THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS

First Day's Session of the Convention at Cheyenne.

SENATOR CAREY'S ADDRESS

The Speech a Strong Exposition of the Benefits of Irrigation—Permanent Officers Elected—Gov. Richards Welcomes the Delegates.

Cheyenne, Sept. 1.—Many delegates to the National Irrigation congress and others continue to arrive by every train. Everything points to a successful meeting. The congress was called to order this morning by President Carey. An entertaining address of welcome was given by Governor Richards. Responses to the governor's address were made by Messrs. Logan of Arizona, Professor Churchill and Judge Emory of Kansas, Allen and Dougherty of Nebraska, Dr. Young of Utah and Field of Colorado.

The afternoon session began with the reports of the committees on credentials and permanent organization, which were adopted. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; first vice president, Dr. S. B. Young, Utah; second vice president, S. A. Cochran, South Dakota; third vice president, S. M. Knox, Illinois; O. T. McCutcheon of Michigan, national lecturer; G. H. Maxwell, California, assistant national lecturer; Frank Bond, Cheyenne, Wyo., press clerk.

President Carey then delivered a very instructive address and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. President Carey spoke as follows:

"The sessions of the national irrigation congress have left behind them lasting impressions and far-reaching benefits. The questions discussed and the resolutions adopted from time to time have brought prominently before the people of the United States the arid and sub-arid portions of the country, their present conditions and what is required to transform sections now wholly or partly sterile and unsightly into those of productiveness and beauty.

"The sessions held and the committees heretofore appointed have not accomplished all that could be desired; yet a great deal has been done. If we examine the statutes of the United States and of the different states interested we will find that much useful legislation has been secured. The files of the two houses of congress best tell of the interest now manifested in the question which directly concerns the arid states and territories. Various bills have been introduced and considered which directly apply to the trans-Missouri country, many of which possess great merit. The newspapers and magazines now give the subjects discussed in the irrigation conventions space and criticism.

"These sessions bring together scientists, skilled engineers, lawmakers, practical business men, capitalists and the every-day farmer and irrigator. The delegates exchange views, each taking a significant part in the deliberations, and each is so necessary to the others in the discussion of the various questions that it is difficult to determine who of the different professions and trades becomes the most important factor. Each gives the others the benefit of his experience and explains his theories, thereby helping to build up a sound public sentiment.

"While there has been much to discourage, yet, that which has been realized in the way of legislation should be a sufficient incentive for us to continue our efforts.

"Unfortunately, only a comparatively small number of the people of the United States comprehend the extent of that part of the United States which requires, for successful agricultural pursuits, artificial irrigation. If the arid portions were separated from the other part of the United States it would in itself be an empire and would, on the maps of the world, appear to be the much greater territory. The country which would be benefited by artificial irrigation in the growing of crops is not less than 1,800 miles from East to West and 1,000 miles from North to South. This great area could be divided into nearly 40 political divisions, each of which would be of the size of the Empire state.

"Approximately, three-fifths of the territory of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is directly interested in the subjects which this congress will consider. To the people living West of the Missouri river these questions, of all questions, are the most important. Seventeen states and territories are now asking: How can we best reclaim our arid lands and make them capable of supporting the increasing population? What legislation, national and state, is required? It would be inappropriate for me at this time to go into details. I am happy to know there are those here who will ably and eloquently present every phase of these questions. None will doubt that these questions must be met by congress, and the several states interested must contribute much legislation.

"The general government is interested in a material way for the reason that it owns most of the land in the arid country, and under the existing settlement laws it will be many, many years before it can parcel out these lands to actual settlers. The policy of the nation has been, and wise has been that policy, to part with the public domain to those who wish to make homes or improve the lands, as a gift, or for so small an amount as to scarcely pay the cost of surveys and expenses of the administrations of the land offices.

"The question daily arises with the national legislator: Is it better for the nation to directly undertake the construction of great irrigation canals, dams, reservoirs, etc., and then parcel out the lands so reclaimed in small tracts among those seeking homes; or is it better to cede the lands without restrictions or conditions directly to the states in which they are situated; or is it wiser to pass laws with restrictions and conditions, but such as will encourage the individual and the corporation to undertake the work of reclamation? Much may be said in support of either of these propositions. They are now live questions and are pressing themselves upon the consideration of congress. The individual and the corporation are at work. Much has been accomplished under the desert land law. Wyoming, Utah and Montana are availing themselves of the million-acre donation act. With the revival of business increased interest will be taken in this law. The individual state is passing useful laws bearing upon the apportionment of the water and the settlement of disputes thereunder. While much has been done, a commencement has scarcely been made.

"The population of the country West of the Missouri river has grown very rapidly. In a comparatively few years it has increased several hundred per cent. There is no doubt that this growth will go on as rapidly in the future as it has in the past few years. It is estimated that the population West of the Missouri river will reach 13,000,000 of people by the time of the taking of the census of 1900. This is a government of the people, and the nation must be at all times most deeply concerned for the increase that annually takes place in its population. The nation, I do not think, will belie its record; it will meet the obstacles and remove them. The lands which do not require irrigation are nearly all occupied. To make room for the increase and influx of population mammoth irrigation works must be constructed. The great countries until recently unoccupied save by roving bands of Indians and a few mining settlements is now well traversed by railroad lines, and among them are great continental roads. On these railroads, every few miles, are young cities, towns and villages made and inhabited by enterprising people. These people are not contented to stand still; they are among the most progressive people of the most progressive nation on the face of the globe; they are willing to venture and take chances; the country thereabout, wherever it is possible, is being rapidly occupied by the ranchman and farmer. These enterprising people are urging the necessities of such legislation as they believe is best adapted to the conditions as they are now found in these states and territories.

"These questions are comparatively new ones to the people of the United States. But a small number of those who make the laws or administer the executive departments of the government have ever seen irrigation canals, or any practical experiments made through this system of the cultivation of the soil. Indeed, until the Mormon people began to make homes in the Salt Lake basin, irrigation had not been undertaken by any considerable number of people under the jurisdiction of this nation. The country in which we live was looked upon as a great, barren waste that would never be occupied by civilized man.

"We who have experienced and cultivated the soil in any one of the arid states or territories may to some extent measure the possibilities of the country which was considered so barren and worthless for purposes of cultivation a few years ago. There is none of the territory West of the Missouri river but what has within its borders great irrigation plants, great and small fields in bearing which would be deserted save and except for the irrigating ditch and canal, which have reclaimed them from a most unproductive condition to that of one of great fertility.

"When we speak, therefore, of the possibilities of these states, we only assert what we know—that the broad acres which will be cultivated will be enumerated by the million, and that their numbers will only be limited by the supply of water that may be made available. In some of the states the total acreage that may be reclaimed may be but a small percentage of the total area, yet the small acreage comparatively brought under the control of the husbandman will be sufficient to bring about the development of other great natural resources other than those of agriculture, thereby building up communities of varied industries and providing for thousands upon thousands of American citizens.

"The country described has every variety of climate within its confines, the fruits of the tropics and the cereals common to the extremes of the temperate zones are successfully cultivated and natured. The country is rich in cattle, horses and sheep and other domestic animals common to the home and farm. The natural grasses are very nutritious, but short and scattered, the soil producing them only requiring water to magnify the forage tonnage tenfold.

"Much of the country is rich in minerals. Within its borders have been discovered most of the minerals known to civilized man. In some of these states and territories great development has been made in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron, petroleum, soda, asbestos, gypsum and mica mining, yet the mineralogists and geologists tell us that a commencement has scarcely been made.

"Irrigation for the most part is still primitive. In many of the states only from the small streams have the waters been diverted; the great streams have only been touched. For the full development and utilization of all the water that flows in their beds it will require immense expenditures of labor and capital. Experiments which have been made on the underground sheets of water have only been sufficient to show that underground streams exist, and that their capacity is sufficient to bring about the cultivation of a large acreage.

"We hear of failures; many will say that in their endeavors they have lost their capital and labor. This could not be otherwise, for all that has been attempted in the way of irrigation work has not been completed, nor has all been done satisfactorily and successfully. In great undertakings there have always been some bitter disappointment and failures. This will occur in the future as it has in the past. All railroad building has not brought large returns. The great canals of half a century ago for transportation purposes have been largely abandoned. Why should we expect all irrigation enterprises from their very inception to be successful? We, however, say that irrigation works properly located and well constructed are always a success, for do they not, when operated, turn the desert into a garden and supplant barrenness with fertility, and, as if by magic, change the parched and thirsty plains into harvest fields, producing profitable crops? These changes showing here the desert and there a fertile field are ever a delight to the human eye."

Professor Beeman of California was elected assistant minute and recording clerk.

Immediately following the address of President Carey, an exceedingly interesting paper from Colonel H. M. Chittenden, who is now on duty at Camp Wheeler, at Huntsville, Ala., was read. Colonel Chittenden's topic was "The Construction of Storage Reservoirs Under National Supervision," and the conclusions he arrived at were that one-fourth to three-fourths of the water of streams must be held back in storage reservoirs, and that the cost will compel the general government to undertake the enterprise. An estimate of the cost of systems examined in Wyoming and Colorado show the necessary annual expenditures to be moderate. His work included plans to enable congress to make intelligent appropriations.

A paper prepared by A. C. True, director of experiment stations, was then read on the work of that department. Another paper by William E. Smythe upon "Obstacles to Settlement of the Arid Regions and the Best Means of Overcoming Them," excited much interest. Mr. Smythe's conclusions as to the obstacles embraced ignorance of the arid regions, repugnance to the purchase of water rights, prohibitory prices asked for lands, poverty of the settler class, cost of transportation and the failure of the Western people to comprehend the requirements of the peculiar situation.

At the conclusion of the formal papers, a committee, consisting of one from each delegation, was appointed on resolutions. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a lively and highly entertaining discussion of the papers read. Just before adjournment a committee was appointed to present a resolution on reservoir construction, based upon Colonel Crittenden's paper. An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

To-night a reception and ball was tendered the delegates in representatives' hall of the state capitol. The delegations detained by washouts are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Boston—The champions were beaten for the second time to-day by the Clevelands and slipped back into second place in the league race. It was a pitchers' battle and Cuppy had the better of it. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	4	2
Boston	2	4	1

Batteries—Cuppy and Criger; Willis and Bergen.

At Louisville—With the score 9 to 3 in the Colonels' favor Cunningham eased up in the ninth and the Birds touched him up for four singles and two doubles, almost tieing the score. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	9	10	3
Baltimore	8	13	3

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittredge; Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

At Chicago—The Orphans opened up on McKenna with a single and a clean four-bagger in the first and kept it up all through the game, batting for a total of 28 bases. Woods was in fine trim after his long rest, holding Brooklyn down to five scattered singles. Ryan and Donohue hit safely each time at bat. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	10	18	1
Brooklyn	0	5	1

Batteries—Woods and Donohue; McKenna and Grim. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

At St. Louis—The Quakers won to-day's game in the ninth inning. After two men were out Carsey gave McFarlan and Cross a base on balls, then Donohue singled to the left and McFarland tallied. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	6	1
Philadelphia	6	10	2

Batteries—Carsey and Kinslow; Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—O'Day.

At Cincinnati—The Senators were badly crippled to-day, but they were very lucky. Only two hits made off Hawley reached the outfield. Corcoran's single and Peitz' double won the game in the eighth. Attendance, 1,126. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	14	1
Washington	4	8	4

Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Weyhing and Farrell. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

At Pittsburg—The New Yorks could not hit nor field to-day and were not in the game at any stage. Attendance, 900. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	8	14	1
New York	2	5	6

Batteries—Rhines and Schriever; Doheny and Grady. Umpires—Hunt and Connolly.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Cincinnati	117	74	43	.632
Boston	113	71	42	.628
Baltimore	109	68	41	.623
Cleveland	112	67	46	.592
Chicago	115	65	50	.565
New York	113	63	50	.557
Philadelphia	110	54	56	.490
Pittsburg	117	57	60	.487
Louisville	116	47	69	.405
Brooklyn	108	43	65	.398
Washington	113	39	74	.345
St. Louis	116	32	84	.276

Japanese Steamer Aground.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 1.—The Japanese steamship Kinshiumaru arrived to-day 13 days from Yokohama. She brought 189 Japanese sailors, who are on the way to Philadelphia to man the Japanese warship being built by the Cramps. When the Kinshiumaru listed from here up sound a dense fog prevailed and the steamship Queen reports that she is ashore off Burg Point, Whidby island. The extent of the damage is not known. Tug boats have started to render assistance.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—The Japanese steamer Kanishumaru, which ran ashore this morning at Whitby island, was floated at high tide this afternoon. The steamer suffered no serious damage. She arrived here to-night.

A Pacific Cable.

New York, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Cable company held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. plans were considered for establishing connection with the Philippines, the Asiatic coast, Japan and Australia via Hawaii. Surveys for a duplicate cable via Sitka and the Aleutian islands were ordered. James A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable company, will sail from Vancouver for Japan on Sept. 12.

Investigating the Botkin Case.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The grand jury is investigating the Botkin poisoning case. A number of witnesses have been summoned to tell what they know of the poisoning and the circumstances leading up to the arrest of Mrs. Botkin and of occurrences since her arrest. The police, it is learned, have every reason to believe that the candy was purchased in this city from George H. Haas, a fashionable dealer in confections.

To Be Restored.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The navy department will to-morrow turn over to the Cramps the four vessels of the International Navigation company, formerly known as the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul. The ships are to be restored by the Cramps to the exact condition in which they were taken by the navy department before the war.

Gutierrez' Death.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Particulars concerning the recent death of General Carlos Diez Gutiérrez, who was the governor of the state of San Luis Potos, Mexico, have reached this city. Governor Gutierrez for some time past has been a sufferer from diabetes, and to this was due his demise.

Miss Davis Improved.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 1.—Miss Winnie Davis, who has been seriously ill with gastritis, passed a comfortable day and to-night is much improved.

FAILED IN THE ATTEMPT

Star Pointer Goes Against His Own Record of 1:59 1-4.

THE PACE WAS TERRIFIC

Best the Great Performer Could Do Was to Come Within Half a Second of His Record—The Other Events.

Readville, Mass., Sept. 1.—On the same track on which he made the record time last year, 1:59¼, Star Pointer to-day again tried for a world's record of a mile in harness, but failed to equal his performance by half a second.

The enormous crowd saw a mile in less than two minutes and it is safe to say that with slightly different conditions the record would have again been broken. With a running mate, Pointer made the quarter in :29½, which gave encouragement, and with the half in :59, it looked as if he would do something. The terrific pace was kept up to the three-quarters pole, which was reached in 1:28¼, and then came the question of endurance. The horse was urged all through the homestretch, but he did not quite reach the wire in time.

The 2:05 pace, after Pointer, was the great attraction of the afternoon, with fine racing in the five heats. Little Bumps fought gamely in three of them, but each time the son of Baron Wilkes was caught at the wire, the first time by Roan Wilkes, the second by Planet and the third by Frank Bogash, the latter finally taking the race. Bumps had to be satisfied with fourth money. Chehalis was the favorite at the beginning of the race, but Frank Bogash carried him off his feet in the second heat and came near doing it again the third heat. Anaconda did not appear, much to the disappointment of the talent.

The 2:15 pace was easy for Egozen after the first heat, although Flirt and Hal Wilkes were well up in the third and fourth heats. Maximilian ran away with Geers after the first heat, making the circuit of the track three times and throwing the veteran over the fence. Fortunately Geers escaped with a few bruises.

The 2:23 trot brought out a dark horse in George, who not only faced the starter for the first time, but took all three heats in the easiest possible manner. The unfinished Massachusetts stake was finally won by Grattan Boy.

During the afternoon Joe Patchen and Chehalis were matched for a race at Rigby during the grand circuit meet for a purse of $2,500.

Results: In the 2:14 trot, the Massachusetts stake, purse $5,000 (unfinished from yesterday), Grattan Boy won fourth, sixth and seventh heats; time, 2:11¾, 2:14¾, 2:11¼. Caracalla won first and second heats; time, 2:10, 2:10½. Belle J. won third and fifth heats; time, 2:11, 2:14. In the 2:15 pace, purse $1,500, Egozen won second, third and fourth heats; time, 2:06½, 2:09, 2:10. Flirt second, Hal Wilkes third. In the 2:05 class, pacing, purse $1,500, Frank Bogash won second, third and fifth heats; time, 2:05¼, 2:08¼, 2:08¼. Roan Wilkes won first heat in 2:05½; Planet won fourth heat in 2:06¾. In the 2:23 class trot, purse $1,500, George won in straight heats; time, 2:15, 2:13¾, 2:15. May Bloom second, Guenn third.

At Sheepshead Bay.

New York, Sept. 1.—Hot weather kept the attendance down at Sheepshead Bay to-day. Summaries: Five furlongs, selling—Anagram won, Helen Thomas second, Gaze third; time, 1:02 4-5. Mile and a furlong—Laverock won, Hanwell second, George Keene third; time, 1:55. Six furlongs—Swiftmas won, Harvey second, Kinnikinnic third; time, 1:41 1-5. Reaper stakes, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Latson won, Candleblack second, Mirthful third; time, 2:04. Mile, selling—George B. Cox won, Oxnard second, The Winner third; time, 1:40 3-5. The Partridge stakes, six furlongs—King Barleycorn won, His Time second, Mr. Phinizy third; time, 1:16.

At Independence.

Independence, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Ten thousand spectators saw five good races on a fast track to-day. Summaries: 2:16 pace, purse $1,000—Redinda won in straight heats; time, 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10½. 2:20 pace, purse $2,000—Belle Wood won in straight heats; time, 2:05¾, 2:07¾, 2:08, 2:28 trot, purse $1,000—Cutting won third, fourth and fifth heats; time, 2:14¾, 2:16¾, 2:14; Sentolus won first and second heats; time, 2:15¼, 2:18¾. 2:00 pace, purse $1,000—Wiggiletta won first, second and fourth heats; time, 2:10½, 2:12, 2:13¾. Larry Gilter won third heat in 2:18. 2:12 trot, purse $1,000—Eagle Flanagan won in straight heats; time, 2:10¾, 2:11¼, 2:10¾.

At Harlem.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Harlem results; weather hot, track fast. Four and a half furlongs—Judge Tarven won, Iris second, Pat Cleburn third; time, :55¼. Mile and 70 yards—Plantation won, George Kratz second, Wilson third; time, 1:43¼. Six furlongs—Eugenia Wickes won, Flora Louise second, Imp third; time, 1:13¾. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Hugh Penny won, Fervor second, Dunois third; time, 1:46½. Five and a half furlongs—Rush won, Jolly Roger second, Canace third; time, 1:07¼. Mile—Martin won, Osmon second, Inspector Hunt third; time, 1:42¼.

A STORMY CONVENTION.

Democrats of Wisconsin Vote Down the Proposition to Fuse.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—For governor, Hiram M. Sawyer; for lieutenant governor, Peter V. Deuster; secretary of state, P. Ostromme; treasurer, C. J. Malek; attorney general, Harry H. Grace; insurance commissioner, John S. Schindler; railroad commission, C. G. Wilcox; superintendent of public instruction, W. H. Schultz.

The above ticket was nominated after one of the stormiest and long-drawn-out conventions ever held in Wisconsin. The fight was confined to the question of fusion with the populists on the state ticket. It was a battle between the large delegation for Milwaukee county against the rest of the state. The outside delegates finally came out victorious, when a vote on the resolution to allow the populists to name a candidate for secretary of state subject to the approval of this convention was lost, the vote resulting 296 for and 261 against fusion. Notwithstanding that the question of fusion was voted down, a populist, John F. Schindler of Milwaukee, succeeded in being nominated for insurance commissioner. However, it was as a democrat that he received the nomination and not as a populist. After the convention got rid of the fusion question the proceedings were devoid of all wrangling and the delegates finished their labors at a late hour to-night and adjourned.

IDAHO'S FALL CAMPAIGN

Democratic-Silver Republican Fusion Will Sweep the State.

STEUNENBERG AT THE TOP

If by Any Chance a Single Goldbug Is Elected the Calamity Will Be Due to the Populists—Gold Republicans Are Quiet.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 31.—The greatest political contest in the history of Idaho is over. Four conventions, each representing the cause of silver, have met here, and after a prolonged struggle, a contest lasting seven days and nights, two of them named the ticket that will be elected in this state on Nov. 8. It is the ticket nominated by the democrats and silver republicans, with Hon. Frank Steunenberg, the stalwart democrat who has occupied the executive chair for the past two years, at its head. The populists, who have, ever since the party was given birth in Idaho, howled loudest for silver, gave evidence of their lukewarmness and the other parties were forced to proceed without them. It was feared by some that the action of the populists would jeopardize the success of the fusion ticket, but the best informed men do not doubt that every man on that ticket will be elected by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The populists were controlled by a fiat money element that has for months been zealously engaged in an effort to steer the populistic craft of Idaho into the middle of the stream. That element has at last been successful, and if by any chance even one goldbug is elected in this state, the responsibility for such a calamity will rest with the populist party.

For four days the democratic leaders labored zealously in an effort to reunite the two populist factions so that a harmonious fusion of the three silver parties might ensue, but while both the populist wings pretended to be anxious for such an outcome, each took action on various occasions that rendered it impossible. Each faction has nominated a full ticket and their true intentions will have been thoroughly exposed when the committees get together for the purpose of drawing down certain nominees and forming one populist ticket.

The silver republicans are not wholly without blame for the failure of the populists to unite. There was a strong element in that party, headed by W. E. Borah and Edgar Wilson, the fusion candidate for congress, who opposed fusion with the populists to the bitter end, and their actions lent great support to the middle-of-the-road element. Mr. Borah had announced publicly his unalterable opposition to the populists, while Mr. Wilson worked hand in glove with him, and both were openly charged with having announced prior to the conventions that they would "do up the pops." However that may be, the fact remains that the populists stood out stubbornly to the end, and they cannot now, with very good grace, plead opposition on the part of certain silver republican leaders as their excuse. The democratic convention was the great factor of the proposed fusion, and it would have taken care of the silver republicans had the populists exhibited any spirit of the right sort, any disposition to unite in the interests of the white metal in order that assurance of victory for silver might be made doubly sure and that there might be no possibility of the goldbugs of the East ever pointing out that the people of Idaho had repudiated that great principle.

Everyone expects there will be a red-hot campaign in Idaho this year. I will make the prediction that it will be a very tame old thing—it is too much one-sided. There is so little room for argument that but little will be said. The democratic and silver republican state central committees will meet here on the 10th of September, at which time the general lines of the campaign will be laid. It is not the intention, however, to go into the campaign with the elaborateness that would characterize a close contest. The two committees will select some good speakers, however, and these, in conjunction with the fusion candidates, will stump the state. The goldbug managers have kept very quiet since their convention, although it is said some of them had a hand in the populist jack-pot and that the influence exerted by them had a great deal to do with the failure of the general fusion programme. But this idea does not generally obtain. Even those who have the more severely belabored the populists since the conventions have hesitated to charge them with consorting with the goldbugs.

REX OSBORNE.

RESULT OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Ex-Mayor Twitchell of Bath the Cause of Galen Moses' Assignment.

Bath, Me., Sept. 1.—The personal assignment of Galen S. Moses, treasurer of the Worumbo Woolen Manufacturing company, which was announced on Tuesday, in which more than $400,000 worth of property is involved, has disclosed the fact that the assignment is a result of embezzlement on a large scale by ex-Mayor Fritz H. Twitchell, one of Bath's most prominent citizens. Twitchell admits the embezzlement, but it is stated that he will not be prosecuted, as he is in very poor health. Mr. Moses will make good the amount stolen, which is stated to be $60,000, though it is admitted that the amount is greater. Twitchell was manager of the Worumbo company and his stealings are said to have continued for four years or more.

Great Anxiety Felt.

London, Sept. 1.—Great Britain is beginning to be alarmed lest the fate of Hicks Pasha has befallen the Anglo-Egyptian army under General Sir Herbert Kitchener. The last news received was telegraphed from the front on Monday night. The army was then 23 miles from Omdurman, the dervish camp, near Khartoum, where the khalifa was reported to be waiting with 100,000 warriors well equipped with field guns. General Kitchener's forces consisted of 10,000 British troops and 15,000 Egyptian blacks, the most perfectly equipped force the government has ever put in the field, having plenty of horse artillery and Maxim guns. It was planned to keep in constant communication with the base by field telegraph, hence the fears that in spite of the superiority of morale and accoutrements the Anglo-Egyptian force may have been overwhelmed by numbers.

The government officers officially announce confidence in the outcome of the engagement, but privately they do not conceal their nervousness at the lack of tidings from the front.

FRAUDULENT BOND BIDS

Single Parties Secured More Than Their Share of Bonds.

SIGNATURES WERE FORGED

Many Bidders Were Hired by Agents of Interested Parties to Sign the Bids. May Result in the Refusal to Issue the Bonds.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A wide investigation of specious bids under the last call for subscriptions to government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the treasury department, and to-day he submitted to Secretary Gage the mass of testimony on the transactions. Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developed show a systematic scheme operated by single parties to secure a large amount of bonds. The investigation was the outcome of complaints alleging wrong dealing on the part of many bidders. Secretary Gage promptly instituted the investigation and Solicitor O'Connell has to-day, after submitting his report, held a conference for two hours with the secretary on the developments.

The reports indicate that the millions of dollars in bonds were acquired by irregular means, and that a number of New York bidders are involved in the case. Many of the bids received from New York are shown to have been either signed by individuals who had no direct interest in them, and subscribed their names simply at the request of or in consideration of compensation by other parties, or the bids bore signatures that were forgeries.

Many of the bidders, it is stated, were hired to sign, and the system was carried so far, the report goes to show, that virtual agents were employed, who were paid so much per subscriber, the last named merely signing his name and giving the bid with his signature to the agent or directly to parties seeking control of a large amount of bids. The report and the exact facts are withheld from publication at this time for prudential reasons, but Solicitor O'Connell said today: "There is a large amount of fraudulent bids."

It is stated a further investigation is to be made, and that the facts developed will be followed by action by the secretary. This may result in a refusal to issue the bonds in all cases found to have been illegal.

Secretary Gage said to-night that the investigations showed that a large amount of the bids offered were not bona fide, but that in none of the cases involved in the investigation had the bonds been issued to the bidders. He said he had no doubt, however, that in some instances, as yet undiscovered, the bonds bid for in a similar way unknowingly to the department had been issued.

The Populists' Ticket.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—The populist state convention to-night nominated the following ticket after being informed by the conference that the democrats had failed to adopt a fusion scheme: Governor, A. W. Worsley, Racine; lieutenant governor, Spencer Palmer, Fond du Lac; secretary of state, Artemus Arvin, Milwaukee; attorney general, Lester A. Woodard, Columbia county; treasurer, John Powers, Pierce county; railroad commissioner, Robert E. Anger, Winnebago county; insurance commissioner, John F. Schindler, Milwaukee; superintendent of public instruction, A. H. Cralk, Waukesha county. The convention then adjourned.

No New Developments.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Sept. 1.—The United States authorities learned nothing to-day about the holdup of the stage driver between Sylvanite and Leonia last Monday in addition to the brief telegram received from Postmaster Doran, published in to-day's Standard. Unless something definite upon which to base a warrant can be obtained as well as information that will warrant sending a deputy marshal to Leonia, it is not believed the government officials will feel justified in acting in the matter, as Uncle Sam is decidedly thrifty about paying fees in such cases unless there is a warrant of tangible results.

The Sick Bulletin.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General Lawton's daily bulletin concerning the health of the American troops at Santiago is as follows: Sept. 1—Total sick, 356; total fever, 292; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 6; deaths, 3, including John C. Goad, corporal, Company E, 16th U. S. infantry, acute dysentery.

CASH IN THE STRONG BOX

Montana Has $281,309.08 to Her Credit.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

During August $49,449.75 Was Received and $76,787.13 Disbursed. Condition of Various Funds as Shown by the Statement.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Sept. 1.—At the close of the office hours yesterday afternoon there was $281,309.08 in the strong box of the state treasurer, or in the different banks in which he carries the state cash. That the state has that amount is shown in the report of the state treasurer for the month of August, which was filed with the state auditor to-day. The report shows that during last month the state received $49,449.75 and disbursed $76,787.13. The large disbursement was chiefly on account of a warrant call which reduced the cash in the general fund to $230.72. The permanent school fund had at the end of the month, $127,493.94 in cash and $112,460.24 invested in bonds and warrants, making the total amount in that fund $239,954.18.

The permanent university fund had $1,966.54 in cash and $11,596.14 invested in bonds and warrants, making the total in the fund $13,562.66. The cash balances in the various funds at the close of business, Aug. 31, were as follows:

Permanent school	$129,493.94
School income	21,743.06
University building	53,785.23
University bond	12,459.37
Permanent university	1,966.54
Normal school bond	1,241.56
Agricultural college bond	1,056.56
Reform school building	4,747.66
State capitol building	1,798.47
School of mines building	1,652.19
General	230.72
Stock inspector and detective	14,026.25
Stock indemnity	8,648.13
Sheep inspection and indemnity	4,683.92
State bounty	8,026.20
Fish and game	494.85
University library	2,270.65
State law	684.62
Medical board	181.10
Arid Land Dist. No. 1 Fund "A"	.20
Beautifying state capitol grounds	3,238.75
Escheated estates	7,437.61
Trans-Miss. Exposition	82.09
Cont'g account Normal school bond	17.14
Cont'g account Reform school building	24.63
Cont'g account state capitol building	6.23
Cont'g account agricultural college bond	116.69
Cont'g account school of mines building	1.50
Cont'g account deaf and dumb asylum building	2,190.33
Total	$281,309.08

The Public Debt.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that on Aug. 31 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was $1,012,470,717, which is a decrease for the month of $34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand due to the receipts from the war loan. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $922,212,800; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, $383,885,791; a total of $1,307,357,801. This amount, however, does not include $855,068,833 interest on treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $263,377,493; silver, $513,409,691; paper, $93,084,055; bonds in national bank depositories, etc., $67,282,291; aggregate, $937,144,646. Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $632,687,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of $294,487,084.

Iowa in Dry Dock.

New York, Sept. 1.—The battleship Iowa was gotten into the dry dock at the navy yards here to-day. Her bottom is in fairly good condition. The work of scraping down the vessel will occupy about three days. The Iowa is the first ship to be docked in dry dock.

Will Send Delegates.

Bristol, England, Sept. 1.—The trades union congress to-day decided to send two delegates to the meeting of the delegates of the Federation of Labor.

OWING to the immense cost of the Labor Day Handicap, the free list for Monday will be entirely suspended, no complimentary badges being good, except those for members of the press. Ladies will be charged that day, but free on all other days.

ED. A. TIPTON, Manager.