

BIG MEETING AT BOISE SOON

Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress Convenes September 3.

Only Meeting of National Importance on Pacific Slope This Year—Hundreds of Letters Are Received at Headquarters Daily—Special Rates Will Be Given.

Boise, July 31.—The Fourteenth National Irrigation congress, which meets at Boise September 3 to 8, is the only meeting of national importance to be held on the Pacific slope during the present year. Chairman Eben E. McLeod, of the Western Passenger association, has notified the executive committee that rates for the congress will be determined at the Minneapolis meeting of the association today.

Although more than a month will elapse before the congress is to meet, delegates to the number of over 1,000 have been appointed from different sections east of the Rocky mountains, and an average of 100 letters a day are being received at headquarters, asking for general information concerning the congress and the opportunities to be had for learning as much as possible of irrigation methods, size of farms, capital required, character of crops produced, and the revenue to be depended upon by the irrigators.

The Boise session of the congress is to constitute a great school for irrigation. Scientific and professional men will discuss and analyze advanced theories, engineers will give the solution of the many engineering problems that have been worked out, and the practical irrigators will show in a practical way what is accomplished by the results on exhibition.

The general government has loaned nearly \$40,000,000 for the purpose of reclaiming arid lands and providing homes for the people. The loan was made through an act of congress approved by President Roosevelt four years ago. At the Idaho meeting the government is going to be asked to add \$100,000,000 more to the loan made to its citizens for the more rapid completion of the works now under construction. Senators and members of congress are the real trustees of the government in the loans made, and they are coming to investigate the conditions of the security which reclamation is giving to insure its repayment.

Statesmen, capitalists, manufacturers, business men, engineers and irrigators, immigration and colonization societies, home makers and home seekers, all to the number of 2,000 or more, will join in the great movement at the Boise session of the National Irrigation congress.

A special train will be made up at Chicago for the delegates from the Eastern states. Vice President Fairbanks and his party will occupy one of the cars. The special will be known as "the vice president's train."

MOSCOW BAKERS STRIKE.

Want Endurable Life, While Governor Talks of Czar's Burdens.

Moscow, July 31.—A strike has broken out here among the bakers who are striving to obtain a betterment in their working conditions and Sunday for a day off. According to the Council of Workmen, the total number of men on strike in Moscow has reached 18,000, in addition to which the Voskresensky factory today locked out 3,000 employees.

The governor of Moscow has issued a proclamation in answer to the Viborg manifesto of the outlawed parliament and given it a wide circulation here. He declares the manifesto to be revolutionary in character and directed against the emperor. It is time, the governor declares, for the loyal population to come to the assistance of his majesty and lighten his heavy burdens.

France Regrets Killing.

Paris, July 31.—The French embassy at Washington has been instructed to express the deep regrets of the French government at the killing of Lieutenant Clarence England, navigating officer of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, who was mortally wounded at Chefoo, China, July 28, by a rifle bullet fired from the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thouars, while the crew of the latter were engaged in small arms practice. The authorities here are awaiting fuller reports before establishing the responsibility for the accident.

Buildings Can Be Saved.

San Francisco, July 31.—The board of supervisors passed a vote of confidence in the major part of the city hall and also the hall of justice, at its meeting today. A special committee reported that "at least 60 per cent of both buildings can be made use of again, and, within less than two years, they can be completely and economically restored." The board resolved that the debris and wreckage should be cleared away immediately.

Cruiser Washington Turned Over

Camden, N. J., July 31.—The cruiser Washington, built at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company, in this city, was formally turned over to the government yesterday. The cruiser will not go into commission for several days. No ceremonies marked the transfer.

DARK HOUR IN RUSSIA.

New Mutinies Break Out as Fast as Others Are Suppressed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Nearly 3,000 sappers, sailors, pioneers and miners at Cronstadt mutinied about 11 o'clock last night. They planned to seize the forts and the bridge leading to Fort Cronstadt, but their plans were foiled by the precautions taken by the commander. After a severe fight the loyal troops opened fire on them with machine guns, and as they had no artillery available and the arsenal had been stripped before they could seize it, they had no alternative but surrender. A court martial began sitting this morning, and is sentencing the mutineers to death by hundreds.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The crew of the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova mutinied off the Estonian coast and is now in full possession of the ship, which has sailed northward in the direction of the Finnish gulf.

Reval, Aug. 3.—The cruiser Pamyat Azova has arrived in the roadstead here in the possession of the loyal portion of her crew. One hundred and fifty of the mutineers have been sent ashore and imprisoned. The mutineers were overpowered by the loyal sailors while the ship was at sea.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The crew of the Russian cruiser Asia, which was sent to Abo, has hoisted the red flag. The vessel has left in the direction of Sveaborg.

The ministry of marine has confirmed the report that Admiral Birleff had gone to Helsinki on board the school ship Asia, whose crew has mutinied.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Military disorders have broken out at Reval. Details cannot be obtained.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Although the mutinies at Sveaborg have been ended and the one at Cronstadt has been practically put down, the outlook is still black. The revolutionists, whose hands were suddenly forced by the premature rising at Sveaborg, apparently are undaunted at these initial reverses and intend to persist in their program of calling a general strike on Saturday or Monday.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—On the heels of the other bad news comes the startling statement that the emperor has flatly refused to accept the conditions to which Premier Stolypin agreed in his negotiations with Count Heydon, Alexander Guchkoff, Prince Nicholas Lvoff, Paul Vinogradoff and Senator Koni for the reorganization of the cabinet.

There is an increasing apprehension that the emperor proposes to take the final step of turning the country over to the military dictatorship of Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Streets of St. Petersburg are again filled with patrols.

ISLANDS' RICE IMPORTS SMALL.

Ide Says They Produce More, Merchants They Eat Less.

Manila, Aug. 3.—Governor Ide has received reports stating that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the importations of rice to the Philippines decreased 61,072,411 pounds, valued at \$3,084,783 in gold. Commenting on the reports Governor Ide says:

"From these reports it appears that the number of pounds of rice imported into the Philippines during the fiscal year of 1906 was something less than three-sevenths of the importations of 1901, and the cash sent out from the islands for rice was less than four-elevenths of the sum sent in 1894. If the same ratio of decrease for a year or even a semester, no more rice will be imported and in two years the islands, besides supplying the home demand, ought to be exporting rice."

The publication of these reports has caused a controversy. The local shippers contend that the decrease of importations is a result of the poverty of the people, who, it is alleged, are not buying rice, but are living on yams and other food. The shippers declare that the Philippines will never export rice.

Catholics for Limited Divorce.

Buffalo, Aug. 3.—At today's meeting of the American Federation of Catholics a resolution was adopted defining the position of the federation on the question of divorce. It recommends the enactment of laws granting a separation or limited divorce in those states which have no such laws, and in states which grant absolute divorces the federation asks that the applicant be allowed to ask for a limited divorce on the same grounds under which an absolute divorce is granted. Limited divorce in extreme cases is recommended.

Rates for Irrigation Congress.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 3.—A telegram has been received by Chairman M. B. Gwynn, of the executive committee, of the National Irrigation congress, from Minneapolis, where the Western Passenger association is in session, stating that that organization had granted a rate of one fare plus 50 cents to the meeting of the congress in Boise, September 3 to 8. This rate is expected to assure even a larger crowd of delegates and visitors than had been looked for.

Wilson Will Surprise Packers.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Wilson left today to pay a surprise visit of inspection to several slaughtering and packing houses in the East. Upon leaving his office the secretary gave instructions that to all inquiries regarding him the answer should be that he is gone away and it is not known when he would return.

CALLS ON FRANCE TO WATCH ROOT

Paris Paper Fears Growing Power of United States.

Present Southern Trip of Secretary of State May Mean Loss of Trade to Europe—Already Driven from North America by Yankees and the Monroe Doctrine.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Liberte of Wednesday night, under the caption of "Victims of the Monroe Doctrine," printed a long and vigorous article on Secretary of State Root and the Pan-American congress. It taunts the French press for grudgingly printing a paragraph about Mr. Root's toasting South America between a list of contestants in a recent swimming match and the names of meritorious agriculturists. It ironically quotes an editor, who said that foreign politics are not sufficiently Parisian to interest the elite public and then twits the leaders of the republic with making the question of conferring the decoration of the Legion of Honor on Sarah Bernhardt the principal affair of state and tactfully asking why they should worry over South Americans, who interest Parisians only in vaudeville.

All this time, says the Liberte, Mr. Root was preparing, if he had not already made effective, the most redoubtable operation in political economics, of which the French will be dupes and with them all other Latin people, who, imitating them, try to be Parisians. The results of ten years of intrigue in Pan-America are likely to be effective soon. Europe has already been expelled from North America, and she will be expelled from South America in less than six years unless there is energetic resistance immediately.

Continuing the paper says that a few facts today are startlingly clear. Among them is the fact that Europe has no right to defend her financial and commercial interests in South America, the United States saying in effect that each nation is master of its own home where. Against 73,000,000 Latin people stood Secretary Root and to that Yankee intruder went favors and benefits because he alone spoke, flattered and menaced. He alone acted, while Latin Europe abstained. Already distant lands have slipped into Yankee hands, while at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Tokio and Algieras the same Root intervened at his convenience and Europe stupidly respected the Monroe doctrine. Before the conclusion of the third Pan-American congress it will have cost the Latin peoples a continent they peopled and financed.

MUTINY SPREADS TO FLEET.

Ships Go to Aid of Forts, Which May Have Given Up.

Viborg, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that the Russian fleet, stationed at Hangoo, Finland, has mutinied, imprisoning the officers and sailed to the assistance of the mutineers at Sveaborg.

Helsingfors, Aug. 2.—At 7 o'clock last evening the battleship Czarevitch and the cruiser Bogatyir opened fire on the mutineers at a distance of 50 cable lengths. The mutineers replied, but their shots seemed to fall short. The firing ceased at 9 o'clock and the boats were then seen leaving the islands with wounded.

Helsingfors, Aug. 2.—The latest news from the forts tends to confirm a previous report that the mutineers have surrendered.

The mutineers had the upper hand until the battleships arrived and began to bombard them with telling effect. The men were undoubtedly led to surrender because of their lack of big guns, their need of provisions, which they had failed to secure, and the arrival of the warships. Reinforcements have arrived here and have been hurried to effective positions.

Jeers for Dr. Devine.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A banquet was given to Dr. Devine, the national Red Cross representative who had charge of the relief work here after the fire and who is about to return to his home in the East. A number of the discontented persons who are living in the refuge camps took advantage of the occasion to work up a demonstration against the methods of the relief commission, and as a result a throng of people gathered at Union square in front of the St. Francis hotel, where the banquet was held.

Dentist a Counterfeiter.

Denver, Aug. 2.—Dr. James D. Eggleston, Jr., son of an employe of the Pacific Express company here, who has been practicing as a dentist in this city, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Frank on the charge of counterfeiting. A search of his office is said to have disclosed several photographs of bills, a bogus half-dollar stamped on one side and a considerable metal array which could be used for making money.

Rebels Steal Machine Gun.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—A machine gun was stolen last night from an arms factory in the Varsil Ostrov district of this city. It is suspected that the robbery was committed with cognizance of the sentinels on duty at the factory. At a secret meeting last night of the Putifov works employes, a spy was discovered and killed.

MUTINEERS SEIZE SVEABORG

Only Four Companies of Infantry Remain Loyal to Czar.

Helsingfors, Aug. 1.—Sveaborg is entirely in the hands of the mutineers, who now have in their possession every kind of armament.

Horrible scenes occurred during last night when the fierce fighting was continued. The heaviest artillery was used during the conflict.

Several officers were killed or wounded. The wounded were transported to Helsingfors.

Colonel Naroff was bayoneted. He begged for transportation to the hospital, promising forgiveness in exchange. Instead he was stoned and thrown into the water with a stone tied around his neck.

Helsingfors, Aug. 1.—A gigantic military conspiracy, aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three great sea fortresses, Cronstadt, Sevastopol and Sveaborg, arranged by the Revolutionary Military league, was prematurely sprung here yesterday by an attempt to arrest members of a company of sappers who had mutinied on account of the death of one of their comrades, alleged to have been due to ill treatment.

The entire garrison of the fortress at Sveaborg flamed out instantly in revolt. All the artillery and sappers garrisoned the place were invoked. Only four companies of infantry remained loyal. The mutineers seized 40 machine guns and practically all the quick-firers and light artillery in the fortress, but even with this aid they were unable to hold the main fort against the loyal infantry. The fighting continued all night long. The heaviest firing was heard from 10 o'clock in the evening until 1 in the morning.

WILL OPEN DOOR.

Baron Komura Says Japan Will Keep Treaty Pledges.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 1.—Baron Komura, recently appointed Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, arrived today by the Canadian Pacific railroad steamer Empress of Japan on his way to London, via Quebec, from where he sails by the Empress of Ireland on August 9.

Baron Komura said with regard to Japanese action in Manchuria that the Japanese government would undoubtedly carry out all the pledges made before and since the war to maintain "the open door" in Manchuria. Regarding the criticism of foreign merchants, he said these were due to impatience. The terms of occupation demanded that Japan adopt the measures now in vogue, but as soon as the military occupation was ended and this would be soon, arrangements would be made to carry out the pledges regarding an "open door" policy. True, the bulk of the army had been repatriated, but there was still a large force in Manchuria. There was also Russian troops in occupation. While it was not known definitely what Russia was doing regarding the withdrawal, it was known that troops were steadily being withdrawn and it was necessary that the Japanese military administration continue to occupy the country until the withdrawal was complete.

"Has Dalny been made a free port and are other nations than Japanese restricted from trading via that port with Manchuria?"

"That I cannot tell you," replied Baron Komura. "This much I can say, though, the pledges made by Japan regarding Manchuria will be carried out in every particular as soon as the term of occupation by the military forces has expired."

Battleships in Collision.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, received reports in detail today of a collision which occurred during a fog last night between the battleships Alabama and Illinois about eight miles southeast of Brenton's reef lightship. The side of the Illinois was scraped by the bow of the Alabama and several plates of the forward part of the Alabama were injured. It is also thought that one or more of the six-inch guns on the two battleships were damaged. Admiral Evans states that neither ship was damaged below the water line.

Not Bound Up in Red Tape.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The facility with which the Civil Service commission furnished inspectors to the department of Agriculture in the execution of the meat inspection law is shown in a statement issued today by the commission. Although the law was not enacted till June 30, the commission in exactly three weeks from that date conducted examinations throughout the country. Arrangements were made to examine 3,386 applicants. During the week ending July 28 2,540 sets of papers were received by the commission.

Relief Work Being Investigated.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The grand jury today instituted an investigation of the relief finance committee's legal right to distribute the funds contributed for the benefit of San Francisco's stricken citizens. The status of the Red Cross is also involved, and in the end some judicial opinion will doubtless have been rendered which may throw some light into the legal tangle created by the emergency and the various measures adopted to meet it.

Rain Makes Canal Zone Unhealthy.

Colon, Aug. 1.—The month of July has witnessed a series of heavy rains on the isthmus, which have hampered the work of sanitation in Colon. The conditions today are worse than ever before. Preparations are being made to pave the principal streets of Colon with brick.



The famous Dells of Wisconsin extend from three miles below to five miles above Kilbourn City, and there is nothing between Niagara and the Yellowstone to compare with this mysterious and majestic short passage of the Wisconsin river, that begins in Star Lake on the border line and serpentine several hundred miles to Prairie du Chien, where it empties into the Mississippi.

The Dells of the Wisconsin are a splendidly beautiful beauty robed in the richest colors with which Nature decks her favorites. If any spot in the great North Country deserves the bestowal of a name that has been borne by an Indian maiden to whom tradition attributes the soul of romance, the spirit of heroism, the fierce charms of a wilderness Venus, that spot is The Dells. The passing of the Narrows is an experience never to be forgotten, always to be recalled with a thrill. To make this trip on the deck of a staunch steamboat, guided by a pilot who has known the river from boyhood, is sufficiently exciting to make the passenger marvel at the fortitude of those who "followed the river" in canoe and skiff and on awkward timber raft.

Throughout The Dells the riot of color displayed by the rocks and cliffs and their delicate draperies of ferns and vines would alone charm and enchant the spectator, but the ever-changing panorama of rocky shapes—of slender towers and stately mounds, of massive buttresses and frowning bas-

tians—dazzle the eye and outstrip the imagination.

A fantasy in rock and foliage unfolds its splendid surprises as each turn of the turbulent stream brings a new prospect in view. Singly and alone, almost any of the individual features of The Dells is enough to make the fame of a resort. The Navy Yard, with its long row of stern-like rocks vividly suggesting a line of battleships; the towering, pine-plumed Chimney and High Rock; the graceful Romance Cliff; the grotesque Rattlesnake Rock; unique Chapel Gorge, an imposing sanctuary scooped by the hand of Nature from the front of a huge cliff; the raging Narrows, with savage eddies, shifting currents, and pools that rise and fall like the breast of a sleeping monster; Stand Rock, a rectangular platform of stone held high above the water on the tip of a slender pillar; the beesting breast of old Steamboat Rock; the oddly-fashioned Ink Stand and Sugar Bowl—all these are enough of scenic greatness to satisfy the most exacting, without the addition of the wonderful caves, grottoes and gulches which are the chief glory of The Dells. In Witches' Gulch, Coldwater Canyon and Artists' Glen one may wander literally through miles of caves, crevasses, chasms and grottoes cushioned with multi-colored mosses, festooned with ferns, vines and venturesome little silver birches, and made musical with the splashing of waterfalls, the song of half-hidden cascades, and the merry ripple of tiny streams bridged with the massive bodies of fallen trees.



Candy-Eating.

If we lived only on meat, eggs, and the nonstarchy vegetables, such as peas, beans, spinach and cabbage, the addition of candy and sweets would be most commendable. The body must have sugar in some form in order to enable it to do its work. But it should be remembered that sugar is the coal of the human machine, and every engineer knows that too much coal will impair the efficiency of his boiler. If the engine is working to its utmost capacity and the drafts are all open, almost any amount of fuel will be consumed, and will give out energy; but if only a little work is required, and if the damper is closed, the addition of coal beyond the normal requirement is not only of no service, but is an evil.

It is the same with the human mechanism. An active boy or man engaged in hard work can take an almost unlimited amount of sweets and starchy foods so long as he does not restrict the amount of proteid food (meats and leguminous vegetables), not only without harm, but with benefit. But women and men engaged in sedentary pursuits will eat much candy at their peril. There is no doubt that too much of it is eaten. It is taken at the end of a dinner composed largely of potatoes, rice, bread, and other starchy foods which the digestive juices turn into sugar, or alibed between meals, and in this way altogether too much sugar is taken for the needs of the body. The result is a clogged liver, resulting in biliousness and gall-stones, in gouty symptoms, and even in diabetes; digestion is impaired, and the nitrogenous elements are not assimilated, so that waste is not repaired.

It should be remembered that the cereals are composed almost entirely of starch, which is transformed in the body into sugar, and that those who live on them, under the mistaken notion that meat is harmful, cannot eat candy as well without serious risk.—Youth's Companion.

WHEN A BOY'S AROUND.

He sees things that escape the attention of others.

The people in the house had lived there three years and didn't know they owned any live stock except the horse in the stable, and the dog.

The boy has been there just one

week. He is 10 years old, and has the seeing eyes that belong to the masculine nature of that age.

In the first ten minutes he was there he discovered a garter snake leisurely crawling into its home beside the big brick house chimney.

After calmly watching the last wriggle of its tail down the hole, the boy turned around, lifted a board by the drain pipe, and brought to light a flourishing family of six or eight toads.

Lifting his eyes to the vines over the summer house, he joyously pointed out an interesting family of infant robins, lustily stretching their scrawny necks for food.

Before the day was over the boy informed the family that they owned at least half a dozen families of young robins and thrushes, eight healthy toads, a snake, a pair of cotton-tails who reside in the wild underbrush back of the orchard, a nest of hornets, and an immense bullfrog in the tub of water back of the barn.

Furthermore, he has looked up golden "sunnies" from a muddy little stream that nobody ever thought contained a fish; been chased through the woods by a black snake he swears was ten feet long, and otherwise investigated the prosaic neighborhood with interesting objects.

It takes the eyes of a boy to see things.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Made of Ebony.

A Massachusetts gentleman met a colored man who had recently worked for him, and into whose family, says the Boston Herald, a girl baby had come shortly before.

"What have you named her?" asked Mr. Green, on being told by the father of the addition to his family.

"Don't what we can't 'vide on," was the reply. "I wants her name Clara and my ole woman wants it Nettie."

"Well, then," suggested Mr. Green, "why don't you call her 'Clarinnet?'"

"I declare, Marsa Green," said the colored man admiringly, "dat is purtier dan ether of 'em."

Meeting his colored friend several weeks later, Mr. Green was amused to hear him say, "We's named her Clarinet."

Different.

"Really, you know, I don't think Miss Summerall looks at all athletic."

"Well?"

"Well, you told me she was always engaged in some college sport."

"Stupid! I said 'engaged to.'"—Philadelphia Press.

One Apology that Is Not Made.

When a woman has company, says Major Conway, she will apologize for everything about the table except the man she picked out to sit at its head.—Kansas City Journal.

Admirers of the rural maid are apt to be in the hot-beau class.