man of Ogden was introduced and delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Utah.

At the close of the invocation, Governor Wells of Utah warmly welcomed the delegation in behalf of the pioneer irregation state. A welcome to Ogden was extended by Mayor William lassman.

President Clark responded on behalf of the NaGtional Irregation congress.

The following letter to the National Irregation congress from President Roosevelt was then read:

The President's Letter.

Permit me to express to the Irrigation congress my hearly congratulations upon what has been accomplished in the year that has just passed, especially because I regard this as opening a new era in the treatment of irrigation from the national standpoint. None of our internal policies will be more consequent to the future of the country during the next few decades than this matter of irrigation. It is of vital consequence to the intermountain states and to the entire semi-arid region, and what is of vital consequence to one portion of our country is of vital consequence to the whole country.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock's letter was also read. The secretary wrote to the committee:

Secretary Hitchcock's Letter.

I regret that I am unable to accept your very courteous invitation. I shall be very busy at that time preparing my annual report, but I assure you of my very active intrest in all matters relating to irrigation or the reclamation of arid lands, the possibilities of which cannot be over-estimated in the interest of all the people of the whole country, but more especially of the sections lying between the Rockies and the Mississippi river.

Much good work, in the way of preliminary surveys, estimates, etc., has already been done, and no time has been or will be lost by the department in meeting the conditions and requirements of the reclamation act.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to have been in any way identified with this great work, and I assure you that every effort will be made, on my part, to fully meet the expectations and desires of the members of the convention, whose deliberations, I am sure, will be most instructive and which I shall read with interest.

ENTERTAINED AT BUTTE

Minnesota and Dakota Delegates Shown the Sights of the Camp.

Special to The Journal.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 15.—A party of forty delegates to the national irrigation congress, which convened in Ogden this morning, passed thru Butte yesterday afternoon from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Washington, D. C. The party was met at the Great Northern station by City Ticket Agent W. R. Meech of the Great Northern, Mayor Mullins, Manager Wharton of the street car company and a committee from the Business Men's association.

After a short exchange of greetings between the delegates and the reception committee, the party was escorted to a Jumbo special which was in waiting on the street car line, and a trolley ride was taken to Centerville, Meaderville and other points of interest in Butte. The Minnesota delegation was in charge of B. F. Beardsley, secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. In speaking of the delegation, Mr. Beardsley said:

"It is no new thing at home that the commercial interests of Minnesota are interested in the reclamation of the arid lands of the western states, but it is a surprise to western people that the business men of Minnesota are enough interested in the proposition to send as strong a delegation as will attend the eleventh congress. We expect to tell the assembled congress that Minnesota stands ready to uphold the hands of the administration under the national irrigation act, and we attend this congress simply in support of the general proposition of the development of the western states.

"The commercial interests of several cities of Minnesota can find no better opportunity to develop an ever increasing trade field than in the eleven states affected by the national irrigation act, an empire in itself."

In the Great Northern special sleeping car Wenatchee were the following delegates from Minnesota: From St. Paul—George A. Archer, Colonel D. W. Halsted, Professor Thomas Shaw, Theodore F. Smith, W. A. Somers, Everett B. Kirk, Benjamin F. Beardsley and Wilbur H. Howard.

From Duluth—Colonel C. H. Graves, Major J. H. Upham, Oscar Mitchell, Ray T. Lewis, Dr. M. B. Cullum, Major H. V. Eva.

From Minneapolis—H. V. Jones, David Percy Jones, Jesse E. Northrup, Ernest F. Smith, John Leslie, W. C. Nye, Ezra G. Valentine of Breckenridge, E. D. Childs of Crookston and Colonel H. H. Harrison of Stillwater.

SENTRY NOT GIVEN UP

Man Who Shot Marauder Still at Allegheny Arsenal.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—The sentry who shot and killed William H. Crowley at the Allegheny arsenal has not yet been turned over to the civil authorities. Lieutenant R. W. Drury, commandant of the arsenal, received a communication from the east to-day which is believed to be the order regarding the surrender of the sentry. He immediately despatched a hurried telegram to Washington and stated that no definite action would be taken until a reply to that message had been received.

KISSED THEIR RESCURER

Man Rescues Two Girls From Canal and Is Hobsonized.

New York Sun Special Service.

Centerville, N. J., Sept. 15.—Joseph Durbin, who is said to be a nephew of Indiana's chief executive, was the hero of an exciting rescue in Morris canal, below the Centerville bridge, yesterday afternoon. Durbin heard cries for help coming from the canal and saw two young girls struggling for life.

He threw off his coat, dived into the water and rescued both. Durbin's reward was a "bunch of kisses," as he afterwards expressed it. The girls were the Misses Helena and Leonore Frear.

RICH FURS STOLEN.

Special to The Journal.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 15.—Thieves entered the fur factory of H. Singer in this city last night and stole fur coats, boas and unmade skins to the value of $2,500. They gained entrance through a transom. The skins were the most valuable in the factory.

Forced to Resign.

Lost a Good Position Through Bad Food.

"I felt immediately better after my first meal on Grape-Nuts, which I began to use after my health had broken down and was a nervous wreck.

"My stomach was in such a condition that I could eat nothing, and trying to eat was a burden to me.

"My pulse ran up to 115 and my weight fell 21 pounds. I got so I couldn't work and was forced to resign a good position. I took milk punches between meals and quit meat altogether, but nothing improved my appetite and the condition of my stomach. I finally went on one meal a day and had to force myself to eat that, and was rapidly starving, until one day a friend suggested Grape-Nuts.

"Although my palate and stomach had rebelled against all other foods, Grape-Nuts agreed immediately and I really relished this food, while the changes in my condition have been wonderful. My weight increased from the start and I have now regained 12 pounds, while my pulse is normal and I am a new person all over. Life seems worth living and I enjoy all my meals.

"To make sure that this change was due to Grape-Nuts I made the experiment of leaving off the food for five days, but I began to go backwards so rapidly that I concluded I had satisfied my curiosity in this respect and I went back to Grape-Nuts again in a hurry and began to pick up again. Grape-Nuts certainly touched the spot and did the work." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

TO FIX ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE

Commission Meets at the London Foreign Office and Listens to Oral Arguments.

Canadian Attorney General Urges Consideration of Russo-British Treaty of 1820.

London, Sept. 15.—The Alaskan moundary commission reassembled at the foreign office to-day and oral arguments were begun.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by statements attributed to some of the Canadians, that their country would seriously resent an adverse decision. Nevertheless only a few spectators, including the wives of the commissioners and of counsel, were present when Attorney General Finlay rose and commenced the presentation of the Canadian argument. It was evident that the commissioners at first were not deeply interested in the attorney general's statement. Having considered the documents already presented, the commissioners felt that they were as familiar with these facts as any of the counsel.

The arguments are for the purpose of removing any doubts which may exist in the minds of the members of the tribunal. The agents of the governments, however, sitting on either side of the blue-covered table, behind which the commissioners sat, and counsel occupying the desk in the center of the chamber, followed the attorney general's address with the closest attention.

While Attorney General Finlay was speaking Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Ambassador Choate, entered the chamber. They were conducted to a small table directly facing the commissioners.

The attorney general briefly described the historical aspect of the question and took up the treaty under which the commission was appointed. He then presented the Canadian contention, each point of which has already been stated in the argument of Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, and urged the commissioners strictly to confine themselves, in considering the questions, to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, made in 1820.

The interest of the commissioners grew as Attorney General Finlay proceeded with his analytical study of the treaty. Speaking of the location of the line along the coast from the head of Portland channel, as fixed by the treaty, the attorney general pointed out that the report of the United States coast survey in 1893 showed that the Washington government had adopted the view that the line should follow the "general trend of the coast," which supports the Canadian contention.

Senator Turner at this point interrupted the speaker, saying that the report referred to the "trend of the general coast."

Attorney General Finlay remarked that this was a "subtle distinction," and Chief Justice Alverstone ended the discussion with saying that it made little difference, as it was "merely the direction of the surveyors."

Lord Alverstone's ruling was regarded by American counsel as being a point in favor of the United States.

The attorney general went on at such length that Lord Alverstone reminded him that the tribunal was familiar with the documents in the case and suggested that he simply cite the pages and volumes on which his references were founded.

After luncheon, Attorney General Finlay, who had previously laid much stress on the contention that the United States boundary line was drawn "in ostentatious defiance of the treaty of 1825," resumed his argument.

Daily Sessions to Be Held.

From now on sessions will be held every day, excepting Saturdays and Sundays until the conclusion of the convention, from the hours of 11 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon with a half hour intermission for luncheon, which will be served at the foreign office. It had been the intention of the foreign officers to provide elaborate luncheons for the arbitrators, such as those provided by the French foreign office during the hearings of the Bering sea case. But the American and Canadian and English commissioners demurred to this scheme, suggesting that it might have the effect of impairing the oratorical effect of counsel on either side and induce somnolence on the part of the commissioners. On account of this objection it has been decided that the half hour luncheons shall be light ones.

British Press Comments.

There is much criticism by Americans now in London of the attitude taken by some English newspapers which have printed articles telling of the indignation which will be felt in Canada in case the decision of the tribunal is against the dominion. It seems that the Canadians fear that Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, the British member of the commission, is inclined to take the American viewpoint of the boundary dispute, and these newspaper articles seem to be inspired with the idea of securing the lord chief justice's adhesion to the Canadian side of the controversy.

MAIL CLERKS MEET

The Northwest Well Represented at Annual Convention.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The National Association of Railway Mail Clerks and the Mutual Benefit association of the same department of the government service, began their annual convention in Washington to-day. One of the subjects to be discussed during the convention is Representative Tawney's bill to increase the compensation of railway postal clerks, and it is probable a committee will be appointed to wait on the postmaster general to request him to urge its passage in his next annual report. Other business relating to the administration of the service will also be discussed during the four days' session.

The delegates to the convention of the first named association from the tenth division, which has its headquarters at St. Paul, are: Vice President George W. Duncan, St. Paul; George C. Bradford, Minneapolis; F. W. Crawford, Chicago, and A. D. Madigan, St. Paul. Those representing the tenth division in the last-named association are C. A. Young, president of the division, Tracy, Minn.; J. O. Rosenquist, Minneapolis; W. H. Fry, Winona; J. W. McCoy, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Frank Gillis, Anoka, and J. C. Kennedy, La Crosse, Wis.

—H. C. Stevens.

ORDER OF THE CARNATION

Society to Interest Young Men in Politics Holds Meeting.

New York, Sept. 15.—The second annual meeting of the Order of the Carnation was held last night at the Fifth Avenue hotel. This organization was formed on the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley and was called the order of the Carnation in honor of the president's favorite flower. It aims to encourage young men to take an active part in political affairs in the interest of clean and efficient government.

The meeting decided to extend the order from a state to a national organization and to tender the presidency to ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff. It was also unanimously resolved to offer the honorary office of chaplain to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

"EVERY-OTHER DAY"

Congressman Marshall's Plan to Beat Bristow's One-Hundred Family Ruling.

More Farmers Would Be Served by It and Government's Revenue Increased.

Special to The Journal.

Oakes, N. D., Sept. 15.—Congressman Marshall, who has a well-established reputation for doing things, is trying to get ahead of Mr. Bristow, the fourth assistant to Postmaster General Payne. The ruling of the department that no free rural route would be established unless serving at least 100 families, effectually tied up sixty or seventy petitions duly presented to the department thru the congressman. This is a poser, but Mr. Marshall has no thought of surrender. He is not a quitter.

Some time ago he wrote Mr. Bristow suggesting that in cases where two routes were asked for, and neither having the required number of families, an every-other-day service be provided over each, the same carrier to carry the mails on both routes. Mr. Bristow acknowledged the receipt of the letter and stated that the suggestion was of so much importance that it had been referred to the postmaster general himself. Nothing has yet been heard from the latter, but when the opportunity presents itself the matter will be pressed by Mr. Marshall and it is believed with a fair prospect of success.

The service suggested by Mr. Marshall would be a sort of star route service and more persons would be benefited by it than under the 100-family plan. Every route would have from fifty to seventy-five families and as the country settles up the list would steadily grow. The farmers would be satisfied, for they would get their mail every other day and have it brought to their doors, and, besides, there would be the certainty that in a short time, by reason of new immigration and settlement, their routes would soon have a hundred families for patrons and that a daily service would then in all probability be established.

Before this point was reached there would be no decrease, but rather an increase, in revenue for the government, and the law would be doing just what it was devised to do, serving the largest number of patrons at the minimum of expense.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the system suggested and advocated by Congressman Marshall is in use at two points in this state. One of these is Valley City. The every-other-day service is a boon to farmers on these routes, and if Congressman Marshall can get a ruling providing for its establishments at points which have petitions pending he will make a ten-strike with a goodly part of his constituency and will pretty well have solved the problem so far as this state is concerned.

BODY DISMEMBERED

Ernest Caskill, Who Says He I- From Sleepy Eye, Arrested for a Murder.

Evidence Is Circumstantial and He Denies His Guilt—How the Crime Came Out.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 15.—Constables of the northwest mounted police left last night for Calgary in charge of Ernest Caskill, who is accused of murdering a homeseeker near MacLeod the latter part of August.

On Aug. 29 a squaw found the leg of a white man in an old water course of the Bellais river, twenty miles north of MacLeod. She at once told the police, and a search was started. Near where the Indian had made her find the police came across the remains of a man of about 47 or 50 years of age. Then the police located some Indians who had seen the two men camped at a spot near where the body was found.

A few days ago it was learned that a man was serving time in the Stony Mountain penitentiary for stealing a horse. Two men stole a team and buggy from a farmer near Brandon in August, and were seen soon after driving westward. The team stolen answered the description of that which was with the campers north of MacLeod, so the police thought this might be the man wanted. They made inquiries and found that he was then serving time. Yesterday they took him to Calgary, where he will be tried for murder.

The party presented a curious spectacle, the red coats of the police showing up very brightly in the evening sun and presenting a striking contrast with the suit of their prisoner. He denies his guilt, and says he comes from Sleepy Eye, Minn., and is an American by birth.

NEW SUGAR PLANT FOUND

It May Take the Place of Beet and Cane—Sweeter Than Either.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The agricultural department is inquiring into the statement of Consul General Richard Guenther that a new plant has been discovered in South America, which promises to supplant the sugar cane and the sugar beet. Scientifically the plant is known as the Eupatorium rebandium, and it contains a large amount of saccharine matter and a high percentage of natural sugar properties which are easy to extract.

According to Mr. Guenther, a lump the size of a liver pill will do the business in a cup of coffee, as the product made from the plant is from twenty to thirty times sweeter than cane or beet sugar. It is said to be easily cultivated in countries having climatic conditions similar to those of the southern portions of the United States.

TAMMANY MEN IN RIOT

One May Die and Several Others Were Seriously Injured.

New York, Sept. 15.—One man may die and several others are seriously injured as a result of a riot which occurred at Fifth avenue and Eleventh street yesterday. Many shots were fired and only when a large force of police reserves rushed to the scene was peace restored.

For more than an hour the street was filled with a howling crowd of partizans of Isaac Hopper and Daniel J. O'Connell, rival candidates for the Tammany leadership in the thirty-first assembly district. Sticks and stones filled the air, while the cries of the contestants could be heard for blocks.

BANQUET FOR DUBUQUE JOBBERS.

Webster City, Iowa, Sept. 15.—The Dubuque manufacturers and jobbers' excursion, consisting of a party of forty, arrived in this city to-day. They were given a banquet at noon by the Commercial League and left at 2 o'clock.

Eczema, No Cure, No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers and sores, pimples and black heads on the face and all skin diseases. 50c.

WANT TO SEE THE RECORDS

(Continued from First Page.)

warrant. Three distinct charges were made in the indictment, said he, alleging that three separate and distinct crimes had been committed by Mr. Beavers. The three crimes were charged under one section of the federal statutes, whereas the law was plain and decided, he contended, that but one allegation could be made of a crime under one section.

Mr. Steur argued earnestly to convince the commissioner of the legality of his position, which is said to be of importance on account of the statute of limitations, the indictment, returned on July 23, 1903, alleging that a crime had been committed on July 26, 1900. It has been contended that a three-year limitation applies and that no new indictment could now be returned. In reply District Attorney Burnett contended that the indictment should be read as a whole and that but one crime was really charged.

Taken Under Advisement.

Commissioner Hitchcock said he had carefully considered these questions of the sufficiency of the indictment and its being received on proof, and that in his opinion the certified copy of the indictment was receivable as such proof and he would admit it as such. Upon the question as to the validity of the indictment he was not so ready to decide.

The defense and prosecution offered to submit memoranda on the point raised, giving the decisions in support of each of their contentions and the commissioner then adjourned the examination until Sept. 18, at which time he will give a decision on the point at issue.

Upon the request of counsel, the arraignment of McGlehan and Huntington was adjourned until Sept. 28.

CAN'T PRODUCE THEM

Postmaster General Says Records Requested Are Not Available.

Washington, Sept. 15.—In accordance with a decision of Acting Attorney General Hoyt, declaring that the subpoenae served on the postmaster general yesterday to appear at the hearing in New York to-day of the case of George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, was void, the postmaster general has designated Postoffice Inspector Lawrence Letherman as his representative at that hearing. Mr. Hoyt, when questioned, said:

"My advice to the postmaster general is that, while I do not think the United States commissioner had any warrant in law for issuing this writ, to be served outside of his district, I believe the proper course for the postmaster general to pursue is to send a trusted employe of the department to New York to represent him in the matter and to appear before the commissioner at the appointed hour, in company with the United States attorney, and to state formally to the commissioner, if called upon, on behalf of the postmaster general, that the postmaster general declines to produce any government records and documents called for whatsoever."

Postmaster General Payne said to-day that it was a physical impossibility to comply with the subpoenae in any event aside from the law in the case. The subpoenae, he pointed out, called for papers, documents and records covering years of operation of the department to be produced before the United States commissioner. These papers are in constant use in connection with the investigation of the postal service, and are scattered thruout the country in the hands of the inspectors.

Robb Will Remain.

Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department has decided to continue permanently in that office instead of returning to the department of state at the completion of the postoffice investigation. When the changes in the administration of the assistant attorney general's office were made shortly after the inception of the investigation, Mr. Robb, who had been the constant legal advisor of the department, accepted the office of the assistant attorney general with the understanding that he should be allowed to resume his old duties as soon as the investigation was finished. This reservation was made at the instance of Attorney General Knox.

Postmaster General Payne to-day admitted that the resignation of George A. C. Christiancy, the former law clerk of the department, was submitted some weeks ago but that action upon it had been deferred pending the investigation of the affairs of that office.

STORM KILLS EIGHTEEN

At Least That Many and Perhaps More Are Dead in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15.—The wires south of Palm Beach and Tampa are still down and will not be in operation for a day or two. Further details of the destruction wrought by the hurricane have been received by mail and passengers on the incoming trains. It is known that eighteen lives were lost, and the death list probably will be much longer.

The steamer Inchulva of Liverpool, owned by the Inch Shipping company, Galveston, lumber and cottonseed oil, for Hampton Roads, went ashore near Boynton, Friday night. Nine were drowned, among them the engineer. The small boat, with five men, was battered to pieces by the waves and the occupants were drowned.

The bodies of five men were washed up near Miami on the east coast and two near Boynton on the west side of the state.

At Palm Beach the damage was serious. Grunber's opera-house was partially unroofed, as were eight other business blocks. The Hotel Royal Poinciana was slightly damaged. Two lives were lost in Tampa.

No reports have yet been received from middle Florida, where it is feared the loss will be severe. Near Lake Butler two children were killed by the tornado. At Hale, a small village near Lake Butler, twenty houses were destroyed and crops and fruit trees ruined.

Saw Many Wrecks.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The captain of the steamer Vigilancia, from New York, Sept. 10, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the vessel sighted many wrecks on the Florida coast, one of them being ten miles north of Jupiter, where a schooner has been wrecked. Her crew is ashore. Further south a Standard Oil barge is stranded, and thirty miles south a Spanish steamer from Bilbao is broken in two. Still further south a four-masted schooner is ashore.

A SPANKING MACHINE

One Is Introduced at the State Training School.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 15.—It is learned that among the various improvements at the state training school recently made is a spanking machine which supersedes the previous form of punishment by hand power. Reports say it works very satisfactorily and can be regulated perfectly.

The humiliation of being put in a spanking machine has more effect on the children than the punishment, and it is believed this improvement will help the discipline of the institution much.

OPTIMISTIC AS TO THEIR CROPS

(Continued from First Page.)

the telegraph poles being broken in many instances.

The long distance telephone was put out of business early in the day and Minot was cut off from the rest of the world. The storm confined itself mainly between Stanley, fifty miles west of here, and Rugby, about as far east. It came from the north and did thousands of dollars worth of damage.

The worst damage was done to the crops. Very little threshing had been done and hundreds of acres of flax, wheat, oats and other grain lay in the fields ready for the threshers. Hundreds of acres of grain had not even been cut, and this is totally ruined. There is a little hope for the grain which was cut, but which was not yet threshed. The farmers are mostly poor tillers of the soil who came from the east a year or so ago, and the blow will be one which will require years to recover.

One man, named Kerkey, was found yesterday, frozen stiff not far from his home, twelve miles northwest of this place. He had gone out to recover some cattle which were straying away, and became exhausted and died from exposure.

Great loss was reported among the ranchers. Cattle went with the storm and hundreds perished. Many were found dead close to the stock yards at this place.

Little has been heard from the homesteaders on the prairie. The trails are drifted full of wet snow and it is impossible to travel.

WET AND COLD

Some of the Dangers Corn Is Now Contending With.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending Sept. 14 was excessively wet in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper lake regions, while drought conditions over the greater part of the southern states and Ohio valley have become more serious. The temperature conditions in the central valleys and Atlantic coast districts were highly favorable and normally cool weather prevailed in the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts and upper Missouri valley, where thermometer readings ranging from 2 to 6 degrees below freezing were recorded on the 13th and 14th, with frosts, more or less damaging. Damaging frosts also occurred in the northern portions of New York and New England. The tropical hurricane which crossed this lower Florida peninsula on the 11th and 12th was accompanied by torrential rains and winds of destructive violence. In California the conditions were very favorable, but cool, wet weather in Washington and Oregon delayed work, causing some injury to grain unstacked and in shock.

Except in Iowa, northern Missouri and eastern Nebraska, where excessive moisture has prevented rapid ripening, the corn crop has made satisfactory progress, the bulk of the early planted over the southern portion of the belt being practically safe from frost. In Iowa, northern Missouri and eastern Nebraska the advance has been very slow, and the bulk of the crop over the northern portion of the corn belt will require from two or three weeks of ripening weather. The northwest portion of the corn belt has been threatened with damage from recent cold, the freezing temperatures occurring in the northern Rocky Mountain districts having extended as far eastward as the western portions of the Dakotas and northwest Nebraska on the 14th and 15th, but with the exception of the Dakotas no serious injury has resulted and the atmospheric conditions now indicate that the lowest temperatures of the present cold spell in the extreme northwest have been reached. The temperatures will, however, continue low in Kansas, Nebraska, eastern Colorado, Wyoming and in the states of the upper Missouri valley Tuesday night, and will rise slightly Wednesday night, but in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys the temperature promises to be somewhat lower Tuesday night.

Further delay in the threshing of spring wheat in the spring wheat region east of the Rocky mountains has resulted from excessive rains, and there has been considerable damage to wheat in stack and shock. Delay in threshing and injury to grain are also reported from Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

IOWA'S CORN IN DANGER

Killing Frost Will Cost the Farmers Heavily.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 15.—A killing frost to-night will cost Iowa $50,000,000 and the government predictions are for frost. Every farmer and merchant is on the anxious seat. Never in the history of the state has there been so much anxiety over the outcome.

The corn crop is worth $100,000,000, and not even a third of it is out of danger. Crop Reporter Sage of the state service said this morning:

"The situation is grave. Millions of dollars hang in the balance. With a cold wind blowing from the north and the Florida coast storm, making demand for more warm air, the indications point to clear skies to-night. That means frost. Whether it will be a killing one or not only time can tell."

Spring rains and summer floods delayed the putting in of the crop beyond the ordinary time and all of the corn is late except on a very small area. Iowa ordinarily harvests 300,000,000 bushels of corn and has that much, according to estimates, in the field to-day. For twenty years there has not been a failure. To-day the state stares one in the face.

FOOT AND A HALF OF SNOW

Awful Storm on the Stock Ranges About Laramie and Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 15.—A heavy snowstorm has been in progress here since Sunday and shows no indication of abating. A great deal of snow has fallen, but it melts almost as soon as it strikes the ground.

From Laramie comes reports of a fall of eighteen inches of snow during the past twenty-four hours. Telephone and electric wires were broken by the weight of the snow and last night the city was in darkness.

Reports from the country state that the grain crop in Albany county has been ruined.

ALONG THE C. & N. W.

Frost Felt in South Dakota—Minnesota Barley Injured.

Special to The Journal.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 15.—Reports from Chicago & North-Western points west show heavy rain in Minnesota and light rain in the south half of South Dakota and light snow in the north half of South Dakota. Light frost was experienced at Estelline, Henry, Frankfort, Turton and Columbia, with no damage, and heavy frost at Dempster, Clark, Houghton, Hecla and Ludden. The damage done by rain in Minnesota to barley has been considerable, but it is estimated two-thirds of the corn crop is beyond damage in any event. Further frosts may make conditions worse.

A BEARISH STUDY

Chicago Sends Out Some Alarmist Weather News.

New York, Sept. 15.—Chicago disseminated some very alarming weather news, reporting eight inches of snow somewhere in Nebraska and conditions of winter in Iowa. The most extravagant of these western advices were speedily discredited by trustworthy correspondents and by the government's weather map, but the latter was, nevertheless, a bearish study, and traders sold stocks on it. It was the opinion in stock exchange circles to-night that if the expected frosts occurred in the corn belt, the bear crowd would try to open the market off to-morrow morning. Stocks closed to-day at practically the lowest prices. It was expected, too, that if the frosts did occur, the street would be deluged to-morrow with conflicting reports of the damage.

FARM WORK STOPPED

Stacks Blown Down and Poorly Built Ones Soaked.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Sept. 15.—The heavy rains have had a depressing effect in this locality. The grain was stacked early and the farmers have been taking advantage of every lull between showers to push their plowing, but during the past few days the downpour has been such that all work has been stopped and only the best built stacks have resisted the water. Some stacks were blown down last Saturday, and all the poorly built stacks are soaked.

Fortunately, the weather has been so cold that little or no grain has sprouted, and if the rains cease falling, the damage will not be very great. Corn has made little or no progress lately, but that which is too green for husking will make excellent fodder, as it has a fine growth.

No Frost Yet at Huron.

Special to The Journal.

Huron, S. D., Sept. 15.—Last night's predicted frost failed to appear. Instead, rain began falling at midnight, continuing till 10 this morning. No frost has appeared this season in this part of the James river valley. Three-fourths of the corn crop in the central part of the state and the greater proportion in the southern and eastern portions is beyond frost injury. Late corn in northern sections was slightly injured by frost on Sunday night.

Much Grain Spoiled.

Special to The Journal.

Slayton, Minn., Sept. 15.—Much grain is so badly damaged by the rain that it will not pay to thresh it. Prolonged rains have prevented stacking and threshing. Some corn is considered safe from frost. Potatoes have rotted so badly from the wet weather that the demand will have to be supplied from other counties. Lightning struck several buildings and trees, but no one was injured.

Rains All the Time.

Special to The Journal.

Sherburn, Minn., Sept. 15.—It has rained since Friday noon and the roads are next to impassable. It will be impossible to do any shock threshing for at least a week under the most favorable conditions. Grain is growing in the shock and in some stacks. Threshers are threatening to house their machines. A frost would do untold damage, as none of the corn is out of danger.

Third Flood of the Year.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 15.—Heavy rains north of here are responsible for a rise of three feet in the Mississippi river at this point during the past forty-eight hours. The river is eight feet and a half above low water mark and is rising an inch an hour. Farmers on the lowlands are preparing for the third flood of the year.

Ten-Foot Drifts in Colorado.

Denver, Sept. 15.—Reports from the northern part of the state are to the effect that a storm has prevailed there for the past twenty-four hours. In several places snow fell and the storm approached the proportions of a blizzard. In the neighborhood of Buena Vista a high wind prevailed, causing the snow to drift. In many places it is reported to be ten feet deep.

Many Mothers administer Piso's Cure when their children have Spasmodic Croup. It is effectual.

A Popular Railroad Conductor of Kansas City, Mo., Recommends Peruna.

He Writes:

"There's Nothing Like Peruna for Liver and Bladder Trouble."

Mr. W. L. Butler, 1628 Belleview av, Kansas City, Mo., was Secretary and Treasurer of the O. R. C. of America. Mr. Butler is an old and popular conductor of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co. He writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for liver and bladder trouble. A number of railroad men have used it when they were broken down from the constant strain which they are obliged to undergo, and were greatly benefited by its use. I have used it frequently for myself and family, and would not be without it for the world."

A CURABLE DISEASE

Chronic Catarrh is Pronounced Curable by Dr. Hartman.

There are almost countless numbers of remedies said to cure chronic catarrh. The most of these are of no use whatever and worse than useless, some are actually harmful. A few are successful in a small number of cases—those which are very slight and easily curable—cases which might perhaps get well by simply taking care not to catch cold again.

But of all the vast multitudes of medicines, it cannot be said that there are more than two or three which are actually specifics, and without doubt the most reliable is Peruna. It always cures when faithfully and conscientiously used. It not only cures catarrh of the head and throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, but catarrh of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, and, in fact, any of the organs of the human body.

A book of 64 instructively illustrated pages on catarrh and catarrhal diseases will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

New $3 Shoes

We are showing more styles in our Men's and Women's $3 Shoes this fall, than ever before. The very large increase in our business has enabled us to also better their values a little.

They have always been the best in town at $3—this fall they're better than ever.

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 Nicollet

WARSHIP VISITS NORTH BORNEO.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The navy department received a telegram yesterday reporting the arrival of the flagship Rainbow at Sandakun, North Borneo, and her departure thence for Cavite. While the department professes not to know the reason for the visit of the Rainbow to Sandakun, her call there is regarded as significant in view of the question raised by the British government as to the ownership of some small islands nearby over which the stars and stripes have been raised.

TEARFUL OR CHEERFUL?

Whether a woman is tearful or cheerful depends not on what she has materially, but what she is physically. Many an indulgent husband is driven almost to despair by the tearful outburst of a wife who has "everything she wants." He wants to know what's the matter. But the wife can't tell. She only knows that she is depressed and despondent.

Such a condition is usually related to some form of womanly disease. The mental depression has its corresponding womanly weakness.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription changes tearful women to cheerful women by curing the diseases which cause physical weakness and depression of spirits. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Alice Adams, of Laboratory, Washington Co., Pa., says: "With many thanks I write to let you know how I am. I can say by God's help and your help I am well. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I can do all my work. I can't praise your medicine too highly. I will recommend your medicines as long as I live. If any one doubts this give them my address."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Keep the bowels healthy by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

INVESTIGATE DOCTOR COLE'S CREO TREATMENT FOR MEN.

Never put off a duty you owe to yourself. Half the evils of this life come from things deferred. The time to see the Doctor is when you realize you have violated nature's laws. Don't wait for the penalty to manifest itself.

THERE IS HELP FOR YOU. CALL OR WRITE.

If you cannot call, full particulars, giving mode of treatment, price, terms, etc., will be mailed in plain envelope.

WRITE FOR FREE SYMPTOM BLANK.

Consultation and Examination FREE.

Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Varicocele, Enlarged Prostate, Stricture, Private Diseases, Blood Poison CURED.

DR. ALFRED L. COLE AND COUNCIL OF PHYSICIANS, 24 Washington avenue S, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday—10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Defective Page