BOTH SIDES REMAIN FIRM

NO CHANGE IN TEAMSTERS' STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Compromise Not in Sight—May Result in Great Loss to Fruit-Growers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The teamsters' strike continues, with no material change in the situation. Both sides remain firm, and there are no indications of a compromise being effected, at least within several days. A large amount of freight is sidetracked at various points, and cannot be forwarded. Much loss has been sustained by shippers of perishable goods other than fruit. At the Jackson-street wharf, where the bulk of the fruit shipments from interior points are made, considerable of the product was handled, but a large number of cases of perishable articles had to be disposed of at nominal prices to persons who would agree to move them without delay.

Today many teams engaged in the movement of freight were driven by wholesalers and dray-owners, and all were guarded by policemen. Additions to the ranks of the striking teamsters are being made constantly, but they remain orderly, and there are no indications of violence. As yet the strike has not seriously affected the railroad. The officials say freight is being moved slowly, but that there has been no refusal on the part of the Southern Pacific to accept goods for shipment.

The business of wholesalers and retailers alike is interrupted, and canners are greatly handicapped. Shipments of fruit from the interior are rotting on the wharves, and peddlers are securing fruit at nominal prices. Shippers of fruit will feel the effects of the strike greatly, and what would otherwise have been a profitable year may be turned into one of great financial loss.

OBJECT TO GRANTING FRANCHISE.

Trouble in Walla Walla Over Proposed Street Railway.

WALLA WALLA, July 24. — Unexpected trouble has arisen in the way of the scheme of O. R. Ballou to put a suburban and city line of street railway in operation here. It is announced that its promoters intend to lay the track and operate the road with steam motors for a couple of years, unless they are able to get their electric power in order in less time. This causes some of the property-holders on the streets through which it is proposed to build the road to object, and they are circulating a remonstrance against granting the franchise asked. They allege that the proposed road is to be a mere freight road, operated in the interest of the Northern Pacific, and not a passenger road, and that they do not wish freight cars hauled before their houses. Some say they don't want the road built because it will depreciate the value of the property on which they live. Others hope the Council will ignore the remonstrance and grant the Ballou Company a franchise to lay rails and operate cars, provided the interests of the public are adequately protected. They think the company should be required to lay street rails in the city and be prohibited from laying "T" rails in the streets; a proviso should be incorporated providing for the forfeiture of the franchise if the road is not equipped with and operated by electric power within two years from the date of the grant; the Council should reserve the right to fix the maximum charge for carrying passengers and the speed of all trains.

New Sewer System Completed.

The sewer system authorized by popular vote two years ago, and for which the Mayor and Council were empowered to issue city bonds of $100,000, has been practically completed, and the contractor and engineer in charge is making his final estimates and calculation. The system aggregates about 24 miles, and covers nearly all portions of the city. The total cost is given in round numbers as $88,000. A mistake was made in the location of the outlet on the north side of the city, which will necessitate the expenditure of the balance of the appropriation. When that is provided for, the sewage of the entire system will be discharged on the Blalock fruit farm, where it will be used for fertilizing. The construction of the sewer system added materially to the healthfulness of Walla Walla, and that condition will be increased as additional houses are connected with the sewers and the old open vaults disinfected and covered up. Connecting with the sewer system has cost the property-holders a great deal of money, and added somewhat to their yearly burden. The monthly charge for each closet has been fixed at 25 cents, or $3 a year. This charge has increased the income from the water works, purchased by the city about the time the construction of the sewer system began, and will be a source of increasing revenue indefinitely.

TO PUSH CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Will Begin on Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Extension.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 24.—Work on the 15-mile extension of the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad will be commenced the first of next week. A subcontract for clearing the first five miles of the right of way was let by the Western Construction Company today. The grading outfit of the contractors left Portland today and will be taken to the end of the line tomorrow. The work will be under the supervision of E. K. Alden, vice-president of the company. The contractors will carry the work forward as rapidly as possible, as they are required to have the line completed by the 15th of next December.

Depositors Get Dividends.

The depositors of the suspended First National Bank of Vancouver are receiving the first dividend of 50 per cent today. The checks, drawn on the sub-Treasury of the United States and forwarded to Washington two weeks ago to be signed by the Controller of the Currency, were received by Receiver Maxwell this morning. Some 637 depositors will be benefited by the payment of the dividend, which amounts to $106,779. The payment will undoubtedly help business of all kinds in the city and county.

PERHAPS FOUL PLAY.

Human Hand Found on Mining Trail near Cottage Grove.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., July 24.—C. F. Fitchard and party, who have been visiting Mr. Fitchard's mining property, made a ghastly find of a human hand on a trail leading from the cabin. The hand was brought to this city and given to Dr. Wall, who pronounced it the left hand of a human being. It is thought that the party to whom this member belonged has been dead about two weeks. It is also reported that the heavy paper on the walls of the cabin was torn off, and blood was on the walls. Sheriff Withers, Coroner Griffin and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Harris will arrive tonight from Eugene, and will make an investigation at once. The report has created quite a sensation here, and many theories are afloat, though it is hard to believe that there has been a crime committed. No one is known to be missing, though many strangers are going to and fro from the Bohemia mines.

DOLPHIN IN FROM LYNN CANAL.

$100,000 in Treasure — Report of Stampede to Montreal Creek.

SEATTLE, July 24. — The steamship Dolphin reached port this morning from Lynn Canal with $100,000 in treasure and 40 first-class passengers, most of whom are from Dawson and interior points. Dawson passengers bring advices of a stampede from Dawson to Montreal Creek, a tributary of Indian River, on the left limit, 16 miles from the mouth and opposite Nine-Mile Creek. The Dolphin left Skagway on the 20th inst.

TO BREAK UP SMUGGLING GANG.

Revenue Cutter McCulloch Sails for Channel Islands.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 24.—The United States revenue cutter McCulloch has sailed for the Channel Islands to break up a gang of smugglers that is believed to be making the islands its rendezvous. It is said that the operations of the smugglers have assumed large proportions.

NORTHWEST DEAD.

Died From Injuries.

FOREST GROVE, July 24.—Henry Vanderzanden, a farmer, aged 55 years, a resident of Verboort for nearly 24 years, died last night. Mr. Vanderzanden was hurt three months ago by the collapse of a barn, which injured his spine and broke his legs in several places. He left a wife and several children.

Died Suddenly at His Son's Home.

INDEPENDENCE, July 24.—L. Gilmore, of Dennison, Tex., father of L. C. Gilmore, of this place, died suddenly yesterday at the Summer home of the latter at Minnie. The remains were brought here on the afternoon train.

Funeral of Major O'Neil.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 24.—The funeral of the late Major James O'Neill occurred this morning. The Spokane bar attended in a body. During the services at the Catholic Church Rev. Father Folchi, S. J., who was with Mr. O'Neil 40 years ago on the Colville reservation, delivered an affecting eulogy. The Colville County buildings flew flags at half-mast.

Salmon Trust Will Organize Here.

NEW YORK, July 24.—It was stated today that the active organizers of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company would leave this city tomorrow or next day for the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of completing the transfer of properties and closing up other important details of the deal. The transfer will take place at Portland, Or.

To Inspect Department of Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—General S. B. M. Young, commander of the Department of California, left San Francisco tonight on a tour of inspection of the posts of the Department of the Columbia. He will be absent about one month.

Hold-Up in Washington Saloon.

NEWPORT, Wash., July 24.—At midnight last night a masked burglar entered the Newport saloon, stood the five men present up in a row and relieved them of $70.

Idaho Notes.

Rabbits are estimated to have done at least $1000 of damage in the Payette Valley this year.

A prospector living near Delamar was robbed of all his provisions, the thief neglecting some $300 in gold dust.

Rabbits are getting very bad in the country about Nampa, and it is reported that some of the small alfalfa has been injured by them. A petition was circulated recently and numerously signed, asking the County Commissioners to place a small bounty on the animals.

Bears are causing great havoc in some sections of the Idaho sheep ranges, as their usual berry crop was destroyed by the late frosts. Coyotes are also much bolder and some sheepmen are adding Angora goats to the flocks in the ratio of one goat to 100 sheep, as a protection. The coyotes are too wily for the dogs.

O'BRIEN MAKES STATEMENT

Convicted Yukon Murderer Says He Is Unfairly Condemned.

DAWSON, July 10, via Seattle, July 24.—George O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Lynne Relfe, of Seattle, on the Yukon trail, Christmas day, 1899, and sentenced to be hanged here August 23, made a sensational move today by writing a letter to the Daily News, in which he sets forth his first statement of any kind whatsoever in regard to the crime for which he is accused. The condemned man sets forth his story as to his whereabouts on the Christmas day the murder is supposed to have taken place. He says three men were with him, and gives their names as A. Cameron, A. J. Watson and Henry T. Hastings.

The convicted man claims the public and the press have been prejudiced against him, and that he was not given a fair trial. O'Brien expresses deep sympathy for the relatives of the murdered man, and denounces the crime in strong language. He renews his appeal to all Irishmen to assist him in his fight for life. He asserts his true name is O'Brien and for the first time gives the address of a relative, a brother in England.

The condemned man declares unequivocally that the testimony of Kid West, Chris Williams, and George B. Scott was made of whole cloth. West testified O'Brien proposed to him to go into the holdup business on the trail. Williams testified O'Brien proposed to him to murder people on the trail for their gold and throw the bodies under the river ice. The bodies of Relfe and his two companions were thrown under the ice after they were murdered.

WILL IMPROVE DEFENSES.

San Francisco Harbor to Be Thoroughly Fortified.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Government has determined to make vast improvements in the fortifications around the harbor of San Francisco. To that end the present commander at the Presidio, Colonel Rawles, has been given a new title, which gives him jurisdiction over all fortifications protecting this city. He is now commander of the district of San Francisco. Among his assistants will be Captain E. A. Millar, who is to be known as District Adjutant. The hills on both sides of the Golden Gate are to be mounted with more of the heaviest and most approved ordnance. In speaking of the contemplated work, Colonel Rawles said:

"We will place on all eligible eminences the latest-improved ordnance. The number, together with those already mounted, will approximate 100, I should judge. Many rapid-firing guns are to be placed, and the submarine mining of the bay and its approaches will hereafter be under the supervision of the artillery, instead, as formerly, under the Engineer Corps. Much work is ahead of us, but our growing trade with the Orient, and outside world has made it imperative that San Francisco should be protected with the latest-improved defenses."

BARKEEPER SHOT TO KILL.

Drunken Rowdy Stabbed Partner and Tried to Escape.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, July 24.—Tom Callan, who was a foreman on the Salmon River branch railroad at Hunt's Camp, just west of here, was shot and instantly killed this evening by Billy Trapp, of Pocatello and Blackfoot. Callan, who had been drinking, stabbed and severely wounded Ed Johnson, a bartender, who tried to eject him from his saloon.

Trapp, who took Johnson's place at the bar, sent for an officer, meanwhile warning Callan not to attempt to escape. Callan, however, disregarded the order and started for the door. He ignored Trapp's command to stop, and the latter fired, with deadly effect.

TRYING TO CLEAR HIM

THE DEFENSE IN THE FOSBURGH MURDER TRIAL.

An Attempt Is Being Made to Prove the Presence of Burglars in the House.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The attendance at today's session of the Fosburgh trial was many times larger than the courtroom could accommodate, and nine-tenths of those present were women. A number of sensational incidents occurred today, the first coming after Mr. Joyner, for the defense, had concluded his presentation of what he claimed he could prove, when Frederick W. Lund, bookkeeper and paymaster of the Fosburgh firm, in testifying, declared that he felt some of the men who were employed by the firm were dangerous, and said he knew they carried weapons.

Another came during the testimony of the father of the dead girl when he said: "Then May went in and sang several selections, while Miss Sheldon played. The last song she sang was 'Plains of Peace.'"

The father had been describing the manner in which the family had spent the evening of Sunday preceding the tragedy. When he came to the reference to May's singing her last song, tears came to his eyes, his voice choked and for a few seconds he was unable to continue. Otherwise Mr. Fosburgh's testimony was given in a clear-cut and distinct voice.

Little Beatrice Fosburgh, called by the Government, but not used on that side of the case, was on the stand today for the defense, and was the first to break into tears while telling the story of her sister's death. Her description of her glimpse of the intruder who killed her sister was very dramatic.

"I saw a pillow-case standing in the doorway," she said, "with holes cut in it for eyes. Then I saw the flash. As my brother rushed by me I turned on the light and cried out: 'Hurry up; there are burglars in the house!'"

She said that she did not see her brother Robert before she saw the flash from the pistol which caused her sister's death. He was coming from his room when this shot was fired.

"We know, and the Government does not know, that it was the defendant's pistol which shot his sister," said Mr. Joyner. "The firm of R. L. Fosburgh & Co. had many men in its employ, the payroll amounting to some $6000 weekly. Mr. Fosburgh, Sr., would take money from the bank to the office in an electric car. The men knew this, and because of the risk the Chief of Police had once remarked that if any men needed a pistol, the Fosburghs did. For this reason the defendant got one.

"Robbery and revenge might have been the motives of the burglars," Mr. Joyner declared. "The defense will show that the family had done its utmost to bring to justice the men who entered the house, and that, whatever may be the theory, Miss May Fosburgh was a woman without an enemy. There was no estrangement between any members of the family."

The witnesses for the defense, including neighbors, members of the Fosburgh family and Miss Bertha Sheldon, were sworn in a group.

Fred W. Lund, paymaster for the Fosburghs, who boards at the Shepardson House, and who ran to the Fosburgh residence shortly after the shooting, told of going to the cellar and finding the electric light turned on at the switch near the dining-room window. He found imprints of four feet from the balcony, and footprints in the dirt on the left side of the road.

Robert T. Fosburgh, father of the defendant, was here called, and told of the shooting. He said he was awakened by his wife. He saw what appeared to be a light moving in the hallway. He raised himself upon his elbows and saw two men walking into the room toward his bed, one of them holding a revolver and pointing it toward the face of the witness. Mr. Fosburgh sprang up, shouting. He struck the man on the arm and knocked the revolver out of his grasp. Then he himself was struck with a sandbag, and he recalls nothing further until he got up and went to the kitchen bedroom. Then he heard Beatrice cry: "Oh, mamma, look at May; she is hurt!" He then went back and saw his daughter on the floor, her mother by her side and James leaning over her head. Robert, the defendant, came into the room and fell down. Beatrice brought some water, and the witness then threw it into his son's face. The witness then ran to the front window and cried: "Police! Murder! We want help!" He did not know that he was hurt until attention was called to his left eye, which was entirely closed, and the side of his face, which was black. Mr. Fosburgh said he employed four detectives and offered a reward of $1500 for the arrest of the burglars, and that offer still holds.

Mr. Joyner asked the witness if he could describe the men who came into his room. Mr. Fosburgh said they wore pillow-cases over their heads for masks, and that one of the men was taller than the other.

In response to various questions by District Attorney Hommond, Mr. Fosburgh said in substance that he saw young Mrs. Fosburgh, and he observed that her dress was torn. He had no recollection of hearing pistol shots or of making a statement that he had heard a pistol shot. When he dashed the pistol from the man's hand he had the impression that it was knocked against the bureau.

"When Esther came, did your son say to her that he had been in a scrap?"

"No, sir; she asked what had happened, and he put his hand on her shoulder, saying: 'Oh, nothing, Esther—only papa and I have been in a scrap.'"

"It was not 'we have had a scrap'?"

"No, sir."

After Mr. Fosburgh's cross-examination was concluded, Miss Beatrice Fosburgh, sister of the defendant, was called to the stand.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

After He Had Wounded Four Others, the Madman Was Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 24.—Michael Kelly, an insane man, today at the office of the Robert Garrett Lumber Company, in the business district, shot six people, killing one, probably fatally wounding another and more or less seriously wounding four others. He was himself finally killed by officers, who tried to overpower him. The victims are:

John R. Garrett, aged 40 years, junior member of the Robert Garrett Lumber Company; died at hospital.

Michael Kelly, aged 50; died after being taken to police station.

Dr. Charles McGee, aged 30; shot in the back and probably fatally wounded.

Police Sergeant W. A. Dodge; shot in the neck, wound serious.

Michael McDonald, detective; shot in the leg, wound slight.

Ike Healer, laborer at lumber yards; shot in the hand, wound slight.

Kelly had lived in Leavenworth for years and at different times was engaged in minor business enterprises. He was eccentric and during the Presidential campaign in 1896 lost his mind entirely. At that time he was arrested for creating disturbances and later threatened to kill Garrett. He was arrested and adjudged insane, Garrett and four others testifying against him. After a year in the Topeka asylum Kelly was released. He had been acting queerly again and had declared that he would kill the five men who had sent him to the asylum. Daily for two weeks past he had been practicing with a revolver at the Fort Leavenworth range.

Today, shortly after 12 o'clock, he appeared at Garrett's office, and without warning shot him as he sat at his desk. Garrett fell from his chair and into the doorway, when Kelly deliberately fired four shots more into the prostrate form. Leaving his victim for dead, Kelly ran 50 yards to the rear of the company's lumber yard, and began reloading his revolver. Presently he returned to the office to find Dr. McGee, who had been attracted by the shots, bending over Garrett. Leveling his revolver on the window sill, Kelly took deliberate aim at the physician from the sidewalk and fired. The bullet struck McGee in the back at the spine and he toppled over near where Garrett lay.

Then followed an exciting street fight between the madman and officers, who came upon the scene. Kelly, flourishing his revolver, dashed through the lumber yard. He met Ike Healer, a laborer, and shot him through the hand. A few yards further on he encountered Sergeant Dodge. The two exchanged shots as they ran. One bullet from Kelly's revolver struck Dodge in the neck, but not before he had shot him in the shoulder. Kelly kept on running and was soon confronted by Detective McDonald and Officer Falthager. McDonald dropped Kelly with a bullet in the neck. Dodge raised his revolver, but it failed to work, and, catching up with the murderer, he crushed his skull with the weapon. Kelly sank to the ground and was carried to the station in an unconscious condition, dying soon after his arrival there.

Garrett never regained consciousness and died an hour after being taken to the hospital. Dr. McGee is still suffering seriously, and it is believed he cannot recover. Dodge's wound is not considered fatal, while the wounds of the others are slight.

ARMED INSURRECTION.

Removal of County Officers Caused Trouble in an Arkansas Town.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Osceola, the county seat of Mississippi County, is under an armed insurrection on account of Governor Davis having revoked the commissions of Sheriff Sam Bowen and Circuit Clerk C. S. Driver and appointed J. A. Lovewell and J. W. Rhodes, respectively, as their successors. The commissions were forwarded by Attorney C. T. Coleman, of Little Rock, but Bowen and Driver took possession of the Courthouse, supported by a crowd of determined followers, principally from Luxora, and refuse to vacate. The Courthouse is barricaded. Practically the entire town is under arms. Rhodes and Lovell have a following of probably 5000 men. Serious trouble has been avoided since last Saturday only by active efforts on the part of those who would preserve the peace. An appeal is to be made to Governor Davis to put the county under martial law. There is much excitement, and many people are leaving the neighborhood. The lynching of an alleged negro murderer last Friday 10 miles from Osceola, after he had been taken from one of Sheriff Bowen's deputies, has added to the excitement.

The Governor Not Appealed To.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Upon his return tonight from Lonoke County, Governor Davis stated that he had received no advices indicating a threatened civil war in Mississippi County, hence he had nothing to say concerning the report of prospective trouble there. The Governor stated that he had not been appealed to from any source to place the country under martial law. At the election last September Rhodes ran for Clerk, and Lovewell for Sheriff, on what was called the Independent ticket. Driver ran for Clerk, and Bowen for Sheriff, on the Democratic ticket. The returns showed that Driver and Bowen were elected, and they have held the two offices since. A contest was instituted in the courts, and the County Court declared Lovewell and Rhodes elected. The Circuit Court held to the contrary, and on appeal the Supreme Court of Arkansas, July 13, sustained the County Court and remanded the cases. Governor Davis thereupon revoked the commissions of the incumbents. The principal grounds upon which Lovewell and Rhodes contested the election were alleged fraudulent and corrupt practices of election officers in Fletcher Township.

Stories Were Exaggerated.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—A staff correspondent of the Commercial-Appeal was sent to Osceola this afternoon, and at 8 o'clock tonight a telegram was received from him stating that the stories of trouble had been exaggerated.

HOW BENDERS WERE FOUND.

Identified by a Woman Who Knew the Family in Kansas.

DENVER, Colo., July 24.—The persons alleged to be members of the Bender family, for whom, according to a dispatch from Topeka, Governor Stanley of Kansas has issued requisition papers on Governor Orman, of Colorado, are Mrs. Frank Ayres and her mother, known as Mrs. Reed in Fort Collins, where they reside, and Will Baker, of Longmont. Mrs. Ayres was formerly the wife of Charles Lamont, who is serving a 14-year term in prison for criminal assault. After she secured a divorce from Lamont she married Frank Ayres, and they lived on adjoining ranches near Manhattan, a mining camp 40 miles from Fort Collins. Two years ago a family from Kansas named Maddox, going through that portion of Colorado in prairie schooners, camped at Ayers' place. Mr. Maddox is said to have exclaimed on coming face to face with Mrs. Ayers:

"Why, you're Kate Bender." The exclamation was made in the presence of Ayers, who later went to Kansas, disguised himself as a woman, so that his wife could not trace him, and at Cherryvale told the officers of his suspicions regarding his wife's family. He declares that Mrs. Reed is in reality Mrs. Bender and that she was separated from her husband, who is living in Utah, and that Will Baker is young Bender.

Mrs. Ayers denies that she is Kate Bender, and declares that she will prove an alibi. She is about 50 years old. Governor Orman is out of the city, but his private secretary says that the requisition papers mentioned in the Topeka dispatch have not yet been received.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPING.

Unknown Man Tried to Run an ex-Miner Out of Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., July 24.—One of the most mysterious and daring attempts to kidnap a man and take him out of town was recorded here this afternoon. Edward Dunning, formerly of Telluride, Colo., who has been here a few days, employed at the saucer bicycle track, was this afternoon approached on the street by two men who represented themselves as Deputy Sheriffs and asked him to go to the Courthouse with them. They said he was Pat Hickey, a horsethief. Dunning refused to go, and they left him. Later he went to the Courthouse to see if there was anything wanted of him. As he got in front of the building, a hack with closed blinds drove up and the two men who had previously accosted him sprang out and seized Dunning, attempting to force him into the hack. Dunning resisted, and was aided by a crowd which quickly gathered. After a severe fight the would-be kidnapers, seeing the odds against them were too much, jumped into their hack and were quickly driven away. The police are unable to find them. Dunning's only explanation of the affair is that he has been a non-union miner in Telluride, and thinks some union men wanted to run him out of town.

Change in Leaving Time.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock Saturday, July 27, at 1:15 P. M., instead of 1:45 P. M., as previously announced.

There is a prospect, it seems, that Maryland and Virginia may be able to add oranges to their annual crops. The Department of Agriculture is making experiments that promise well for these states. Five years ago the first experiments were begun with the Japanese orange, which is extensively used for hedges. Later the sweet orange was grafted upon this hardier stock, and trees representing the cross are growing vigorously in the department grounds in Washington and are now covered with blossoms.

WASHINGTON ARID LAND

HISTORY OF EFFORTS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CAREY LAW.

Net Result Is 215,000 Acres Withdrawn From Public Domain—Suggestions for Improvements.

RITZVILLE, Wash., July 22.—The State of Washington has never received any benefits from the Carey arid land grant act. The reasons are multifold:

First—The grant took effect when the financial panic of 1893-94 was at its height, and capital could not be obtained to be employed in the development of the expensive systems necessary to reclaim the 1,000,000 acres, or any considerable part thereof, before the same would pass to the state.

Second—The grant was what is called in legal parlance, "in float," until the lands should be reclaimed under any approved system, and, therefore, had there been any capital seeking investment in such enterprises, the security to be had therefor, without the issuance of general state bonds, was of the very slightest, while the work was being carried on and the money being paid out.

Third—In Washington, at least, all the lands of any considerable area in any one body requiring irrigation, are now very difficult of development under irrigation systems, the easier and cheaper systems of irrigation having long ago been installed by private and corporate enterprises.

Fourth (and not least)—In Washington, as in most of the arid and semiarid states, the railroad land grants interfered seriously with securing any body of land in compact form on which to develop any comprehensive systems of reclamation, and in any event, causing the cost per acre of public land that could be reclaimed to be doubled, on account of the railroads owning one-half of the lands susceptible in any given area.

Fifth—The peculiar formation of the surface of Washington is such that in most cases the lands that are arid are very high above the waters that would be necessary to irrigate them, thus requiring most expensive plants to pump water up to the lands, which, in many cases, is absolutely impracticable, and in no case entirely satisfactory; or, to carry water for very long distances in expensive ditches and flumes, necessary in most cases to be excavated in rock for great distances.

These are the most important obstacles in the way of deriving any benefits from the Carey act. Of all the Western States, I believe Wyoming to be the only state, according to reports I have received, which has derived any benefits from the act; and Wyoming has less difficulties to contend with naturally than any of the other states. There are other reasons also which Wyoming largely avoided. There was and is a general lack of knowledge in all the states that might obtain some profit and advantage from the act in question, as to how to proceed to obtain them.

In 1895 in Washington, the Legislature passed an act accepting the grant and terms of the Cary act, and providing for the management of the grant, and for the reclamation of so much of the 1,000,000 acres as could practicably be reclaimed, which acts provided, that "when plans should be adopted for the reclamation of any lands, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and a contract entered into between the state and the United States, binding the one to reclaim, and the other to donate, grant and patent the lands when reclaimed, then the Commissioner of Arid Lands should contract with some person or persons, corporation or corporations, for the furnishing of a sufficient amount of water to reclaim said lands, not less than one cubic foot of water per second of time for each 160 acres, and in ratio to each subdivision thereof, and that said lands should be sold at a price not less than $5 per acre, and not to exceed $50 per acre, with an annual maintenance fee not to exceed $1 50 per acre; that the person or persons, corporation or corporations whose bid should be accepted should give bond to the state in not less than 50 per cent of the contract price for the faithful performance of the contract, and that they should own and maintain all canals, flumes, dams and appurtenances for a term of at least 15 years from the date of acceptance of the completed works, and thereafter the same should revert to the landowners having the water rights. That the successful bidder should **pay to the state for the privileges enjoyed in reclaiming the said lands and selling the same, the price of 75 cents per acre** to defray the expenses of the state in reclaiming the lands under said acts of Congress." It is obvious to any one that no one would be extremely anxious to avail themselves of this "privilege" unless capital was very inert, and the demands for the lands on very advantageous terms to the investor very active.

The first Commissioner appointed, Colonel L. S. Howlett, diligently endeavored to accomplish something under this very ineffectual act, and prepared plans for the reclamation of some 400,000 acres of land in Yakima County, had the plans approved by the Department of Interior, and selected approximately 215,000 acres of extremely fine irrigable lands, which were withdrawn from entry and settlement, and are still withdrawn. But no capital could be enlisted to reclaim the lands under the act above mentioned. In 1897 the Legislature made a bad matter worse by making the plan of reclamation entirely cooperative, providing for the giving of land for the giving of labor and materials, and this land not in the possession of the state to give. This was a failure, as the first act was, because it appeared that the state was not willing itself to lay out any money in reclaiming and making avluable its vast tracts of arid and semiarid lands, but insisting on private persons assuming all the risk, and on a very imperfect title.

The writer had the misfortune to be called upon to attempt to accomplish something under the last act. In 1899 the Legislature, seeming to have concluded that the whole business was a failure, refused to do anything further to avail the state of the "benefits" of the Carey act. Congress had, in the meantime, passed an act amending the Carey act, to permit the states wishing to take advantage of the original grant to create liens upon the lands themselves, when selected, and the reclamation plans approved by the Department of the Interior, and authorizing the issuance of bonds upon the lands to be reclaimed; but then the last-mentioned act of the State Legislature had been passed, which did not permit any method but that of co-operation.

After a variety of efforts in a number of Western States, it has become apparent that the Carey act is impracticable. The states have not sufficient title to the grant to make them pay for their own reclamation; and it would bankrupt any of the states to expend money out of its treasury to reclaim the lands not already under but susceptible of and requiring irrigation. The systems now required in the West are of gigantic magnitude. They require immense dams, long ditches and flumes, great reservoirs. The Federal Government could vastly assist the states by combining the needs of the arid lands with the needs of the proprietors along the Lower Missouri and Mississippi. Reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri and streams flowing into it would avoid the necessity for great levees on the Lower Mississippi. The same is largely true of the Columbia River. Reservoirs on its headwaters would furnish water for millions of acres of land in the lower country adjacent to it, and largely prevent the formation of the great sand bars at its mouth. United States Army engineers have declared that the two improvements should go hand in hand—the protection of the property at the lower levels of our great rivers and their harbors, and the development of the arid lands within their reach. After long and thorough study, I am convinced of the importance and the efficacy of the adoption of that policy.

For further information and argument in support of said policy, I respectfully refer you and your readers to the report of Captain Hiram M. Chittenden, United States Engineers, on the "Feasibility of Storage Reservoirs on the Headwaters of the Missouri."—Government Printer, 1895.

O. R. Holcomb

Ex-Commissioner of Arid Lands of the State of Washington.

REPUDIATION OF BRYANISM.

Wisconsin Democrats Heartily in Favor of It.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—(Special to New York Evening Post.)—Wisconsin Democrats in general are well pleased with the action of the Ohio Democratic Convention in cutting loose from the silver question and making a platform free from the financial heresies of the past five years. The Democrats of this state are mainly in favor of the gold standard, and it was only the plea of regularity and the desire to maintain the organization of the party for future usefulness that carried them along with the Bryan movement in 1896, and again four years later.

The following interviews with Wisconsin Democrats of more than local prominence show something of the popular feeling on the subject of the party alignment in Ohio:

A. F. Warden, Waukesha, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee: "The action of the Ohio Democrats in ignoring past issues and turning to newer questions is indeed significant. Ohio is a great state, commercially and politically, and possibly the action of the Democrats of that state in state convention last week may signalize the purpose of the Democracy nationally to abandon old issues for a contention along other lines upon which the party can agree and should succeed.

"The general gratification called forth by the action of the Ohio Democrats is even more significant than the principles declared for, and will encourage the party in other states to break away from old issues and reach an agreement on the great questions which now confront the country, and again render the Democratic party a potent force in determining the future policy of the country."

T. E. Ryan, Waukesha, member of the National Democratic Committee: "In my opinion, the action of the Ohio Democrats taken at their recent state convention, is very significant of the action that will be taken by the Democrats in many other state conventions that will follow later. Conditions have so changed that many of Mr. Bryan's most loyal supporters are firmly convinced that it would not be wisdom for the Democratic party to try to keep alive the so-called 'free silver' question. From the present indications, as I view them, the next Democratic National Convention will adopt a platform that will tend to harmonize the party, and there appears to be no doubt that it will be constructed regardless of previous platforms. I also believe that an Eastern man will be the nominee of the party, with chances in favor of ex-Senator Hill.

"The day of fusion in the Democratic party is gone. Democracy has a proud record as the conservative party of this Nation, and at no time in the history of our country did the necessity of a conservative, united Democracy more strongly exist. The great questions of tariff, imperialism, equalization of taxation, trusts and Government control of the same, are all calling for a conservative Democracy to legislate regarding the same. With a conservative candidate, a judicious platform, covering the burning issues of the day, the Democratic party ought to, and I believe can, be restored to power."

Ex-Congressman Owen A. Wells, Fond du Lac: "The action of the Ohio Democratic state convention indicates that the party is getting back to the old Democratic ground. From what I hear among the members of the party I judge that the movement will meet with the approval of most Wisconsin Democrats."

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

(Continued from First Page.)

of construction at the commencement of the latter year. It is estimated that $37,000 can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in strengthening the various dikes along the selected channel, and in dredging shoals.

The improvement of the Siuslaw River contemplates constructing a jetty on either side of the entrance to the river to hold a bar channel in one place. The principal object of the improvement is to prevent the mouth of the river from shifting its position up and down the coast. Up to June 30, 1901, the north jetty had been extended seaward 4090 feet, and no work had been done toward constructing the south jetty. It is considered that the sum of $65,000 may be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Coquille River Improvements.

Important recommendations are made concerning the improvement of the Coquille River. Concerning the improvements to be made in the mouth of the river, the report says:

"The project provides for obtaining eight feet at low tide on the bar at the mouth of the river by means of two jetties, one on either side of the entrance to the river. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were $32,324 47, and the south jetty, 2700 feet long, had been completed, and the 1500-foot north jetty had been completed for the distance of 510 feet, giving a channel ranging from seven to thirteen feet at mean low tide. It is estimated that $75,000 additional will be necessary to complete the project by extending the north jetty seaward about 1000 feet."

The proposition for improving the Coquille River between Coquille City and Myrtle Point is described to be for the purpose of obtaining a low-water channel four feet deep, 60 feet wide and 13 miles long, for the benefit of small steamboats. The expenditures during the fiscal year were $3820 68, for dredging shoals between those two points. It is considered that $3000 may be advantageously expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Coos Bay.

That the improvement of the entrance to Coos Bay is considered to be of great importance is made plain by the recommendation concerning it. The project, says the report, provides for obtaining a channel through the bar at the entrance to the bay having 20 feet of water at low tide. Up to June 30, 1901, the north jetty, 9600 feet long, had been completed. This gave a channel 20 feet deep at low water through the bar. It is considered that $142,970 64 may be advantageously applied in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in placing additional stone in this jetty.

The improvement of Coos River provides for keeping the stream clear of snags for the benefit of small steamboats. A small amount was expended during the year on a deflecting dike. It is considered that the sum of $3000 may be advantageously expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in removing snags and dredging shoals in this stream.

Yaquina Bay.

At Yaquina Bay the improvement provides for blasting away a cluster of rocks about 2000 feet seaward of the sea end of the south jetty. A portion of these rocks was removed during the Summer of 1900, and the remainder are to be removed during the present Summer, which will complete all proposed work at Yaquina Bay.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

Praised by 46 Persons Who Obtained Free Samples at Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s Drug Store, 4th and Washington Sts.

From Day to Day the Facts of This Investigation Will Be Published in the Morning Oregonian.

The tests so far have gone to show that Coke Dandruff Cure produces favorable results with a degree of quickness never before known in the treatment of Dandruff and Scalp troubles.

People who have tried other hair preparations without results claim the first application of Coke Dandruff Cure caused every trace of the disease to disappear.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE WILL

cure Dandruff, heal, soothe and cure any irritation of the scalp, and saves and stops falling hair, and assures a good, vigorous growth.

Woodard, Clarke & Co., agents. Barbers use it.

Admiral George Dewey writes: "I have used Coke Dandruff Cure for the past year and found it an excellent preparation."

"Always Switched Back."

"I have been a user of your preparation, SOZODONT, for the last twenty-five years. I have used other preparations, but have always switched back to Sozodont."— 25c.

ANTISEPTIC

SOZODONT

For the TEETH and BREATH.

By mail, 25 and 75c. HALL & RUCKEL, N. Y. City.

The improvement of Lewis River, Wash., contemplates removing snags for dike and dam work, and dredging to obtain six feet of water in the main river to the forks and four feet thence to LaCenter. Operations during the year were confined to the Cowley bar dike by its extension to a total length of 455 feet. The balance available July 1, 1901, is $5372 51. It is considered that $11,360 may be advantageously expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, in addition to the balance available at the present time.

The improvement of Cowlitz River, Wash., provides for removing sand bars and other obstructions in the 50 miles of the river next above its mouth. Nothing has been done during the year. It is considered that $7000 may be advantageously expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The improvement of the Long Tom River provides for removing snags and overhanging trees with a view to obtaining a channel for high-water navigation during a few months in the rainy season. This project is now satisfactorily completed, but the sum of $500 will probably be required annually for removing snags, logs and other obstructions, which may come into the stream.

POSTOFFICE BOX ROBBERS.

Notorious Gang Broken Up by Federal Authorities.

HELENA, Mont., July 24.—William Miller, alias E. H. Grant, supposed to be one of the most notorious postoffice box robbers in the United States, was arrested at Havre yesterday and brought here last night. Federal authorities are satisfied that they have the man they have spent months in trying to locate, and believe they have broken up one of the boldest gangs that ever preyed on Government mails. Its field of operations was Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland and other cities east and west. Two members of the gang, Prentiss Teller and E. G. Grant, are serving five-year sentences.

CHICAGO, July 24.—When informed of Miller's arrest Postoffice Inspector Stuart said:

"Miller may be a member of what was called the old "Stafford gang" which included Prentiss Teller and E. G. Grant. The latter two escaped while being transferred from one depot to another on their way to Cincinnati, where they were w