almost as a unit, for El Paso as the place of meeting in 1904, and after a rather sharp debate, a notion to table the proposed amendment was carried almost unanimously. This was considered a blow to the chances of Bolse, Idaho, for next year. From expressions of delegates today, there is a

and location of coal lands on forest re-

possibility ..... St. Louis may be selected, irrigation. sentiment in favor of that city, apparent-Will Not Wait for Farmer or Capital ly, spreading rapidly. A Flood of Resolutions.

A regular flood of resolutions came in today. They included statehood for New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, for the protection of watersheds supplying municipalities with water; to permit the entry

New York Is Visited by Worst Storm in Years.

## SKYSCRAPER IS BADLY SHAKEN

Cabs Are Blown Over and Hundreds of Windows Broken-Shipping Suffers Great Damage-Rain Falls in Sheets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Greater New York and its environment for several miles in all directions was visited today by the

breakwater. The harbor of refuge cast end light and the day mark on the break-water were carried away. Some of the piling at the reporting station was washed away and the telegraph line was down all day. The fury of the storm was also felf at Lewes, near here. Many trees were blown down and chimneys damaged.

CREW MUTINIES IN GALE. Captain Carries the Day With a Revolver, but Passengers Are

Panie-Stricken. NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16.—The Old Dominion Liner Princess Anne, Captain Tapley, from New York for Norfolk, with passenger list of 100, steamed slowly into his harbor tonight with her cargo badly isted, 10 hours behind time.

When the gale struck the steamer at 1 o'clock this morning, the passengers were panic stricken. The passengers rushed haif clothed, weeping, praying and acreaming from their state rooms in an effort to reach the decks. Every door and window was closely fastened, the hatches battered and orders issued that no one save the crew be allowed upon the decks, already waist deep in a seething of water.

According to the report of the pas-sengers, the force of stokers refused to work. Captain Tapley drew a revolver and pointing it at the crowd ordered them back to work. They obeyed. At the time of the mutiny, the ship was in only is onization has pursued. bined fury of the elements wrought dam- fathoms of water and drifting nearer "The most that the capitalist, or land age on land and water amounting to many shore. The report of the mutiny cannot

# LIPTON IS VERY ILL

Noted Yachtsman Suffers From Appendicitis.

MAY UNDERGO AN OPERATION

Chleago Doctors Are Not Yet De eided on This Point-They Announce the Condition of the Patient as Satisfactory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning John Westwood, secretary to Sir Thomas Lipton, reported him as "resting

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.-Sir Thomas Lipto is suffering from "colitis and catarrhai appendicitis," according, to an official statement by his physicians. Assuming the public to be in possession of the fact of the distinguished Englishman's illness, the following statement was issued: "The disease-colitis and catarrhal ap-pendicitis-is progressing favorably, and

the condition of the patient is satisfactory "HOMER M. THOMAS M. D.
"GEORGE W. WEBSTER, M. D.
"NICHOLAS SENN, M. D."

The physicians declared tonight just be fore leaving their patient that his condition was satisfactory, and he is not con-sidered in any immediate danger.

A consultation was held by the doctors early this evening and they gave the friends of Sir Thomas to understand that the necessity of an operation, while not obvinted, was not immediate. Alexander H. Revell, who left the bedroom of Sig Thomas just ahead of the physicians, said: "The chances of an operation becoming necessary are quite remote."

Shortly afterward when the physicians were leaving, Dr. Senn remarked to one of the physicians as they descended in "We shall be quite lucky to pull him

through this without an operation."

The physician addressed made no reply, but his manner indicated that he did not dispute the opinion expressed by Dr. Senn, The greatest care is being taken of the distinguished patient. Everything that can be devised for his comfort has been done, and during his illness one of the physicians was constantly at his bedside. Today Sir Thomas' condition was re-garded as serious. The three physicians agreed that his indisposition, which was at first pronounced acute indigestion, had

developed unmistakable signs of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Sir Thomas complained of a pain in hi stomach yesterday when he arrived in Chicago to be the guest of Alexander H. Revell, and incidentally to look after his business interests here. A few hours later he was compelled to take to his bed. Last night the physicians, whose names are signed to "today's statement, held a consultation and they decided that the patient must remain indoors for a few days at least. The few social en-gagements which had been prepared for

him were cancelled. This morning word came from the sickroom that the patient was suffering acute pain, and another consultation of the physicians was called. A thorough examination was made and the case diag sed as given in the statement prepared for the press.

In his room at the Auditorium Annex Sir Thomas spent a restless night. The comment of those close to him is that under no circumstances can Sir Thomas be restored to health so as to be out of be restored to health so as to be out of bed for several days, and it is believed that he will have to defer the date of his

## STILL SPEAKS FOR CANADA Alaskan Boundary Commission Hears More Arguments.

tors were present when Attorney-Genera Finlay today resumed his argument to Canada before the Alaskan Boundary tri bunal. The Attorney-General continues to read long documents connected with the negotiations for the Russian-British treaty of 1825, which, while having an important bearing upon the question, wer of no interest whatever to nonexperts. Throughout the day. Attorney-Genera Finlay confined himself to the technica argument, in which he strongly upheld the Canadian contention of the existence of the chain of mountains described in the treaty of 1825, which the United States holds cannot be found, and of the position of the Portland channel. The commission adjourned until tomorrow, when the At-torney-General will resume his argument

CANAL REPORT IS PASSED Colombian Senate Disposes of Bill Prepared by Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-The following bulletin was posted today by the State Department: "Under date of the 14th instant, Mr.

Beaupre telegraphs the Department of State that the report of the Canal Commission passed the Senate unanimously on the first reading. Senator Perez Sopo gave notice of an amendment to restrict the executive absolutely to the terms of the proposed law."

Clark to Be Host to Newspapermen OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 16.-The Washing ton newspaper correspondents, who have touring the West, left for Shoshon Falls, Idaho, tonight, after an exceedingly active two days at Ogden. Returning from the falls, the newspapermen will go over the Oregon Short Line to Butte, and visit some of the great mines of that section as the guest of Senator Clark, who has arranged to keep them reasonably busy in the Normern city.

Will Continue Food Experiments. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Chemical Department of the Agricultural Department, today an-nounced his intention to continue this Autumn his experiments on a selected list of Government employes for the pose of ascertaining, by actual experiment, the effect on persons of the use of various preservatives employed in food and drink. Dr. Wiley declares a large part

Talking about Sarsaparilla-Ever hear of any other

than Ayer's? LOW AND HOUSE

Fibroid Tumors Cured Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine. "Some time ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-

day I am a well woman.
"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYRS, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston. Mass. - \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony-or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought & Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distress-ing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration falling and displacement of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruction. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt in the minds of fair people.

of our imported wines and other liquor are not genuine, but have been doctored in one way or another, and by his tests he expects to develop the extent to which the United States should go in preventing importations of adulterated wines and other liquors.

GOLD ON KADIAK ISLAND Three Men Clean Up \$1300 in Tea Days.

SEATTLE Sept. 16.-Special advices to the Post-Intelligencer from Nome, say: Captain Mason, of the steamer Jeanie, brings a report of a beach strike made on Kadiak Island. Three men in ten days took out \$1300. The rich heach sands embrace a considerable stretch of coast, but the best diggings have been found near the mouth of Red River and near Cape Kariuk.

Killing Frosts in South Dakota. ST. PAUL. Sept. 16.—Weather Bureau reports received here today show heavy damage from killing frests from Huron, S. D., to North Platte, Neb. Beresford, S. D., reports say that a killing frost came last night and that corn suffered badly. It is estimated taht two-thirds of the crop is safe.

For a persistent cough, Piso's Cure for Con umption is an effectual remedy.

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It. positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best

Blood Medicine.



# Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price-

## C. GEE WO The Great Chinese Doctor



all diseases with all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, the second of the disease with the disease. He guarantees to cure catarra diseases. He guarantees to cure catarra diseases. He guarantees to cure catarra that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarra the diseases. He guarantees to cure catarra to sathma, lung troubles rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kinneys, female trouble and all private diseases. Hustonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him.

CONSULTATION FREE

Patients out of the city write for blank

Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO

CHINESE MEDICINE CO. 253 Alder St., Portland, Or. Mention

WIND WREAKS RUIN

"The lack of systematic colonization caused the failure of not a few excellent and thoroughly practicable irrigation schemes. The reason for this is not far to seek. A canal which will irrigate say 100,000 acres of land is necessarily a costly enterprise. The interest and upkeep can be easily met if the whole tract be quickly be easily met if the whole tract be quickly occupied. But if a small portion only be settled, either the colonists will be disheartened and driven away by the heavy charges made in the effort to meet expenses and pay dividends, or the investors will become discouraged at the long delay and nonreceipt of a fair return for their

investment. In either case the enterpris "Scientific colonization can secure the rapid and immediate enjoyment of the fruits of irrigation. Each is a necessity to the other. An ill-digested and haphasard acheme of irrigation will injure, if not ruin, colonization. Similarly, an unsyste-matic plan of colonization will retard (as it has already done) and frequently ruin the best laid and most feasible plans for

"Scientific colonization will not wait for the farmer with capital, any more than manufacture will wait for the laborer with capital. Imagine the captain of industry who would employ no laborer who did not possess a few thousand dollars! And yet this is the course which col-

flercest wing and rain storm known hereabouts in years. The day began with rain, which increased with the wind, and for about two hours about midday the com-bined fury of the elements wrought dam-

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PORTLAND NATIONAL BANKS

Condition at Close of Business September 9, 1903, Compared With September 15, 1902

Resources—	First-National		U. S. National.		Merchants National,		Totals.	
	Sept. 9, 1993.	Sept. 15, 1902.	*Sept. 9, 1903.	*Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 9, 1903.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 9, 1903.	Sept. 15, 190
Loans and discounts United States bonds Other bonds end stocks Real estate, furniture and fixtures Cash on hand and due from banks.	\$3,246,827.84 1,200,000.00 2,339,516.75 121,109.00 3,238,751,79	\$2,274,006,41 1,266,500,00 2,666,281,02 100,622,95 2,294,878,00	\$1,314,012.64 389,000.00 212,869.65 150,900.32 1,287,234.32	\$- 877,642.36 80,206.25 364,196.90 169,802.34 929,807.09	\$1,744,850.30 250,009.00- 538,158.52 72,229.15 793,533.76	\$1,222,500.90 268,000.00 264,585.44 62,631.30 1,086,977.30	\$ 6,806,000.28 1,850,000.00 2,060,544,02 343,029,47 5,319,519,77	\$ 4,365,181.67 1,657,706,25 3,295,043.36 342,056,60 4,311,663.59
TotalLiabilities—	\$10,246,195.88	8,654,298.99	- \$3,264,116.83	\$2,312,654.94	\$3,238,771.73	\$2,904,698.54	\$16,909,094.44	\$13,971,662,47
Capital stock Surplus and undivided profits Circulation Deposits Dividends unpaid	479,200.00 8 345,004,71	500,000,00 177,941.16 500,000.00 6,877,254.83	366,000.00 79,896.67 277,600.00 2,696,407.16 213.00	350,000,00 101,153,34 75,000,00 1,886,501,60	250,000.00 114,489.45 250,000.00 2,783,864.28 418.00	250,000.00 90,812,99 50,000.00 2,513,702.55 182.00	1.060,000,00 1.116,347,29 1.006,506,00 13,735,296,15 631,00	1,100,000.00 969,911.49 625,099.90 11,277,458.98 182.00
Total	\$10,246,195.88	8,654,298.99	\$3,264,116.83	\$3,312,054.94	3,398,771.73	\$2,904,698.54	\$16,909,091.44	\$13,971,652.47

reservations should be purchased or acquired by condemnation.

Belated delegates still continue to arrive, mostly from the Northwestern states, and the number of delegates, present has now exceeded all previous expectations. A delegation of nearly 166 from Idaho arrived last night-and this morning, making nearly 200 present from that pioneer irrigating state,

The seating capacity of the Tabernacle is totally inadequate, and it is probable that arrangements for some other hall will

Awards in the fruit and grain exhibit of the arid states will be made tomorrow. The exhibit is considered one of the most elaborate ever shown, rivaling that of the World's Fair in 1863.

Tomorrow the work of the United States Department of Agriculture regarding irrigation and forestry will be put before the Congress by Government experts in a number of papers, and in the afternoon the National Irrigation Association, and the delegates will view practical methods of irrigation shown at the State School for the Blind near Ogden, where a model farm is conducted.

The convention adjourned early today, to reconvene at 9:30 tomorrow morning. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who was to have spoken today, will deliver his address in the morning.

Irrigation is the Hope of the Poor Man to Secure a Home. OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 16.—Commander Sooth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, who has led the Salvation Army movement for the establishment in the West of colonies from the tenements of the Eastern cities, addressed 'the Irrigation Congress thi forenoon on "Colonization in the West.

He spoke in part as follows.

ADDRESS OF BOOTH-TUCKER

"In September, 1897, the sixth National Irrigation Congress passed the following resolution: 'Resolved. That we have eard with great interest and great pleasure Mrs. Booth-Tucker's presentation and explanation of the purposes of the Salva-tion Army in organizing colonies of the tion Army in organizing colonies of the worthy poor in our great cities to settle and build homes upon the rich irrigated lands of the West. This is a grand, noble and patriotic work, and deserves the earnest commendation and support of every citizen of our country. The West extends a hearty welcome to these people, and we pledge our sympathy and support in niding these people to make happy homes, upon our rich and productive land."

Colonization a Success. "That was 'looking forward,' before ony had been started or a spade turned. The hearty ring of that genuine Western welcome has echoed in our ears ever since, and has had much to do with the subsequent success of our plans.

"Personally, I feel the deepest interest in the question of irrigation. spent some 20 years in India, part of the time as a government official responsible with a desirable class of farmers and for the welfare of the people, and part of the time as a Salvation Army missionary wearing the Hindoo garb, dwelling in their houses and intimately acquainted with their daily life, I have had perhaps exceptional opportunities for witnessing the immense advantages that lie within the reach of systematic irrigation. In In-dia some of the largest rivers are captured and guided from their mountain sources to their ocean outlets, reclaim ing millions of acres, that would other wise be mere desert, and returning in ome cases as much as 15 and 20 per cent nterest on the capital invested. Not only go, but the Hindoo farmer also utilizes to the utmost the underflow by means of wells worked day and night with Persian wheels and bullock power.

Reasons for India's Great Success "One main reason, however, why in India irrigation has met with such remark-able success has been the fact that on the borderland and often in the very midst of these irrigated areas dwell an enormous and purely agricultural community, consisting of small farmers-a nation of mar ket gardeners one might almost call them -who are ready to occupy every acre of land as fast as it is irrigated, and who have been trained in all the advantages of irrigation from childhood. The movement of population has here been automatic. and has required but little guidance or en-couragement on the part of the govern-

"Our case is somewhat different, and the fact that this congress is bestowing careful consideration upon the kindred subject of colonization is to me full of

serves, and petitioning Congress to repeal owner, or irrigationist, has been willing thousands of dollars. The gale culminated be confirmed from the ship's officers. Sixthe lieu land provision of the forest reser- to do in the past has been to bring the at noon in a wind velocity of 54 miles an teen passengers, it is said, were more or vation law, and that private land in forest ; water to the land and accept time payments for the latter from the settler Further than this they have been unwill-ing to venture. And hence the colonization of irrigated lands has been almost entirely

limited to farmers possessing capital. "This has had several serious disadvantages. "I. Irrigation lends itself much more readily to the small intensive farmer than to the large ranch from which such settiers usually come.

"2. The small farmer who is not too high-toned to cultivate the land himself will succeed where the 'gentleman' farmer who employs hired labor and sends his children to college will fall, even though the latter may control ten times as much land as the former and possess a few thousand dollars. Give the former a chance, select him with care, and back him with say \$500 for a start, and he will succeed better than the latter every time. With ample funds for irrigation now in sight, and with some of our brainiest engineers working out extensive with what our 'arid West' calls for is not his staff of cowboys, but the resident, 20-acre, horny-handed son of the soil, who does not consider it beneath his own or his children's dignity to drive the plow. milk the cow and earn an honest living by his sweat of brain and brow. The old-time Governor of Virginia was right when he told King George that he would rather have a dozen such than a shipload of the ladies and gentlemen whom

the latter was proposing to send out.

Uses Worthy Family Without Cash. "Now scientific colonization uses the worthy family that has no cash. It says in brief, 'Place this waste labor upon waste land by means of waste capital and thereby convert this trinity of waste into a unity of production. has been argued, on the other hand, that, first, they would not go; second, they would not stay; third, they would not work; and last, but by no means least, they would not pay. We set to work some six years ago to put our theories into practice, and are now able to say positively after more than five years' ex perience, that they have gone and stayed, they have worked and paid.

"Our three colonies are located in Colo rado. California and Ohio, and compris nearly 2000 acres of land on which about settled. On the first two colonies every family is entirely self-supporting, and the repayments have amounted to consider

able more than \$20,000. "On the California colony last year th settlers averaged a chah income of \$550 per family, each 20-acre farm being worth, with its improvements, about \$3000 The Colorado farms are worth from \$2000 to \$5000, according to their location and improvements. On the townsite have been established some 20 country stores, most of which are operated by colonists. commercial club has been formed for the development of the business interests of the settlement. Their turnover last year ounted to about \$200,000, while the road received some \$50,000 for freight from our little country depot,

The California Colon On the California colony a 30-acre tract has recently been sold for \$4630, including orchard, farmhouse and other improvements, being at the rate of \$155 an acre for land which cost us, some five years previously, \$50 an acre. I mention these facts to prove that we were not over-sanguine when we argued that land thus thickly settled would, by its own rapid increase in value, amply protect the investor against loss. Thus even supposing that the colonist himself could not or would not pay, the populating of the land would so add to its value that in the course of a few years it could be sold for a sufficient sum to cover the colonist's entire indebtedness and leave him a me margin with which to make

"The further extension of colonization will depend, not on land being available, ficiently demonstrated. "That there is land in abundance ad-

mirably suited for colonization no one her head gear and jib-boom. will deny. We have ourselves under offer The barges Elmwood, Gilb two most generous donations of land. In one case 50,000 acres of land, in another 20,000 have been placed at our disposal as a gift, but it would require about \$500.— Shoal. Their crews were rescued by the a gift, but it would require about \$500.— Shoal. Their crews were rescued by the coor in the one case and \$250,000 in the tug Tamaqua, which was towing the barges. The tug Spartan, which was Trevorton, Hamother to establish a suitable colony. With barges. The tug Spartan, which was this money we could place about 2000 towing the coal barges Trevorton, Hamsettlers (including men, women and chillenges) mond and an unknown barge, is reported dren): upon either tract of land, which would then be worth from \$50 to \$100 per at Bear Shoal. There are scre. Hence it will be readily seen that the Spartan's crew.

It is reported that three coal barges the security for a loan of the above were sunk in the ocean off the Capes and were sunk in the ocean off the Capes and off Ocean City. acre. Hence it will be readily seen that the security for a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land one case, the value of the donated land their crews are probably lost. An unknown bark is anchored off Ocean City, with distress signals in her rigging. son, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, also spoke briefly.

Governor George C. Pardee, of California, then delivered an address on "The Relation of Colonization to Irrigation."

This afternoon "The Utilization of Public Grazing Lands" was discussed by W. M. Wooldridge, of Hunsdale, Mont. All of the speakers urged more complete co-operation between states, land owners and railroads in the general scheme of the mountain torrent, or what the Red Indian tepëe is to the modern city hall, or a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

It is reported that three coal barges were sunk in the ocean off the Capes and one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

The security for a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

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The security for a loan of the above amount would be ample, since, in the one case, the value of the donated land thus settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

The plot-boat Philadelphia has gone to be regions with fertile soil and and was fast firling on to the cape when tugboats saved her and towed the vessel to a safe anchorage.

Much minor damage was done to the mountain torrent of the capes and thus settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

The settled would be at least \$2,500,000.

The

Apparently solld sheets of water drove

across the city, drenching every unfortunate caught without shelter, and the gauge at the Weather Bureau registered 1.30 inches precipitation in two hours Then the storm subsided. By the middle of the afternoon the wind had dropped to a mere breeze and the sun broke through

The gale was especially severe at sea causing havor to the shipping down the bay, where many vessels were sunk or wrecked. The worst of the damage was reported from Staten Island. The entire fleet of the Staten Island Yacht Club at anchor was either sunk or wrecked. The pilot boat Hermit was driven ashore and there was a collision between a schooner and a barkentine.

A tugboat was wrecked in Hell Gate

The hurricane burst with cyclonic force on the center of the city, loosening the 250 foot spire of St. Bartholomew's Protes-tant Episcopal Church in Madison avenue. The steeple of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn also was loosened Trees wer torn up and the streets of the city were littered with signs and umbrellas of unfortunate pedestrians who hap-

pened to be out in the fury of the storm. Telegraph and telephone wires above ground were broken in all parts of the Metropolitan district. The tugboat James Kay was blown on Hogs Rock in Hell Gate and completely wrecked. The captain and crew saved themselves by swimming towards the Island. The streets of Manhattan borough were strewn with broken signs and other

suffering severely in this respect.

In the Flatiron itself 40 windows were In the Flatiron itself 49 windows were smashed. Occupants of the building said they felt the huge structure sway in the antiville, six miles from here, was blown rate and many were so halls and many were so hall and many were so halls and many were so halls and many were so hall and many were so h gale and many were so badly scared that down.

An express wagon was blown over while ing considerable delay in railroad traffic. turning the Flatiron corner and the driver and James Billings, who was crossing the avenue, were both seriously hurt. Several cabs on Fifth avenue were also over. A score of others were more or less injured in this neighborhood.

Five Scamen Are Known to Have Perished, and Number Are Missing.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del. Sept. 16.—The Southern storm, which had been coming up the Atlantic coast for several days, struck the Delaware Capes early this morning with almost cyclonic force, and as a result at least five lives were lost. The storm lasted from 3 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock. The wine reached a maximum velocity of 80 miles The most serious-wreck reported was that which yesterday afternoon befell the schooner Hattle A. Marsh, whose captain, J. B. Mehaffey, and four members of the crew were drowned. The Marsh hailed from New London, Conn., and was bound from Painter's Point, Me., for Phila-delphia with a cargo of paving stones.

She was caught in the terrific wind storm outside the new stone breakwater.

The captain tried hard to reach the harbor of refuge, but before he could do so the vessel had to anchor and try to ride out the storm. Her anchors, hower, did not hold, and the schooner, with er dead weight of stone, was dashed on the rocks of the harbor of refuge.

The steam pilot-boat Philadelphia went to the rescue, but succeeded in saving only Mate Norman Campbell and one sea-man. Captain Mehaffey and four other sailors were lost in the fury of the lashing waves. The rescued men were taken to the Lewes Life-Saving Station and cared for. They were in a very exhausted

ondition when picked up.
In the old harbor southwest of the maritime reporting station, three schooners dragged their anchors and collided. They were the Emily F. Northam, Adeline Townsend and Seabird. The Seabird, Townsend and Seabird. The Seabird, which was a two-masted vessel, sank and nor on the ability to secure colonists, but on the supply of capital. That this can point of Cape Henlopen. The men were be safely invested we think we have sufcared for at the life-saving station. The Northam had her jib-boom carried away and her yawl stove

The barges Elmwood, Gilbertson and Kalmia, laden with coal from Philadelphia for Eastern points, were sunk in

less seriously injured. ATLANTIC CITY SUFFERS HEAVILY.

Houses Are Unroofed, Streets Flooded and Several Persons Injured. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16,-The storm which struck the New Jersey Coast this morning was one of the severest ex-perienced for a long time. The wind blew

with hurricane fury, and while it lasted kept up a speed of 70 miles an hour. The storm was terrific but the damage was not as great as at first expected. A conservative estimate places the loss at \$25,000.

The Hotel Strand is said to have been damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The old Empire Theater, the New Bartlett, the Hotel Rudolph, Young's Hotel, Mariborough and the Windsor were more or less damaged. The Summer residence of J. G. Adams, at Linwood, was partially

wrecked, as well as many others on the

A house at Texas and Atlantic avenues was demolished and thrown across the car tracks. The roof and upper story of McClay apartment house at Pacific and South Carolina avenues was blown off and several persons injured. The Champion apartment house was damaged, as well as the Hotel Dunlop and Young's Ocean pier. Many pavilions along the entire length of the board-walk have been entirely demolished, and the city beach front is strewn with wreckage. Hundreds of trees and signs were blown down and thousands of windo lights broken by the force of the storm. Electric power has been shut off, in order to avert acci-

debris. Scores of plate glass windows along Broadway were broken, the vicinity of the and business almost at a standstill. The Flaticon building at Twenty-third street streets were flooded with water, and the suffering severely in this respect.

The meadows between this city

Ocean-Going Tug Founders, ANGELSEA, N. J., Sept. 16,-The oceangoing tug Spartan, which was engaged in towing coal barges between Philadelphia and New England ports, foundered during ships Lost on DELAWARE CAPES this morning's storm on the ocean at the entrance to Delaware Bay, and it is feared five of the crew are lost. The other ten men of the crew were rescued off floating wreckage near Cape Henlopen by a fish-ing boat and landed at this place. They report that they became separated from the other five men.

> On Edge of Storm at Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.-The tropi-cal storm which struck the coast of the Middle Atlantic States early this morn perienced in a long time. The edge of th struck Philadelphia, but did no great damage beyond crippling the tele graph and telephone lines.

MERCURY FALLS IN KANSAS. Another Frost Is Sure, and the Corn Crop Will Suffer Considerably.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16.-Temperature Kanses are 5 to 12 degrees lower than last night and a heavy frost on the corn in the Northern, Eastern and Central portions of the State is practically a certainty on account of the clear skies From Concordia, Abilene, Salina, Phillipsburg and Newton comes the report that the temperature is very low and an other frost is expected. The frost last night damaged corn in the Northwest, and what more tonight the crop will receive a great set back, In Eastern and Central Kansas, the ruised by tonight's frost, but it will make the yield of an inferior quality. Ten more days of sunshipe would have insured

good crop. In Salina, the temperature is only four degrees above freezing. There, however skies are cloudy and the frost may Topeka is threatened with a coal ne, less than 24 hours' supply now

Rain Ends Frost in Nebraska. OMAHA, Sept. 16.—Partly cloudy weather prevailed and a slight rain fel to 10 o'clock tonight. At 11 P. M. the temperature was 45. There was no indication of frost, the wind taking a sudden change to the south. Forty-two degrees was the minimum reported from crop stations in this State and Western Iowa at 7 P. M., with indications for higher temperatures. Additional and more detailed crop reports state that last night's frost was not serious over any great amount of territory.

Snow Blocks Colorado Trails, EL DORA, Colo., Sept. 16.—It has been snowing here since Sunday night, and a number of mountain trails and guiches are almost impassable. In Berthoud Pass there is over two and one half feet of The heavy fall at this time the year is very uncommon.

MURINE EYE REMEDY Cures Sore Eyes. Makes weak Eyes strong. Murine don't smart, it soothes Eye pain. Druggists and opticians.