

RECLAIM ARID LAND

Irrigation Bill is Passed by the House.

MANY AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Only One, Except Those of the Committee, Was Adopted—Features of the Act—Last Day of Debate.

The House yesterday passed the irrigation bill by a vote of 146 to 55. Many amendments were offered, but only one, except those offered by the committee, was adopted. It was of a minor character. The bill has already passed the Senate. The friends of the measure greeted the announcement of its passage with a round of applause.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The House today, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, resumed the consideration of the irrigation bill. General debate having closed yesterday, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Governor (Rep. O.) offered a substitute for the proviso in the first section providing that no part of the proceeds of the sale of public lands under the act of August 12, 1890 (for the endowment of agricultural colleges and mechanical arts), should be set apart or diverted to the irrigation fund. The proviso for which the substitute was offered provided that in case of a deficiency from the sale of public lands for college purposes under the act of 1890, such deficiency should be paid out of the Treasury.

Governor, speaking on this amendment, opposed the whole bill. He declared that it would make the present railroad grants four times as valuable as at present, and would no longer change conditions as to water to affect present farm land values. He cited the case of the growing of sugar beets. At the evidence, he said, was that sugar from beets could be produced at a cost a pound cheaper in the irrigated section of the West than in the East, or, he stated, with extensive competition in the West, beet-sugar growing could not be profitable east of the Mississippi River. Burkett (Rep. Neb.) followed with a vigorous speech in support of the bill. If the millions spent to prevent the overflow of the Lower Mississippi, he said, had been devoted to storing water at the headwaters, floods would have disappeared below and the arid lands above the headwaters would bloom like the rose.

Robinson (Dem. Ill.) in opposing the bill, challenged the advocates of the measure to prove that its principal promoters were not the big railroads of the West. Under the present system, he said, the major portion of the fund from the sale of lands went to the agricultural and mechanical colleges. Under the system proposed by this bill the fund would be set apart for irrigation. The first irrigated colleges would have to fall back upon the public Treasury.

Newslands (Rep. Nev.) charged that the Governor's amendment was an attempt to defeat the whole measure. He declared the agricultural colleges had been consulted in the preparation of the bill, and were satisfied with it. These colleges were simply granted the right to use the fund from the proceeds of the sale of lands outside the arid region for the colleges to draw upon, and if that should prove insufficient to meet their needs, they were to be made up of the Treasury.

Cannon (Rep. Ill.) announced that while he favored the pending amendment he would vote against the bill. Cannon said he wished that the bill should be amended so that the public lands in each of the arid states could be turned over to them and allow the states to work out irrigation on their own responsibility. This whole irrigation proposition, he said, appeared at the very inception of the legislation. Protesting that they wanted nothing except the right to be heard, he said, the arid lands, its advocates asked now for the Treasury to shoulder \$1,250,000.

Something of a test of strength was made on Shafroth's motion limiting the discussion on the first section. The vote was 121 to 23.

Daniel (Rep. Pa.) criticized the bill as violative of all recognized principles of Federal and state power, and also as unfair. It was a scheme, he said, whereby the arid states received the proceeds of public land sales in those states, while the other states were left to pay the cost of administration for the scheme.

The Governor's amendment was defeated, 125 to 75.

At 5:30 Assistant Secretary Barnes transmitted to the House the Cuban reciprocity message from the President. The Speaker, who took the chair when the message was received, announced he would lay it before the House if there was no objection. Under the Cuban reciprocity message, the President's Cuban reciprocity message was then laid before the House. Its reading was listened to attentively, but without any demonstration whatever. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Irrigation Bill. The irrigation bill, as passed, creates a reclamation fund from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, less the amount to be paid to local irrigation districts for the use of state under existing laws for educational purposes, the reclamation fund to be used for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the states and territories enumerated. Provision is made for the payment out of the Treasury of deficiencies in the allowances to agricultural colleges owing to this disposition of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine, survey and construct the irrigation works and report the cost thereof to Congress at each session.

Section 4 provides for the letting of contracts for the works contemplated in sections when the necessary funds are available in the reclamation fund for such section.

Section 5 provides that "no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner and no such right shall permanently attach until all payments therefor are made, and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident on such land or occupy thereof, residing in the neighborhood of such land."

Section 6 authorizes the Secretary to use

the reclamation fund for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works. Section 7 requires state control over waters of non-navigable streams, such as are used in irrigation.

President and the Irrigation Bill. WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Roosevelt used his influence in every possible way to secure the enactment of the irrigation bill into law at the present session of Congress. His interest in the measure has been such that he has had a number of conferences with Senators and Representatives in which he urged upon them the necessity for such a law. Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, saw him today, and at his request the President wrote a personal letter to Chairman Cannon, of the House committee on appropriations, in which he strongly expressed his views on the subject and indulged the hope that early and favorable action would be taken. Upon leaving the White House, Mr. Mondell said that the President had been of vast help to the irrigation cause, and was himself confident that the bill drawn by the joint committee of Western Senators and members would pass.

Wyoming Representatives Thanked. CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 13.—The Cheyenne Board of Trade tonight passed resolutions thanking Wyoming's representatives in Congress for their efforts in securing the passage of the irrigation bill; also thanking President Roosevelt for his kindly co-operation.

RODE IN NEGROES' CAR. Daughter of General Robert E. Lee Arrested.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 13.—Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, was arrested tonight, charged with violating the law affecting the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Electric Railway, which provides for the separation of white and colored passengers. Miss Lee boarded the car at Washington and, without realizing, had taken a seat in the portion reserved for colored people. She was comfortably seated, and being encumbered with several bundles, declined to move to the forward part of the car, although the conductor explained the law to her, and frequently requested her to move. At Washington street in this city she started to leave the car, when she was informed by officers who had boarded it, that she was in custody.

LEAVES WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY TO ACCEPT POSITION AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

SALEM, June 13.—Professor William F. Drew has resigned the chair of Greek and Latin in Willamette University, to accept a position at the University of California. He is a native of Illinois, and has been a member of the faculty of Willamette University since 1887. Professor Drew is very popular among the students, not only as an instructor, but in a social way. He is a talented base singer, and has frequently assisted in local musical entertainments. The purpose of Professor Drew's resignation at this time is to enable him to pursue a post-graduate course in ancient languages at the University of California, where he has accepted an assistant's position. He will leave the university on June 15, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. W. Wood.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. DREW.

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WIPED AWAY BY FIRE. Alabama Town Destroyed—Appeals for Help and Food.

OPELIKA, Ala., June 13.—Alexander City, a place of 1500 inhabitants was wiped away by fire, the loss reaching at least \$750,000, which the insurance companies refused to cover. The fire originated in a foundry and machines works. A light wind was blowing and the fire spread from building to building until the entire town was ablaze. The place had no water works, and all the terror-stricken people could do was to save what belongings they could and then flee from the awful heat. The station of the Central Railway of Georgia was burned, with all its contents. The telegraph office, two hotels, postoffice, saloons, livery stable, practically all the stores and eight residences, together with numerous law and other offices, were destroyed. The railroad has established its telegraph line under a tree and appeals for help and for food are going out.

Drowned by Sloop Captain. CHESTER, Pa., June 13.—Captain Hanan Robbins, of Port Morris, N. J., and Mrs. Pluma Haines, of Camden, N. J., were drowned this afternoon opposite this city by the sinking of the sloop Henry R. Robbins, laden with oyster shells. On the yacht at the time of the accident, besides those above mentioned, were five ladies, sons of Camden, and Robert Reed and Charles F. Burton, of Port Morris. The United States launch Cadet, with a surveying party on board, was near at hand and hurried to the rescue, but Captain Robbins and Mrs. Haines had disappeared. The others were taken from the water and conveyed to this city.

Split in Choctaw Convention. SOUTH MALLISTER, L. T., June 13.—The National convention of the Choctaw Nation party of the Choctaw Nation split over the selection of permanent chairman, and the followers of Governor G. W. Duke holding the convention and nominated Hon. W. T. Hunter, of Caddo, for Governor. The other faction named ex-Governor Greenmore for Governor. Both men will make a hard fight. The Greenmore convention accepted the supplemental treaty now pending in Congress as their platform. Mr. Hunter will oppose the treaty.

Training-Ship Was Aground. BALTIMORE, June 13.—The training-ship Chesapeake, with naval cadets aboard, ran aground off Taylor's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, got off after four hours, and proceeded to Annapolis.

Killed Brother, Mother and Himself. ELBOW LAKE, Minn., June 13.—John Fox, a farmer living near here, shot and killed his brother Peter and his mother today and then shot himself. He probably was insane.

His Last Hope Realized. From the Sentinel, Gobo, Mont. In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers the National convention of the Choctaw Nation party of the Choctaw Nation split over the selection of permanent chairman, and the followers of Governor G. W. Duke holding the convention and nominated Hon. W. T. Hunter, of Caddo, for Governor. The other faction named ex-Governor Greenmore for Governor. Both men will make a hard fight. The Greenmore convention accepted the supplemental treaty now pending in Congress as their platform. Mr. Hunter will oppose the treaty.

NOMINATION OF CROZIER

CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE IN SECRET SESSION.

Mitchell Resolution for an Inquiry Into Conditions in Hawaii Is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—During the greater part of today the Senate was in executive session, the nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance of the Army, being the particular subject under consideration. The President's message urging the establishment of reciprocity relations between the United States and Cuba was received after the Senate had gone into secret session. The doors were opened, the message was read and then the secret session was resumed. Soon after the Senate convened a vote by which the resolution respecting the discharge of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor from the War Department was referred to the committee on civil service and reappointment at the instance of Platt (Conn.), was reconsidered and the resolution was made subject to the recall of Carmack.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell directing the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico to inquire into the general condition of affairs there, the quality, condition and value of the public lands in Hawaii, the crown lands and the title of the Hawaiian throne, with power to sit during the recess and by subcommittee to visit the islands if necessary, and to report at the beginning of the next session. Hoar proposed an amendment to the resolution providing that the committee

should inquire whether the ex-Queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted hitherto with her title. Mitchell accepted the amendment and the resolution was referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Allison reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call an executive session. Tillman presented some of the advantages of supplying metal mailboxes for rural delivery, and showed to the Senate a sample box of sheet steel which could be purchased for 75 cents. Boxes now supplied by private individuals cost from \$1.25 to \$3 each. Such a price, he said, was a serious burden upon the farmer. He offered \$1.00 for rural delivery of mail, and he believed such rural delivery would expand until it exceeded the cost of city mail delivery. No action was taken.

The Senate at 1:25 P. M. went into executive session on motion of Proctor, the purpose being to consider the nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance. The Senate took no action on the nomination.

The Senate resumed business in open session at 2:35 P. M. The message of the President in support of the establishment of reciprocal relations between the United States and Cuba was received and read with profound attention by Senators on both sides of the chamber. The attendance of Senators was notably large. The chair announced that the message would be referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

Dietrich and Warren both addressed the chair, and the latter was recognized and moved an executive session. "Is a motion in order, Mr. President?" inquired Bailey. "It is," replied the chair (Keas). "I had intended to make a motion," said Bailey, "but I will not do it; but I feel inclined to move to reconsider the message to the Republican caucus." (Laughter.) Allison, who was sitting directly in front of Bailey, by the Democrat's side, who had listened attentively to the reading of the message, turned to the Texas, and smiling with the utmost good-nature, bowed ceremoniously to Bailey.

"The chair is not aware," replied Keas, "that any such committee exists." (Laughter.) Then, at 2:30, the Senate resumed its executive session, and at 4:35 adjourned.

HIS NOMINATION CONCEDED. Senate Considers Crozier Case in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—With the exception of a few minutes devoted to the reading of the President's message and the time taken to confirm two nominations at the beginning of the session, the Senate spent the entire day in considering the nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The principal speeches of the day were made by Senators Crockell and Proctor, the former favoring the confirmation and the latter opposing that course. Senator Proctor referred at length to the effect of the law of February 1, 1901, which, it is declared, makes an exception in case like that of Captain Crozier. Section 28 of that law provides that no person shall be appointed chief of staff corps who is below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but the provision is accompanied by an amendment providing for exceptions. The friends of Captain Crozier contend that these exceptions open a way for his appointment, but Senator Proctor argued that the law was intended to be declared that under the law he clearly was ineligible. Senator Proctor also referred to the fact that Captain Crozier is the son of the late General Crozier, and that he is a man of high rank and high standing in the military service. He also asserted that it was unusual to go so low as the rank of Captain in selecting the heads of staff corps, and said that this proceeding had no precedent since the Civil War. Senator Crockell said the appointment had been made because of the exceptional abilities of Captain Crozier for the position, and that he was in every way personally and professionally worthy of the compliment which the appointment implied. He called attention to Captain Crozier's record as an ordnance officer, and said there were many precedents for the promotion of officers from low rank to high, instancing the case of General Wood and General Bell especially. Senator Proctor said that the fact that Generals Wood and Bell were in

You Will Be Happy If You Are Well.

Paine's Celery Compound Bestows That Health and Vigor That Makes Living a Pleasure.

If you are sick and out-of-sorts in June, it is in your power to make yourself healthy, strong and happy.

There is not the slightest reason why you should go through the hot Summer weather with nervous, sickly, melancholy and morose, and why you should not mean happiness and true joy, and this is the season when you should be bright, hearty and glad.

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, or have the shadows of disease hovering over you; if you are not as bright, energetic and strong as you were some weeks ago, the use of Paine's Celery Compound will give you a new and better health, and will give you a new and better health, and will give you a new and better health.

"I have been broken down in health and strength, nervous system shattered, kidneys out of order, had nervous and trembling spells off and on for the last 19 years. I have taken three bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound and all of the above-mentioned troubles have left me. I have a good appetite, my work goes about my business all day long, and it does not worry me, and I now feel better than I have in 19 years. I have a good appetite, and can eat and get my work done as well as when I was a boy. My age is 65 years."

officers and not corps officers, which, he said, made much difference. Senator Foraker, in a brief address, said that as a member of the committee on military affairs, he originally had opposed Crozier's nomination, but that he had done so because at that time the General was a member of the Board of Ordnance and Artillery, which fact he did not believe was consistent with his appointment to this position, owing to the Captain's patent interests. Now, however, since Crozier had been removed from that position, he believed it was objectionable, and was prepared to vote for confirmation.

Sensors Warren and Harris called special attention to the fact that Captain Crozier had transferred all his United States patents to the Government, and that he had realized nothing from the foreign patents.

The session adjourned without the Senate reaching a conclusion on the question and no day was fixed for continuing consideration, owing to the press of other matters. Captain Crozier's nomination is generally conceded by his opponents.

Presidential Appointments. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Augustus Casimir Wolf, of Warsaw, Consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia; William H. Smud, Indian agent Flathead agency, Montana.

Passed assistant surgeons to have rank of Lieutenant—Middletown, E. Elliott, Frank L. Pleadwell, Dudley M. Carpenter, Daniel H. Morgan and James C. Pryor.

Paymasters to have rank of Lieutenant-Commander—John S. Carpenter, Livingston, N. Y.; Harry R. Simpson and Samuel L. Hoop.

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2 GREAT SPECIALS



For FRIDAY and SATURDAY SALE we are offering EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in BOYS' VESTEE SUITS. All our broken lines of VESTEES, values up to \$4.00, are placed on sale at

\$2.35

All sizes, 3 to 10. Also about 30 vestees \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 values, sizes 3, 4 and 5 only, at the same price.

SPECIAL No. 2—180 BOYS' KHAKI NORFOLK SUITS, made of regulation army khaki, all sizes, 4 to 14, regular \$1.50 suits, special at

\$1.15

DO NOT OVERLOOK OUR MEN'S SUIT SALE at

\$9.85

Every Suit worth \$15.00

WHEN YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO MOYER CLOTHING CO. THIRD AND OAK STREETS

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR. Victim of a Machine He Worked Years to Perfect.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Herman O. Moritz, a Brooklyn inventor, 62 years old, has been killed at Coney Island by a device on the invention of which he had spent more than a quarter of a century and all his savings. Moritz's invention was an aerial toboggan slide. Permission had just been granted to operate it, all the laws of the department being complied with. The first car was empty and went without any trouble. Other cars with persons in them were sent over. The device seemed to be working to perfection, and as the foot of the incline, the car had nearly reached the top, a distance of about 70 feet. There was a crackling sound, a shout and Rittenhouse and Otis shot backward from them. A standing crowd of dead dogs until the top of the incline had been reached. It came down with great velocity straight for the place where Moritz was standing. The car was almost upon him when he turned to get out of the way. It was too late. The heavy vehicle struck him in the back, knocking him through a wire netting and out into the Bowersky walk. He died two hours later. Rittenhouse and Otis were thrown from their seats, but were uninjured.

WAR ON GRASSHOPPERS. Novel Method of Exterminating the Pest in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13.—The residents of Ephraim, Utah, the agricultural center of Sanpete County, where the crops last year were completely ruined by grasshoppers, have adopted a novel method of exterminating the pest, which is again threatening the crops. A series of entertainments has been arranged, the admission to which is one-half bushel of grasshoppers. The first entertainment—a dance—was held last night, and 75 half-bushels of grasshoppers were presented to the ticket man at the door. After the dance, the "boppers" furnished fuel for a bonfire to top off the occasion. Everything possible is being done to catch the young insects before they begin to fly, and the citizens around Ephraim have banded together in an army to fight them. A standing bounty of \$1 a bushel has been offered by the city officials for the young "hoppers."

Sutton Resigns and Disappears. SAGINAW, Mich., June 13.—Governor Bliss, who is at his home here, today said that he had received word from Lansing that the resignation of Colonel Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, as regent of the University of Michigan was in the executive office at Lansing. A standing warrant has been issued in Lansing for the arrest of Colonel Sutton on the charge of perjury in connection with his trial on the charge of complicity in the state military clothing frauds, and he is missing.

Use of Borax in Meat. ST. PAUL, June 13.—There is nothing in the Minnesota law to prevent packers from using preservatives on the meat offered for sale in the state. This point was decided today by the Supreme Court in the last case against J. M. Rumberg and C. B. Wagenhals, begun at Minneapolis

for immediate independence without regard to consequences, nobody much minds any longer. None of their various antics has been so comic as their effort to find in President Roosevelt's Arlington address support for their "immediate independence" demand. What he said was in flat contradiction to that view, and he meant it to be so understood. Every now and again these "anties" get lonesome in their secluded and shunned lunatic asylum and endeavor to pull or trap somebody who is passing by into association with them, but the intended victim always gets away. They tried to catch Colonel Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, but he said, "No you don't," and fled at the top of his speed. They have enticed President Schurman as far as the gate several times, but while he is willing to be pleasant with them over the gate he does not let them get him to enter. They got hold of President Roosevelt's Arlington address, searched it with a magnifying glass till they found in an unobtrusive corner of it the word "independence," when, like the old monk of Stheria—

"They burst from their cell with a yell of shouting. 'He's said it! He's said it! He's said the word 'independence' for the first time! McKinley never did it! Roosevelt never did it before! He's with us! Whooop!' Think of it! Theodore Roosevelt with the 'anties' joining hands with them against his own party and McKinley and Taft and the Army, and marching into the future arm-in-arm with Tillman, Carmack, Dubois, Irving Winslow and Atkinson! As the Hon. Abraham Gruber would say: 'It is to laugh!'"

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